History
Paper 2: Period study and British depth study
Option 27: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91 and Tudor depth options
Specimen assessment materials for first teaching September 2016
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes
You do not need any other materials.

Instructions
- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer all questions from Section A and EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5 in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information
- The total mark for this paper is 64.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to divide your time equally between each section of the question paper.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
You must support your points with specific information showing good knowledge of the period.

SECTION A: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91

Answer ALL Questions in this section.


Consequence 1:

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan resulted in an end to détente with the USA. This is because the Americans believed it was an example of the Soviet Union attempting to spread communism abroad, which they had tried to contain. It pushed President Carter to promote the Carter Doctrine which saw any attempt by other powers to get control of the Gulf region as an assault on the interests of the USA. Indeed he thought it was the biggest threat to world peace since the Second World War. Therefore, the invasion led to worse relations with the USA.

Consequence 2:

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan also led to the Olympic boycotts. For example, as a protest against the invasion the USA led a boycott by refusing to attend the 1980 Olympic Games because the Soviets were hosting them in Moscow. Over 60 nations supported the USA in this boycott. This then angered the Soviets who felt that their chance to host the games and showcase communism had been ruined.

[The live question paper will contain four more answer lines.]

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)
2 Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Prague Spring (1968).

You may use the following in your answer:
- Alexander Dubček
- Soviet control

You must also use information of your own.

The events that led to the Prague Spring started in January 1968 with Dubček being elected as head of the Czech Communist Party. This was because Dubček understood that ordinary Czechs were unhappy with the heavy handed Soviet methods of control such as the lack of consumer goods and censorship. However, the Soviets supported Dubček because he was committed to the Warsaw Pact and a devoted communist, he felt that the government could offer 'socialism with a human face' so people could express their views without fear. Thus led Dubček to introduce reforms in April 1968 which became known as the Prague Spring, such as increased trade with the West, greater freedom of travel and removed censorship. As a result, Dubček became popular with the Czechs but it worried the Soviet leader Brezhnev to become concerned, so he responded by ordering Warsaw Pact troops to carry out insults in Czechoslovakia as a threat when Dubček responded by having talks with the Romanian and Yugoslavian leaders. Brezhnev decided to act because he felt that the Soviets might lose control of the buffer zone as Romania had not been attending Warsaw Pact meetings and Yugoslavia had a history of being independently communist, consequently the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968 bringing an end to the Prague Spring.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)
there were some individual acts of bravery such as individual acts being attempted. But there was little anyone could do.

Dubcek was then arrested and replaced by Husak. Finally Brezhnev issued the Brezhnev Doctrine which stated that if one communist country acted against another, it was the duty of all to stop those actions. This was to stop Eastern bloc countries from introducing reforms to make their country more liberal.
2.4 Examination practice

This section provides guidance on how to answer the narrative question. Look at the following question:

Write a narrative account analysing the main developments in US–Soviet relations in the years 1947–49.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Truman Doctrine, 1947
- Cominform, 1947
You must also use information of your own.

How to answer
Start by underlining key points in the question. This will ensure that you focus sharply on what the question wants you to write about. Try to write about at least three events, and support each with detail. You can choose the two events given in the question and an event of your own, or decide to choose your own events to write about. If you write about the events given in the question, including three events in your answer is important because you must bring in an event of your own.
- Ensure that you give detail about each of the events you choose.
- Ensure that your events are in the correct chronological sequence.
- Use linking words between each event and the next.

Example
- Truman Doctrine 1947
- Marshall Plan 1947
- Cominform 1947
- The Berlin Crisis 1948–49

Example
The first development in US–Soviet relations in the years 1947–49 was the US policy of containment.

Example
This policy of containment was known as the Truman Doctrine. Truman announced this policy in an important speech in March 1947 in which he committed the USA to much greater involvement in Europe and world affairs to prevent the spread of communism.

Example
As a result of the political support promised by the Truman Doctrine, Truman introduced economic aid which was known as the Marshall Plan.

Example
The Marshall Plan was a special system of loans from the USA to European countries implemented at the end of the Second World War which allowed for reconstruction and economic regeneration.

