



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2012**

History

Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991

Higher Tier

[GHY22]

TUESDAY 12 JUNE, AFTERNOON

**MARK
SCHEME**

GCSE History 2012**AVAILABLE
MARKS****Higher Tier****Mark Scheme**

The detail given in the Mark Scheme is for **teacher guidance** and candidates are not expected to cover **every** point suggested.

Section A**1 The Vietnam War: Challenges to the USA.****(a) Study Source A.**

What does **Source A** tell us about the views of this soldier on the North Vietnamese and Vietcong?

Target AO3: Understand source material as part of an historical enquiry.

No rewardable material [0]

Able to identify detail from Source A that shows the views of the soldier on the North Vietnamese and Vietcong.

Award [1] for each piece of information

Candidates should include some of the following points:

- the soldier thinks that the North Vietnamese and Vietcong were too clever for the US Army
- they were less well equipped than the American army
- they had much stronger will power than the American Army
- they refused to give up despite facing a much stronger military power
- they could make the Americans beat themselves
- they had determination.

Any other valid point

[4]

(b) Study Sources A and B.

How far does **Source B** support **Source A** about the reasons for the defeat of the USA in the Vietnam War?

Target AO3: Understand, analyse and evaluate a range of source material to show similarity and difference as part of an historical enquiry.

Award [0] for responses not worthy of credit

Level 1 ([1]–[2])

Candidate is able to select one piece of information from either source which is linked to the question but fails to develop similarity and difference. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with limited accuracy.

Level 2 ([3]–[4])

Candidate is able to select two pieces of information from each source to show similarity or difference. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar

are used with some accuracy.

Level 3 ([5]–[6])

Candidate is able to select three pieces of information from each source to show similarity and difference. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with consistent accuracy.

Candidates should include **some** of the following points:

Points of agreement

- both sources agree that their opponents would not give up
- both sources agree that they faced a strong and determined enemy.

Points of disagreement/omission

- **Source A** says that that the USA had better training, equipment and weapons. **Source B** disagrees, saying that the Vietcong were highly trained and well armed
- **Source B** says that the US lost because they supported an unpopular government. **Source A** does not mention this
- **Source A** says that the North Vietnamese and Vietcong were too clever for the Americans. **Source B** does not mention this
- **Source A** says that the US reaction to the Tet Offensive caused Americans to believe the war could not be won. **Source B** does not mention this
- **Source B** says they had beaten foreign invaders before and were determined to beat the USA as well. Not mentioned in **Source A**.

Any other valid point

Candidates must cover points of both agreement and disagreement/omission to reach Level 3.

[6]

(c) Study **Source C**.

How useful and reliable is **Source C** to an historian studying the attitudes of the people of Vietnam to the war?

Target AO3: Understand, analyse and evaluate a source as part of an historical enquiry.

Award [0] for responses not worthy of credit

Level 1 ([1]–[3])

A vague general account of the content of Source C with little attempt to address the question. Candidates at this level may discuss the content of the source but may give limited indication of the reliability and/or utility of Source C and will make little or no use of own knowledge. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with limited accuracy.

Level 2 ([4]–[5])

Answers at this level will discuss the reliability and/or utility of the source in explaining the attitudes of the people of Vietnam to the war. Candidates may point out that it is a primary source and discuss the value of this. They may begin to make observations on **authorship**, the fact that this source is the view of the military commander of the North Vietnamese Army who is well-placed to explain what drove the people of North Vietnam. They may also comment on **motivation**, the reasons why this source was produced, and how these affect reliability and/or utility. They should make some use of

reference to the content of the source. They may use some outside knowledge to support their answers. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with some accuracy.

Level 3 ([6]–[8])

Answers at this level will discuss more fully the reliability and usefulness of Source C in explaining the attitudes of the people of Vietnam to the war. They will refer closely to the content of the source and may use outside knowledge to support their answers. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with consistent accuracy.

