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**HISTORY DEPARTMENT  
FORM 4 HISTORY PAPER II  
MICHAELMAS EXAM 10 NOVEMBER 2023**

**Examiner:** D Christian  
**Moderator:** K Simons-Thebe

**Time:** 3 Hours  
**Marks:** 200

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to Pupils:**

1. This exam paper consists of 3 sections, 10 pages, and the Source Based Essay Rubric. Please check that it is complete.
2. You will also receive a Source Booklet of 9 pages with Sources A-H in it. Please check it is complete.
3. Please write your name on the question paper and your answer booklet.
4. Read the questions carefully.
5. All questions must be answered.
6. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
7. Leave a line open between your answers and start each section on a new page.
8. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible.
9. Pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid point. This means that a question worth 4 marks requires two points.
10. Use the sources provided to formulate your answer, unless specifically instructed to use your own knowledge.

| SECTION A | SECTION B | SECTION C | TOTAL |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 60        | 90        | 50        | 200   |
|           |           |           |       |

## SECTION A

## INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

### QUESTION 1

### TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

The mandates of the IMF and the World Bank.

#### **THE IMF MANDATE**

The IMF promotes global macroeconomic and financial stability and provides policy advice and capacity development support to help countries build and maintain strong economies. The IMF provides short- and medium-term loans to help countries that are experiencing balance of payments problems and difficulty meeting international payment obligations. IMF loans are funded mainly by quota contributions from its members. IMF staff are primarily economists with wide experience in macroeconomic and financial policies.

#### **THE WORLD BANK MANDATE**

The World Bank promotes long-term economic development and poverty reduction by providing technical and financial support to help countries implement reforms or projects, such as building schools, providing water and electricity, fighting disease, and protecting the environment. World Bank assistance is generally long-term and is funded by member country contributions and by issuing bonds. World Bank staff are often specialists on specific issues, such as climate, or sectors, such as education.

Source: <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2022/IMF-World-Bank-New>

1.1) Using your own knowledge, what does the acronym IMF stand for? (2)

***International Monetary Fund***

1.2) Using your own knowledge, what is the collective name of the IMF and World Bank? (2)

***The Bretton Woods Institutions.***

1.3) Using the source and your own knowledge, explain what the goals and aims of the IMF are. One point should come from the source, and one point from your own knowledge. (4)

***Source:***

***1. The IMF looks to create economic stability by helping countries maintain their economies.***

***Own knowledge (any of these 3 points in some form):***

***1. To grow and balance world trade.***

- 2. To maintain high levels of employment in countries**
- 3. To keep exchange rates stable so that competition in markets does not become one sided**

1.4) Using the source and your own knowledge, explain what the goals and aims of the World Bank are. One point should come from the source, and one point from your own knowledge. (4)

**1. Source:**

- a. The World Bank aims to promote economic development and promote infrastructure by assisting countries with technical or financial support.**

**2. Own knowledge (and of the following points in any form):**

- a. It makes loans available to member states for economic development**
- b. It tries to reduce poverty by making sure that countries can embark on profitable ventures**

1.5) Provide TWO quotes from the source to highlight an area where the IMF and the World Bank overlap. (4)

- 1. "IMF loans are funded mainly by quota contributions"**
- 2. "World Bank assistance is generally long-term and is funded by member country contributions"**

1.6) Provide TWO quotes from the source to highlight an area where the IMF and World Bank play different roles. (4)

