

Student knowledge checklist: Paper 2 (Period Study)– Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91

Key topic	Details of topic	Can you recall 3 facts for this topic?
Key topic 1: The origins of the Cold War, 1941–58		
1 Early tension between East and West	The Grand Alliance: The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences.	
	The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill.	
	The impact of the development of the atomic bomb on US-Soviet relations.	
	The impact of the Long (Kennan) and Novikov telegrams on US-Soviet relations.	
	The impact of the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe on US-Soviet relations.	
2 The development of the Cold War	The impact of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947, on US-Soviet relations.	
	The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949).	
	Berlin: its division into zones.	
	The events of the Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact.	
	The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.	
3 The Cold War intensifies	The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact.	
	Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response.	
	The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.	
Key topic 2: Cold War crises, 1958–70		
1 Increased tension between East and West	The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61.	
	Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution and the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro's government.	
	The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident.	
	Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring.	
2 Cold War Crises	The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961.	
	The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.	
	The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia.	
3 Reaction to crisis	Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations.	
	Kennedy's visit to Berlin in 1963.	
	The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the 'hotline', the Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963; the Outer Space Treaty 1967; and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968.	
	International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia.	
Key topic 3: The end of the Cold War, 1970–91		
1 Attempts to reduce tension between East and West	Détente in the 1970s	
	SALT 1, Helsinki, and SALT 2	
	The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes.	
	Gorbachev's 'new thinking'	
	The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987.	
2 Flashpoints	The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	
	The Carter Doctrine	
	The Olympic boycotts.	
	Reagan and the 'Second Cold War'	
	The Strategic Defence Initiative.	
3 The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe	The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe.	
	The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall.	
	The collapse of the Soviet Union	
	The significance of the collapse of the Soviet Union in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact.	

Question Structure Guide: Paper 2 - Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941–1991

