4.1 Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91: The Grand Alliance and the Wartime Conferences, 1941-45: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 State one issue on which the Allied leaders disagreed at the Potsdam Conference (1945).

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Give the name of the powerful new weapon that Truman told Stalin about at the Potsdam Conference, which the USA had successfully tested shortly beforehand.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 State one way in which the Soviet Union's actions in Eastern Europe after 1945 differed from what the Western Allies had understood would happen under the Yalta agreements.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 State one reason why mutual suspicion existed between the USA and the USSR even while they were wartime allies.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Name the three Allied leaders who met at the Tehran Conference in November 1943.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 4.1 Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91: The Grand Alliance and the Wartime Conferences, 1941-45: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

identifies an area of disagreement, e.g. the amount of reparations Germany should pay **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. Stalin wanted large reparations given the USSR's huge wartime losses, while the Western Allies were more cautious, wary of repeating the harsh reparations of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles **B1**

Answer: Disagreement over German reparations, with the USSR wanting far larger payments than the Western Allies.

Question 2

the atomic bomb **B1**

Answer: The atomic bomb

Question 3

the Yalta Declaration on Liberated Europe had promised free elections in countries liberated from Nazi rule **B1**

but the USSR increasingly supported and installed communist-led governments across Eastern European countries it had liberated, which the West saw as a breach of that promise, while the Soviet Union saw friendly governments on its western border as essential to its own future security **B1**

Answer: Yalta had promised free elections, but the USSR increasingly installed communist-led governments in Eastern Europe, which it viewed as necessary for its own security.

Question 4

identifies a source of suspicion, e.g. the USA and USSR had very different political and economic systems **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. the USA was a capitalist democracy while the USSR was a one-party communist state, so each viewed the other's system as a long-term threat **B1**

Answer: The USA and USSR had opposing capitalist and communist systems, so each viewed the other as a long-term ideological threat.

Question 5

Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA) **B1**

Winston Churchill (Britain) **B1**

Joseph Stalin (USSR) **B1**

Answer: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.

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