***Some** of the following points may be made:

Useful

- this is a very useful source as it is the view of General Giap who was the military commander of the North Vietnamese Army and played a leading role in the war against the USA. As such he would be in a good position to explain the tactics and determination of the army and people of North Vietnam
- this is a primary source – he is speaking while the war is still going on. His tone is very determined. He is very clear that they will fight “as long as it takes to win”
- he gives us useful information about the attitude of the people of North Vietnam to the US, calling them “invaders”. He also tells us that the entire population of Vietnam is involved in the fight to drive out the “invaders”, calling this a “people’s war”. Students could use their own knowledge to support this view.

Reliability

- General Giap gives one view only – that of the North Vietnamese. It is a reliable account of their attitude to the US
- he does not mention the people of South Vietnam, many of whom initially supported the Americans, or the government of the South, which was dependent on American help
- he gives all the credit for the defeat of the USA to the people of North Vietnam – he does not mention any of the other reasons or factors which contributed to the USA’s defeat
- he is speaking in 1967 – the war is still going on. Students could use their own knowledge to explain that it was not until after this date that it became clear that the USA was losing the war and losing the “hearts and minds” of the people of South Vietnam
- overall it is a very useful but limited source. The historian would need to study a range of different sources to understand fully the attitudes of the people of Vietnam to the war.

Any other valid point

Some of these points may be made in Level 2

[8]

- (d) Using **Sources A, B and C** and **your own knowledge**, explain why there are different interpretations of the reasons for the defeat of the USA in the Vietnam War.

Target AO2 and AO3: Demonstrate their understanding of the past through explanation and analysis. Understand, analyse and evaluate how aspects of the past have been interpreted and represented.

Award [0] for responses not worthy of credit

AVAILABLE
MARKS

Level 1 ([1]–[3])

Limited response, with a weak general answer which does not really address the question. Candidates at the lower end of this level may extract limited information from one source which outlines one view about the reasons for the defeat of the USA in the Vietnam War. (AO3) They may include some general points from their own knowledge which will enable them to achieve marks in the mid-upper end of this level. (AO2) Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with limited accuracy.

Level 2 ([4]–[7])

Answers at this level will indicate an understanding of the different views about the reasons for the defeat of the USA in the Vietnam War (AO3) but may show limited knowledge or understanding of why they are different. (AO2) They may refer to the view of the US soldier in Source A that the North Vietnamese and Vietcong were too clever for the US Army and that they won because of their “determination”. They may discuss the view of the historian in Source B that the US lost because they supported a “weak ally” and were fighting a “very strong enemy” or the view of General Giap (Source C) that they lost because the people of North Vietnam regarded the US as “invaders” and would fight “as long as it takes to win”. (AO3) Candidates can access marks at the higher end of this level if they attempt to use at least two of these sources to reach a conclusion about the reasons for the defeat of the USA in the Vietnam War. Candidates will make close reference to the sources and may begin to use some of their own knowledge to support their conclusions. (AO2) Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with some accuracy.

Level 3 ([8]–[10])

Candidates at this level will show a clear understanding of the different views about the reasons for the defeat of the USA in the Vietnam War as outlined in the sources (AO3) and of the reasons for these. (AO2) At the top of this level they will use their contextual knowledge to explain clearly the reasons for these interpretations. (AO2) Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with consistent accuracy.

*Candidates may make some of the following points:

- these sources come from three different authors who have different perspectives on the war. This will have some effect on their interpretation of events
- **Source A** is the view of a US soldier. He fought in Vietnam and gives a lot of credit to the North Vietnamese and Vietcong for their strong determination – they “would not give up”. He believes that this enabled them to stand up to the “stronger military power” of the USA. He mentions the effect of the Tet Offensive on the conflict. Although it was a military defeat for the North Vietnamese and Vietcong, its main effect was to convince many in the USA that this was a war that they could not win. Candidates will use some of their own knowledge to develop and explain the views in this source
- **Source B** is the view of a modern historian and so is a more objective account. He offers a range of reasons saying that while the USA may not have used the wrong tactics, they backed a corrupt government with little popular support in South Vietnam. In addition they faced a determined and highly motivated enemy which had defeated foreign invaders in the past. Candidates will use some of their own knowledge to develop and explain the views in this source
- **Source C** is the view of the military commander of the North

Vietnamese Army, General Giap. Giap is very clear about why the USA would lose this war. They faced a “people’s war” in which the North Vietnamese would “fight their attackers in all ways and with all kinds of weapons... as long as it takes to win”. Candidates will use some of their own knowledge to develop and explain the views in this source.