Question	Marks	Time	What is the question asking me to do?	How do I get the marks?	How do I structure my response?
Q1 Explain two consequences of....	8	10	<p>-Focus on the <u>consequence</u> of an event.</p> <p>-Focus on <u>immediate</u> consequences – this is easier to give evidence for and explain.</p> <p>-Imagine you are creating a flow chart of the events that happened after the event in the question – use these as your examples.</p> <p>-e.g. ‘In the Yalta Conference...’. ‘As a result...’ ‘As a consequence...’ ‘The effect was...’</p> <p>-Include specific facts to support your points: names, dates, acts, events and statistics.</p> <p>-There is a writing frame on the paper to remind you to write about two consequences.</p>	<p>For each consequence explained:</p> <p>Level 2 – A precise consequence is given and specific factually detailed and relevant supporting examples are <u>explained</u> to show impact and consequence. (3-4 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 - General statement about consequence or general information about the topic with general knowledge that is not factually specific. (1-2 marks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 x PEE</p> <p>Point One consequence of was</p> <p>Evidence For example / For instance.....</p> <p>Explain As a result... / This led to...because... / This meant that / allowed....to.... / The effect was that....</p> <p><i>[Who looked stronger/weaker?]</i> <i>[How did it increase / decrease tension]</i></p>
Q2 Write a narrative account analysing	8	15 (spend 5 minutes planning your answer FIRST)	<p>-Don't be put off by the wording, this is a 'How? and Why?' question which means you have to identify, support and explain reasons</p> <p>-This focuses on connections between events to make sense of how they happened and why events unfolded in the ways that they did.</p> <p>-You MUST explain events in chronological order - a sequence of events. PLAN your answer first!</p> <p>-Imagine the problem in the question as a FLOW CHART. You simply put this into writing.</p> <p>-Ensure it has a clear <u>beginning, middle and an end</u>.</p> <p>- Don't go too far before or after the event in question (keep it focused on the topic of the question)</p> <p>-You are given two information points as a prompt, but you do not have to use these.</p> <p>-Think carefully about which superpower had 'won' by the end of the process / event (i.e. who appeared morally superior etc) or if/how relations between them improved.</p> <p>-Include specific facts to support your points: names, dates, acts, events and statistics.</p> <p>-Use words to show the SEQUENCE of events and links: <u>This led to / as a result / Consequently / Next / Then / This meant that / Following this...</u></p> <p>e.g. 'The creation of Soviet satellite states <u>began</u> during the Conferences, when Stalin asked for a buffer zone in Eastern Europe. Tensions over Eastern Europe were already high at this point, but these <u>increased</u> after the Novikov Telegram, 1946, which <u>highlighted</u> the tensions between each country and the especially that American wanted to dominate the world. This <u>intensified</u> the Soviet Union fear of America and <u>encouraged</u> them to develop more protection in Eastern Europe. <u>Combined with</u> Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech in March 1946, it became clear that Soviet Union needed to <u>develop</u> its influence in Eastern Europe as protection against the growing hostility between East and West. <u>This led to...</u></p>	<p>Level 3 – You have organised your answer into a sequence events (chronological order) that leads to the outcome in the question. You give consistently specific, accurate, relevant and factually-detailed descriptions, and use these to explain events in precise chronological order. You make clear links between phases / stages of the topic in the question. Must include knowledge beyond the bullet points. (6-8 marks)</p> <p>Level 2 – You have organised your answer into a sequence events (chronological order) that leads to the outcome in the question. You give specific, accurate and detailed descriptions and use these to begin to explain events. You begin to make clear links between phases / stages of the topic in the question. Must include knowledge beyond the bullet points for more than 4 marks. (3-5 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 - You have attempted to organise your answer into a sequence events (chronological order) that leads to the outcome in the question. You give basic descriptions and begin to explain events. You attempt to make links between phases / stages of the topic in the question. (1-2 marks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 x PEEL OR CDC</p> <p>Event 1 – Beginning (CAUSE) Point Firstly.... / The crisis began when... Evidence For example.... Explain This led to because... / This prompted... / As a result / Consequently ... / Link (to next phase or event in your next paragraph) As a result .../ In order to... / Combined with...</p> <p>Event 2 – Middle (DEVELOPMENT) Point Next.... / Then began.... / The high point of the crisis was... Evidence To illustrate... Explain As a result ... / This prompted... / Consequently... / This developed / encouraged / allowed / intensified / facilitated / changed / helped / ended / improved relations / caused.... Link (to next phase or event in your next paragraph) This then led to another / In order to... / Combined with...</p> <p>Event 3 – End (CONSEQUENCE) Point Finally.... / The crisis ended when... Evidence For instance.... Explain ConsequentlyTherefore... / This prompted... / As a result / Link (to next phase or event in your next paragraph) Because of this... / In order to... / Combined with...</p> <p><i>[Who looked stronger/weaker?]</i> <i>[How did it increase / decrease tension]</i></p>
Q3 Explain two of the following: The importance of X for Y.	8 + 8 = 16	25	<p>-This asks you to explain the importance of events and developments</p> <p>-Worth half your marks for this paper</p> <p>-25 minutes – 12-13 minutes for each event</p> <p>-You have a choice of two out of three – take time to make your choice</p> <p>-Question always worded as ‘The importance of... for...’</p> <p>-Ask yourself: ‘What was it important for?’ ‘What difference did they make to it?’, ‘Why did they matter?’, ‘What did it affect or lead to?’</p> <p>-Be clear about your reasons for saying something is important</p> <p>-Include specific facts to support your points: names, dates, acts, events and statistics.</p> <p>Remember to focus on: [Who looked stronger/weaker?] [How did it increase / decrease tension]</p>	<p>Level 3 – Consistently specific, factually-detailed, relevant and accurate descriptions are given about each of the issues chosen. There is a sustained focus on explaining importance throughout the answer. (6-8 marks)</p> <p>Level 2 – Some accurate and relevant information is given about each of the issues chosen. The answer begins to explain importance answer (3-5 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 - A simple or generalised statement about importance is given for each of the issues chosen, with little supporting detail. (1-2 marks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4 x PEE (2 for each issue)</p> <p>PEE 1: SHORT TERM IMPORTANCE Point One reason why.... was important to / for was because.... / In the short term..... Evidence For example / For instance..... Explain This was important to... because.... / As a result / This led to / meant that / allowed / encouraged / enabled / facilitated</p> <p>PEE 2: LONG TERM IMPORTANCE Point Another reason why.... was important to / for was because.... / In the long term... Evidence For example / For instance..... Explain This was important to... because.... / As a result / This led to / meant that / allowed / encouraged / enabled / facilitated</p> <p>Repeat for second issue chosen.</p>

Question 1: 8 mark Consequence

Explain two consequences of ... (8 marks)

- the decisions made at the Potsdam conference
- the decisions made at the Yalta conference
- the decisions made at the Tehran conference
- the Berlin Blockade/Berlin Crisis of 1948-49
- the setting up of Cominform/Comecon
- the Warsaw Uprising
- the Berlin Airlift
- the Marshall Plan
- the Truman Doctrine
- the Long telegram/Novikov telegram
- the Iron Curtain speech
- the formation of NATO
- the formation of the Warsaw Pact
- the Hungarian invasion/Uprising
- the Bay of Pigs incident
- the Cuban Missile Crisis
- the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961
- the Cuban Revolution of 1959
- the Prague Spring
- Nixon and Brezhnev's Moscow meeting in 1972
- Gorbachev coming to power in the USSR
- the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- Reagan becoming President of the USA
- Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe
- The Carter Doctrine
- The Helsinki Agreements
- SALT I
- The Brezhnev Doctrine
- The election of Dubcek in 1968
- Gorbachev's decision to abandon the Brezhnev Doctrin

