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Examiners' Report January 2011

GCSE History 5HA01 01

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Introduction

This is the second series of the examining of 5HA01. In general, examiners indicated that candidates were able to cope well with the paper and the overall standard of responses was most pleasing. There was the full range of marks across questions in each option. However, there were some issues which can be ascribed to poor examination technique, namely the failure to read the question carefully and consequently writing irrelevantly at length: see Questions 2(c), 4(c) and 5(b)(ii).

Most candidates were able to answer the questions in their prescribed option within the Unit. Examiners did not report candidates having problems with timing and thus it would seem that the allotted time was sufficient.

It was pleasing to note that notice was taken about the use of the space provided for answers i.e. the space is more than we would expect any answer to take, it is not a recommendation of the amount candidates should write.

The approach to individual questions is considered in the reports on the separate options. An example from a candidate's response in the examination is given for most questions. Please note that, on occasions, part answers only are given as exemplification, not full answers. As in 2010, a general summary of areas for improvement in the approach to some of the question types (which are common across the six options) is given below.

- On occasions in Question (a), candidates tended to write at too great a length. It is sufficient to make a simple point with some amplification. This can be done in one sentence.
- The two questions in (b) provide the opportunity for candidates to show that they have a sound understanding of key facts around an important event in the specification. Marks are awarded for providing factual support for statements made, with three supported statements marked at the top of Level Two. Candidates do need to ensure that they cover three discrete points.

In Question (b), candidates need to focus on key points and these can be causes, events and consequences. This time, there was very clear evidence that many knew that three developed points had to be covered and they were clearly signposted for the examiner. Many candidates ensured that examiners were aware that separate points were being made by using such terms as 'firstly' 'secondly', 'another way'.

Many candidates did respond by beginning with 'one feature' and then moved to 'the second feature'. The best candidates tended to write in a more sophisticated manner.

In Question (c), answers should limit themselves to causes, not a description of the event or policy. In some instances, candidates drifted into a narrative and did not focus sharply on the demands of the question. In Question (c), in order to reach the top of Level Two, candidates need to consider three causes. Candidates did move more readily into Level Three this time because they were able to see links and/or did offer prioritisation.

Question 1(a)

Most candidates discussed the notion of Austria-Hungary increasing the size of its empire. The better ones knew of its control of Bosnia and the threat of the Young Turks.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why Austria-Hungary seized Bosnia in 1908.

(2)

Austria - Hungary seized Bosnia in 1908 because
the country wanted to expand their empire



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Examiner Comments

This was a simple statement and was awarded Level One.



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Examiner Tip

To gain two marks, you must make a point and then add to it. The best way to show that you are doing this is to use the words in the question as a starting place and then give the examiner a developed point.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why Austria-Hungary seized Bosnia in 1908.

(2)
Austria-Hungary seized Bosnia in 1908 because of the up-rise of the 'Young Turks'. ~~The~~ The Austrians were already unofficially in ownership of the country, but they knew there was a chance of them leaving the country when the Young Turks conquered the Ottoman empire, so they made it official.

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Examiner Comments

A good response which offers a developed statement.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

To gain two marks, you must make a point and then add to it. The best way to show that you are doing this is to use the words in the question as a starting place and then give the examiner a developed point.

Question 1(b)

Both questions were popular and produced a range of responses. There was occasional confusion with the First Moroccan Crisis and also the First Balkan War. Nevertheless, the majority of answers were able to focus on the salient features.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

in the second Moroccan crisis the great powers ~~went back~~ France wanted to get control ~~of~~ of Morocco but Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm tried to stop them and tried to break the friendship between Britain and France but it didn't work, it only brought them closer together.

The powers ~~made~~ made an agreement and France got control of Morocco and Germany backed down.

~~The~~ Germany did get some land just off of France as compensation. Overall the powers didn't make any progress and France got the better over Germany.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate looks at the cause of the crisis, sees Germany's motivation and then looks at the consequence. Essentially two features, placing this in mid-Level Two.



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Examiner Tip

A third feature was needed - perhaps a discussion of the British reaction. Candidates need to ensure that three features are examined in order to reach the top of Level Three.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

In 1911 ~~the~~ the second Moroccan crisis (the Agadir crisis) followed on from problems that had occurred a few years before in 1905. France had control over Morocco's banks and police. - This had upset Germany in the years before. ~~France~~ France sent troops to Agadir and Germany objected. German troops entered Agadir ~~to~~ ~~France~~ ~~accuse~~ accusing France of trying to take complete control over Morocco. However due ~~to~~ partly ^{to} the alliance Britain had with France and the fact the Germans had ~~a~~ nearby military grounds in Gibraltar - Britain stepped in and forced Germany to back down, making the Germans feel increasingly anti-British.


