Exercise walk-through

2.5
Paper 2: the Cold War, détente and the end, 1962–1991

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · History · HL

World history topics

- plan and write a Paper 2 essay with a **thesis**, argued paragraphs, a **counter-argument** and a **judgement**;
- explain how authoritarian states emerged, consolidated power and ruled, using Germany and Cuba;
- explain the long-term, short-term and trigger causes of the First World War and its effects;
- explain the origins, crises and end of the Cold War and how historians disagree about it.

Causes and effects of 20th-century wars

- Historians separate three kinds of cause:
- War came quickly: Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on 28 July, Germany on Russia on 1 August and on France on 3 August, and Britain on Germany on 4 August, after German troops entered Belgium.
- Effects are political, economic and social.
- About 10 million soldiers died.

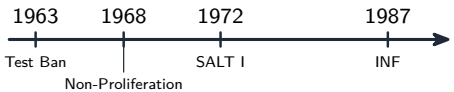
Key terms (2)

- **Détente**: a period of reduced tension between the USA and the USSR in the 1970s.
- **Orthodox view**: in Cold War history, the view that Soviet expansion caused the Cold War.
- **Revisionist view**: the view that US economic interests caused the Cold War.
- **Post-revisionist view**: the view that fear and misunderstanding on both sides caused the Cold War.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define **détente**, and give **one** example. [2]

2.2 Arms agreements were signed in 1963, 1968, 1972 and 1987. Explain why the INF Treaty (1987) was different from the earlier agreements. [3]



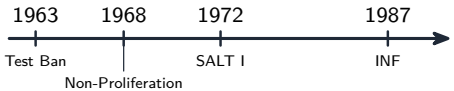
Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define **détente**, and give **one** example. [2]

2.1

a period of reduced tension between the superpowers, from the late 1960s to the late 1970s; e.g. SALT I (1972) / the Helsinki Accords (1975) / the hotline (1963)

2.2 Arms agreements were signed in 1963, 1968, 1972 and 1987. Explain why the INF Treaty (1987) was different from the earlier agreements. [3]



2.2

earlier agreements limited tests, the spread of weapons or the growth in numbers; the INF Treaty removed a whole class of weapons: intermediate-range nuclear missiles; it showed new trust between Gorbachev and Reagan, with on-site checks

Exercises 2.3·2.4

2.3 Explain **two** reasons why détente broke down at the end of the 1970s. [4]

2.4 "The Soviet economy, not Western pressure, ended the Cold War." Write a short argument (one paragraph for, one against) with evidence. [6]

Exercises 2.3·2.4

2.3 Explain **two** reasons why détente broke down at the end of the 1970s. [4]

2.3

any two, explained: the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (December 1979) made the US see Soviet expansion; Carter stopped grain sales and boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics; new Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe led NATO to place new missiles too; Reagan (from 1981) took a hard line, raising defence spending and calling the USSR an "evil empire"; Soviet support for revolutions in Africa worried the US

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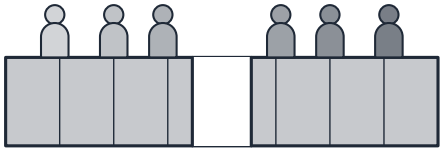
2.4

for: the Soviet economy grew slowly in the 1970s and 1980s and could not afford high defence spending; falling oil prices in the 1980s cut Soviet income; Gorbachev's reforms were a response to economic crisis; against: Reagan's spending and SDI raised the cost of competing; Gorbachev's own choices, e.g. not using force in 1989, were not forced by the economy alone; people power in Eastern Europe, e.g. Solidarity in Poland

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Exercise 3.1

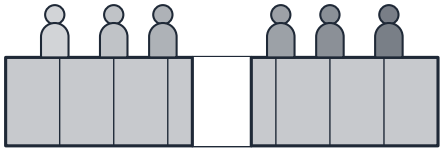
3.1 *(Paper 2 style.)* To what extent was the end of the Cold War due to the policies of Mikhail Gorbachev? [15]



9 November 1989

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9 November 1989

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Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge used as evidence, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: Gorbachev's policies: glasnost and perestroika (from 1985–86) opened debate and weakened the party's control;

Full solution on next slide

Full solution 3.1

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