**As long as the quotes highlight these two aspects of difference it is ok. The whole quote is not needed.**

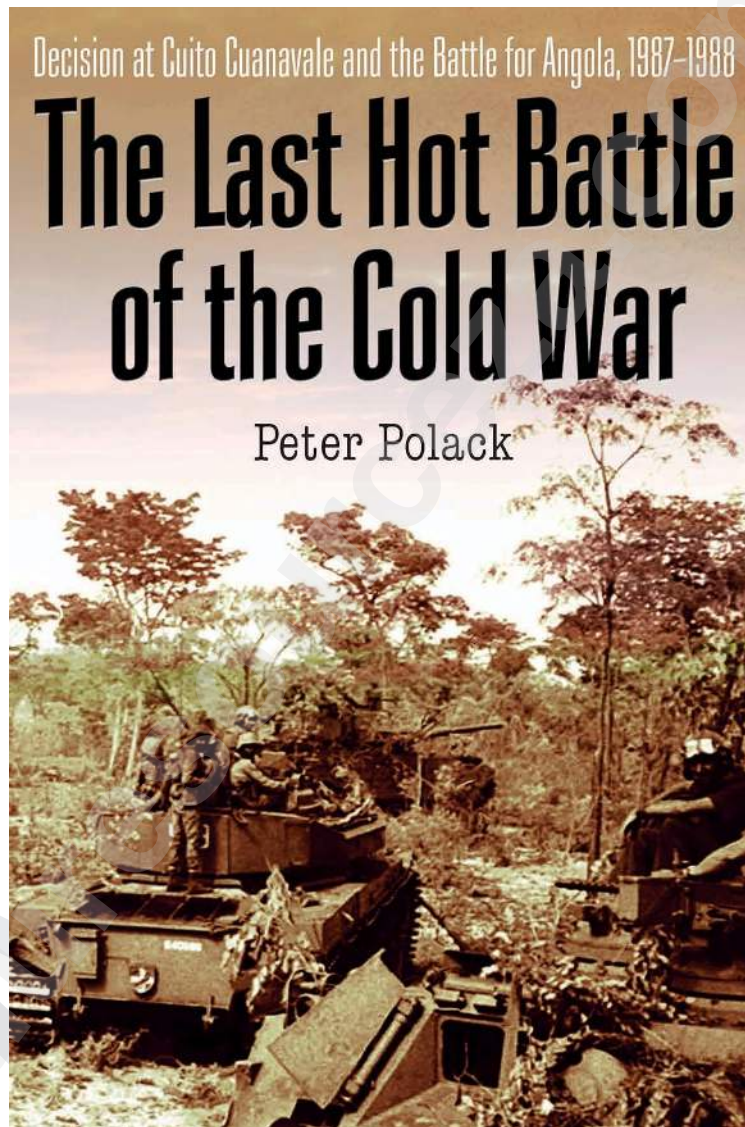
- 1. "IMF promotes global macroeconomic and financial stability and provides policy advice and capacity development support to help countries build and maintain strong economies"**
- 2. "The World Bank promotes long-term economic development and poverty reduction by providing technical and financial support to help countries implement reforms or projects"**

**[20]**

QUESTION 2

VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

As a case study of ferocious fighting between East and West—albeit proxies for the great powers on all sides—this book unveils a remarkable episode of the end-game of the Cold War largely unknown to the public. The Angolans on both sides suffered heavily, but it was the apartheid South Africans versus Castro's armed forces that provides utter fascination in one of history's rare match-ups.



Source: <https://www.amazon.com/Last-Hot-Battle-Cold-War/dp/1612001955>

2.1) Explain the significance of the title of the book *The Last Hot Battle of the Cold War*. Provide TWO points. (4)

- 1. The title is a play on words - it implies that the Cold War was not actually as Cold as the name implies and that there was major conflict around the globe.*
- 2. It also implies that this battle was the last major battle of the Cold War, which may have helped to shape the outcome of the Cold War.*

2.2) Provide a valid reason and explanation as to why the book also has the heading *Decision at Cuito and the Battle for Angola, 1987-1988*. (4)

*Any of the following 3 points (in whichever way the pupil writes it):*

- 1. It shows that Angola was at stake in the Cold War and that it was actually really important in the overall sphere of the Cold War.*
- 2. It shows that a major pivotal moment took place at Cuito which reinforces the idea that this was a crucial aspect of the Cold War.*
- 3. The dates only just predate the end of the Cold War, implying further that what happened in Angola, and at Cuito was important.*

2.3) Using your own knowledge, define the following groups within the context of the Angolan Civil War:

a) MPLA (2)

*The Movement for the Liberation of Angola was the communist party that became the ruling government in Angola after independence. It was backed by Cuba and the USSR.*

b) UNITA (2)

*The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. It was a non-communist party that disagreed with the MPLA. It was backed by South Africa and the USA.*

c) FNLA (2)

*The National Liberation Front of Angola, was a communist backed non-communist party vying for control of Angola. They were never really a serious threat and more represented Zaire's interests in Angola.*

2.4) Could the Angolan Civil War be defined as a proxy war? Motivate your answer with TWO valid points. (6)

***Pupils must say YES or NO.***

***Points for yes:***

- 1. It was a proxy war because foreign powers were intervening and backing different sides based on the ideological differences they all had.***
- 2. Cuba and South Africa were both involved, and represented the respective super powers of the USA and USSR. That is almost the textbook definition of a proxy way.***
- 3. There were American and Soviet military advisors present during the war to help out each side.***
- 4. The USSR and the USA were at various times bankrolling the respective ideological sides.***

***Points for no (which is a real stretch):***

- 1. It was not a proxy war because South Africa was just involved in making sure that it kept southern Africa stable and in order to do this they wanted a friendly government in the form of UNITA in charge.***
- 2. It was not a proxy war, because the MPLA was friendly with Cuba, and all the assistance it got was as a mutual ally.***

**[20]**

QUESTION 3

CURRENT AFFAIRS

An article by the director of the European Council on Foreign Relations, Mark Leonard. Published 19 October 2023.

