4.6 Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91: Detente, Afghanistan and the End of the Cold War, 1970-91: 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 the SALT I agreement was signed by President Nixon and Soviet leader Brezhnev.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name Gorbachev's two main reform policies, and give a brief meaning for each.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Describe two features of detente between the superpowers in the early 1970s.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Explain two reasons why relations between the superpowers improved after Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet leader in 1985.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 State two ways in which the United States responded to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 4.6 Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941-91: Detente, Afghanistan and the End of the Cold War, 1970-91: Test Pack

Question 1

1972 **B1**

Answer: 1972

Question 2

glasnost, meaning greater openness, including more freedom of speech and press **B1**

perestroika, meaning economic and political restructuring **B1**

Answer: Glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring).

Question 3

arms control agreements: the USA and USSR signed SALT I in 1972, limiting anti-ballistic missile systems and freezing numbers of strategic missile launchers, showing a shared interest in reducing the risk and cost of the arms race **B2**

wider cooperation: the Helsinki Accords of 1975 saw both sides, alongside most other European states, agree to recognise existing borders and commit to greater East-West trade and cooperation, extending detente beyond military matters **B2**

Answer: Arms control (SALT I, 1972) and wider cooperation on borders, trade and human rights (the Helsinki Accords, 1975).

Question 4

Gorbachev wanted to reduce the huge cost of the arms race so he could focus Soviet resources on fixing serious domestic economic problems through his perestroika reforms, giving him a strong incentive to negotiate with the USA **B2**

his more open approach (glasnost) and willingness to meet Reagan regularly, at summits including Geneva (1985), Reykjavik (1986) and Washington (1987), built a level of personal trust between the two leaders that had been largely absent earlier in the 1980s **B2**

Answer: Gorbachev wanted to cut arms spending to focus on domestic reform, and his regular summit meetings with Reagan built personal trust.

Question 5

the USA led a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympics **B1**

it also imposed a grain embargo on the USSR and increased its own defence spending **B1**

Answer: The USA led a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics and imposed a grain embargo, while increasing its own defence spending.

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