

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2020

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In History (1HI0)
Paper P4: Period study

Option 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.

Part A: Period study: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91

Question		
1		Explain two consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union. 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:

- In the USSR's former satellite states, the people's demands for reforms were stronger and more confident, in the knowledge that Gorbachev had abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine.
- The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in 1991, ending military co-operation between member states.
- Many of the republics that had been part of the USSR began to gain independence and no longer followed Moscow's policies.
- The collapse of the USSR led to a meeting between Gorbachev and Bush in Malta to declare the end of the Cold War.

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:

- The Soviet Union's control of Eastern Europe collapsed with the end of the Brezhnev Doctrine.
- The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in 1991, ending military co-operation between member states.
- Many of the republics that had been part of the USSR began to gain independence and no longer followed Moscow's policies.
- The collapse of the USSR led to a meeting between Gorbachev and Bush in Malta to declare the end of the Cold War.

Question		
2		Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). You may use the following in your answer: • nuclear missile sites in Cuba • Kennedy's television address 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:

- In October 1962, an American spy plane took photographs of nuclear missile sites being built by the USSR in Cuba which led to President Kennedy setting up ExComm for advice on how to respond.
- President Kennedy was informed that Soviet ships carrying nuclear missiles were sailing towards Cuba and, as a result, he decided on a naval blockade of Cuba to prevent them being delivered and told Khrushchev the Soviet convoy would be stopped.
- President Kennedy made a television address to the American people, which led many to believe that the USSR would ignore the blockade and that there was imminent danger of a nuclear war breaking out between the Superpowers.
- The Soviet ships approaching the blockade were ordered by Khrushchev to turn back to avoid confrontation thus averting a direct nuclear confrontation.
- An American spy plane was shot down over Cuba which made US military advisors want to continue to carry out military action; however, President Kennedy disagreed and continued to work towards a peaceful solution.
- After thirteen days of crisis, Khrushchev agreed to remove the Cuban missiles in return for the USA agreeing not to invade Cuba while, in a secret agreement, President Kennedy committed to withdrawing US missiles from Turkey.

Question		
3		Explain **two** of the following: • The importance of the formation of NATO (1949) for the development of the Cold War. (8) • The importance of the summit meetings of 1959-61 for relations between East and West. (8) • The importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) for Superpower relations. (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 formation of NATO (1949) for the development of the Cold War.

Relevant points may include:

- The formation of NATO as a western military alliance led to Europe being divided into two opposing hostile groups led by the Superpowers.
- Stalin saw the formation of NATO as an aggressive act and as a direct threat to the Soviet Union's sphere of influence in the Eastern Bloc.
- The formation of NATO as a military alliance led to an acceleration in the arms race with both the USA and USSR developing hydrogen bombs and ICBMs.
- The USSR's setting up of the Warsaw Pact, in response to the formation of NATO, increased Cold War tensions.

The importance of the summit meetings of 1959-61 for relations between East and West.

- At the Geneva meeting in 1959 both Superpower leaders suggested plans for the future of Berlin but relations remained tense as no agreements were made.
- Tensions developed following the Paris summit meeting in 1960 as the talks collapsed with Khrushchev leaving the meeting after exposing the USA for using spy planes.
- At the Vienna meeting in 1961 relations worsened when Khrushchev reintroduced the Berlin Ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Western troops from West Berlin.
- Following the failure of the Vienna meeting, Kennedy decided to increase US military spending, which increased tension.

The importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) for Superpower relations.

Relevant points may include:

- Superpower relations deteriorated as US President Carter regarded the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a serious threat to world peace and part of a wider Soviet plan to spread communism.
- Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the USA refused to ratify SALT 2 and increased arms spending, signifying the end of détente.
- The Soviet invasion was seen as a threat to US interests and Carter's response with economic sanctions against the USSR, as well as sending supplies to the *mujahideen*, increased hostility between the Superpowers.
- In protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan over sixty countries supported the USA's decision not to participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games which undermined Soviet prestige.

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