

## Exemplar response 12

1 Explain **two** consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962).

Consequence 1:

One consequence of the Cuban missile crisis was Khrushchev's reputation being damaged. Khrushchev became unpopular because he had appeared weak, when Kennedy announced that the missiles will be removed from Cuba. Khrushchev was removed from office in 1964, this helps support the idea that Khrushchev's reputation was damaged.

By appearing weak, Khrushchev had let down the Russian public. It had been kept secret that America removed their missiles from Turkey, this made Khrushchev appear even more, since it seemed like he'd simply given up.

Consequence 2:

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Another consequence of the Cuban missile crisis was the nuclear-test ban treaty. The treaty was signed in 1963 and it controlled the use of nuclear <sup>weapons</sup> ~~war heads~~.

By banning any testing, the tension was lowered between Russia and America, this was a positive consequence. Now America and Russia had a hotline for each leader and they could trust each other a little ~~more~~ more.

### Examiner's commentary

The two responses are top of Level 2 for both AO1 and AO2 strands. Consequence 1 gives specific information about the topic by explaining how the Cuban Missile Crisis led to Khrushchev being seen as weak and his removal from office. There is good knowledge and an understanding of the period. Similarly Consequence 2 gives specific information about how the crisis led to the nuclear test-ban treaty and the setting up of a hotline. The responses clearly show a focus on the second-order concept of consequence.

Top of Level 2 for both responses.

## Exemplar response 13

1 Explain **two** consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962).

Consequence 1:

One of the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was a hotline. The hotline was set up between Washington DC, the Whitehouse and Moscow, the Kremlin. The Cuban Missile Crisis was deeply hostile and Kennedy and Khrushchev sent letters to each other. But this took a long time. In June 1963 the hotline was set up so that the leaders could talk to each other without waiting. It was so they could speak directly if there was anything like this to happen again. This is a positive consequence.

Consequence 2:

Another consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis was the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in August 1963. Kennedy and Khrushchev both signed the treaty which stated that no nuclear weapon could be tested in space, above ground or in the sea. This meant that the world was safe from any nuclear weapons. \* This was a positive consequence. \* Although, countries could still test nuclear weapons underground.

### Examiner's commentary

The two responses are top of Level 2 for both AO1 and AO2 strands. Consequence 1 gives specific information about the topic by explaining how the Cuban Missile Crisis led to setting up of the hotline. There is good knowledge and an understanding of the period. Similarly Consequence 2 gives specific information about how the crisis led to the nuclear test-ban treaty. The responses clearly show a focus on the second-order concept of consequence. Top of Level 2 for both responses.