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Examiner Comments

Though there is an error and a slip of the pen, the candidate did discuss two features.


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Examiner Tip

There seems to have been some haste in this response - it is worthwhile just jotting down a few words to act as a plan even for the (b) question.

Question 1(c)

Most candidates were able to cover the main areas - military, imperial, economic and diplomatic rivalry. On occasions there was a tendency to focusing purely on one feature. However, some were able to secure sound Level Two marks by analysing one of the above.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why rivalry developed between Britain and Germany in the years 1900–14.

(12)

The rivalry in 1900-14 were because of the "Arms Race", which is when two countries build boats, to see who could make more.

This happens in 1906 when Britain created a "dreadnaught" which is ~~submarine~~ was a new creation from Britain, but in 1908, Germany copied, and before the arms race began, the Germany in 1908 had created 3 dreadnaughts and Britain had only made 1; in 1909, Germany created none and so did Britain, in 1911, the Germans, had stopped making as many as Britain still made more.

Britain only made more dreadnaughts to make sure their Navy was still superior to others.



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Examiner Comments

There was one development in this response connected to military rivalry and despite some errors it was placed in Level Two.



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Examiner Tip

Candidates need to be aware that for the (c) question only three features need to be discussed.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why rivalry developed between Britain and Germany in the years 1900–14.

(12)

The first reason why rivalry developed is because Britain had the largest navy in Europe, and often asserted its dominance of the seas. So, Germany started to build up its navy. Britain felt ~~threatened~~ threatened by this because Germany had a small coastline, and no colonies to protect. In retaliation, Britain built a new battleship which made all other ships battleships obsolete. It was called the HMS dreadnought. This eventually led to the iconic cry of "We want eight and we won't wait!" in Britain. Also, Britain passed the 'Two-power standard' which stated that the British Navy had to be larger than the next two largest navies in the world.

The second reason is because Britain had many overseas colonies, including the 'jewel in the British crown' India. This provided them with cheap raw materials and a place to sell goods. This ~~lead~~ led to Wilhelm wanting ~~or~~ his 'Place in the sun', meaning Africa. This became apparent in the first Moroccan crisis, where the Kaiser visited Morocco and made a speech promoting its independence.

The third reason is because both countries wanted to become as wealthy as possible. At the time, Germany was producing a lot of cars, iron, steel and coal. ~~There~~ Their economy was growing, and this threatened Britain. This eventually led to Britain signing the Entente Cordiale with France, and gaining some security.

Although all of these were important factors, I believe that the most important was because Britain had the largest navy in the world. If they did not, they would not have many colonies nor would they have such a good economy. This would mean Germany would not have to feel threatened and the sense of distrust in Europe would have decreased.

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Examiner Comments

The candidate does offer three aspects of rivalry and presents some judgement at the end. Discussion of the features meant that it moved to the top of Level Two and the judgment then moved it into Level Three.

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Examiner Tip

Ensure that any linking of causes is explicit.

Question 2(a)

The majority of candidates were aware of the reparations problem and most were able to develop the reason behind the selection of the Ruhr.

(a) Describe **one** reason why France occupied the Ruhr in 1923.

(2)

The french Occupied +n Ruhr because
germany do. stopped paying reparations.



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Examiner Comments

This was a simple statement and was awarded Level One.



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Examiner Tip

To gain two marks, you must make a point and then add to it. The best way to show that you are doing this is to use the words in the question as a starting place and then give the examiner a developed point.

Why not say 'The French occupied the Ruhr because Germany did not pay the reparations and they went into the Ruhr...'

(2)

In 1923 Germany failed to make a payment for the reparations from world war one, so France sent troops into a very rich and valuable part of Germany - the Ruhr - to take the amount owed. 100 men were killed and 100,000 people were made homeless in the Ruhr.

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Examiner Comments

A good developed statement which was awarded Level Two marks. However, the additional material is not needed and the candidate could have saved some time here by not writing the last sentence.

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Examiner Tip

Maintain the focus of the question and do not include irrelevant material.

Question 2(b)

Question 2(b)(i) was by far the most popular choice with only a few answering 2(b)(ii).

Chosen Question Number: Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

Germany had devastated Belgium and France during the war so strong military restrictions had to be put into place. Firstly, the German army was restricted to 100,000 men. This was a harsh restriction but the Big Three felt it necessary to avoid any future wars as Germany would barely have enough people to defend its borders let alone invade a nation. Another major influential restriction was the banning of conscription. No conscription meant every man in the war had to be a volunteer. This was such a harsh restriction because if Germany got into a war their numbers of soldiers would dramatically drop. Finally, Germany were allowed no armoured vehicles, no tanks, no air force and only 6 warships. This was felt to be one of the strictest restrictions within the treaty as it meant all soldiers had to be on foot, or in unarmoured vehicles. What only did this stop Germany from defending itself but also endanger the lives of 100,000 soldiers. In consequence Germany had a limited power for the first time and the harshness of the treaty is suspected to be what led to another war.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate presents three areas and develops them, explaining the restrictions. A Level Two mark was awarded.



