



**GCE**

**History A**

**Y223/01: The Cold War in Europe 1941-1995**

A Level

**Mark Scheme for June 2022**

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

© OCR 2022

**MARKING INSTRUCTIONS****PREPARATION FOR MARKING  
SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 6 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

**MARKING**

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.

**5. Crossed Out Responses**

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

**Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions**

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

### Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

*When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.*

### Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

### Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

### Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

### Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. Award No Response (NR) if:
  - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Y223/01

Mark Scheme

June 2022

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**  
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*
10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
  - a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
  - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:















Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

Y223/01

Mark Scheme

June 2022

## 11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Provenance
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

## 12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	<p><b>Which of the following made a greater contribution to Détente in the years from 1969 to 1984?</b></p> <p>(i) SALT talks (ii) Ostpolitik</p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to (i) and (ii).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In dealing with the SALT talks</b>, answers might consider SALT I's imposition of 5-year restrictions on development of arsenals including ICBMs.</li> <li>• Answers might consider SALT I's imposition of restrictions on defence systems including ABM screens.</li> <li>• Answers might consider SALT II's promotion of long-term de-escalation and permanent restrictions.</li> <li>• Answers might consider SALT II's contribution in relation to further reductions of existing arsenals and continuing dialogue (START).</li> <li>• Answers might consider the failure to ratify SALT II.</li> <li>• <b>In dealing with Ostpolitik</b>, answers might consider that recognition of the GDR reversed the Hallstein Doctrine and improved west-east relations.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the terms of the Moscow Treaty (1970) and General Relations/Basic Treaty (1972).</li> <li>• Answers might consider other treaties involving West Germany including those with Poland and</li> </ul>	10	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to question.</li> <li>• Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<p>Czechoslovakia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might consider Soviet recognition of the Oder-Neisse Line.</li> <li>Answers might consider the failure to resolve problems regarding the division of Berlin or the reunification issue.</li> </ul>		
1	(b)*		<p><b>'Ideological differences were the main cause of wartime tensions in the Grand Alliance.'</b> How far do you agree?</p> <p><b>In arguing that ideological reasons were the main cause of wartime tensions in the Grand Alliance,</b> answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The incompatibility of political ideologies: one-party dictatorship and democracy.</li> <li>The incompatibility of economic ideologies: communism and capitalism.</li> <li>The underlying concern that strategies of allied parties were informed by ideological/expansionist policy.</li> <li>Stalin's advocacy of the Lublin Committee in Poland vs. Churchill's concern for interests of Polish democrats; Stalin's stance regarding Poland at Potsdam.</li> <li>Fear of the spread of Russian influence in the politics of the Left in the West.</li> <li>Tension at the Yalta Conference regarding Soviet representation in the UN.</li> <li>Western powers' concerns regarding the future for democracy in territories in Eastern Europe occupied by Soviet troops.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that other factors caused wartime tensions</b></p>	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed.</p> <p><b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates will focus on causes of wartime tensions in the Grand Alliance but at Level 4 may simply list a range of factors.</li> <li>At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of wartime tensions compared to a range of other factors.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge achievement.</li> <li>To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions.</li> <li>Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>



Y223/01

Mark Scheme

June 2022

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<p><b>in the Grand Alliance</b>, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Katyn massacre of Polish officers by Soviet soldiers in 1940.</li> <li>• British military concerns contributing to delay in the opening of a Second Front until June 1944 and associated USSR suspicion of its partner states.</li> <li>• The concerns of Britain and the USA regarding the USSR's failure to support the Warsaw uprising in 1944.</li> <li>• The isolation of the USSR in the development of the atom bomb by other partners in the Grand Alliance.</li> <li>• Tensions between Roosevelt and Churchill and American disinclination to promote Britain's imperial interests.</li> <li>• The imbalance in scale of Soviet wartime losses compared to those of Britain and the USA.</li> <li>• Divisions at Yalta and Potsdam regarding the post-war division of Germany and the reparations issue.</li> </ul>		
2	(a)		<p><b>Which of the following contributed most to the ending of the Cold War 1984-1995?</b></p> <p>(i) <b>Economic and social problems in the USSR and Eastern Europe</b></p> <p>(ii) <b>Political developments in the USSR and Eastern Europe</b></p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to (i) and (ii).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In dealing with economic and social problems</b>, answers might consider disillusionment with</li> </ul>	10	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.  <b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b>  The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> </ul>