Candidates can achieve top marks in this level if they use the sources and some own knowledge to reach a conclusion which directly addresses the question. They should note that answers **must** be based on the sources, with own knowledge used **to support** the argument/analysis.

Points from own knowledge

- candidates could give detail of some of the guerrilla tactics used by the North Vietnamese and Vietcong and of the effect of these tactics on the US Army
- they could describe how the tactics used by the US Army caused them to lose the “hearts and minds” of the South Vietnamese, many of whom gave their support to the Vietcong
- candidates could describe the impact of growing US casualties, events such as the Tet Offensive and the My Lai massacre on the US public.

Any other valid point

*Some of these points may also be made at Level 2.

[10]

Section A

AVAILABLE MARKS

28

28

Section B**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Answer **one** question from this section.

2 This question is about the Cold War in Europe, 1945–1949.

Explain why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe after World War Two and how the USA responded to the actions of the USSR between 1945 and 1949.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Reasons why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe
- Creation of the Iron Curtain
- Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid
- Berlin: Blockade and Airlift.

Target AO1 and AO2: Recall, select and communicate their knowledge and understanding of history and demonstrate their understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of key concepts and key features and characteristics of the period studied.

Award [0] for responses not worthy of credit

Level 1 ([1]–[7])

Simple descriptive answer rather than explanation and analysis, which may be episodic and lack historical accuracy. To reach the top of Level 1, answers must attempt to provide detail of some of the reasons why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe after World War Two and how the USA responded to the actions of the USSR between 1945 and 1949. In Level 1, answers may use only two of the guidelines. Answers may be limited in range. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with limited accuracy.

Level 2 ([8]–[15])

Developed but limited explanation which goes beyond Level 1 by providing a more informed, if limited, analysis. To reach the top of Level 2, answers must give more specific detail on why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe after World War Two and how the USA responded to the actions of the USSR between 1945 and 1949. In Level 2, answers may use three of the guidelines or may contain omissions in coverage of some episodes and developments. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with some accuracy.

Level 3 ([16]–[22])

Well-informed, accurate explanation and a clear and coherent analysis of events. Answers must display sound understanding of why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe after World War Two and how the USA responded to the actions of the USSR between 1945 and 1949. In Level 3, answers must use all four guidelines with accurate illustrative detail. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with consistent accuracy.

Answers should include some of the following:

Reasons why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe

- there was a history of suspicion between the USSR and the USA before World War Two, especially ideological distrust between communism and democracy. Though the USSR and the USA fought on the same side in

World War Two, it was an alliance of convenience, held together by a common enemy, Germany

- Germany had invaded the USSR on two occasions in the 20th century and 26 million Russians were killed in World War Two. Therefore, Stalin was very concerned about the USSR's future security and was determined to prevent another invasion by Germany
- the USSR wanted to keep Germany weak. In February 1945 at Yalta the Allied leaders failed to reach agreement on the future of Germany after its defeat. In a compromise, Germany was to be divided into four zones and the capital, Berlin, in the Russian zone divided into four sectors. This arrangement was confirmed at a conference at Potsdam in July 1945
- Stalin was annoyed that the USA had not shared its knowledge about the atom bomb. A lack of trust between Truman and Stalin weakened relations. Stalin was determined to make Eastern Europe a Russian sphere of influence and a buffer zone against a future German invasion. The USSR army of six million that had liberated Eastern Europe from German control remained. This placed the USSR in a strong position in 1945 as the US army left Europe after the defeat of Germany
- the USSR was determined to establish communist governments in the countries of Eastern Europe to ensure security and a buffer zone.