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Examiner Tip

It would have been helpful had the features been separated more sharply.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

~~The m~~ Some of the military restrictions placed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles were that they were only allowed an army of 100,000 men, they were not allowed to do conscription, they were not allowed an air force and only a very small navy.

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Examiner Comments

Three points about the Treaty of Versailles are mentioned but not developed. A Level One mark was awarded.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

The details needed some amplification in order to move to Level Two.

Question 2(c)

This was a question where many candidates failed to read the question carefully. It is clear that many did not see the specified time period and consequently focused on the word 'failures'. Hence, responses covered Manchuria and Abyssinia and no credit could be given. It is imperative that candidates do not rush into answering questions and when planning a response for (c), look at the key words and specific dates.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why the League of Nations experienced failures in the 1920s.

(12)

The League of Nations experienced failures because Germany wasn't allowed to join this left Germany annoyed which wasn't good if you wanted to stop ^{future} wars from happening.

USA didn't join the League of Nations, this left the League of Nations weak. The League of Nations needed the USA however USA wouldn't join.



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Examiner Comments

This was awarded Level Two - it looked at one cause, that of the membership issue.



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Examiner Tip

It is frequently difficult to remember several features - perhaps try an acronym for the League - MAO - membership, army and organisation. This may lead to some development and perhaps a higher mark within the level.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why the League of Nations experienced failures in the 1920s.

(12)

There were three key reasons why the League experienced failures in the 1920s. The first is no army. ~~but~~ The League had little power to intervene in situations ~~in the~~ without an army. This was highlighted in the Italian invasion in Corfu in ~~the~~ the early 1920s. This event was where four Italian officials were killed whilst in Corfu. Mussolini was extremely angered by this and invaded. When the League told Italy to leave Corfu they said no. There wasn't much that could be done as they didn't have a force to command him to leave.

Another key feature was the fact that ~~the~~ USA and Russia weren't part of the League. This was a very important factor as they were the two most powerful nations in the world and without ~~any~~ one of them in the League it was hard to impose sanctions and ultimatums to ~~any~~ countries as they wouldn't be taken seriously.

My last key feature is ~~meeting~~ ^{efficiency}. The fact that ~~the~~ ^{all} ~~one~~ ^{members} met once a year wasn't very useful. In many cases

there has been a problem with Europe and it could take six months before action is taken. This often gave time for the problem to expand before it was too big to be dealt with.

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Examiner Comments

This looked at three features but did not venture past this and was awarded a top Level Three mark.

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Examiner Tip

To move to the next level, it is necessary to offer links and/or some prioritisation - selecting one of the causes and then offering a judgement on why it was more important than one of the others would be satisfactory.

Question 3(a)

Candidates tended to discuss the impact of the First World War, some looked at lack of preparedness and others focused on Chamberlain.

(a) Describe **one** reason why Britain followed a policy of appeasement in the 1930s.

(2)

Because Chamberlain felt that if he gave Hitler reasonable amounts of what he wanted, he would not want to ask for more which meant he would not want to start any wars so therefore Britain felt appeasement was the best way to keep peace with Hitler.



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Examiner Comments

This is a sound response which gives a reason and develops it.

(a) Describe **one** reason why Britain followed a policy of appeasement in the 1930s.

(2)

Britain followed the policy of
appeasement to help prevent
war happening again.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This was a simple statement and was awarded Level One.



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Examiner Tip

To gain two marks, you must make a point and then add to it. The best way to show that you are doing this is to use the words in the question as a starting place and then give the examiner a point and develop it further: Why not say 'Britain followed the policy of appeasement because the memory of the First World War.....and ...'

Question 3(b)

3(b)(ii) was the more popular question but often candidates failed to adhere to the specified dates. Many went on to discuss the *Anschluss* and thus could not be credited - however, there were some who did discuss the attempted *Anschluss* of 1934 and were credited.

In 3(b)(i), some candidates moved into 1939 and could be given no credit.

Hitler challenged the treaty of Versailles in the years 1933-36 as he believed it had been unfair, he said it made them look weak. He also said that it was not an agreement it was a 'diktat' which meant a ~~dictator~~ dictatorship so it was forced upon them and they had no choice but to sign it thus didn't mean they agreed with it. He said that they should be allowed an army and navy and he began to build his military forces back up again. He said that they did not cause the war and Clause 231 should not have been put on them therefore they shouldn't have to pay reparations, as it was not their fault, they were just forced into it. He hated the agreement of Versailles and said it was all rubbish.