Step 1
Jot down the main developments in US–Soviet relations in the years 1947–49. Try to place the events in chronological order. You will get higher marks for more precise explanations (for example mentioning key dates).

Step 2
Begin the answer with the actual words used in the question – this will ensure that the focus is sharp and clear.

Step 3
Fully explain the development.

Step 4
Try to link each development to the next using terms such as ‘furthermore’, ‘moreover’, ‘however’, ‘in addition to’, ‘as a result of’, ‘this led to’. Now outline the next development from your list in Step 1.

Step 5
Now fully explain the Marshall Plan.

Step 6
You then need to explain one or two other developments in US–Soviet relations in this period using steps 4 and 5. Aim for good length paragraphs.
6.5 Examination practice

This section provides further guidance on how to answer the narrative question. Look at the question and the guidance on how to answer it below:

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

You may use the following in your answer:
- The Prague Spring
- The Soviet Union re-establishes control
- You must also use information of your own.

How to answer

- Look for the key points in the question and underline them. In this case it is the key events of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.
- Try to write about at least three events, and support each with detail. You can choose the two events given in the question and an event of your own, or decide to choose your own events to write about. If you write about the events given in the question, including three events in your answer is important because you must bring in an event of your own.
- Ensure that your events are in the correct chronological sequence.
- Use linking words between each event and the next.

The diagram shows you the steps you should take to write a good answer to this kind of question. Use the steps and examples to complete the answer to the question by writing each paragraph and linking them where possible.

Example
- The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was a reaction to the Prague Spring of 1968 which refers to a series of reforms introduced by Dubček in the spring of 1968. The Czechs called it 'socialism with a human face'. Dubček remained a devoted communist, but he wanted to win support for the communist regime by removing its worst features.

Example
- As a result of the reforms in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and its leader, Brezhnev, were increasingly fearful about Soviet influence in and control of Czechoslovakia.

Example
- The Soviets were also worried that the new ideas in Czechoslovakia might spread to other countries in eastern Europe. Brezhnev came under pressure from the East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, and the Polish leader, Gomułka, to stop reform in Czechoslovakia.

Example
- The pressure being exerted by the Warsaw Pact countries finally brought about the Soviet decision to re-establish control of Czechoslovakia.

Example
- This decision to re-establish control resulted in the Soviet invasion which began on 20–21 August 1968. Hundreds and thousands of Soviet troops, backed by units from Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary and Poland, entered Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakians threw petrol bombs at the Soviet tanks as they moved through Prague. Buildings were set on fire, and protesters assembled in Wenceslas Square.
3 Explain two of the following:

- The importance of the Truman Doctrine (1947) for the development of the Cold War. (8)

- The importance of the construction of the Berlin Wall for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1961–63. (8)

- The importance of the Helsinki Agreements (1975) for superpower relations. (8)

(Total for Question 3 = 16 marks)

Spend 25 minutes on this question.

You must link your information to the development of the Cold War or the relations between the USA and Soviet Union.
Focus on importance spend 25 minutes on this question

Indicate your FIRST choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☑. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☑.

☑ The importance of the Truman Doctrine (1947) for the development of the Cold War.

☐ The importance of the construction of the Berlin Wall for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1961–63.

☐ The importance of the Helsinki Agreements (1975) for superpower relations.

The Truman Doctrine was part of a speech delivered by President Truman in 1947. It was important because it was a key step in the early development of the Cold War as it helped sour relations with the USA and USSR. The speech showed Truman's intention to become more involved in Europe and challenge the spread of communism. It led to the US policy of containment that sent a clear message to the Soviets that their actions were being watched and countered. Truman's speech made it clear that the world was divided between communism and capitalism and that all had a choice; however, it seemed as though this was a choice between good and evil. Therefore, this helped to develop the cold war and confirm the breakdown of the Grand Alliance.

The Truman Doctrine also helped to develop the cold war by supporting the Marshall Plan where the USA used its economic power to prevent the spread of communism such as in Greece. The Soviets felt that their own actions were defensive and about creating a better zone themselves. They saw Truman's speech as aggressive helping to develop the cold war.