Creation of the Iron Curtain

- after 1945 the wartime friendship quickly broke down. As the Cold War developed the USSR rigged elections and used intimidation and violence to ensure communist control over the countries of Eastern Europe. In 1946 Churchill referred to an "Iron Curtain" coming down over Europe
- opponents of communism were imprisoned or killed and elections rigged and voters intimidated. Only politicians loyal to Stalin were appointed, e.g. Rakosi in Hungary. In 1948 there was a communist coup in Czechoslovakia, the only country in Eastern Europe still a democracy. By 1948 communist governments controlled Poland, Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Russian zone in Germany
- Cominform, set up in 1947, and Comecon, set up in 1949, strengthened the USSR's political and economic control over Eastern Europe
- economic links and travel between Eastern and Western Europe became more difficult. The USSR installed watch towers and barbed wire to block off contact between areas under Russian control and the West.

Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid

- the USA became concerned by the USSR's actions in taking over Eastern Europe. Truman was influenced by the warning of George Kennan, a US diplomat based in Moscow. He warned that the USSR was determined to spread communism. Therefore, after 1947 the USA followed a more active policy to stop the spread of communism
- in a speech made to Congress in March 1947, the US President pledged support to any state threatened by communism. This became known as the Truman Doctrine and committed the USA to a policy of containment. This meant that the USA would play a more active role in Europe
- General George Marshall was sent to Europe in 1947. He saw that many countries were in danger of economic collapse and so vulnerable to a communist takeover. He drew up a plan to bring about economic recovery
- the Marshall Plan of 1948, the USA focused on helping to rebuild the economies of the states of Western Europe and so make democracy more appealing. Between 1948 and 1952 the USA gave \$13 billion to help the economic recovery of Western Europe. The actions of the USA increased tensions with the USSR which prevented its satellite countries in Eastern

Europe from accepting aid.

AVAILABLE
MARKS

Berlin: Blockade and Airlift

- at Yalta in February 1945, the Allies had agreed to divide Germany into four zones of occupation. Berlin, the capital, had also been divided into four sectors: British, French, American and Russian. Berlin was situated 100 miles inside the Russian zone and behind the Iron Curtain. As the Cold War developed, tension increased between the USSR and the West over West Berlin. The USSR wanted to keep Germany weak while the USA wanted to rebuild the German economy
- in 1948 help was given to rebuild West Germany and West Berlin through the Marshall Plan which had followed the Truman Doctrine of 1947. This worried the USSR as it feared a revived Germany might be a threat to the USSR in the future. Tension increased in 1948 because of a plan to introduce a new currency in the western zones. This was the first step in setting up a separate West German state made up of the British, French and American zones
- in June 1948 Stalin blocked off all road and railway links between West Germany and West Berlin. The two million residents of West Berlin were cut off from Western help. The Americans saw this as a test of the Truman Doctrine and were determined to help West Berlin. The Berlin Blockade was the first open conflict between the USA and the USSR in the Cold War. The USA saw it as an attempt by the USSR to drive the Allies out of West Berlin
- the USA and Britain supplied the two million people of West Berlin with food and fuel for 10 months. The airlift lasted 324 days with up to 13 000 tons of supplies arriving each day
- Stalin didn't shoot down the Allied planes as he did not want to be seen as the aggressor and risk a nuclear attack by the USA as the USSR did not yet have an atomic bomb
- Stalin realised the determination of the USA and West and lifted the Blockade in May 1949.

Any other valid point

Some of this detail may be included in Level 2.

[22]

22

3 This question is about the Korean War, 1950–1953.AVAILABLE
MARKS

Explain why the USA, China and the USSR became involved in the Korean War and the role which each played in the Korean War, 1950–1953.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Reasons for the USA's involvement in Korea
- Reasons for the involvement of the USSR and China in Korea
- Actions of the USA in the Korean War
- Actions of the USSR and China in the Korean War.

