Explain two consequences of the Potsdam Conference of July 1945.

It was decided that Germany would be divided into 4 zones, one section for each of the allies, Berlin was also divided into four zones and located in the Soviet sector. This had the consequence of ensuring that Germany would be divided between East and West Germany and East and West Berlin for many years because the Soviet section was communist but the US and British section was made capitalist.

The Soviets wanted Germany to pay heavy reparations but Truman wanted the German economy to recover so as a result the allies agreed that each nation could take reparations from their own zone of Germany but this led to East Germany being poorer than west Germany with the consequence of many refugees trying to cross through to West Germany from East Berlin.

Explain two consequences of the Yalta Conference of February 1945.

It was agreed at Yalta that Germany would be divided into four zones controlled by Britain, the USA, the Soviet Union and France. Each country had the right to govern its sector as it saw fit. However this resulted in poor relations between the allies because Stalin believed that he had been given the poorest sector but was the one who needed the most reparations.

The Yalta conference led to an increase in suspicion between Stalin and the USA/Britain, this was because they failed to agree on how Poland should be governed. There were supposed to be free elections but Stalin rigged them to ensure that a pro soviet communist government took power. Whereas Churchill had wanted the ‘London Poles’ (the polish government that had escaped to Britain when the Nazi invaded) to take over. Relations got worse as a consequence because Stalin wanted the security of a communist neighbour but the British and U.S saw it as aggressive.

Explain two consequences of the Truman Doctrine.

Cold War tension increased as a result of the Truman Doctrine because Truman’s speech stated that choosing between communism and capitalism was like choosing between good and evil. This led to the American policy of containment which was stopping the further spread of communism outside of Eastern Europe. As a consequence the U.S was far more involved in European politics than it had been before.

The Truman Doctrine led to the setting up of the Marshall Plan as a way of stopping the spread of communism. Churchill has called post war Europe a ‘rubble heap’ and ‘breeding ground of hate’ with the ideal conditions for the spread of communism. By providing economic aid in the form of the Marshall Plan the USA were hoping to contain the spread on communism. This was used to successfully prevent Greece from going Communist.

Explain two consequences of the setting up of the Cominform and Comecon.

One consequence of the setting up of the Cominform was that Eastern Europe was now politically in one camp. It was tied to the soviet Union as a set of satellite states because it organised all the communist parties in Europe and made sure that they did what Moscow wanted them to do. As a result it got rid of opposition to Soviet control in the satellite states and provided the Soviets with an informal spying network.

A consequence of setting up Comecon – THE Council for Mutual Economic Assistance- was that it tied the economies of Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union. It also brought them under political control because it prevented them from signing up to Marshall Aid. It helped to build up trading links between the countries of Eastern Europe but mostly benefitted the Soviet Union.

Explain two consequences of the Berlin Crisis of 1948-49.
The Berlin Blockade led to the Berlin airlift. This involved British and US planes flying supplies into West Berlin between June 1948 and May 1949. This caused Stalin’s blockade to fail and put the ball back in his court. If he shot down a plane it would lead to nuclear war therefore his attempt to absorb West Berlin into the East German zone failed.

Another consequence of the Berlin Blockade was that it led to creation of NATO. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. This was significant because it was the first time the US had signed up to a military alliance during peacetime. It showed the Soviets that after the Berlin Blockade the US was not prepared to accept future Soviet aggression but then this resulted in the Warsaw Pact which meant that there were two military camps facing each other across the Iron curtain.

**Explain two consequences of the Marshall Plan.**
The Soviet Union criticized the Marshall Plan as ‘dollar imperialism’ believing that it was an attack on them as they felt it threatened soviet control of Eastern Europe. Stalin also said that it undermined the UN and divided Europe. As a result the satellite states were banned from accepting it. Therefore the consequence was that the Grand Alliance was gone.

Another consequence of the Marshall plan was that it stopped communism from spreading as it successfully stopped Greece from going communist. This was because the british had to withdraw their troops due to not being able to afford to continue paying them. It showed that Europe was economically divided into two camps.

