

History GCSE – The Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1958 (Chapter 1)

How can I construct a good answer?

Make a POINT

Make a point about what your paragraph is going to examine.

One important factor in answering the question is...

Support it with EVIDENCE/EXAMPLES

Now support with it with specific evidence/examples to back up your point (5Ws).

*This is demonstrated by...
As shown when...*

EXPLAIN how it answers the Q

Now make it very clear how your evidence answers or relates to the question asked.

This is important because...

LINK it back to the Q to make a DECISION

At the end of the answer make a critical evaluation about which factor in your answer is the most important. Remember to judge it against the others

Overall, in conclusion, the most significant factor was....this is because in relation to the other factors this...

What key information do I need to know?

Key Events

1943	Tehran Conference. Agreed to open a second front.
Feb. 1945	Yalta Conference.
July-Aug. 1945	Potsdam Conference. Leaders have changed, free elections have not been held in E. Europe. High tension.
Feb. 1946	Kennan's Long Telegram.
March 1946	Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech.
Sept. 1946	Novikov Telegram.
March 1947	Truman Doctrine announced - Containment.
June 1947	Marshall Aid announced.
Sept. 1947	Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) set up.
24 June 1948	Berlin Blockade set up by Stalin.
June 1948 - May 1949	Berlin Airlift flew supplies into West Berlin.
Jan. 1949	Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) established.
April 1949	NATO established.
1950-1953	Korean War.
Aug. 1953	USSR successfully tests Hydrogen bomb.
Feb. 1955	Khrushchev makes 'Secret Speech' criticising Stalin.
May 1955	Warsaw Pact established in response to West Germany joining NATO.
Jul-Nov. 1956	Hungarian Uprising.

Key People

Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President during SW/W. Died 12 th April 1945 in between Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister, 1940-1945. Replaced by Attlee during the Potsdam Conference.
Joseph Stalin	Communist leader of the USSR, 1922-53.
Harry S Truman	US President, 1945-1953. Noted for the policy of 'Containment'.
Nikita Khrushchev	Replaced Stalin as the leader of the USSR.
Mátyás Rakosi	Leader of Hungary appointed by Joseph Stalin.
Imre Nagy	Replaced Rakosi as leader of Hungary. Executed for his role in the Hungarian Uprising.

Key Vocabulary

Communist - all property should belong to the state. Every member of society should have a fair share.

Capitalism - everyone should be free to own business and property and make their own money.

Ideology - ideas concerning how a country should be run.

USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ruled by Moscow.

Satellite State - nations under the control of another power. Often the USSR in the Cold War.

Containment - preventing the spread of Communism.

Dollar Imperialism - Soviet name given to the Marshall Plan. Believed US was trying to dominate Europe.

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Military alliance of Western countries (1949)

Warsaw Pact - Communist defensive military alliance (1955).

Federal Republic of Germany - full name of West Germany.

German Democratic Republic - full name of East Germany.

Arms race - competition between nations to build up their weapon stock.

Nuclear deterrent - belief that a country would be scared to use nuclear weapons if there was a chance that their enemy would use them too.

What sentences could I use?

Explain two consequences of... (Q1)

One consequence of 'X' was... (increased suspicion/tension/mistrust/improved relations etc.).

This was due to... (give historical information about the event in the question).

This resulted in (consequence stated in first sentence) because...

A narrative account. Analyse key events leading to 'X' (Q2)

Introduction

Outline the causes of the event in the question ('X').

Paragraph 1 (PEEL)

One cause of 'X' was... (taken from bullet point or own knowledge).

This was... (5Ws).

This resulted in 'X' because...

Paragraph 2 (PEEL) Follow structure above. Another cause of 'X' was... (taken from bullet point or own knowledge).

Paragraph 3 (PEEL) Follow structure above. A further cause of 'X' was... (taken from bullet point or own knowledge).

Explain two of the following ('X')... (showing consequence and impact on 'Y') (Q3)

Paragraph 1 (PEEL)

'X' was very important in causing 'Y' because... This was... (5Ws of 'X').

This resulted in 'Y' because...

Paragraph 2 (PEEL)

This was significant because it resulted in...

This was (5Ws of event stated above).

This resulted in 'Y' because...

Conclusion

'X' was therefore very significant in causing 'Y' because...

History GCSE – Cold War Crises, 1958–1970 (Chapter 2)

How can I construct a good answer?

Make a POINT
Make a point about what your paragraph is going to examine.

One important factor in answering the question is...

Support it with EVIDENCE/EXAMPLES
Now support with it with specific evidence/examples to back up your point (5Ws).

*This is demonstrated by...
As shown when...*

EXPLAIN how it answers the Q
Now make it very clear how your evidence answers or relates to the question asked.

This is important because...

LINK it back to the Q to make a **DECISION**
At the end of the answer make a critical evaluation about which factor in your answer is the most important. Remember to judge it against the others

Overall, in conclusion, the most significant factor was...this is because in relation to the other factors this...

What key information do I need to know?

Key Events

1958-1961	Second Berlin Crisis.
Nov. 1958	Khrushchev issues Berlin Ultimatum.
Jan. 1959	Castro becomes leader of Cuba.
May 1959	Geneva Summit.
Sept. 1959	Camp David Summit.
May 1960	U2 Crisis and Paris Summit.
June 1961	Vienna Summit.
17 th Apr. 1961	Bay of Pigs invasion.
12 th Aug. 1961	Construction of the Berlin Wall begins.
16 th Oct. 1962	Beginning of the 'Thirteen Days'.
28 th Oct. 1962	Soviets agree to remove missiles from Cuba.
June 1963	Kennedy visits Berlin.
June 1963	Telephone hotline set up between Washington & Moscow.
August 1963	Test Ban Treaty signed by US, USSR and Britain.
1964	Brezhnev becomes leader of the USSR.
1968	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed.
Jan. 1968	Dubcek becomes leader of Czechoslovakia.
April 1968	'Prague Spring' reforms begin.
20 th Aug. 1968	Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.
26 th Sept. 1968	Pravda announced Brezhnev Doctrine.
1969	Dubcek dismissed and replaced by Husak.

Key People

Nikita Khrushchev	Leader of the USSR (1955-1968)
Leonid Brezhnev	Replaced Khrushchev as leader of the USSR in 1964.
Tito	Communist leader of Yugoslavia. Not a member of Cominform or under direct control of Moscow.
Dwight Eisenhower	US President (1953-1961).
John F. Kennedy	US President (1961-1963).
Fidel Castro	Communist leader of Cuba after Cuban Revolution.
Walter Ulbricht	Leader of East Germany at the time of the building of the Berlin Wall.
Alexander Dubcek	First Secretary of the Czech Communist Party.

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Ideology - ideas concerning how a country should be run.

USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ruled by Moscow.

Satellite State - nations under the control of another power.

Summit - political meeting.

Ultimatum - a final demand, often backed up with a threat to take military action.

Berlin Wall - 165km wall built to separate East and West Berlin.

Ich bin ein Berliner - speech delivered by JFK to the people of Berlin.

Cuban Revolution - Overthrow of the pro-American government by Fidel Castro.

Bay of Pigs incident - failed CIA invasion of Cuba.

Cuban Missile Crisis - time of high tension between US & USSR over Soviet nuclear missiles on Cuba.

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