

## Exercise walk-through

Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization ■ 8.1

eXercise

## You must be able to

- state the contrast the CED draws between 1918 and 1945
- state what shifted the global balance of power
- explain what 'largely unfulfilled' claims
- state why the two threads belong in one unit

## Method — The contrast

**Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following World War I; however, in the years following World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.** One sentence with a hinge in the middle.

## Method — ‘Largely unfulfilled’

Not entirely: some demands were met, most were not. The word carries the disappointment that made the postwar sentiment stronger.

## Method — The balance of power

**Technological and economic gains experienced during World War II by the victorious nations shifted the global balance of power.** The victors gained more than territory: they gained capacity.

## Method — Two threads, one unit

Decolonisation and the Cold War share a cause — the wartime shift in capacity — and each shaped the other, since new states were courted by both superpowers.

## Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State the contrast the CED draws between the two postwar moments.

## Solution 2.1

### Worked steps

after World War I hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled **B1**;  
after World War II anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires **B1**.

## Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State what shifted the global balance of power.

## Solution 2.2

Method: The balance of power

### Worked steps

technological and economic gains experienced during World War II **B1** by the victorious nations **B1**.

## Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

Two threads share a unit.

- (a) State their shared cause.
- (b) Explain how each shaped the other.

## Solution 2.3

Method: Two threads, one unit

### Worked steps

(a) the wartime shift in the global balance of power **B1**. (b) new states were courted by both superpowers **B1**, and superpower rivalry was conducted partly through those states **B1**.

## Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

After World War I, hopes for self-government were

**A** fully met

**B** largely unfulfilled

**C** never expressed

**D** abolished

## Solution 3.1

Method: The contrast

**A** fully met

**B** largely unfulfilled



**C** never expressed

**D** abolished

### Worked steps

**B.** the CED's own phrase.

## Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

The gains that shifted the balance of power were

**A** technological and economic

**B** purely territorial

**C** religious

**D** demographic only

## Solution 3.2

Method: The balance of power

**A** technological and economic



**B** purely territorial

**C** religious

**D** demographic only

### Worked steps

**A.** technological and economic.

## Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A new state emerges into a world with two competing superpowers.

- (a) State what this means for its choices.
- (b) Explain why decolonisation and the Cold War cannot be separated.

## Solution 3.3

Method: Two threads, one unit

### Worked steps

(a) its alignment becomes a question with external consequences **B1**. (b) the two processes ran in the same years and in the same places **B1**, with each supplying the conditions the other acted in **B1**.