Y223/01

Mark Scheme

June 2022

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<p>communism linked to economic problems in the Soviet bloc including agricultural production, industrial production, oil and other shortages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might consider disillusionment with communism linked to social problems in the Soviet bloc including standards of living, health issues, repression.</li> <li>Answers might consider resentment towards the erecting of barriers, notably the Berlin Wall, that restricted social movement and separated families and communities.</li> <li>Answers might consider the impact of strike action (e.g. in the Gdansk shipyards, 1988).</li> <li>Answers might consider the lack of motivation among workers in key economic sectors.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In dealing with political developments</b>, answers might consider disillusionment with communism linked to political problems in the Soviet bloc including the cost of defence / arms spending, corruption.</li> <li>Answers might consider the role of Gorbachev and Shevardnadze in reshaping Soviet policy and, inadvertently, paving the way for the collapse of the USSR.</li> <li>Answers might consider the contribution of eastern European nationalism.</li> <li>Answers might consider the political pressure placed on the Soviet bloc by the West (notably USA under Reagan).</li> <li>Answers might consider the outcome of political developments in Eastern Europe (e.g. Solidarity, the Velvet Revolution, war in Afghanistan, war in Yugoslavia).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only credit material relevant to question.</li> <li>Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable..</li> <li>Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(b)*		<p><b>Assess the importance of atomic weapons in the development of the Cold War in the years from 1946 to 1955.</b></p> <p><b>In arguing that the atomic weapons were instrumental in the development of the Cold War</b>, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development and use of atomic weapons by the western allies in contributing to the start of the Cold War.</li> <li>• The invention of the hydrogen bomb in heightening Soviet fears of Western nuclear capability.</li> <li>• The arms race as a cause of continuing tension.</li> <li>• The role of atomic weapons and the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction in relation to the possibility of direct war between the West and the USSR.</li> <li>• Participation in the Korean War and the threat of Massive Retaliation.</li> <li>• The threat of nuclear war as a factor in promoting anti-communist paranoia and McCarthyite ‘witch-hunts’.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that other factors determined the development of the Cold War</b>, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of conflicting political ideologies.</li> <li>• The failure of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences to resolve key issues over which Europe would remain divided post-1945.</li> <li>• The role of political leaders, including the legacy of Churchill’s ‘iron curtain’ speech and the stance taken by Stalin throughout the period.</li> </ul>	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.  <b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates will focus on factors contributing to the development of the Cold War but at Level 4 may simply list a range of factors.</li> <li>• At Level 5 there will be judgement as to importance of atomic weapons in relation to a range of other factors.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge achievement.</li> <li>• To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Y223/01

Mark Scheme

June 2022

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The post-war political landscape in Europe - the creation of the Soviet bloc and western allies' policy of containment.</li> <li>• Post-war reconstruction issues such as Soviet demands for reparations, and the political impact of the Truman Plan and Marshall Aid.</li> <li>• NATO, Cominform, Comecon and the emergence of the Warsaw Pact.</li> <li>• Events in Germany – division, blockade and the Berlin Airlift.</li> </ul>		

Y223/01

Mark Scheme

June 2022

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	<b>Generic mark scheme for Question 1(a) and Question 2(a): Which of the following? [10]</b>
<b>Level 6</b> 9–10 marks	Both factors are thoroughly analysed and evaluated using accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a developed and substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 5</b> 7–8 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 4</b> 5–6 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using relevant knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, however treatment of factors may be un-even with analysis and evaluation of one of the two being only partial. Analysis and evaluation is used to support a reasonable judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 3</b> 3–4 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated in a partial way, using some relevant knowledge of key features of the period, in order to make a basic judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 2</b> 2 marks	Limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a limited analysis or evaluation of both factors, and this is linked to a very simplistic judgement.
<b>Level 1</b> 1 mark	Very limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a very limited analysis or evaluation of one of the factors. The other factor is either not considered or there is very limited information or description of the factor with no attempt to use this knowledge. If there is a judgement, this takes the form of assertion.
0 marks	Nothing of any relevance to the factors.

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	<b>Generic mark scheme for Question 1(b) and Question 2(b): Essay [20]</b>
<b>Level 6</b> 17–20 marks	There is a consistent focus on the question throughout the answer. Accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout the answer and is consistently evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated, developed and sustained judgements. There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically structured. The information presented is entirely relevant and substantiated.
<b>Level 5</b> 13–16 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
<b>Level 4</b> 10–12 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
<b>Level 3</b> 7–9 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
<b>Level 2</b> 4–6 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
<b>Level 1</b> 1–3 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

## Need to get in touch?

If you ever have any questions about OCR qualifications or services (including administration, logistics and teaching) please feel free to get in touch with our customer support centre.

### Call us on

**01223 553998**

### Alternatively, you can email us on

**support@ocr.org.uk**

### For more information visit



**ocr.org.uk/qualifications/resource-finder**



**ocr.org.uk**



**Twitter/ocrextams**



**/ocrextams**



**/company/ocr**



**/ocrextams**



OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge.

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored. © OCR 2022 Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England. Registered office The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge, CB2 8EA.

Registered company number 3484466. OCR is an exempt charity.

OCR operates academic and vocational qualifications regulated by Ofqual, Qualifications Wales and CCEA as listed in their qualifications registers including A Levels, GCSEs, Cambridge Technicals and Cambridge Nationals.

OCR provides resources to help you deliver our qualifications. These resources do not represent any particular teaching method we expect you to use. We update our resources regularly and aim to make sure content is accurate but please check the OCR website so that you have the most up-to-date version. OCR cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions in these resources.

Though we make every effort to check our resources, there may be contradictions between published support and the specification, so it is important that you always use information in the latest specification. We indicate any specification changes within the document itself, change the version number and provide a summary of the changes. If you do notice a discrepancy between the specification and a resource, please [contact us](#).

Whether you already offer OCR qualifications, are new to OCR or are thinking about switching, you can request more information using our [Expression of Interest form](#).

Please [get in touch](#) if you want to discuss the accessibility of resources we offer to support you in delivering our qualifications.