Target AO1 and AO2: Recall, select and communicate their knowledge and understanding of history and demonstrate their understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of key concepts and key features and characteristics of the period studied.

Award [0] for responses not worthy of credit

Level 1 ([1]–[7])

Simple descriptive answer rather than explanation and analysis, which may be episodic and lack historical accuracy. To reach the top of Level 1, answers must attempt to provide detail of some of the reasons for involvement and actions of the USA, the USSR and China in the Korean War between 1950 and 1953. In Level 1, answers may use only two of the guidelines. Answers may be limited in range. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with limited accuracy.

Level 2 ([8]–[15])

Developed but limited explanation which goes beyond Level 1 by providing a more-informed, if limited, analysis. To reach the top of Level 2, answers must give more specific detail on the reasons for involvement and actions of the USA, the USSR and China in Korea between 1950 and 1953. In Level 2, answers may use three of the guidelines or may contain omissions in coverage of some episodes and developments. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with some accuracy.

Level 3 ([16]–[22])

Well-informed, accurate explanation and a clear and coherent analysis of events. Answers must display sound understanding of the involvement of the USA, the USSR and China in the Korean War between 1950 and 1953. In Level 3, answers must use all four guidelines with accurate illustrative detail. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with consistent accuracy.

Answers should include some of the following:

Reasons for the USA's involvement in Korea

- the Truman Doctrine, 1947 widened the USA's commitment to contain the spread of communism. Truman stated that the USA would help any country resisting "armed minorities or outside pressures"
- the loss of China to Communism in 1949 with the victory of Mao Ze Dong in the Chinese Civil War was a blow for the USA. The USA had provided help to the Nationalists led by Chiang Kai Shek
- in 1949 the USSR developed an atom bomb and in 1950 communist USSR and China signed a Treaty of Friendship. Cold War tensions shifted from Europe to Asia

- many Americans believed in the Domino Theory: that one country after another in Asia would fall to communism
- President Truman was under pressure in the USA, especially from the Republicans and Senator McCarthy for being weak on Communism. This increased pressure on him to react decisively to the invasion of Communist North Korea in June 1950
- Korea was divided on Cold War lines in 1948 along the 38th Parallel. North Korea was ruled by Kim Il Sung, a Communist, and South Korea by Syngman Rhee, supported by the USA. American and Russian troops left but both Korean leaders wanted to reunite all of Korea under their system of government. Between 1948 and 1950 thousands were killed in clashes between North and South Korea
- in June 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea and within three months the South Korean army was pushed into a small area in the south called the Pusan Pocket. The USA became directly involved because it feared that the invasion by North Korea was part of the Communist plan to control all of Asia.

Reasons for the involvement of the USSR and China in Korea

- Stalin and the USSR would have benefited from the spread of communism in Korea and Asia. It would increase the USSR's sphere of influence and prestige. Kim Il Sung was a nationalist who wanted to reunite Korea. He persuaded Stalin to allow him to invade South Korea. However, Stalin was reluctant to openly support him in case it led to direct conflict with the USA and the risk of nuclear war. Stalin did send Russian military advisors to help draw up Kim Il Sung's invasion plans
- the USSR was boycotting the United Nations and was unable to use its veto to prevent the USA from using the UN army to front its military help to South Korea
- China was alarmed by the actions of the UN/USA army which invaded North Korea in November 1950. China feared that the USA would use this opportunity to invade China and remove the Communist government led by Mao Ze Dong. The USSR and China had signed a Friendship Pact and Stalin encouraged China to resist the USA. China sent 250 000 Chinese "volunteers" to drive back the UN/USA army. China's involvement was decisive but China did not want to be in direct conflict with a superpower that had nuclear weapons.