**Explain two consequences of the Warsaw Pact.**
This confirmed the division of Europe into two armed camps because it created a Soviet led military alliance in Eastern Europe as a response to the creation of NATO following the Berlin blockade. The countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and East Germany became known as the eastern Bloc.

The creation of the Warsaw Pact has the consequence of tying the government of eastern to the Soviet Union and enabled the soviets to have greater political control over Eastern Europe. This can be seen during the Hungarian uprising in 1956 and the Prague Spring in 1968 where Warsaw Pact troops were used to put down protests for political freedom.

**Explain two consequences of the Hungarian uprising.**
One consequence was that Nagy was executed and replaced by Kadar who pursued policies that the Soviets were prepared to tolerate. This meant that Hungary remained a soviet state and inside the Warsaw Pact as Nagy had wanted to opt out of the Warsaw Pact.

The violence of the invasion led to the soviets being condemned internationally.

**Explain two consequences of the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961.**
This led to the formal division of Germany into and was a notorious symbol of the Cold War

The wall solved the refugee crisis

**Explain two consequences of the Cuban Revolution of 1959.**
The US broke off diplomatic relations and stopped buying Cuban sugar as a result this caused the Cuban leader Castro to become closer to the Soviet Union and declare himself a communist. Another consequence of the Cuban Revolution was the Bay of Pigs disaster.
Explain two consequences of the Prague Spring on relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Explain two consequences for international relations of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. A consequence of the invasion of Czechoslovakia related to international relations was that it strengthened Soviet control of the eastern bloc showing they would use their military force to prevent reforms. This was because they needed the satellite states for security after WWII. This was part of the Brezhnev Doctrine which meant that Warsaw Pact troops would be used to ensure all communist states conformed.

Another consequence for international relations is that surprising it didn’t do much damage to the detente that was growing. Even though the west condemned Soviet actions going so far as to describe it as the ‘rape of Czechoslovakia ‘the US offered no military support. The fact that they were fighting the Vietnam War at the time and were keen for the Soviets not to interfere explains this reaction. But it caused Brezhnev to think that he could get away with Soviet military intervention. Such as invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

Explain two consequences of the breakup of the Eastern bloc.
One consequence of the breakup of the eastern bloc was the end of communism in the Eastern European states. From December 1988 Gorbachev said that ideology would play a smaller role in foreign affairs. This led to the counties of Eastern Europe holding free elections such as in Poland and Hungary in the summer of 1989. This led to the election of non-communist governments so that by the end of 1990 no Eastern European country was communist.

Another consequence of the breakup of the eastern bloc was the end of the Warsaw Pact in June 1991. The fact that communism had collapsed in each of the satellite states meant that there was no need for the communist military alliance of the pact to continue so it was dissolved following a meeting in Hungary in 1989. This meant that there was nothing to force the Eastern European states to do as Moscow wished as had happened to Hungary in 1956.

Explain two consequences of Nixon and Brezhnev’s Moscow meeting in 1972.

Explain two consequences of Gorbachev coming to power in the Soviet Union. One consequence of Gorbachev coming to power was that he introduced perestroika which meant restructuring. This was a new way of doing things and included not interfering if the satellite states in Eastern Europe wanted to introduce reforms. This led to the power of the communist governments in Eastern Europe weakening causing many revolutions between 1989 and 1990 such as the Romanian one eventually ending the Cold War due to the collapse of communism.

Another consequence of Gorbachev coming to power is that it led to greater cooperation between the USSR and the USA. This was due to Gorbachev’s policy of Glasnost meaning openness. As a result arms control agreements were signed such as the INF treaty which got rid of the intermediate range nuclear missiles that the superpowers had.

One consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is that it led to the end of SALT 2. This is because the invasion worsened relations with the USA because they felt that it threatened US interests in the Persian Gulf. So the US refused to sign SALT 2 which had been agreed by Brezhnev and President Carter and then started developing Cruise missiles. This caused the arms race to speed up again.