[The live question paper will contain one more page of answer lines.]
Indicate your SECOND choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

☐ The importance of the Helsinki Agreements (1975) for superpower relations.

☐ The importance of the Truman Doctrine (1947) for the development of the Cold War.

☒ The importance of the construction of the Berlin Wall for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1961–63.

The construction of the Berlin Wall was important for making relations between the USA and USSR worse between 1961 and 1963. This is because it brought an end to the summit talks and confirmed that the USSR had closed the border without consulting the USA. The USA responded by sending in 20,000 troops to their post of Berlin to show that they would not be intimidated by the USSR. Indeed, the Wall provided a physical constant reminder of the ideological difference between the communist east USSR and the capitalist west USA. Wars saving relations between the superpowers, Kennedy's visit and 'Ich bin ein Berliner' speech in 1963 was the USA showing the USSR that they would continue to present in west Berlin. The many deaths of people trying to escape the East by attempting to cross over the Wall made relations between the USA and USSR tense and helped feed the hatred of each other as the USA saw the Soviet actions of shooting any escapees as cruel. However, it could be argued that the wall helped improve the relationship between East and West as the wall was better than a war.

[The live question paper will contain one more page of answer lines.]

(Total for Question 3 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS
5.3 Examination practice

This section provides guidance on how to answer the 'importance' question. First look at the question in the box on the left and the guidance on how to answer. Then look at the steps in the diagram below.

**How to answer**
You must first choose two of these three developments. Your choice should be based on the two you feel provides greater opportunity for you to focus on importance.

For the two you have chosen underline key points in the question. This will ensure that you focus sharply on what the question wants you to write about. Remember for each development that you choose the focus of the question is its importance for a further factor and/or event.

---

**Example**
The importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union:
- Almost led to nuclear war
- Hotline
- Nuclear agreements.

**Example**
The Cuban Missile Crisis was important for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union, because at first it greatly worsened relations between the two superpowers.

**Example**
This was because it almost led to a nuclear war, with Kennedy, on 22 October 1962, blockading Cuba in order to prevent a Soviet convoy from delivering nuclear weapons to Castro. Khrushchev was furious with Kennedy because he did eventually have to back down and ordered the convoy to turn around on 24 October.

**Example**
The Cuban Missile Crisis was also important in relations between the USA and the Soviet Union because it led to the setting up of the 'hotline'.

**Example**
The 'hotline' was ...

---

**Step 1**
For the first of your choices, jot down examples of its importance.

**Step 2**
Begin the answer with the actual words used in the question – this will ensure that the focus is sharp and clear. Start by introducing one example of its significance.

**Step 3**
Fully explain this using precise evidence. You will gain higher marks with more accurate information.

**Step 4**
Now you need to introduce another example of its importance.

**Step 5**
Now fully explain the importance of this second example using accurate and precise evidence.

**Step 6**
You need to explain your other choice using Steps 1–5.
SECTION B: Tudor depth options

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5.

EITHER

Option B3: Henry VIII and his ministers, 1509–40

Question 4  

OR

Option B4: Early Elizabethan England 1558–88

Question 5  

Do not answer any questions on Elizabeth!
Option B3: Henry VIII and his ministers, 1509–40

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☐.

Answer Question 4(a), Question 4(b) and EITHER Question 4(c)(i) OR Question 4(c)(ii).

4 (a) Describe two features of the Treaty of London (1518).

Feature 1
The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact. This meant that key European powers such as England, France and the Holy Roman Empire would live in peace with each other and if anyone broke the peace the other countries would punish the treaty breaker.

Feature 2
The Treaty was designed by Wolsey because he wanted Henry to avoid war and be seen as a great European peacemaker, thus would help England to be viewed as a significant power.
(b) Explain why Cromwell fell from power in 1540.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Anne of Cleves
- Court factions

You must also use information of your own.

One key reason that explains the fall of Cromwell is the fact that he arranged Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves, which ended in failure. Whilst Anne had seemed like a good choice being a quiet Protestant, Henry was upset by her physical appearance shouting 'I like her not' at Cromwell. Henry felt he had been misled by her portrait which made her look desirable as Cromwell had played a key role in bringing about the marriage and personally persuaded Henry to go through with it. Therefore damage his reputation when Henry refused to consummate the marriage and Cromwell's slow effort to get an annulment helped cause his downfall as Henry lost faith in him.

