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

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 Give the year in which Germany invaded the Soviet Union, an event which brought the USSR into the wartime alliance with Britain and, later, the USA.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Explain two reasons why mutual suspicion existed between the USA and the USSR even while they were wartime allies against Germany.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two ways in which the Potsdam Conference (July-August 1945) showed growing disagreement between the wartime allies, compared with the earlier Tehran and Yalta conferences.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 State one decision agreed at the Tehran Conference (1943).

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Name the two Western leaders who each replaced an earlier leader during 1945, meaning different men represented the USA and Britain at Potsdam than had attended Yalta.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 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: Test Pack

Question 1

1941 **B1**

Answer: 1941

Question 2

long-standing ideological differences: the USA was a capitalist democracy and the USSR a one-party communist state, and each side's system rejected the legitimacy of the other's **B2**

the alliance had a difficult recent history: Western powers had sent troops to support anti-communist forces during the Russian Civil War (1918-20), and the USSR had signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany in 1939 before Germany invaded it in 1941, so trust between the future allies was limited even once they were fighting the same enemy **B2**

Answer: Long-standing ideological differences between capitalism and communism, and a difficult recent history including Western intervention in the Russian Civil War and the 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact.

Question 3

the leaders disagreed sharply over how much Germany should pay in reparations, with Stalin wanting far more than the Western Allies were willing to agree to **B2**

Truman's decision to tell Stalin only vaguely about the atomic bomb, rather than sharing full details, reflected a new and growing wariness between the USA and the USSR that had not been as visible at Tehran or Yalta **B2**

Answer: Sharp disagreement over German reparations, and growing American wariness of sharing information with the USSR, shown by Truman's guarded mention of the atomic bomb.

Question 4

identifies a decision, e.g. the Western Allies agreed to open a second front against Germany in France **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. this became the D-Day landings of June 1944, which Stalin had pressed for to relieve pressure on the Soviet Union's own fight against Germany **B1**

Answer: The Allies agreed to open a second front in France, which became the D-Day landings of June 1944.

Question 5

Harry Truman, who became US president after Roosevelt's death in April 1945 **B1**

Clement Attlee, who became British prime minister after Churchill's Conservative Party lost the 1945 general election (partway through the Potsdam Conference itself) **B1**

Answer: Harry Truman (replaced Roosevelt) and Clement Attlee (replaced Churchill).

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