Another consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the Olympic boycotts. In retaliation for the invasion the USA refused to attend the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, this encouraged over 30 others
countries to do the same which undermined the Soviets hopes for showcasing communism. The Soviets then followed suit by boycotting the 1984 Olympic Games because it was held in LA in the US.

**Explain two consequences for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of Reagan becoming president.**

On consequence of Reagan becoming president is that it led to a reduction in cooperation between the USA and USSR, this was due to Reagan’s view that the Soviets were an Evil empire. As a result he was determined to roll back communism which helped cause the Second Cold War. This was shown in the tension over the war in Afghanistan with the US supplying the Mujahedeen.

Another consequence of Reagan becoming President is that in the longer term it helped communism collapse in the USSR. This is because the Reagan Doctrine of preventing the spread of communism stepped up the arms race. Reagan’s Strategic Defence Initiative planned to use satellites and lasers to destroy soviet missiles before they reached the USA. This badly damaged east west relations as the USSR thought it broke the Outer Space Treaty of 1967. The Soviets economy couldn’t keep up with the US.

**Explain two consequences of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe.**

The Grand Alliance was important for relations between the big three of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt because it was a marriage of convenience that helped win WWII but caused suspicion between the big three which then caused the relationship to breakdown and led to the Cold War. All three had the common aim of defeating Hitler and Nazi Germany. Once this was achieved there was little to keep cooperation going. This is why the USA insisted on the USSR helping to defeat Japan at Yalta because they were concerned about what the Soviets might try to do.

**Explain the importance of the Marshall Plan for the Cold War. (8 marks)**

The Marshall Plan was important for the Cold War because it significantly increased tension between the USA and the USSR. This is because it was part of the Truman Doctrine that aimed to contain the spread of communism. This contributed to Europe becoming and ideological battle ground as the USA were determined to stop communism spreading but the USSR were equally determined to defend itself by creating a buffer zone. At the Paris peace conference the Soviet delegates stormed out claiming that Marshall aid was the first step in the US creating a military alliance that would invade the Soviet Union. Marshall Aid offered 13 billion dollars of aid to help rebuild Europe which Churchill had described as a rubble heap, a breeding ground of hate and the ideal conditions for communism to spread. Therefore the Soviets criticised it as an attack on them because it threatened soviet control in Eastern Europe as a result Cold War tensions escalated. For example if Greece and Turkey became communist then so could the
Middle East so when the British couldn’t afford to pay their troops in Greece the aids stepped in and successfully prevented a communist revolution.

**Explain the importance of NATO for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)**
The creation of NATO was important for the development of the Cold War because it led to creation of two armed camps in Europe that helped escalate the arms race which caused significant Cold War tension. NATO was a military alliance created following the Blockade of Berlin by Stalin and subsequent air lift by the USA. This was significant for the Cold War because it was the first time the USA had been in a military alliance in peacetime. It showed that after the Berlin Blockade and development of the Soviets development of the atomic bomb Western European governments were not prepared to tolerate soviet aggression. However the Soviets followed suit by creating the Warsaw Pact in 1955 to strengthen its control over the Eastern Europe satellites states.

**Explain the importance of the arms race for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)**
The arms race was important for the development of the Cold War because it added to Cold War tension but arguably was a key reason why the Cold War didn’t became a hot war. This was because the US thought it could use its atomic bomb to deter soviet attack, hence Truman’s overconfident attitude at Potsdam but the USSR got an atomic bomb by 1949. By the 1950’s the development of nuclear weapons which included larger warheads meant that any war between the Soviets and USA would lead to MAD, mutually assured destruction. As a result the USSR and USA had to find ways of stopping disputes between them turning into dangerous wars that involved nuclear weapons.