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Examiner Comments

This candidate was able to discuss the hatred Hitler felt for Versailles but did not focus on the demands of the question. A Level One mark was awarded because of simple statements about challenge.



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Examiner Tip

Ensure that the focus is clear and sharp by reading the question carefully. There is the basis of a response, but there is little in the way of detail about the years 1933-36.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

Hitler made various challenges to peace & the Treaty of Versailles.

The first feature was 'Rearmament and Conscription' in 1935. The League of Nations held a World Disarmament Conference. The aim was for countries to give up their weapons to avoid war, conflict and invasion. Germany said they were only willing to give up their arms if the other countries did such as Britain and France. However they didn't and Germany too kept themselves armed. Hitler created an airforce called the 'LUFTWAFFE', he also established an army of 600,000 men. By doing this he was reversing the Treaty of Versailles. He also introduced 'conscription' only allowed 100,000 men in the army

which meant compulsory military service for all men. ~~The~~ 'Rearmament & conscription' was the first reason of Hitler's challenge to the Treaty of Versailles as he was reversing it.

The second ^{feature} ~~reason~~ was 'The Re-militarisation of the Rhineland' which took place in 1936. The Rhineland was supposed to stay a de-militarised zone, which meant no army or weapons were to be stationed in this area. However on 7th March 1936 Hitler & his troops invaded the Rhineland, ~~the~~ people described it as Hitler 'Marching into his own back-yard'. Britain & France did not retaliate, by sticking to their policy of appeasement. Hitler took advantage of this.

The last feature was the 'Saar' which contained coal & other resources. It was under the League of Nations for 15 years. ~~There~~ There was a referendum & 90% of people agreed it should be returned to Germany. Hitler was pleased as it showed people preferred his ruling than that of the allies.

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Examiner Comments

The final paragraph on the second page was ignored. The discussion about disarmament and then re-armament were seen as two features. Hence three features which moved this to the top of Level Three.

Question 3(c)

Some candidates did not focus sharply on the specified period. Many wrote exclusively about Munich and some clearly had little knowledge of the period between March and September. However, there were those who were able to discuss the Anglo-Polish agreement, Italo-German relations, German demands for the Corridor and also the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

Answer Part (c).

- (c) Explain why international tension increased in Europe in the period from Hitler's takeover of Czechoslovakia (March 1939) to his invasion of Poland (1 September 1939).

(12)

Russia was becoming increasingly worried about an attack from the Nazis due to their hatred of Communism and after Czechoslovakia was taken over after Poland Russia would be next in line for an invasion.

In August 1939 Germany and Russia met and formed the Nazi-Soviet pact in which Russia and Germany agreed to not attack each other and split Poland and Germany take the west side and Russia take the East side. The two countries were still enemies and this was just a way of solving the current threat of attack to either countries.

This pact was later leaked to the world causing fear and resentment. People knew that war was imminent and were shocked by their former Allies Russia swapping sides.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate examined the Nazi-Soviet Pact and this was awarded a Level Two mark.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why international tension increased in Europe in the period from Hitler's takeover of Czechoslovakia (March 1939) to his invasion of Poland (1 September 1939).

(12)

One reason tension increased was due to Hitler breaking the Munich agreement. The previous year, ^{1938,} ~~Hit~~ when Hitler invaded the Sudetenland, he had promised to leave the rest of Czechoslovakia alone. However, when he seized the rest of Czechoslovakia, he showed that he wasn't a man of his word and that he couldn't be trusted.

Another reason tension increased was when Hitler signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with Stalin (Soviet Union) in 1939. In it, they agreed not to fight each other, but secretly they were splitting Poland between themselves. He would not be opposed by Russia when he eventually invaded Poland.

Another reason tension increased was when Hitler signed the Pact of Friendship and Alliance (Pact of Steel) ~~bet~~ with Mussolini (Italy). He had made his informal agreement (Rome-Berlin Axis) into a formal military alliance, so that he would have a fully-fledged ally in war, which was inevitable.

~~Tension also increased because Stalin was suspicious of Britain and F.~~

~~When he did~~

I think the most important reason for tension increasing in Europe was that Hitler broke the terms of the Munich Agreement by ~~the~~ seizing all of Czechoslovakia. He had shown that he was dishonest (because up to that time he had been treated like an honest man) and that ~~the~~ appeasement was an ineffective policy. This also increased mistrust of Hitler and other political leaders in Europe, and accelerated the onset of War.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate offers some causes and attempts judgement and there was enough to move to low Level Three.



