

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2017

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	62217	Assessment Code :	Y223
Candidate No :	3385	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	RAPER, LOUISE I		

Total Marks : 26 / 30

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	Y223/01		
Paper	26 / 30		
Total:			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used Mark	In Total
1a	10 / 10	✓	
1b	16 / 20	✓	
2a	NR / 10		
2b	NR / 20		

Question Part

1	a	<p>The Arms race and Space race between the USA and the USSR were both significant in the development of the Cold War from 1956 - 1984, as competition for dominance and military / technological superiority divided the two superpowers. However, the military capability of the nuclear weapons made the arms race a much more dangerous and therefore hostile, endeavour.</p>
		<p>The Arms Race had its origins in the Americans use of an atomic bomb against Japan in 1945. Nuclear weapons were immensely powerful, and changed warfare, as a single bomb was able to kill hundreds of thousands of people, and destroy the land they lived on due to radioactive fall out. As a consequence of the Cold War, which developed post world war two due to the power vacuum left by Hitler and the USA and USSR, opposing ideologies, was worsened by the arms race. However, by 1956 the cold war was had already developed, despite this the arms race furthered the hostilities. It was the Soviets who were the first to invent the ICBM, capable of reaching another continent by travelling thousands of km, and this shifted the tension in the Cold War. This was because it had been the Americans who had developed the first atomic and hydrogen bomb, which the Soviets had managed to copy. This shift constituted a rare and increased hostility, because both superpowers</p>



Question Part

were capable of wiping one another off the face of the earth. Tensions also grew through the creation of MIRVs and nuclear submarines which had unknown were about. The arms race was so characteristic and important to the Cold War tensions that during détente there were two negotiations the 1968 Nuclear test ban treaty, & Nuclear Prohibition, followed by SALT I in 1971 and SALT II. This proves just how fundamental the Arms Race and the fear of atomic weaponry was to the Cold War.

In contrast the Space Race was also important as it was feared by both the US and USSR that either country might use the technology to place nuclear weapons into space. This was particularly terrifying because it would make any and every country in the world a possible target, significantly contributing to the increased tension and hostility that characterized the Cold War. In addition to this the Space Race developed the Cold War because it presented an ideological argument. Who would be able to achieve space exploration first, and therefore ~~be~~ be seen by the world and history as the most superior? Such tension was worsened by the fact that the attempts were televised and ~~watched~~ watched by the world not just the USA and USSR. As such when the Soviets released Sputnik into the ~~atmosphere~~ space in 1957, the Americans promptly retaliated with



Question Part

		Pioneer 1. However the most significant event
	EXP	was the successful mission of ^{Soyuz} Gagarin into space in 1960, and then the American Neil Armstrong to the moon in 1969. However, such a technological race was quelled in 1975 when both Soviet and American astronauts met in space ^{and} shook hands, signalling that space exploration would be achieved
	EXP	in the future through cooperation, consequently only developing the cold war to a certain extent and not fully until the 1980s specified, as the space race ended in 1975.
		The Arms Race had the greatest impact on the development of the Cold War. This was partly
	JU	because the origins of the Cold War lay in Atomic bomb development, ^{but} most at importantly because such weaponry would ensure the destruction of world peace and civilization. This is more
	JU	important than the Space Race because the main concern with Space technology was its potential to be abused for atomic weaponry. The Space Race itself while ideologically related, would not have been seen as a threat if there were no nuclear concerns relating to it. If the Space Race wasn't a threat then it wouldn't have been
	JU	met with or significantly increased tension, and therefore wouldn't have developed the cold war as significantly as the Arms Race. Leading to the conclusion the Arms Race had the greater impact,



Question Part

especially when the whole period is taken into account
~~as the~~ The space race ended in '1975, but the Arms
Race continued, and was redefined by Reagan
Strategic Defense Initiative