**Explain the importance of the summit conference for the problem of Berlin. (8 marks)**
Summit conferences were important for the problem of Berlin because they helped improve the situation but also made it worse. The fact that 2.7 million East Germans were escaping communism and soviet control by leaving through West Berlin caused Khrushchev to issue the Berlin ultimatum which was basically trying to force the west out of the soviet zone of Germany. Initially the summit meetings that involved foreign representatives only achieved nothing but the Camp David Summit where Khrushchev met Eisenhower in the US in 1959 resulted in Khrushchev lifting the ultimatum. Indeed the direct meeting of the two leaders in which Khrushchev attended a rodeo improved relations. However this was short lived because an American spy plane was shot down over Russia so at the Vienna conference where Eisenhower was replaced by Kennedy the ultimatum was reissued. This was because Khrushchev viewed Kennedy as weak and inexperienced therefore the summits didn’t resolve the crisis.

**Explain the importance of the Bay of Pigs invasion in the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)**
The Bay of Pigs invasion was important for the development of the Cold War because it significantly increased tensions. It ended all chances of friendly Cuba -USA relationship. It also caused Castro to announce that he was a communist which meant there was now a communist state only 90 miles away from the US mainland. It also led to Cuba and the Soviet Union developing closer ties which led to the Soviets attempting to arm Cuba with nuclear weapons and thus promoting the hottest crisis of the Cold War.

**Explain the importance of the Potsdam Conference (1945) for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)**
The Potsdam conference was important for the development of the Cold War because it was a key starting point for the deterioration of relations between the US and USSR. This is because of the change in leadership from Roosevelt who had been more understanding of Stalin’s need for security and more suspicious of Churchill and the British Empire to Truman who was hard-line in being anti-communist and wanted to ‘stop babying’ the Soviets. The fact that the big three decided at Potsdam that they would divide Germany into zones of occupation is highly significant because it led to Germany being the border between each and west Europe and capitalism and communism that defined the Cold War. This decision also led to
the Stalin’s blockade of Berlin because he felt he had been given the poorest zone but needed the most reparations due to the damage down by Germany to Russia during Operation Barbarossa.

**Explain the importance of the building of the Berlin Wall (1961) for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. (8 marks)**
The building of the Berlin Wall was important for the relations between the USA and USSR because in one way it made things worse by permanently dividing Germany and making it the iron curtain or dividing line between communist east and capitalist west Europe but on the hand it improved the situation as a wall was better than war.
The wall arguably improved relations between the USA and USSR because it solves the refugee crisis meaning that East Germans could no longer travel to West Germany. Indeed the number of military alerts declined thanks to the wall. It meant that the USSR were no longer able to unify Berlin under communist control. However it created tension between the USSR and the USA because many were shot and killed trying to cross it and it was a humiliation for the Soviets as it seemed to prove that people preferred living in the capitalist west and had to be physically stopped from trying to do so. It became a notorious symbol of the ideological divide between the two powers.

**Explain the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. (8 marks)**
The Cuban Missile Crisis was important for the relations between the USA and the Soviet Union because it represented their lowest point as it almost resulted in nuclear war. If soviet ships had crossed the blockade that Kennedy put in place around Cuba then the incident could have escalated into nuclear war as Khrushchev has threatens that they would ‘meet in hell’. Indeed when a US spy plane was shot down over Cuba pressure was put on Kennedy to invade by his military generals. This resulted in attempts to ensure that a future crisis did not spin out of control which led to the Hotline agreement of 1963 in which a telephone line was set up between Washington and Moscow. The crisis was also important for relations between the USA and USSR because it ultimately led to Khrushchev losing power in 1964 as it looked as though he had backed down as the removals US missiles in Turkey was kept secret.

**Explain the importance of SALT I for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)**
SALT 1 the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty was important for the development of the Cold War because it strengthened detente and led to further arms control negotiations. SALT 1 limited the number of missiles and bombers available to both sides so was important because it increased trust between the USA and the Soviet Union. This strengthened detente which resulted in trade agreements between the USA and the USSR for example the USSR exported oil to the USA and the USSR received the USA’s grain surplus. SALT 1 also led to the Helsinki Treaty and further cooperation in the joint space projects.

