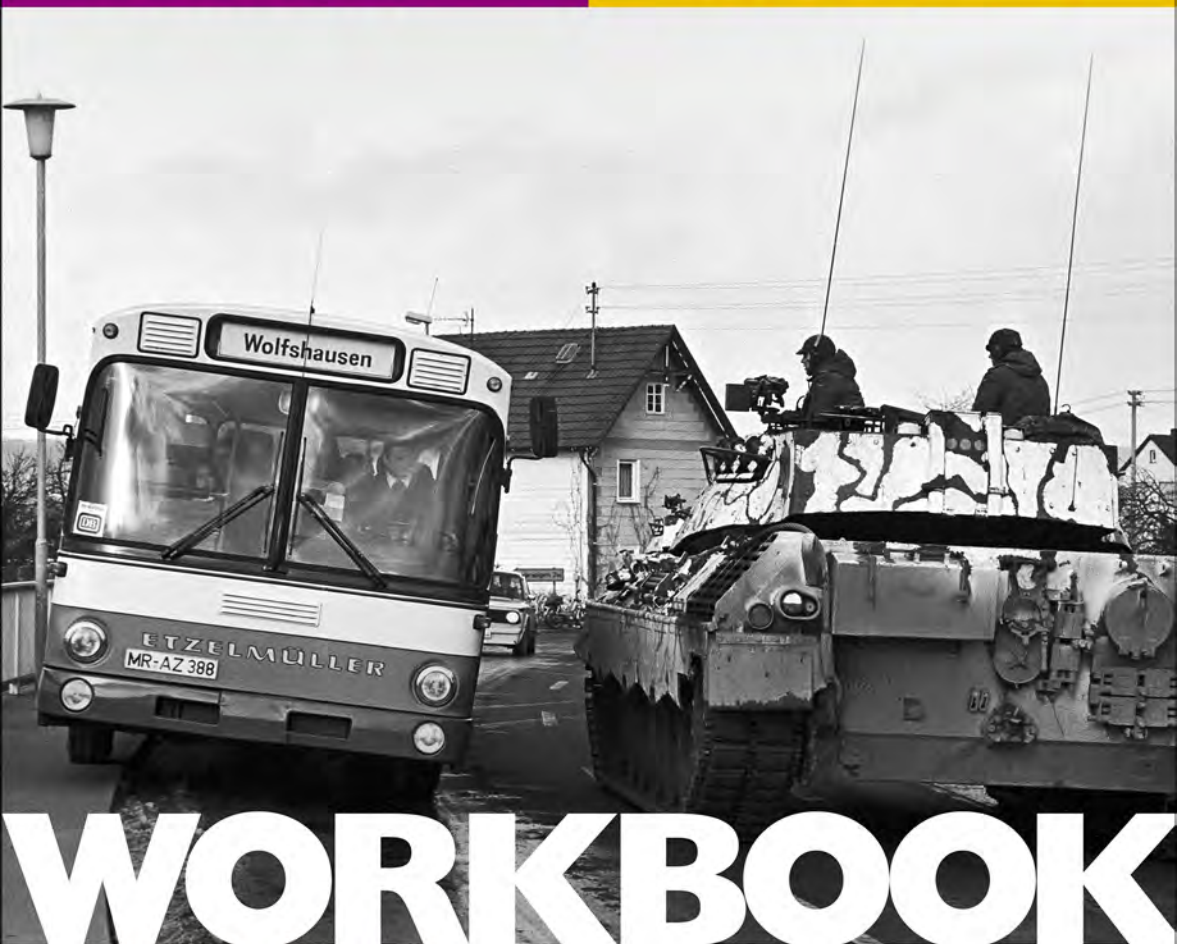


Edexcel

GCSE (9–1)



WORKBOOK

History

Superpower relations and
the Cold War, 1941–91

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Series Editor: Peter Callaghan

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1 This workbook will help you to prepare for the **Edexcel GCSE Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91** Paper 2 exam.

2 Your **Paper 2 exam** is 1 hour and 45 minutes long. You will be assessed on your Period Study (Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91) and on your British Depth Study. In total there are 64 marks available on this paper, 32 on each study.

3 The Period Study is divided into three sections:

- Question 1 focuses on the consequence of an event/person/development.
- Question 2 focuses on a narrative account that analyses the way in which a particular event unfolded.
- Question 3 focuses on the importance of an event/person/development in terms of what difference they made in relation to situations and unfolding developments (ie their consequence and significance). You will be given a choice of three questions and you need to select two to answer.

4 This workbook will help you to become familiar with the knowledge required for this exam, as well as to develop your understanding of how to answer the three different types of questions.

For each topic of Paper 2 there are:

- stimulus materials including key terms and concepts
- short-answer questions that build up to exam-style questions
- spaces provided for you to write or plan your answers

Answering the questions will help you to build your skills and meet the assessment objectives AO1 (knowledge and understanding) and AO2 (application).

You still need to read your textbook and refer to your class notes, and possibly a revision guide.

Timings are given for the exam-style questions to make your practice as realistic as possible.

Marks available are indicated for all exam-style questions so that you can gauge the level of detail required in your answers.

Answers are available at:
www.hoddereducation.co.uk/workbookanswers

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The Peace Conferences

5 Answer these recap questions on the Peace Conferences:

a i When was the Tehran Conference?

.....

ii Who attended the conference?

.....

iii What did the USA and Great Britain agree to open up at the Tehran Conference?

.....

b i When was the Yalta Conference?

.....

ii Who attended the conference?

