



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2011

History

Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991

Higher Tier

[GHY22]

TUESDAY 7 JUNE, MORNING



GHY22

TIME

1 hour 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions: all questions in Section A and **one** question from the choice in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 50.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **Section B**.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A Resource Booklet referring to Question 1 accompanies this paper.

Section B

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Answer **one** question from this section.

2 This question is about the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1959–1962.

Explain why relations changed between the USA and the USSR as a result of events in Cuba between 1959 and 1962 and how the Cuban Missile Crisis affected relations between the USA and the USSR.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Castro in power and Cuba's relations with the USA, 1959–October 1962
- Castro in power and Cuba's relations with the USSR, 1959–October 1962
- The Thirteen Days, October 1962
- Effects of the Cuban Missile Crisis on Superpower Relations. [22]

3 This question is about the Vietnam War, 1954–1975.

Explain why the USA became involved in Vietnam and how US involvement changed between 1965 and 1975.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Reasons for involvement, 1954–1964
- US actions in Vietnam, 1965–1968
- Actions and tactics of the Viet Cong, 1965–1968
- Vietnamisation and withdrawal, 1968–1975. [22]

4 This question is about events in Eastern Europe, 1968–1991.

Explain how and why relations between the USSR and Eastern Europe changed between 1968 and 1991.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Czechoslovakia, 1968
- Gorbachev: Glasnost and Perestroika
- Events in Eastern Europe, 1989–1991
- Collapse of the Berlin Wall and the Reunification of Germany. [22]

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Specification



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2011**

History

Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991

Foundation and Higher Tiers

[GHY21] [GHY22]

TUESDAY 7 JUNE, MORNING

**RESOURCE
BOOKLET**

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Source Materials: Challenges to the USSR's Control of Eastern Europe: The Hungarian Uprising, 1956

Source A: Khrushchev, writing in 1970

We had to keep control of Eastern Europe for our own safety. I wanted to reduce spending on weapons. That would mean that we could improve the living standards of ordinary Russians and of the people living in Eastern Europe. This was something that we had to do if we wanted to keep their support. We could not expect people to believe that communism is a good thing if they could not afford to buy shoes or good food after years of communist rule. Stalin had treated the people with cruelty and brutality. We could not continue to rule like this.

© Khrushchev Remembers, author Nikita S Khrushchev, published by Little, Brown, Boston, 1970

Source B: A Hungarian student speaking in 1956

Living standards are falling and yet the papers and radio keep saying that we've never had it so good. Why? Why these lies? Everybody knows the state is sending the food we grow and the goods we produce to the Russians. Anyone who criticises the USSR and the communist system can expect a visit from the AVH (secret police). The Russians forbid the teaching of our own history and culture in our schools and universities. How do they expect us to support such a system? I believe that the communist system is wrong and stupid and we must break free.

© GCSE Modern World History, author Ben Walsh, published by John Murray, 1996. ISBN 0719572320

Source C: A British historian writing in 2001

Demonstrations and riots against the strict pro-Russian government of Rakosi took place in Hungary between 23rd October and 4th November 1956. Large numbers joined these demonstrations. They demanded free elections and an end to Russian control. When the new communist leader Imre Nagy stated that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact, Khrushchev reacted angrily. He stated, "The USSR will use all means to bring this crisis to an end. The USSR cannot at any cost allow a break in Eastern Europe (the Iron Curtain)".

On 4th November a large Russian army invaded Hungary and thousands were killed in the bitter fighting that followed.

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