
A-level HISTORY

The Cold War, c1945–1991

Paper 2R

Specimen 2014

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **2R**.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

Adapted from a speech by US Secretary of State, George Marshall, 5 June 1947, at Harvard University.

The truth of the matter is that Europe's requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products – principally from America – are so much greater than Europe's ability to pay, that Europe must have substantial additional help or else face social, economic and political deterioration of a very grave character. The consequences to the economy of the United States should be apparent to all. It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation, I am sure, from the government of the United States. Any government that manoeuvres to block the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us. Furthermore, governments, political parties or groups which seek to perpetuate human misery in order to profit from it politically or otherwise will encounter the opposition of the United States.

Source B

From the diary notes of the French President Vincent Auriol at the Franco-British-Soviet conference in Paris, July 1947.

The truth is that, from the very first day, the Soviet Union was hostile to the Marshall Plan. Conversations had been held at the Soviet Embassy with Communist party elected representatives from Eastern Europe, solely to explain the Soviet attitude. Poland, Czechoslovakia and some other small East European countries had agreed to the Marshall Plan and they counted on it to recover and to rebuild their ruined economies. But the Plan would have made it impossible for the Soviet Union to carry on exploiting the economies of small satellite countries in the way it had already begun to; besides, the Soviet Union fears Germany and is afraid of the external situation. It is obvious that the Soviet Union wishes to barricade itself in its corner with a belt of satellites around it and that is what determined its attitude. But it remains true that this terrible blow struck against peace and against people's hopes will be deeply resented.

Source C

From a speech by Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister to the United Nations General Assembly in September 1947.

It is becoming more and more clear to everyone that the implementation of the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the United States and will mean direct American interference in the internal affairs of those countries. Moreover, this plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps and, with the help of Britain and France, to form a bloc of several European countries hostile to the interests of the democratic countries of Eastern Europe, most particularly to the Soviet Union. The intention is to make use of Western Germany and German heavy industry in the Ruhr as one of the most important bases for American expansion in Europe, in complete disregard of the national interests of those countries who have suffered most from German aggression. This policy of the United States, supported by Britain and France, is utterly incompatible with the principles of the United Nations.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Marshall Plan.

[30 marks]

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0	2
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'US policies in response to the rise of Communism in Asia in the years 1949 to 1960 consistently failed.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	3
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'The relations between Khrushchev and Kennedy were marked more by cooperation than by confrontation.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	4
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'The collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe was due to the misguided policies of Mikhail Gorbachev.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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