Actions of the USA in the Korean War

- the USA became involved using the United Nations which was boycotted by the USSR. 15 countries contributed soldiers to the United Nations army but over 90% of the 300 000 soldiers sent to Korea were American. Almost all the weapons used were provided by the USA. The UN army was led by General Douglas MacArthur who was responsible to President Truman
- in September 1950 the UN/USA army successfully landed at Inchon behind North Korean lines and by October, the North Korean army was easily pushed back over the 38th Parallel. The UN/USA army went on the offensive and invaded North Korea. This was against its original orders. The USA was now pursuing a more ambitious policy of "Roll Back" or reuniting Korea as a non-communist country. The UN/USA army captured Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea and reached close to the Yalu River, the border between North Korea and China
- General MacArthur and leading American politicians wanted to continue the policy of "Roll Back" to use the Korean War to roll back communism and put the Chinese Nationalists in control in China
- China did not want to risk war against the USA but was determined to resist

a US invasion. On 25 October 1950, over 250 000 Chinese troops called “volunteers” moved into North Korea, and pushed the UN/USA army back into South Korea. Chinese troops recaptured the South Korean capital, Seoul. Truman sacked MacArthur who wanted an offensive war against China. He abandoned the risky strategy of “Roll Back” for Containment

- by 1951 a number of costly offensives and counter attacks resulted in stalemate. The USA launched heavy bombing raids on North Korea destroying Pyongyang and causing high civilian casualties. This continued until an armistice was signed in 1953.

Actions of the USSR and China in the Korean War

- China saw its actions as self-defence. It was afraid that the USA would invade as it didn’t have nuclear weapons. On 25 October 1950, over 250 000 Chinese troops called “volunteers” moved into North Korea and pushed the UN/USA army back into South Korea, even recapturing its capital Seoul in November
- the war after 1951 consisted mainly of aerial battles between the UN/USA air force and USSR planes with Chinese markings and Russian pilots dressed in Chinese uniforms
- China lost an estimated 500 000 in the war. The war was costly for the new Communist government. China had saved North Korea from “Roll Back” and increased its reputation as a leading communist power in Asia. North Korea remained Communist, which gave China protection from the USA.

Any other valid point

Some of this detail may be included in Level 2.

[22]

22

AVAILABLE MARKS

4 This question is about the USSR's relations with Eastern Europe, 1956–1968.

AVAILABLE
MARKS

Explain how and why the USSR kept control over Eastern Europe between 1956 and 1968.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Events in Hungary, 1956
- Berlin, 1958–1961
- Czechoslovakia, 1968
- The Brezhnev Doctrine.

Target AO1 and AO2: Recall, select and communicate their knowledge and understanding of history and demonstrate their understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of key concepts and key features and characteristics of the period studied.

Award [0] for responses not worthy of credit

Level 1 ([1]–[7])

Simple descriptive answer rather than explanation and analysis, which may be episodic and lack historical accuracy. To reach the top of Level 1, answers must attempt to provide detail of how and why the USSR kept control over Eastern Europe between 1956 and 1968. In Level 1, answers may use only two of the guidelines. Answers may be limited in range. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with limited accuracy.

Level 2 ([8]–[15])

Developed but limited explanation which goes beyond Level 1 by providing a more informed, if limited, analysis. To reach the top of Level 2, answers must give more specific detail on how and why the USSR kept control over Eastern Europe between 1956 and 1968. In Level 2, answers may use three of the guidelines or may contain omissions in coverage of some episodes and developments. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with some accuracy.

Level 3 ([16]–[22])

Well-informed, accurate explanation and a clear and coherent analysis of events. Answers must display sound understanding of how and why the USSR kept control over Eastern Europe between 1956 and 1968. In Level 3, answers must use all four guidelines with accurate illustrative detail. Spelling, punctuation and the rules of grammar are used with consistent accuracy.