Question 2: 8 mark Narrative Account

Write a narrative account analysing ... (8 marks)

- The key events of the Soviet takeover of the satellite states 1944-48 (Warsaw Uprising + Czechoslovakia)
- The main developments in US-Soviet relations in the years 1947-49 (Truman Doc + Cominform)
- The key events in the Cold War in the years 1949-56 (Warsaw Pact + invasion of Hungary)
- The main events in East-West rivalry over Berlin 1958-61 (Summit meetings + Berlin Wall)
- The main events in superpower rivalry in Cuba in the years 1959-62 (Bay of Pigs + CMC)
- The key events of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 (Prague Spring + USSR Control)
- The key events of détente in the years 1970-79 (SALT I, 1972 + Helsinki Accords, 1975)
- The key events in attempts to reduce tension between East and West in 70's and 80's (Helsinki Agreements + Gorbachev's 'new thinking')
- The main developments in the collapse of the Berlin Wall during 1989 (Sinatra Doc + developments in East Germany)
- The key events in the USSR and Eastern Europe in the years 1989-1991 (fall of the Wall + 'new thinking')
- The main developments in US-Soviet relations in the years 1979-1985 (Reagan + SDI)
- The main developments in US-Soviet relations in the years 1957-69 (CMC + disagreements-Berlin)

Question 3: 16 mark Importance [8+8]

Explain the importance of X for Y (16 Marks) Choose 2

- The importance of Soviet expansion in eastern Europe for the development of the Cold War
- The importance of the Marshall Plan in the development of the Cold War
- The importance of the Berlin Blockade for the future of Germany
- The importance of the Potsdam conference in breaking up the Grand Alliance
- The importance of the Truman Doctrine in starting the Cold War
- The importance of NATO for the development of the Cold War
- The importance of the iron curtain speech in escalating tensions between USA and USSR
- The importance of the arms race for the development of the Cold War
- The importance of the summit conferences for the problem of Berlin
- The importance of the Bay of Pigs invasion in the development of the Cold War
- The importance of 'Prague Spring' for relations between the USA and USSR
- The importance of the building of the Berlin Wall for relations between the US and USSR
- The importance of Kennedy's 1963 speech for the future of Germany
- The importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis for relations between the US and USSR
- The importance of SALT I for the development of the Cold War
- The importance of the Vienna Summit for relations between the US and USSR
- The importance of the Helsinki Agreement for relations between US and USSR
- The importance of the INF Treaty for relations between USA and USSR
- The importance of Reagan for relations between the USA and USSR
- The importance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 for relations between the USA and USSR

PART 1: The beginning of the Cold War 1945-1958

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
East/West Divide after World War Two						Events in Germany			Start of the Arms Race				
<p>The Grand Alliance meetings to discuss Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tehran Conference (1943) Yalta Conference (1945) Potsdam Conference (1945) – Germany divided into zones. 						<p>Differences in ideology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPITALISM (West) COMMUNISM (East) 			<p>Potsdam Conference (1945) decision to divide Germany into 4 zones.</p>				
<p>Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech</p> 						<p>Cominform (1947)</p> <p>Comecon (1949)</p> <p>NATO formed (1949)</p> <p>Warsaw Pact (1955)</p>			<p>The Truman Doctrine leads to Marshall Plan and Marshall Aid (1947)</p> <p>Stalin's Berlin Blockade (Jun 1948)</p> <p>Berlin Airlift (1949)</p> <p>West Germany created (May 1949).</p> <p>East Germany created (Oct 1949).</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kennan's Telegram (1946) Novikov's Telegram (1946) 						<p>Korean War – USA and USSR fighting on different sides. (1950)</p>			<p>USA used atom bombs on Japan (1945)</p> <p>Soviet Union develops the atom bomb (1949)</p> <p>USA tests 1st hydrogen bombs (1952)</p> <p>Soviet Union tests 1st hydrogen bomb (1953)</p>				
<p>Soviet Satellite states in Eastern Europe. (1948)</p>						<p>Death of Stalin (1953)</p>			<p>USA creates 1st ICBM (Jun 1957)</p> <p>Soviet Union's creates 1st ICBM (Aug 1957)</p> 				