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Examiner Tip

The links could also have been made more clear and had they been, then the mark would have been more secure in the level.

Question 4(a)

Many candidates wrote about the decisions made at Yalta rather than focusing on the reasons behind the conference. There needed to be more deliberate reading of the question.

One reason why the Allies met at Yalta in 1945 was to come to a decision on the future of Germany. They needed to decide whether to ^{help} rebuild Germany or to punish it. This was why the Yalta Conference took place.

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Examiner Comments

The candidate wrote about the future of Germany and issues relating to it. A developed statement securing Level Two marks.

One of the reasons the Allies met at Yalta was to decide what would happen to Germany.

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Examiner Comments

This was a simple statement and was awarded Level One.

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Examiner Tip

To gain two marks, you must make a point and then add to it. The best way to show that you are doing this is to use the words in the question as a starting place and then give the examiner a developed point. Here the candidate needed to go further and mention a problem for Germany's future.

Question 4(b)

Both questions were popular and there was the full range of marks. However, in 4(b)(ii) there was a tendency to confuse leading Hungarian names and some even brought Dubcek into the Rising.

Chosen Question Number: **Part (b)(i)** **Part (b)(ii)**

At the postdam confrence alot changed Roosevelt had died he was replaced by Truman who was completely anti-communist he didn't like comunism.

there was an election where churchill was replaced by Atlee, because of this diffrence certain things were hard to agree on and decide on such as Truman demanded that usse have chance to vote angry stalin didnt know about atomic bomb, Division of germany agreed and reperations payed back was agreed also to setop united nations Sestop, war criminal's also to be tried.

agreements and disagreements were the begging of cold war.



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Examiner Comments

The first part of the response is not relevant but then towards the end there is material which can be credited. The specific points were credited as simple statements and a top Level One mark was given.



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Examiner Tip

Why not begin with the words used in the question in order to bring some sharpness to the response and avoid irrelevancies.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

The Hungarian uprising occurred in 1956.

Hungary was a satellite state and was under the Soviet sphere of influence. The Cominform was an oppressive regime on Hungarians.

Their land was distributed amongst other Eastern European countries. Political ^{opposition} parties were abolished. They were deprived of food, and had a dictator called 'Rakosi'.

He was described by Hungarians as the 'bold butcher' as he used salami tactics in getting rid of opposition, he would get rid of them 'slice by slice', bit by bit.

He was responsible for 2,000 deaths and the imprisonment of 387,000 people.

He ~~is~~ referred to himself as 'Stalin's

Best pupil'

After Stalin's death, de-Stalinisation occurred which was getting rid of Stalin's influence and his type of government 'Stalinism'.

Khrushchev gave a secret speech which failed to stay secret very long, he said that the Soviet style influence would still be maintained in Hungary.

The Hungarians didn't like this ruling and wanted to break off from the Soviet style of influence.

There were demonstrations in 'Budapest' where students rioted, threw grenades at tanks & attacked Soviet troops.

Khrushchev appointed a new leader for Hungary, 'Nagy', he made reforms which were; leaving the Warsaw Pact, other political parties allowed, a more liberal approach, getting rid of communism. The USA's response was giving 20 million in aid, foods and goods to Hungary & praised them. However Khrushchev disagreed with these reforms, he arrested Nagy who was later on trialed & hanged.



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Examiner Comments

This was an excellent response which was clear and focused. It was awarded top Level Three marks. A good example of what can be done.

Question 4(c)

This was a question where some candidates did not pay close attention to the dates. Many wrote at length about events before 1949 and disregarded the specified period. Some wrote only about the Blockade/Airlift. However, those who did focus on the specified period presented a range of causes focusing on the airlift, the alliances and the arms race. There were some who discussed the spread of communism and the Korean War.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and USSR worsened in the years 1949-55.

(12)

Relations worsened between the USA and the USSR in the years 1949-55 was because they both had different beliefs about the way a country should be won.

The USA was Capitalist and the USSR was Communist. These are two ~~totally~~ totally two different beliefs.

Shortly after the conference there was an arms race. They tried to get their military forces better than the other.

~~At this~~ At this time America invented and made the Atomic Bomb however at this time America was at war and used the bomb for that issue. America didn't realise that the USSR had caught up with them and used their ~~nuclear~~ nuclear bombs on America. The Americans built the Hydrogen Bomb (H Bomb)

Before the Arms race America's president ~~Atlee~~ Roosevelt had died. In England Whinston Churchill had been elected out and replaced by Atlee who was Labour. Stalin saw this as a great opportunity. He thought that because the new American President Truman and UK ~~prime~~ Prime Minister Atlee are new to their jobs they can be pushed around and Stalin can do whatever he wants.

