

1. USA and USSR rivalry after WW2

The ideology (set of ideas) that the USA followed was capitalism. What did this look like in practice?

(1 Point)

- a. The sharing of wealth across people within a country
- b. Encouraging private ownership of homes, businesses and giving people freedom in their lives
- c. A mixture of state (government) ownership of businesses and homes, and private ownership of businesses and homes
- d. People have very little freedoms and cannot vote for their leaders

2. The ideology (set of ideas) that the USSR followed was communism. What did this look like in practice?

(1 Point)

- a. The state (government) owns all businesses and homes on behalf of the people. However, freedoms are limited and you cannot vote for your leaders.
- b. Private ownership of homes and businesses is encouraged.
- c. The state (government) owns all businesses and homes on behalf of the people, and everyone is treated equally and people are allowed many freedoms
- d. Everyone lives within a community that looks out for one another.

3. Despite believing in different ideologies (sets of ideas), why did the USA and USSR fight together as allies against Nazi Germany and Japan during the Second World War?

(1 Point)

- a. The leaders of the USA and USSR, President Roosevelt and Chairman Stalin, were close friends.
- b. Nazi Germany had directly attacked both the USA and USSR.
- c. Both the USA and USSR thought that fascism, the ideology of Nazi Germany, was worse than capitalism/communism.
- d. Britain brought the two sides together.

4. Why did the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 cause an argument between the USA and USSR? Choose as many answers as are correct.

(1 Point)

- a. Stalin, the leader of the USSR, had been promised the opportunity to fight Japan. He hoped this would give him an opportunity to spread communism.
- b. President Truman, the new leader of the USA, refused to share the technology behind nuclear weapons with Stalin. They were supposed to be friends.
- c. By dropping the bombs, the USA was demonstrating that the USSR shouldn't challenge their status as the world's most powerful country.
- d. The USSR condemned the dropping of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity.

5. The USSR was the first country to put satellites, animals and human beings into space. Which answer is the correct set of names for all three in that order?

(1 Point)

- a. Telstar, Ham, Alan Shepherd
- b. Salyut, Laika, Valentina Tereshkova
- c. Sputnik, Laika, Yuri Gagarin
- d. Luna 1, Ham, John Glenn

6. What was the real reason why Chairman Khrushchev, the new leader of the USSR, ordered the Berlin Wall to be built in 1961?

(1 Point)

- a. To prevent spies from the USA and the 'West' from entering Eastern European communist countries and stealing secrets.
- b. To trap people living in capitalist West Berlin and turn them communist.
- c. To make President Kennedy, the new, inexperienced President of the USA, look weak because he couldn't do anything about the Wall.
- d. To prevent the flow of refugees from Eastern Europe coming to the capitalist 'West'.

7. Select two correct reasons why some people enjoyed living in communist East Germany.

(1 Point)

- a. Crime rates were very low because there was very little difference in how wealthy people were.
- b. The Berlin Wall made people feel safe from 'Western' spies.
- c. Women were encouraged to be independent and work. Child care was provided free by the government.
- d. Schoolchildren were taught about the proud history of Germany.

8. In the summer of 1962, the USSR placed nuclear weapons at sites on the island of Cuba. Why were these weapons such a threat to the world?

(1 Point)

- a. Cuba was only 90 miles away from the USA. If the USSR launched the missiles 80 million Americans could die.
- b. Chairman Khrushchev of the USSR wanted to use the missiles to put pressure on Kennedy to hand over West Berlin to the USSR.
- c. Any mistake could lead to these nuclear weapons being fired. The USA would be forced to fire back, and the entire world would fall into nuclear war.
- d. These nuclear weapons could strike any target in the world.

9.What was President Kennedy's (the leader of the USA) response when he found out about the missiles on Cuba?

(1 Point)

- a. The USA sent missiles to sites in Turkey for use against the USSR.
- b. Kennedy ordered airstrikes on missile sites in Cuba, destroying the nuclear weapons.
- c. Kennedy ordered the Bay of Pigs invasion, which failed, embarrassing the USA.
- d. Kennedy ordered a quarantine around Cuba, which meant the USA was blocking any more missiles from reaching the island, and he called on the USSR to remove the missiles.

10.How did the Cuban Missile Crisis make the world a safer place? Select as many as are correct.

(1 Point)

- a. Nuclear weapons were banned after the crisis. The nuclear threat had ended.
- b. A telephone hotline was set up which allowed the USA and USSR to talk through their differences.
- c. The Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed by most countries with nuclear weapons. This meant testing of nuclear weapons was not allowed above ground.
- d. Nuclear missiles were removed from Cuba and Turkey.

Q11) 4 mark why question on interpretations (women's lives in Nazi Germany)

Q12) 8 mark how question on convincing of interpretations

Q13) 8 mark explanation question – significance of the Treaty of Versailles