.....

iii What new peacekeeping body was set up at the Yalta Conference?

.....

iv Which country agreed to declare war on Japan once the war in Europe was over?

.....

c i When was the Potsdam Conference?

.....

ii Who attended the conference?

.....

iii What decisions did the Potsdam Conference make about Germany?

.....

d How did the development of the atom bomb influence the USA?

.....

e How did president Roosevelt's death increase tensions between the USA and the Soviet Union?

.....

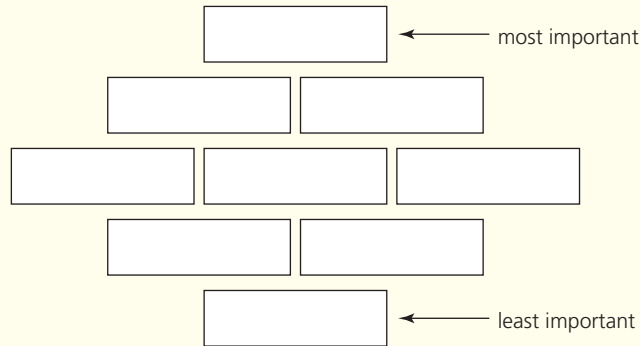
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The development of the Cold War

Why did relations between the Big Three change?

6 Arrange the following nine motivating factors for the development of the Cold War in the diamond nine template below. Put the most important at the top and work down to the least important at the bottom. There is no single correct answer, but you should be prepared to explain and justify your choices.



- a President Roosevelt died on 12 April 1945 and was replaced by Harry Truman.
- b Soviet troops were spread throughout Europe.
- c The war in Europe had ended.
- d The USA had developed the atomic bomb.
- e Stalin sought the creation of a 'buffer zone' between Western Europe and the USSR to protect the USSR from further attack.
- f Churchill wanted to ensure the survival of the British Empire.
- g The USSR wanted reparations to compensate for its losses on the Eastern Front in the Second World War.
- h Churchill wanted to limit Russian influence over the countries of Eastern Europe.
- i Stalin feared a strengthened Germany, which had previously invaded eastwards in 1914 and 1941.

7 a Complete the sentence below.

The most important reason for the change in relations between the Big Three was

.....

.....

b Explain your answer.

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Exam-style questions

12 Explain the significance of the creation of satellite states in Eastern Europe to the development of the Cold War.



8 marks

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13 Write a narrative account analysing the main events of the Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1948.

The following may be used in your answer:

- the Soviet sphere of influence
- Salami tactics

You must also use information of your own.



8 marks

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The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis

10 Put these six events in chronological order, 1 being the earliest and 6 the latest.

| Event | Chronological order (1–6) |
|--|---------------------------|
| Kennedy receives a telegram from Khrushchev offering to dismantle the missile sites if Kennedy in turn lifts the blockade and promises not to invade Cuba. | |
| American U2 spy planes discover the nuclear missile bases in Cuba. | |
| Kennedy sends a letter to Khrushchev stating that if Khrushchev dismantles the missile bases in Cuba, the USA will lift the blockade, promise not to invade Cuba and also dismantle the Turkish missile bases. Khrushchev tells the captains to ignore the blockade. | |
| Castro asks the Soviet Union for weapons to defend Cuba against the USA. | |
| Khrushchev agrees to Kennedy's proposals. The crisis is over. | |
| President Kennedy announces a naval blockade of Cuba. | |

The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis

11 a Explain how Kennedy benefited from the Cuban Missile Crisis.

.....

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b Explain how Khrushchev benefited from the Cuban Missile Crisis.

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c Explain how Castro benefited from the Cuban Missile Crisis.

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d Outline the measures introduced to improve relations and defuse tensions between the superpowers after the Cuban Missile Crisis.

.....

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.....

The end of the Cold War, 1970–91

Détente in the 1970s

1 Fill in the gaps in the text below using the following words and phrases:

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Economy | Nuclear weapons | Arms race | Cuban Missile Crisis |
| Trade | Détente | Vietnam War | Middle Eastern |

..... is the name given to the period of improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Here are some reasons for why it happened:

Both superpowers had scared themselves over the in 1962.

The Americans were financially and militarily exhausted after the Their failure in Vietnam implied that they were not as strong as they thought.

After the Six-Day War, countries moved closer to the Soviet Union, which worried the USA.

The USSR had caught up with the USA in the, which caused concern in the USA.

Building was expensive and a period of détente would mean both the USA and the USSR would have more resources to devote to domestic issues.

The USSR's was struggling due to high military spending and limited technology. Brezhnev wanted more links and technology to match the USA.

Reducing tension: SALT I, SALT II and the Helsinki Agreement

2 a In this matching pairs exercise, link the sentences together to help you understand how the superpowers developed closer relations via the two Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) and the Helsinki Agreement, in order to reduce arms and increase cooperation during this period of détente.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| a SALT I was signed in... | i ...1975 by most European countries, the USA, the USSR and Canada. | |
| b SALT I limited the number of nuclear weapons because... | ii ...1972 by the USA and the USSR. | |
| c The Helsinki Agreement was signed in... | iii ...1979 by the USA and the USSR. | |
| d The Helsinki Agreement... | iv ...it included restrictions on missile launchers and strategic bombers, as well as a ban on testing or deploying new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). | |
| e The SALT II treaty was signed in... | v ...it agreed to stop the production of strategic ballistic weapons and limited both sides to two anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs). | |
| f SALT II was an arms control agreement because... | vi ... accepted the division of Germany, and agreed to recognise existing European borders and to respect human rights. | |