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Examiner Comments

Though the response meanders a little there was sufficient to award a low Level Two mark following the discussion about the arms race. The final part was not relevant.

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Examiner Tip

It is crucial that any dates are examined carefully - they will always be critical ones, as in this question.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and USSR worsened in the years 1949–55.

(12)

- Berlin Blockade / Crisis • NATO • Warsaw Pact • ~~Hungarian Uprising~~

Relations between the USA and USSR worsened in the years 1949–55 due to many reasons such as the Berlin Blockade, NATO, Warsaw Pact and the Hungarian Uprising.

- The Berlin Blockade actually started in 1948 but did carry on through to 1949. The Berlin Blockade was put down by Stalin for various reasons. He believed that the British and USA were building up their zones so they could attack the Eastern Zone. Also the USA and British brought in a new currency so trade with the rest of the world would begin. Stalin cut off all rail, canal and road links into Berlin. The western allies saw this as an attempt to starve the west out of Berlin. So they began an airlift which lasted almost a year taking up most

of 1949. After Stalin understood that his blockade wasn't working he lifted it. This period of time increased tension dramatically and so Truman set up the Warsaw Pact.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

The ~~Warsaw Pact~~ was set up by the west in order to carry on Truman's promise to contain communism in Europe. Stalin obviously didn't like the idea of his expansion of communism being stopped so in opposition to ~~the Warsaw Pact~~ NATO ~~he~~ he set up the Warsaw Pact.

The Warsaw Pact was set up by Stalin and meant that if any country was under attack or threatened the other countries would come in and help support the troubled country. Some of the countries involved was Poland, ^{and} Czechoslovakia.

~~The~~ The most important factor that caused relations to worsen was the Berlin crisis that was ended in the late 1949. As it was an act that was believed by

the West as trying to shove out them from Berlin. This caused tension to increase dramatically. ~~also~~ Also Stalin believed the West was building up their zones to attack the East which threatened Stalin.

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Examiner Comments

The response presents a brief introduction and sets out some of the reasons for change. Though there is the error about Stalin and the Warsaw Pact the candidate was aware of events and their impact. Judgement is offered and the answer was placed in Level Three.

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Examiner Tip

If a candidate is unsure of the author of e.g. the Warsaw Pact, then it might be more appropriate to indicate which country was responsible for it.

Question 5(a)

There were some good and especially detailed responses for this question.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why the summit conference between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in May 1960 collapsed.

(2)

Eisenhower refused to apologise for the U2 spy plane and said it was the duty of the USA to find out whether they were being threatened. Khrushchev was angered because it meant breach of Soviet privacy and the USA could not claim responsibility.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A good answer replete with detail. A Level Two mark was awarded.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why the summit conference between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in May 1960 collapsed.

(2)

The USA had claimed that the ~~the~~ U2 spy plane was a weather plane when it was not.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

There was knowledge displayed here but the response did not fully apply itself to the question. Some credit was given.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Candidates need to ensure a sharp focus and ensure clarity. Above all, ensure the response is directly focused on the question.

Question 5(b)

Both questions were equally popular and both, in some cases, had responses which showed either confusion or a lack of care when reading the question. In (b)(i), some candidates did not see the date for the Berlin Crisis and therefore the Blockade and Airlift were discussed. In (b)(ii), the key phrase 'events of the Cuban Missiles Crisis in October 1962' was sometimes disregarded and consequently the narrative of events from 1959 was given.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

By 1961 so many east-Berliners had left to go on and have a good "prosperous" life in capitalism, this caused Kennedy ~~was~~ on many skilled workers were leaving such as doctors and lawyers etc. Another factor is the building of the Berlin ^{Wall} ~~to~~ wall ~~to~~ created this wall so east Berliners could stop leaving ~~to~~ the justified this by saying that ~~the~~ ^{it} was trying to stop USA spies coming in and running East Berlin. The wall caused big anger, but Kennedy said that he'd rather have a wall built than ~~was~~ a war, as knew at this time they both had nuclear weapons. Another thing that this brought was physical separation. There had never been a full physical separation such as a wall in the cold war. This officially separates communism & capitalism. Another ~~reason~~ factor is that Kennedy made a

Speech in west Berlin saying "capitalism ~~was~~ not be perfect but we don't need a wall to keep ~~our~~ people in." - Good propaganda for USA, bad for USSR. Khrushchev thought that he had solved the problem, in fact it had made it worse as now countries saw how bad Communism was.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The candidate was able to discuss the issue of refugees, the Wall and Khrushchev and the separation of the ideologies. A Level Two mark was awarded.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

Cuba had previously been under the control of the USA, however after an uprising ^{led} by Fidel Castro, Cuba had nationalised all its properties which had belonged to the USA. ~~The America~~ ^{USA} then refused to import sugar from Cuba. ~~Cuba~~ This led to Cuba turning to the USSR for support. The USSR was delighted that they would have an ally with a country so close to the USA. Khrushchev helped the Cubans in exchange for the agreement that the USSR could place their nuclear missiles there. Castro agreed. When America found out, it ~~was~~ feared having nuclear missiles so close to it. For the USSR, this meant that they did not need to waste money building missiles that would go from the USSR to America. Cuba had a closer reaching distance.

