



A-level HISTORY

The Cold War, c1945–1991

Paper 2R

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

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

From a speech by President Kennedy at the American University in Washington DC, June 1963

No government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue. As Americans, we find communism profoundly repugnant as a negation of personal freedom and dignity. But we can still hail the Russian people for their many achievements, in science and space, in economic and industrial growth, in culture and in acts of courage.

Among the many traits the peoples of our two countries have in common, none is stronger than our mutual abhorrence of war. Almost unique, among the major world powers, we have never been at war with each other. And no nation in the history of battle ever suffered more than the Soviet Union suffered in the course of the Second World War.

Today, should total war ever break out again, no matter how, our two countries would become the primary targets. It is an ironic but accurate fact that the two strongest powers are the two in most danger of devastation.

Source B

From the transcript of President Johnson's briefing to ex-President Eisenhower on his talks with Alexei Kosygin at Glassboro, New Jersey, in June 1967

JOHNSON: I wanted to call you. I waited until he (Kosygin) got through with his press conference. He played the same old broken record in private that he did in public. We tried to get agreement on four or five points. We may have made a little progress on non-proliferation. On Vietnam he said we've got to stop our bombing. Send your troops home. Then things will work out.

EISENHOWER: And then after that we will start talking?

JOHNSON: Yup. He has an obsession about China and just said we'd better understand that they are very dangerous people and we'd better start talking about their exploding these nuclear weapons.

EISENHOWER: This thing about China, did he make any specific suggestion?

JOHNSON: No. He said we ought to have another conference on that. I said we're ready any time. I'd be glad to have one every year.

Source C

From a confidential report to Moscow by Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, referring to his private talks with Henry Kissinger, July 1969

Kissinger said that the meeting was organised with the President's knowledge, so that my report could, if necessary, provide 'first-hand' knowledge of the President's point of view on various international questions and especially on Soviet-American relations. Kissinger said that President Nixon's main goal in this area is avoiding situations which could lead to direct confrontation between the USA and USSR.

Nevertheless, went on Kissinger, this is only one side of the question. Nixon would like very much that during his Presidency (until 1972, or maybe even to 1976 in case he's re-elected) that Soviet-American relations would enter a constructive phase, different from those relations which existed during the 'Cold War'. Kissinger touched here on the question of China. Recalling Nixon's idea, which had been told to us before, that they were not going to interfere in the present-day Soviet-Chinese conflict in any way, Kissinger said that they, of course, don't mind improving relations with China and are ready to take 'reasonable steps' forward in this direction.

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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 'detente'.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions

0 2

'The Cold War developed by 1949 because of Stalin's intention to dominate postwar Europe.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 3**

'The outcome of the Korean War weakened the position of the United States in Asia in the years 1954 to 1961.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 4**

'The reason why the Cold War ended peacefully was the statesmanship of Mikhail Gorbachev.'

Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1985 to 1991.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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