

Mark Scheme

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE History (1HI0/P4)

Paper 2: Period study

P4: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Period study: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-9

Question		
1		Explain **two** consequences of the Cuban Revolution. **Target**: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].**AO2**: 4 marks. **AO1**: 4 marks. **NB** mark each consequence separately (2 x 4 marks).
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2] • Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	**3–4**	• Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2] • Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- It led to many Cubans fleeing to the USA and campaigning for the US government to overthrow Castro.
- Castro took over US businesses and property and in retaliation the USA stopped imports of Cuban sugar.
- Castro asked the USSR for help and Khrushchev responded with economic aid, military equipment and technical advisors to Cuba.
- The USA's concerns at Soviet support for Cuba led to the Bay of Pigs incident in an attempt to remove Castro from power.

Question		
2		Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Hungarian Uprising in 1956. You may use the following in your answer: • Imre Nagy • Soviet tanks You **must** also use information of your own. **Target**: Analytical narrative (i.e. analysis of causation/consequence/change) [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics) [AO1]. **AO2**: 4 marks. **AO1**: 4 marks.
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]
2	**3–5**	• A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1] *Maximum 4 marks for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	**6–8**	• A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1] *No access to Level 3 for answers which do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3). Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge and understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- A new government under Nagy began to make plans for changes in Hungary, such as holding free elections and for Hungary to become a neutral state by leaving the Warsaw Pact.
- Workers and students were determined to support Nagy's reforms and tried to occupy Radio Budapest to broadcast their demands but were fired on by police and state security services (AVO).
- Violence spread all over Hungary with the release of political prisoners, the killing of members of the AVO and the destruction of symbols of Soviet authority, e.g. statues of Stalin.
- Khrushchev was not willing for Hungary to leave the Warsaw Pact and sent Soviet troops and tanks into Budapest to crush the uprising.
- Soviet military intervention led to thousands of Hungarian civilians and Soviet soldiers being killed as well as many Hungarians fleeing to Austria.
- To maintain Soviet control anti-Communist activists were arrested and Khrushchev ensured that Hungary's new leader, Kádár, was firmly committed to Hungary remaining within the Warsaw Pact.

Question		
3		Explain **two** of the following: • The importance of the Potsdam Conference for early Cold War tension between the USA and the Soviet Union. (8) • The importance of the refugee problem in Berlin for increasing tensions between East and West in the years 1958-61. (8) • The importance of the 'Second Cold War' for relations between the Superpowers. (8) **Target**: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence/significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. **AO2**: 8 marks. **AO1**: 8 marks. **NB** mark each part of the answer separately (2 x 8 marks).
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	**3–5**	• An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	**6–8**	• An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1a; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

The importance of the Potsdam Conference for early Cold War tension between the USA and the Soviet Union.

Relevant points may include:

- A change in US leadership, with Truman replacing Roosevelt, increased tension between the USA and the Soviet Union; Stalin's distrust increased in response to Truman's more hard-line approach.
- Relations deteriorated at the Conference between the USA and the Soviet Union over the future of Poland, as Stalin had already established communists in key government positions.
- At the Conference, divisions increased between the USA and the Soviet Union, with Truman resisting Stalin's demands for higher levels of reparations from Germany as compensation for Soviet losses during the war.
- At the Conference, Truman informed Stalin of the USA's successful development of a powerful new atomic weapon and Stalin felt threatened by this military superiority.

The importance of the refugee problem in Berlin for increasing tensions between East and West in the years 1958-61.

Relevant points may include:

- The refugee problem prompted Khrushchev to issue an ultimatum to Eisenhower demanding that the West withdraw its troops from Berlin.
- Tensions between Kennedy and Khrushchev rose when a meeting in Vienna failed to solve the issue of Berlin, including the refugee crisis, and led to the USA increasing defence spending on US troops in West Germany.
- The refugee crisis highlighted the higher living standards in West Berlin, which led to East Germany increasing restrictions on movement between the parts of the city.
- The high numbers of refugees leaving East Germany were used by the West for propaganda purposes about the lack of human rights in the East.

The importance of the 'Second Cold War' for relations between the Superpowers.

Relevant points may include:

- Reagan significantly increased US spending on arms leading to new weapons such as Stealth bombers and Trident submarines, which alarmed Soviet leaders.
- The US funded the Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) which threatened the USSR as their weapons would become obsolete.
- The 'Second Cold War' exacerbated economic problems in the USSR, which meant the USSR needed to improve relations with the USA to reduce defence spending.
- New attitudes over arms control developed and a series of meetings between Gorbachev and Reagan led to reductions in nuclear weapons and inspections to ensure agreements were kept.

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