The missiles were being imported by ships, for this reason Kennedy put a naval blockade against the USSR. However, Khrushchev claimed he would break through. This led to a meeting. In this meeting, it was agreed that the USSR would remove their missiles from Cuba if the USA removed theirs from Turkey. Kennedy demanded that the removal of missiles from Turkey were kept secret and Khrushchev agreed. This meant that it appeared that Khrushchev had willingly removed his weapons from Cuba. During this period, there was much anxiety around the world about whether a nuclear war would really take place.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Though this response begins with events in 1959, it is quick to move to the crisis and gives a sound overview of the crisis. It was placed in Level Two - it looked at the placing of the missiles, the US reaction and the end of the crisis.

Question 5(c)

Knowledge displayed in this question was frequently rather good and responses were often quite extensive. However, a point remarked on by many examiners was the confusion some candidates had between the Czech Crisis and the Hungarian Uprising. Some responses either confused names or conflated events of the two.

Answer Part (c). Brezhnev Doctrine - invade countries under threat of Capitalism
Prague Spring

(c) Explain why Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. British

(12)

In the year of 1968, Czechoslovakia was invaded by Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces in 1968 due to various reasons.

One reason why Czechoslovakia was invaded was because of the Brezhnev Doctrine in 1968. The doctrine was very similar to the Truman Doctrine but it was the opposition to it; any country which is under threat by Capitalism will be invaded, which it did in Czechoslovakia. I believe this to be the main reason for the invasion as Czechoslovakia was a small country which owned a lot of coal, making it leading to ~~make~~ ^{the} earning of money. Therefore any large, popular and rich country would invade it.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

There was one cause examined here and this was therefore placed as a Level Two mark. The development was a little thin.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This candidate had actually written 'Prague Spring' at the top of the page as an aide memoire but then did not mention it. If time was short, then it would have been advisable to avoid writing the first sentence, which says nothing, and then amplify the 'Prague Spring' as a cause.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. (12)

Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia for a number of reasons, most importantly not to lose control of land and resources. ~~and Dubcek was~~

It was in the period of Detente so international relations were not so bad, however the Vietnam war was happening. Detente could have prevented Warsaw Pact troops going in due to possible disagreements with the West.

~~Dubcek~~ Dubcek wanted to reform Czechoslovakia. He ~~was~~ abolished censorship of press which could lead to lust to escape to capitalism from the Czechoslovakian people.

Also, political prisoners were freed which could worry Brezhnev and give the Czechoslovakian population hope of escape to the west. Other political parties were also allowed in Czechoslovakia under Dubcek. This could lead to opposition to not just Dubcek, but to Brezhnev himself from within the Soviet Union.

Dubcek saw his reforms as being 'communism with a human face', which shows the want of change in the country. The USSR were now in risk of losing control of one of their satellite states.

Brezhnev decided to take action and he sent in Warsaw Pact troops. He did this because ~~he~~ Czechoslovakia had iron, coal and it supported the Soviet army with soldiers, so Brezhnev needed to keep it in his sphere of influence. Also, if Czechoslovakia went Capitalist it would mean that missiles could be placed there and there would be a direct pathway for Capitalist troops into the USSR.

The west condemned these actions of Brezhnev but they did not want to risk war, so they kept out.

Brezhnev had to show that he still had full control over the Soviet Union. He needed the land and its resources.

Brezhnev released a doctrine saying that ~~all~~ Soviet satellite states ~~have~~ ^{have to} stay in the Warsaw Pact and have a one ~~government~~ government ~~policy~~ policy →

Overall, the most important reason Brezhnev had to send in Warsaw Pact troops was because he needed the resources and land it had. Also, the USA could have taken advantage of Czechoslovakia afterwards and Brezhnev's ability to control the Soviet Union would have been questioned.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This was a sound answer which offered breadth, depth and the key features of Level Three.

Question 6(a)

There were many vague and thin responses to this question. Candidates frequently did not expand on the simple point that was being made.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** decision made about human rights in the Helsinki Agreements (1975).