PART 2: The Cold War in crisis 1958-1970

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Berlin Crisis and Ultimatum 583				Cuban Missile Crisis 1961-62			Prague Spring 1968			Vietnam		
<p>East German 'Refugees' leaving for the West (1958)</p> <p>Khrushchev makes his Berlin Ultimatum (1958)</p> <p>Summit Meetings to agree compromise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp David USA (1959) Paris (1960) – U2 Spy Plane shot down Vienna (1961) <p>Khrushchev orders the building of the Berlin Wall (1961)</p> <p>President Kennedy visits West Berlin (1963)</p> 				<p>Cuban Revolution by Castro & Guevara. Castro removes American control (1959)</p> <p>Castro makes an alliance with Soviet Union and Cuba becomes Communist (1960)</p> <p>Bay of Pigs invasion (1961)</p> <p>USSR offers weapons to Cuba (1961)</p> <p>US planes show missile sites on Cuba (1962)</p> <p>'13 Days' of talks (1962)</p> <p>Kennedy announced blockade on TV – USSR back down. (1962)</p> <p>A Hotline set up & Test Ban Treaty (1963)</p>			<p>Dubcek new leader of the Communist Czech government – wants 'Socialism with a human face'.</p> <p>Prague Spring begins with more freedom of speech and elections.</p> <p>USSR invade Czechoslovakia with Warsaw Pact troops.</p> <p>Brezhnev Doctrine announced (1968)</p> <p>Dubcek dismissed</p>			<p>1954 - Dien Bien Phu. Vietnam is split at Geneva conference.</p> <p>1959 - Weapons + men from NV infiltrate the South.</p> <p>1962 - Number of US military advisors in SV rises to 12,000.</p> <p>1963 - Viet Cong defeat units of the ARVN (SV Army). President Diem is killed in a US-backed military coup.</p> <p>1964 - US enters the war. Gulf of Tonkin incident:</p> <p>1965 - 200,000 American combat troops arrive in SV.</p> <p>1966 - US troop numbers in Vietnam rise to 400,000, then to 500,000 the following year.</p> <p>1968 - Tet Offensive & My Lai.</p> <p>1969 - Ho Chi Minh dies. Nixon reduces US troops.</p> <p>1970 - Talks in Paris.</p> <p>1973 - Ceasefire agreement</p> <p>1975 - SV surrenders to NW</p>		

PART 3: Détente and the end of the Cold War 1970-1991

1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991
A period of 'Détente'			Afghanistan (1979)			Reagan's Policies			Gorbachev's Policies		
<p>Fear of M.A.D.</p> <p>Election of President Nixon – wanted peace.</p> <p>End of Vietnam War</p> <p>Social issues in USA 1968</p> <p>SALT 1 Agreement (1972).</p> <p>Brezhnev visits USA (1973)</p> <p>Helsinki Accords (1975)</p> <p>Joint space mission (1975)</p> <p>SALT 2 (1979)</p> 			<p>Soviet Union invades Afghanistan. (1979)</p> <p>Carter out of SALT 2.</p> <p>US Boycott Moscow Olympics. (1980)</p> <p>Carter Doctrine. Force threatened. (1980)</p> <p>Soviet Union boycott US Olympics. (1984)</p>			<p>'Second Cold War' era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Described the USSR as an 'Evil Empire'. Increased spending on weapons. Wanted America to be great again.  <p>Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) known as Star Wars Programme.</p>			<p>Glasnost – 'Openness'.</p> <p>Perestroika – Economy restructuring</p> <p>End of Brezhnev Doctrine</p> <p>Withdrawal from Afghanistan</p> <p>5 Summit meetings with the USA</p> <p>INF Treaty (1987).</p> <p>Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989).</p> <p>End of the Warsaw Pact (1991).</p> <p>Collapse of the Soviet Union & freedom of Eastern Europe (1991)</p>		

KEY PEOPLE

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS	
Roosevelt	President of the USA 1933 - April 1945
Truman	President of the USA 1945 - 1953
Eisenhower	President of the USA 1953 - 1961
Kennedy	President of the USA 1961 - 1963
Johnson	President of the USA 1963 - 19
Nixon	President of the USA 1979 - 1981
Reagan	President of the USA 1981 - 1989

SOVIET LEADERS	
Stalin	Leader of the USSR 1922-1953
Khrushchev	Leader of the USSR 1953-1964
Brezhnev	Leader of the USSR 1964-1982
Gorbachev	Leader of the USSR 1985-1991
Yeltsin	Leader of the USSR 1991-1999

DO YOU KNOW THE KEY TERMS?

Mutually Assured Destruction	Satellite State	East & West
	Cold War	Communism
Detente	Capitalism	Soviet Union
Grand Alliance	Summit	Trizonia
Tensions	Iron Curtain	Containment
	INF	
Truman Doctrine	Marshall Plan & Marshall Aid	
Berlin Blockade	Berlin Airlift	Comecon
Cominform	NATO	Warsaw Pact
	ICBM	
Deterrent	Refugee	Ultimatum
	Cuba	
Glasnost	Perestroika	Bay of Pigs
	U2	
Prague Spring	Brezhnev Doctrine	Collapse