Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

a war in which the superpowers support opposite sides instead of fighting each other directly; e.g. the Korean War (1950–53) / the Vietnam War / the Soviet war in Afghanistan

2.2

the Truman Doctrine (1947) promised political and military support to countries resisting communism; the Marshall Plan gave economic aid (about US$13 billion) so that poverty would not make communism attractive; both aimed at the same goal: containment of Soviet influence in Europe

2.3

any two, explained: the Western powers introduced a new currency, the Deutschmark, in their zones, which Stalin saw as a step to a separate West German state; the Western zones were being joined, threatening Soviet influence over Germany; Stalin wanted to force the West out of Berlin, which lay deep inside the Soviet zone; Soviet fear of a strong, rebuilt Germany allied to the US

2.4

orthodox: Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe caused the Cold War; the US only responded; revisionist: US economic aims, the Marshall Plan and the atomic bomb threatened the USSR; post-revisionist: fear and misunderstanding on both sides; shared responsibility; comparison: the views differ on who started it, but all see Europe after 1945 as the centre; reason for change: new events, e.g. the Vietnam War made some historians critical of US policy; new sources, e.g. Soviet archives opened after 1991

3.1

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: ideology: capitalism against communism; mutual suspicion from 1917; Soviet control of Eastern Europe: promised free elections at Yalta, but communist governments by 1948, e.g. Poland, Czechoslovakia (1948); US policy: the Truman Doctrine (1947) and Marshall Plan (1948) seen in Moscow as economic imperialism; the atomic bomb (1945) increased Soviet fear; Germany: disagreement over its future; the Berlin Blockade (1948–49) and the creation of two German states (1949); NATO (1949) made the division military; historians: orthodox, revisionist and post-revisionist views; new evidence from Soviet archives since 1991 suggests Stalin was cautious but determined to keep Eastern Europe; interaction: each side's defensive moves looked aggressive to the other; conclusion: a judgement on the most important reason, e.g. the clash over Eastern Europe and Germany, made worse by mutual fear

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