

A-level HISTORY

Component 2R The Cold War, c1945–1991

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7042/2R.
- 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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section A

 Answer Question 01.

Source A

From an address to the Atlantic Council, a Western forum for international issues, by Paul Nitze, 9 December 1985. Nitze was a special advisor on arms control to President Reagan.

We stand today at the edge of what we hope can be a fresh start in the US-Soviet relationship, ushered in by the summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev. The Geneva Summit marked what we hope is the beginning of a genuine process of give and take in the nuclear and space arms talks. We were able to achieve Soviet commitment to progress early on in the negotiations, focusing particularly on the principle of 50% reductions in the nuclear arms of the US and USSR and the idea of an Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF). 5

One of the less encouraging aspects of the summit was Gorbachev's unwavering opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). There were, indeed, no signs of movement on the Soviet position on strategic defenses. Once again, the Reagan-Gorbachev summit has changed the tone, though not the substance, of the superpower relationship. After six years of brittle rivalry, it marks a shift in the tactics, though not the strategy, of Moscow and Washington. 10

Source B

From a speech at a private luncheon with Reagan, by Gorbachev, 9 December 1987. This was during the Washington Summit and attended by diplomats and members of Congress.

The signing of the treaty on intermediate and shorter range missiles demonstrates that the road towards nuclear arms reduction is not easy. Yet it shows us that we have chosen the right road, and that goal can be reached. Urging us on is the will of hundreds of millions of people, who are beginning to understand that civilization has approached a dividing line. This is not so much between different systems and ideologies, but between common sense and mankind's feelings of self-preservation as opposed to irresponsibility, national selfishness, prejudice – to put it briefly, old thinking. What matters now is that we cannot let those opportunities pass, and must use them as fully as possible to build a safer and more democratic world, free from the trappings of militarism. While moving closer to each other, we have come to appreciate even more, the importance of Soviet-American relations in international affairs, together with our enormous responsibility, not only to our own people, but also to the world community. 10

Source C

From an address to the students of Moscow University, during the Moscow Summit, by President Reagan, 31 May 1988.

Your generation is living in one of the most exciting, hopeful times in Soviet history. It is a time when the first breath of freedom stirs the air and the heart beats to the accelerated rhythm of hope.

Today the world looks expectantly to signs of change and steps toward greater freedom in the Soviet Union. We watch and we hope as we see positive changes taking place. 5

Just a few years ago, few would have imagined the progress our two nations have made together. The INF Treaty is the first true nuclear arms reduction treaty in history, calling for the elimination of an entire class of nuclear missiles. We do not know what the conclusion will be of this journey, but we're hopeful that the promise of reform will be fulfilled. We may be allowed to hope that the marvellous sound of a new openness will keep rising through, ringing through, leading to a new world of reconciliation, friendship and peace. 10

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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 summit diplomacy in the years 1985 to 1988.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 How important was the Marshall Plan to the growth of Cold War tensions by 1949?
[25 marks]

0 3 To what extent did McCarthyism influence American foreign policy in the years 1950 to 1955?
[25 marks]

0 4 'The threat of nuclear war declined significantly in the years 1963 to 1968.'
Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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