(2)

They agreed that everyone had the right to the freedom of worship.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This was a simple statement and was awarded Level One.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

The basic point has been made - candidates need to remember to expand on it.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** decision made about human rights in the Helsinki Agreements (1975).

(2)

It was decided that the US, USSR and 33 other signatories would respect human rights and basic freedoms such as speech, thought, religion and freedom from unfair arrest.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Clear context and development is offered and a Level Two mark was awarded.

Question 6(b)

Both questions were equally popular and the knowledge displayed was, in many cases, most extensive.

Chosen Question Number: **Part (b)(i)** **Part (b)(ii)**

The key features of the collapse of the Soviet Union were the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, countries becoming angry toward communism. ~~All~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ countries in Eastern Europe had ~~been~~ no joy under communism and all decided to leave the Warsaw Pact.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Simple points are made here and a Level One mark was awarded.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

Having made a basic point remember that to move to Level Two it needs to be substantiated with some detail.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

At the Geneva summit, the first of the superpower summits, the superpowers seemed to be getting on very well. No real agreements were made regarding the arms race.

The summits were between Gorbachev and Reagan regarding a cut in nuclear weapons because the USSR couldn't afford to keep spending 50% of their money on arms.

However Reagan had recently developed 'Star Wars' which was a laser weapon in space which could detect any USSR missiles heading for the USA and shoot them down. The Russians had no choice of developing technology this advanced and the summit aimed to cut nuclear weapons.

or any spending cuts.

The second summit was held in Reykjavik and this was a much more adventurous meeting. Suggestions were made of cutting all medium range ballistic missiles, but Reagan wouldn't let go of his 'star wars' idea, meaning no agreements could be made.

Washington was the third of the meetings and by this time Gorbachev had realised that US 'star wars' was never going to be built and so he could discount it from all agreements.

Finally, the INF Treaty was signed which was the last step towards the huge cuts in spending on Nuclear arms.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A good response which covers the summits and presents clear knowledge of the topic area. A top Level Two mark was awarded.

Question 6(c)

Most candidates did acknowledge the dates for this essay and were able to write well about the key events and the notion of change. Many candidates wrote that Afghanistan is an oil-rich nation and there were some who wrote about Gorbachev.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and Soviet Union changed in the years 1979–83.

(12)

One reason why relations worsened between the Soviet Union and the USA was because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on Christmas Day 1979. The Soviets say that it was part of a Warsaw Pact treaty and that they had been asked to invade.

Another reason why relations worsened was because of the American boycott of the Moscow Olympics. This was a direct response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. They wanted to show the Soviet Union that it would not be tolerated. The Soviet Union later boycotted the LA Olympics in 1984.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Though the response begins satisfactorily, it did not develop the notion of invasion. It did develop the idea of Olympic boycotts and as a result was moved into low Level Two.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and Soviet Union changed in the years 1979-83.

(12)

Plan

→ Moscow/Los Angeles boycott

→ Invasion of Afghanistan

→ Reagan rise to power

Relations between the USA and USSR changed between the years of 1979 and 83 due to the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, the USA's boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics and Ronald Reagan's rise to power in 1981.

One reason relations changed between the USA and Soviet Union was the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviets had invaded Afghanistan due to the mujahadeen (Extreme Muslims) threatening the downfall of communism. This changed relations for the worse because the USSR lied they had been invited in, which was a great disrespect after Defense had been going to ~~well~~ well. This also ^{makes} made the most important reason for change in relations. Due to the invasion, America was worried the USSR was threatening their oil supply in the Persian Gulf which led to President Carter creating the Carter Doctrine which stated he was not afraid to use military force against threats to the USA's welfare (ie, the USSR). This made relations hostile.

The peace was now broken, and to display America's disgust, Carter refused to participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympics, boycotting it. Instead they held their own Games and made fun of the Russian mascot. In a spiteful return, the USSR boycotted the USA's Olympics in Los Angeles and refused to participate.

The final bolt was ~~the~~ Ronald Reagan's rise to power. He changed relations for the worse also due to his attitude to the Cold War. His ethic was, "lets try and win the Cold War, because we can!". His 1982, 'Evil Empire' speech' strongly criticised the USSR, giving them more of a reason to be resentful and hostile with one another. Moreover, he held the speech at an anglican meeting, saying the Cold War was a fight between good and evil. Religion was an unnecessary taboo.

Overall, the most important factor of change in relations was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It erased peace and set the spiralling events of boycotting one another's Olympic games in motion. Ronald Reagan's attitude to the Cold War and expense of \$1 trillion^{fr} defence made it certain that each superpower could once more go to work with each other.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This was a detailed response which offered breadth, depth and judgement. It was placed in Level Three. It has the briefest of plans, it is direct and presents clear judgement.

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