# 8.12 Nuclear Deterrence and the Disarmament Debate: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

**Answer ALL questions.**

**1** Which one of the following best describes the purpose of nuclear deterrence in international relations, as discussed in Theme D: Peace and Conflict?

- ☐ A: To immediately use nuclear weapons when a minor border incident occurs
- ☐ B: To possess nuclear weapons so that other states are discouraged from attacking
- ☐ C: To provide nuclear weapons to smaller states for their defense
- ☐ D: To remove all nuclear weapons by threat of force

**(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)**

**2** State briefly what is meant by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

**(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)**

**3** State two international organisations or treaties, other than the NPT, that work on nuclear disarmament or arms control and briefly identify their role.

**(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)**

**4** Give two characteristics of the idea of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) as it applies to nuclear strategy in the Cold War and after.

**(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)**


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**5** Give two differences between unilateral disarmament and multilateral disarmament as debated in Theme D, stating one clear distinguishing feature for each.

**(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)**

**6** Give three potential consequences of nuclear proliferation for international security and for civilian populations, as discussed in Theme D.

**(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)**


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# Mark scheme · 8.12 Nuclear Deterrence and the Disarmament Debate: 10-minute Pack

## Question 1

selecting option B, possession of nuclear weapons to discourage attack by others, cao **B1**

**Answer: B**

## Question 2

an international agreement to prevent spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy, oe **B1**

**Answer: An international agreement to prevent spread of nuclear weapons, promote disarmament and encourage peaceful nuclear cooperation.**

## Question 3

one valid organisation or treaty other than the NPT, with a brief correct role, e.g. CTBT/CTBTO (bans and monitors nuclear tests); IAEA (inspects and safeguards nuclear material); New START (limits US and Russian deployed warheads); Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (bans nuclear weapons for its parties); UN Office for Disarmament Affairs or Conference on Disarmament (negotiates arms control); a nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty such as Tlatelolco; ICAN (campaigns for a ban), oe **B1**

a second, different valid organisation or treaty with a brief correct role, oe **B1**

**Answer: Any two, e.g. the CTBTO, which monitors compliance with the nuclear test ban; the IAEA, which promotes peaceful nuclear use and safeguards against diversion to weapons.**

## Question 4

it assumes both sides can inflict unacceptable damage on the other in retaliation, oe **B1**

it relies on the certainty of devastating second strike capability to deter a first strike, oe **B1**

**Answer: Both sides can inflict unacceptable damage in retaliation; it relies on a credible second strike to deter a first strike.**

## Question 5

unilateral disarmament: one state gives up weapons on its own, regardless of what others do, oe **B1**

multilateral disarmament: multiple states agree together to reduce or eliminate weapons, often via treaty, oe **B1**

**Answer: Unilateral: one state gives up weapons alone; multilateral: several states agree together, often by treaty, to reduce or eliminate weapons.**

## Question 6

increased risk of nuclear war or regional conflict, oe **B1**

risk of nuclear weapons or materials falling into hands of non-state actors/terrorists, oe **B1**

greater potential for humanitarian catastrophe and long term environmental damage to civilian populations, oe **B1**

**Answer: Any three: increased risk of war; risk of weapons/materials reaching terrorists; potential humanitarian catastrophe and long term environmental harm.**


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