It led to further arms control negotiations in SALT 2 which was agreed in 1979 but never signed by the US senate.

**Explain the importance of the Helsinki Agreement for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union (8 marks)**
The Helsinki agreements were important for the development of the Cold War because they represented the high point of detente and helped the USA and USSR to form a more stable relationship. This was because the agreements stabilised the situation in Europe as East and West Germany recognised each other’s right to exist. It also led to greater economic cooperation between the USA and Soviet Union for example the USA bought oil from the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union bought wheat from the US. However the developments were not all positive as the USSR continued to apply the Brezhnev Doctrine to Eastern Europe. Even though one of the baskets of agreement at Helsinki had been to respect human rights including freedom of speech and movement.
Explain the importance of the INF Treaty for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. (8 marks)
The INF Treaty was important for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union because it led to the limiting of nuclear weapons which helped ease tensions between the two countries and helped bring an end to the Cold War. The INF or Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty got rid of all 500-5500km nuclear weapons that each super power had. Therefore this eased tensions between the super powers.

Explain the importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. (8 marks)
The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was important for the relations between the USA and USSR because it led to the Carter Doctrine and brought an end to detente. For President Carter the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan led to a threat to US interests in the Middle East especially its oil supply. To protect these instincts Carter announced the Carter Doctrine which asserted that the USA would take steps to protect its interests in the Middle East. This meant that if the Soviet Union threatened the Middle East and its oil supplies the United States would respond. This in turn led to the collapse of detente as the United States no longer trusted the Soviet Union. The US Senate never ratified the SALT 2 and Carter also announced that the United States would be boycotting the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Finally Carter introduced a grain embargo against the Soviet Union. The invasion of Afghanistan by heightening fears of communism, also led to the election of Ronald Reagan as President. This led to the Second Cold War as relations declined further.

Explain the importance of the Berlin Crisis (1948-49) for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)
The Berlin Crisis following Stalin’s blockade of Berlin was important for the development of the Cold War because it was the first major flashpoint. It’s important because it led to the official division of Germany into two states the GDR and FRG. This became the diving line in Europe between the capitalist west and communist east. It also made the USSR appear as aggressive and threatening as they tried to starve 2 million West Berliners by stopping their supplies from west Germany for 10 months whereas the USA appeared generous an peaceful as they responded with an Sir life of supplies in operation Vittles. The incident is important for the Cold was as it led to the creation of two armed camps in Europe with the USA committing itself to its first peace time military alliance in NATO and the USSR following suit with the Warsaw Pact. This was important because

Explain the importance of the arms race of the 1950’s for relations between the superpowers. (8 marks)
The arms race was important for the relations between the superpowers in the 1950’s because it increased tension however arguably it meant that disputes were less likely to result in war. When the Soviets also achieved nuclear power in 1949, this increased tension with the US and spurred the US on to develop the hydrogen bomb in 1952 which then caused the Soviets to develop their own in 1953. However these more destructive weapons led to the realisation that of conflict broke out between the USSR and USA it would result in mutually assured destruction. Therefore this led to the USA and Soviet Union finding ways of stopping disputes from turning into dangerous wars.

Explain the importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the peace conferences in the years 1943-45. You may use the following in your answer
- The Tehran Conference 1945
- The Potsdam Conference 1945
You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

Firstly the Tehran in November 1943 led to the key event of the opening up of a second front. This was essential in order to ease the pressure off the Soviet Union as Stalin feared that the USA and Britain were
allowing the Nazis to exhaust the Soviet Red Army. It also led to Soviet agreement and involvement in the defeat of Japan so that the USA were sure of the Soviets commitment to ending the war. Next the Yalta conference led to the key event or decision by the big three of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt to divide Germany into four zones of occupation. It was also agreed that free elections would take place in Eastern Europe and Poland but that the east would be a Soviet sphere of influence. This was significant because it led to a Soviet takeover in Eastern Europe which caused tension at Potsdam. Therefore at Potsdam this was a key event because Truman took over after the death of Roosevelt and Churchill was replaced by Atlee in the election. This increased tension because Truman wanted to get tough with and stop babying the Soviets, the fact that the USA had the atomic by this time also made Truman less compromising.