Question Part

1	b. The USSR and Western Europe failed to reconcile
	by forgiving or overcoming their differences in 1946-1955. This was due to a number of reasons,
	<input type="checkbox"/> F which can be classified as the mistrust of the
	<input type="checkbox"/> F USSR, Western reliance on the USA economically
	<input type="checkbox"/> F and the desire for post war security.
	mistrust was a key factor as
	<input type="checkbox"/> F Western Europe's scepticism of the USSR was founded
	at the 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact. Unlike the majority
	of Western Europe (with the notable exceptions of
	Axis Italy and Neutral Spain) had fought against
	Hitler. While in 1941 the Soviets did change sides in the
	war to fight ^{with} the allies after Hitler invaded Russia,
	the core belief of mistrust never disappeared. Such
	fear was exacerbated by Churchill's 1946 Iron
	Curtain speech made in <u>UK</u> at Westminster College
	in Fulton Missouri on the 5 th March. The wartime
	leader was the first to claim the Soviets couldn't
	be trusted, and used his famous phrase to illustrate
	the barbarity of the Soviets and their determination
	to annex much of Eastern Europe. Western Europe
	therefore feared they might also be affected, and
	this meant they were hostile to the Soviet Union, and
	unwilling to reestablish relations. This was illustrated
	by the 1948 communist coup in Czechoslovakia
	to impose a pro-Soviet communist government. Such
	<input type="checkbox"/> EXP a manner increased suspicion and the total
	reluctance of Western Europe to reestablish relations.
	Instead, the majority of countries decided to look



Question Part

to the Soviets since, America for support.

- F** Western Europe's good relations with America meant that Stalin was unlikely to reconcile with Western Europe, as this would be supporting countries who had good relations with the country he saw to be his rival. Such an action would undermine Stalin's foreign policy. Western Europe became resentful on the USA in 1947, not because the troops were fundamental in their liberation, but because of the Truman Doctrine. This was enforced by the Marshall Plan. \$17bn of aid for European countries living in post-war poverty, and struggling to defend themselves from outside oppressors (communists). France for example received \$1,000 million, a significant contribution to help strangle communists out of the oppression their political success hinged upon. As a result the appeal of American aid was too good to refuse despite it leading to deterioration of relations with the USSR, and this was one reason for the reconciliation, however it was underpinned by the war and Soviet mistrust.
- EXP**
- F** The desire for security in a post-war world also drove a wedge between Western Europe and the USSR. The aggressive and hostile reaction of Stalin to the 1948 currency reforms in West Germany led to Stalin blockading Berlin. Such



Question Part

an action meant supplies from West Germany could not enter. The only reason ~~for~~ West Berlin was not starved into ~~the~~ Soviet submission was western ingenuity to airlift up to 8,000 tonnes a day from 1948-9. Such an arrangement led to mistrust and dislike of the Soviets. Such relations were consolidated when the blockade ended, and it was decided that West Germany should have its own constitution in 1949. Such an action was disliked by Stalin who did not want a permanent German division, because it would mean the Americans controlled the Ruhr, from which he was determined to take reparations. As such a division was supported by America as West Germany was occupied by the US, Britain and France it meant Stalin did not want to reconcile. In addition to this he still felt great hostility due to Second World War. However, what perhaps mostly concerned West Europe was security. The majority of states joined NATO in 1949, as a Western alliance against aggression, where each nation would aid the other if attacked. Such an organisation was seen by the USSR as aggressive, and therefore shattered any attempt at ~~peace~~ reconciling. It was not until West Germany joined in 1955 that the Soviets decided to set up a counter organisation - the Warsaw Pact, cementing the world divide between the communist USSR



Question Part

and Eastern Europe from the Capitalist Western Europe aided by the US.

As a result the viability for Western Europe and the USSR to restore friendly relations diplomatically was initially halted by post war mistrust and suspicion. However, such a factor like mistrust could have been overcome with time if Western Europe hadn't been forced by economic

EVA circumstances to become so close to the US. This initiated Stalin's hesitation at Western reconciliation.

However the most important factor for ~~the~~ why Western Europe and USSR hostility ~~was~~ ^{were not} ~~not to be~~ resolved was because they ~~infact~~ ^{infact} ~~growth~~ ^{stalling}.

JII Threats to West German Berlin by blockading it, and the West's reaction to pursue collective security in 1949 ^{led to} ~~signalled~~ a permanent divide between the USSR and Western Europe, signalling the

JU absence of all possible or future reconciliation. Consequently, it was the acceptance of a collective security pact against the USSR which meant reconciliation was impossible.



Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
1a	1. a) L6 - Both factors explained with detailed knowledge and a well substantiated judgment reached
1b	1. b) Top of L5 - Range of factors explained, with clear judgment reached by the end - Not L6 as reasoning not sustained throughout