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 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

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

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

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

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: Gorbachev's policies: glasnost and perestroika (from 1985–86) opened debate and weakened the party's control; arms control: the INF Treaty (1987) and better relations with Reagan; withdrawal from Afghanistan (1989); the choice not to use force in Eastern Europe in 1989 ("Sinatra Doctrine"), unlike 1956 and 1968; other factors: long-term weakness of the Soviet economy and the high cost of defence; Reagan's pressure: higher defence spending and SDI; people power: Solidarity in Poland, mass protests in East Germany; the Wall fell on 9 November 1989; nationalism inside the USSR, e.g. the Baltic states; interaction: Gorbachev's reforms were meant to save the system, but they released forces he could not control; conclusion: a clear judgement, e.g. Gorbachev was the most important individual, but the economic crisis made change necessary and the people of Eastern Europe made it happen

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