4.5 Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91: Czechoslovakia and the Prague Spring, 1968: 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 Alexander Dubcek became First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Describe two features of the Prague Spring reforms introduced by Alexander Dubcek in 1968.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Explain two reasons why the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states were alarmed by events in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 State the phrase Dubcek used to describe the kind of reformed communism he wanted to introduce in Czechoslovakia.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

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5 Name the document, published in April 1968, that formally set out Dubcek's reform programme.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 Give the month and year in which Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 4.5 Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91: Czechoslovakia and the Prague Spring, 1968: Test Pack

Question 1

1968 **B1**

Answer: 1968

Question 2

greater freedom of expression: press censorship was relaxed, allowing newspapers, radio and television to criticise the government and discuss previously forbidden topics **B2**

political and economic reform: the Action Programme (April 1968) proposed elements of a more open political system and market-based economic reforms, while stating Czechoslovakia would remain socialist and within the Warsaw Pact **B2**

Answer: Relaxed censorship allowing much greater press freedom, and an Action Programme proposing political and economic reform within a still-socialist Czechoslovakia.

Question 3

control within Czechoslovakia: relaxed censorship and growing public criticism raised fears among Soviet leaders that the Communist Party's authority in Czechoslovakia could collapse entirely if the reforms continued unchecked **B2**

the wider Eastern Bloc: Soviet leaders feared that if reforms succeeded in Czechoslovakia without consequence, similar reform movements might spread to other satellite states, weakening the security buffer of loyal, communist-governed states along the USSR's western border **B2**

Answer: Fear that the Communist Party's authority in Czechoslovakia could collapse, and fear that reform might spread to other Eastern Bloc states.

Question 4

'socialism with a human face' **B1**

Answer: Socialism with a human face

Question 5

the Action Programme **B1**

Answer: The Action Programme

Question 6

August **B1**

1968 **B1**

Answer: August 1968

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