The Duke of Norfolk was a key factor that explains the fall of Cromwell from power in 1540. This is because the Catholic Duke was angry at the Protestant reforms that Cromwell was making, but he also resented Cromwell's low-born origins. The Duke had supported the defeat of the Scotts at Flodden and was the uncle of Henry's new love interest Catherine Howard. This made him influential so when Cromwell had the monastery destroyed where Norfolk's ancestors were buried this made him a powerful enemy and Norfolk was able to persuade Henry of Cromwell's disloyalty.

Lastly a key reason for the fall of Cromwell includes the
development of court factions. This was a key reason for the fall of Cromwell because there was a Catholic group at court who were anti-Cromwell due to the deaths of Fisher. Moreover the Six Articles showed that Henry was going back to Catholic ideas. Indeed the dissolution of the monasteries had caused much upset as they were key providers of education and healthcare.

Henry's return to Catholic ideas made it easier for enemies of Cromwell to convince him of Cromwell's heresy, they claimed, that he had supported preachers who had opposed Henry and as Henry had always been quick to blame others for his problems, he could be easily persuaded of Cromwell's disloyalty and disloyalty was something Henry also hated. Therefore making enemies at court helped bring about Cromwell's downfall.
Answer EITHER Question 4(c)(i) OR Question 4(c)(ii).

EITHER

(c) (i) ‘Financial difficulties were the most significant problem faced by Henry in the years 1520–29.’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Amicable Grant
- Catherine of Aragon

You must also use information of your own.

OR

(ii) ‘Cromwell’s commissions of 1535 were the main reason why the dissolution of the monasteries took place.’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the activities of monks and nuns
- monastic lands

You must also use information of your own.

You must write an essay.

Introduction - Make a clear judgement on how far you agree.

Paragraph 1 - Explain why you might agree

Paragraph 2 - Explain why you might disagree

Conclusion - Explain your judgement. It must be substantiated (backed up) with evidence.
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☑. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☑.

Chosen question: Question 4(c)(ii) ☑ Question 4(c)(ii) ☒

I agree to a lesser extent that financial difficulties were the most significant problem faced by Henry between 1520-29. This is because the problems caused by attempts to get an annulment from Catherine of Aragon were of greater significance. Indeed, Pope Alexander VI was found the 'king's great matter' showing that it was a very important issue.

The difficulty in getting the annulment was the most significant problem rather than money worries because it had always been Henry's aim to have a son in order to secure the Tudor line. Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon failed to achieve this, resulting in only one daughter Mary and many stillbirths. This became a 'great matter' because the Pope refused to allow Henry to get an annulment or allow a divorce. Therefore, his chief minister Wolsey had to dedicate a large amount of his time to securing this objective.

Indeed, the divorce caused long-lasting and significant issues as it affected England's international standing because Catherine's nephew was the Holy Roman Emperor and the Pope became an enemy as Henry had to make the country Protestant rather than Catholic in order to get a divorce. Therefore, this was of greater significance than finances.

The Amicable Agreement showed that financial difficulties were significant but not as significant as the divorce problems. However, the Amicable Agreement represented an important short

[The live question paper will contain four more pages of answer lines.]

(Total for Question 4 = 32 marks)
from difficulty. This is because it led to the first major rebellion of Henry's reign. A lot of money had been spent on failed wars with France between 1523-25 as well as the feasting and show of the field of cloth sold in 1520. As a result, Wolsey had already raised taxes by implementing a subsidy, rather than going through Parliament. Wolsey tried to raise more money through a forced loan known as the Amicable Grant. This led to great hostility and open rebellion in Suffolk.

On balance, whilst the failure of the Amicable Grant represented an important difficulty for Henry's foreign policy aims could not be met without proper finances, this was not as significant a problem as the divorce. The annulment had a more and longer-term impact than finances because it ultimately led to the Reformation in which everybody's way of life was changed.