Answers should include some of the following:

Events in Hungary 1956

- since 1948 Hungary had been ruled by a pro-Stalin dictator called Rakosi. Most Hungarians were opposed to Russian control and wanted greater freedom. Stalin's death in 1953 had raised hopes as had Khrushchev's "secret speech" in 1956, criticising Stalin
- in 1956 popular unrest in Hungary forced Rakosi's resignation and a new leader, Imre Nagy, was appointed
- in October 1956 anti-Soviet demonstrations led to Nagy announcing free elections and that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact and become a

neutral country

- Khrushchev, however, was determined to maintain Russian control over Hungary and to keep Hungary within the USSR's sphere of influence. Khrushchev sent the Russian army and 6000 tanks into Hungary
- after fierce fighting in which thousands were killed and 180 000 fled, the rebels were defeated. Nagy was executed and a pro-Russian government was installed led by Kadar. Many in Hungary felt betrayed by the failure of the USA and the West to help the rebels
- the USSR's actions in Hungary showed that Khrushchev's criticism of Stalin in 1956 did not mean any change in the USSR's determination to keep control of Eastern Europe as a buffer zone and to preserve the Iron Curtain and maintain strict political control.

Berlin, 1958–1961

- the city of Berlin was the only place where people from East and West had open contact with each other during the Cold War in the 1950s. People from East Berlin were permitted to visit and work in the other three sectors. The difference in living standards between East and West was clearly seen in Berlin. During the 1950s over two million East Germans used Berlin as an escape route to the "Golden West"
- in the late 1950s, Khrushchev tried to persuade the USA to sign an agreement that would give the USSR control of West Berlin. These attempts ended in failure. Khrushchev feared that the loss of so many young, skilled workers would destabilise East Germany and in the longer term Russian control over Eastern Europe
- on 13 August 1961 East German police sealed off all crossing points, first with a barbed wire fence which was quickly replaced by a concrete wall over 110 km long that cut West Berlin off from East Berlin and East Germany. This stopped all movement between the Russian sector and the West
- the West protested in vain and President Kennedy visited West Berlin to give moral support. The Berlin Wall remained a stark symbol of Communist oppression and the Cold War until its collapse in 1989. The Wall was patrolled by armed guards and look out posts and over 100 East Germans were killed while attempting to escape. However, the Berlin Wall did succeed in removing a threat to Communist control in Berlin.

Czechoslovakia, 1968

- the ruthless actions of Khrushchev in crushing the Hungarian Rebellion in 1956 ended unrest among the USSR's satellites in Eastern Europe. However, by 1968 growing economic problems in Czechoslovakia, the most industrially-developed country in Eastern Europe, led to discontent about Russian control of the economy
- Alexander Dubcek, the new Communist party leader, announced a programme of economic and social reforms. He aimed to achieve "Socialism with a human face" and reassured the USSR that Czechoslovakia wished to remain loyal to Communism and stay in the Warsaw Pact and Comecon. The reforms of the Prague Spring included ending censorship and the powers of the secret police and opening up travel and trade with the West
- these reforms worried Brezhnev, the new Russian leader. He feared that other Communist countries would copy these reforms and threaten the USSR control over Eastern Europe. Though Dubcek gave guarantees of loyalty to the Warsaw Pact he continued with his programme of reform
- on 20th August 1968 Brezhnev ordered 400 000 Warsaw Pact soldiers to invade Czechoslovakia. The Czechs wished to avoid the bloodshed of the Hungarian Rebellion and offered only passive resistance. They painted anti-Soviet slogans and had sit-downs in front of Soviet tanks. One student, Jan

Palac, burned himself to death in protest. 73 Czechs were killed

- after the invasion Dubcek was summoned to Moscow and on 28th August he agreed to end the Prague Spring and return to pre-1968 rule. Later he was sacked and replaced by Husak, who was loyal to the USSR.

The Brezhnev Doctrine

- in November 1968 Brezhnev justified his actions in Czechoslovakia in a statement which became known as the Brezhnev Doctrine. This made clear the determination of the USSR to maintain control over Eastern Europe.
- Brezhnev argued that it was the duty of Communist countries to act together to prevent another Communist state from turning to Capitalism
- it was an admission that the countries behind the Iron Curtain would only stay Communist if the USSR forced them. The security of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact remained a central pillar of Russian foreign policy. It deterred future unrest in Eastern Europe for the next two decades.

Any other valid point

Some of this detail may be included in Level 2

[22]

AVAILABLE MARKS

22

Section B

22

Total

50