

Exercise walk-through

9.4

Two Super Powers Emerge

AP European History

Two Europes, on the same rows

- The **United States** exerted strong military, political, and economic influence in Western Europe, leading to the creation of **NATO** .
- Countries east of the **Iron Curtain** came under the military, political, and economic domination of the **Soviet Union**.

Two Europes, on the same rows, in detail

	Western Europe	The Soviet bloc
Rebuilt how?	Marshall Plan funds rebuild industry and infrastructure	central planning, extensive social welfare provision
Aligned with whom?	US military, political and economic influence; NATO	Soviet domination east of the Iron Curtain
What strained it?	growth funded the welfare state; stagnation put it in question	long economic stagnation; repression alternating with reform
How did it end?	integration deepens into the European Union	1989-91: peaceful revolution in most countries, violent conflict in some

Held apart for forty years - and then both halves face the same questions: sovereignty, migration, and what integration costs.

Countries east of the **Iron Curtain** came under the military, political, and economic domination of the **Soviet Union**.

Two Superpowers Emerge

- The **United States** exerted strong military, political, and economic influence in Western Europe, leading to the creation of **NATO**.
- Countries east of the **Iron Curtain** came under the military, political, and economic domination of the **Soviet Union**.
- Central and Eastern European nations within the Soviet bloc followed an economic model based on **central planning** and extensive social welfare provision.
- Those nations' relationship with the Soviet Union **oscillated between repression and reform** – which is the CED's own phrase and a better answer than either alone.
- The rise of **new nationalisms** in Central and Eastern Europe eventually brought **peaceful revolution in most countries**, but **violent conflict in some**.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the CED's word for each relationship and what the difference means. [2]

2.2 Name the three features of the bloc economic model. [3]

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2.1

- influence in the West, domination in the East; the difference in words is the difference in the claim about the relationship
-

2.2 Name the three features of the bloc economic model. [3]

2.2

- central planning; extensive social welfare; specialised production among bloc members

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The model brought three political costs.

(a) Name them.

[3]

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(a) Name them.

[3]

(a)

- restriction of individual rights and freedoms; suppression of dissent; constraint of emigration

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The model brought three political costs.

(b) State the CED's word for the relationship's pattern.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The model brought three political costs.

(b) State the CED's word for the relationship's pattern.

[1]

(b)

- oscillated

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The eastern bloc's economic body was

[1]

☐

A NATO

B COMECON

C the Warsaw Pact

D the European Union

3.2 “Oscillated” describes

[1]

☐

A a steady trend

B movement back and forth with no single direction

C a single event

D a treaty

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The eastern bloc's economic body was

[1]

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A NATO

B COMECON

C the Warsaw Pact

D the European Union

3.1 B

- COMECON was the economic body

3.2 “Oscillated” describes

[1]

☐

A a steady trend

B movement back and forth with no single direction

C a single event

D a treaty

3.2 B

- back and forth, over decades

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 The institutional shapes of the two blocs match while the relationships do not.

(a) State the shared shape.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 The institutional shapes of the two blocs match while the relationships do not.

(a) State the shared shape.

[1]

(a)

- an economic body and a military pact on each side

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 The institutional shapes of the two blocs match while the relationships do not.

(b) Explain what the comparison should therefore emphasise.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 The institutional shapes of the two blocs match while the relationships do not.

(b) Explain what the comparison should therefore emphasise. [2]

(b)

- the relationships inside the institutions, since the shapes are the same and the CED's words for them are not