Write a narrative account analyzing the key events of the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe in the years 1945-48. You may use the following in your answer

- The Soviet Union re-establishes control
- Hungary and Czechoslovakia

You must also use information of your own (8 marks)

Write a narrative account analyzing 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 include information of your own (8 marks)

Write a narrative account analyzing the key events in the Cold War in the years 1949 to 1956? You may use the following in your answer.

- The Warsaw Pact, 1955

You must also include information of your own (8 marks)

Write a narrative account analyzing the main events in East-West rivalry over Berlin, 1958-61. You may use the following in your answer.

- The Summit meetings
- The building of the Berlin Wall

You must also include information of your own. (8 marks)

The crisis over Berlin in the years 1958-61 occurred because of the refugee crisis that existed in East Germany. Between 1949 and 1961, about 2.7 million people migrated from East Germany to West Berlin and then to West Germany. This was a problem for Khrushchev because it implied that Germans preferred capitalism to communism which was a propaganda disaster. It also created a skills shortage in East Germany as many of those who migrated did so for higher wages.

As a result Khrushchev issued the Berlin ultimatum in November 1958 demanding that the western powers remove their troops from Berlin. To avoid a war with the USA that might lead to nuclear confrontation a series of summits were organised. The first being just with foreign ambassador achieve little but Khrushchev dropped the ultimatum after meeting Eisenhower at Camp David however after a US spy plane was shot down over the USSR he reissued it and tension increased leading to a series of military alerts in Berlin.

Khrushchev reposted by building the Berlin Wall in August 1961 to keep East Berliners in the east and prevent them escaping to the west as any attempt to cross the wall would lead to getting shot.
Write a narrative account analysing the main events in superpower rivalry in Cuba in the years 1959 to 1962. You may use the following in your answer:

- The Bay of Pigs invasion, 1961
- The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

Firstly in 1959 a revolution occurred in Cuba. This damaged the relationship between the USA and Cuba as the USA owned a lot of land and business’ on the island. The USA stopped buying Cuban sugar and broke off diplomatic relations, therefore the leader of the revolution Castro then declared that Cuba was communist and started to trade with the USSR. This caused superpower tension because Cuba was only 90 miles from the US mainland.

Next the USA launched the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion, where the CIA secretly trained up 1400 Cuban exiles in an attempt to undermine Castro and regain US property. This failed as Castro had amassed over 20,000 troops and support with weapons from the USSR. This caused rivalry as the soviets saw the Cuban revolution as good propaganda and were determined to protect Cuban communism at all costs as it was in sharp contrast to Eastern Europe where people had been forced to become communist.

Added to this the USA had pulled ahead in the arms race and could afford more expensive ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) with a longer range whereas the soviets were struggling to afford to afford long range missiles so if they could put cheaper medium range missiles on Cuba this would even the balance in the arms rivalry.

The soviets decided to arm Cuba with nuclear missiles, once the USA discovered this Kennedy’s next move was to order a blockade of the island of Cuba to prevent the missiles from arriving after they had spotted sites being prepared from U2 spy planes. This caused the most intense rivalry of the Cold War because the USA had missiles in Turkey pointed at the USSR but didn’t want Soviet missiles in Cuba.

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. (8 marks)

Write a narrative account analysing the key events in attempts to reduce tension between East and West in the 1970's and 1980's. You may use the following in your answer.

- The Helsinki Agreements
- Gorbachev’s ‘new thinking’. You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

Write a narrative account analysing the main developments in the collapse of the Berlin Wall during 1989. You may use the following in your answer.

- The impact of Sinatra Doctrine
- Developments in East Germany. You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

Write a narrative account analysing the key events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the years 1989-91. You may use the following in your answer.

- The impact of ‘new thinking’
- The fall of the Berlin Wall. You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)