4.10 Gorbachev's New Thinking: Glasnost, Perestroika and Reform in the USSR: 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 Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give the name of the policy aimed at economic restructuring introduced by Gorbachev.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Give one military or strategic pressure that increased the strain on the Soviet economy in the early 1980s.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Give the name of the Communist Party institution in the USSR that Gorbachev sought to reform to allow more internal debate and renewal.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Name the Soviet nuclear power station where a reactor exploded in April 1986.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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6 Explain one way in which the nuclear disaster of April 1986 affected Gorbachev's policy of glasnost.

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)

7 State two domestic consequences within the USSR of Gorbachev allowing more openness under glasnost.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

8 State two economic difficulties that limited how successful perestroika was in the late 1980s.

(Total for Question 8 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 4.10 Gorbachev's New Thinking: Glasnost, Perestroika and Reform in the USSR: Test Pack

Question 1

1985 **B1**

Answer: 1985

Question 2

Perestroika **B1**

Answer: Perestroika

Question 3

the high cost of the arms race with the United States **B1**

Answer: The high cost of the arms race with the United States.

Question 4

the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and its central structures, including the Politburo **B1**

Answer: The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), including reforms to the Politburo and Party structures.

Question 5

Chernobyl (accept Chornobyl) **B1**

Answer: Chernobyl

Question 6

identifies an effect, e.g. the authorities' slowness to tell the Soviet people and the world what had happened showed how deeply secrecy was ingrained in the system **B1**

develops the point, e.g. Gorbachev came to see that concealment made the disaster worse, and the press and public were afterwards given more freedom to discuss it **B1**

links to glasnost, e.g. Chernobyl strengthened his case for openness and increased public criticism of the Soviet system, or Gorbachev himself later called it a turning point **B1**

Answer: Chernobyl exposed the cost of secrecy, which strengthened Gorbachev's case for openness and led to freer discussion and more public criticism.

Question 7

increased public criticism of the Communist Party and state institutions **B1**

a rise in nationalist movements and calls for greater autonomy in some Soviet republics **B1**

Answer: More open criticism of the Party and state, and growth of nationalist movements demanding autonomy in republics.

Question 8

persistent shortages of consumer goods and failing infrastructure that could not be quickly fixed **B1**

resistance from entrenched managers and bureaucracy who resisted decentralisation **B1**

Answer: Ongoing shortages and poor infrastructure, and resistance from managers and bureaucracy to decentralisation.

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