**This cold war is different**

Contrary to how it may appear to many, not least in the US, the new cold war seems to be based not on the old logic of polarisation, but on a new logic of fragmentation. Judging by the growth of the BRICS group of major emerging economies, there is no shortage of countries that find that new logic enticing. **(Paragraph 1)**

US president Joe Biden recently brought the leaders of allies Japan and South Korea to Camp David to discuss how to contain China and counter Russia's influence, for example in Africa's Sahel region, which has recently experienced a string of coups d'état. Meanwhile, leaders from the BRICS countries – Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa – gathered in Johannesburg to criticise the West's dominance over the international institutions established after the second world war. It was enough to give cold war historians déjà vu. **(Paragraph 2)**

The West's main adversary today is China, not the Soviet Union, and the BRICS is no Warsaw Pact. But with the world entering a period of uncertainty following the demise of the post-cold war order, the parallels are sufficient to convince many to turn to pre-1989 conceptual models to gain insight into what might come next. This includes the United States and China, though each is betting on a different model. Between the end of the second world war and the fall of the Berlin wall, the two main forces defining the international order were ideological conflict, which split the world into two camps, and the quest for independence, which led to the proliferation of states, from 50 in 1945 to over 150 in 1989-1991. While the two forces interacted, ideological conflict was dominant: struggles for independence often morphed into proxy wars, and countries were forced either to join a bloc or define themselves by their "non-alignment". **(Paragraph 3)**

The US seems to think a similar dynamic will dominate this time around. Faced with its first peer competitor since the fall of the Soviet Union, the US has sought to rally its allies behind a strategy of "decoupling" and "de-risking" – essentially an economic version of the cold war policy of containment. **(Paragraph 4)**

Whereas the US may be expecting cold war II, shaped primarily by ideological polarisation, China seems to be betting on global fragmentation. Yes, it has tried to offer non-Western countries an alternative to Western-dominated institutions such as the G7 or the International Monetary Fund. But, in China's view, the quest for sovereignty and independence is fundamentally incompatible with the formation of cold war-style blocs. Instead, China expects a multipolar world. While China cannot win a battle against a US-led bloc, President Xi Jinping seems convinced that it can take its place as a great power in a fragmented global order. **(Paragraph 5)**

Source: <https://ecfr.eu/article/this-cold-war-is-different/>

3.1) According to the author, what are the two key differences between how the USA and China expect the new cold war to go? (4)

- 1. The USA expects that the new cold war will go the same way as the previous one - two sides based on polarising ideas.*
- 2. China expects the new cold war to be based on the idea of major powers being at odds with each other due to the fragmenting of alliances.*

3.2) What is meant by the line “It was enough to give cold war historians deja vu” in Paragraph 2? (4)

- 1. It means that those who have studied the Cold War see the major political groups such as BRICS, as actually choosing ideological sides in the emerging cold war.*
- 2. By trying to counter the influence of the USA or of China, it is inevitable that two camps will form, thus creating a polarisation of the world based on ideological or economic beliefs.*

3.3) What does the author mean in Paragraph 3 when he writes that “BRICS is no Warsaw Pact”? (4)

- 1. The Warsaw Pact was a defensive military pact created by the USSR in order to protect and prop up communist governments in Eastern Europe, while also acting as a deterrent to NATO.*
- 2. BRICS was created around the idea of challenging the economic power and influence of countries like the USA, or groups like the EU. It is thus not a military alliance and countries, while trade partners, have no reason to back each other in a conflict.*

3.4) Which major event does the author show to be the end of the Cold War? (2)

*The fall of the Berlin Wall.*

3.4) Is this article pro-American or pro-Chinese or neutral? Provide TWO reasons for your answer by referring to the source. (6)

*The article is neutral. Yes it comes from a European writer, but that does not hinder neutrality.*

MEMO

1. *The article talks about the USA and China openly and does not criticise or endorse either side. This can be seen in the way it refers to what each side expects the new cold war will be like.*
2. *It also focuses more on the parallels between the Cold War and the new emerging one, and does not lay the blame at anybody's feet. It does mention specific issues, but it does not assign blame to anyone.*

*Pupils might say it is pro USA or biased against China, due to the statement in paragraph 2 where it mentions that BRICS countries were criticising the West's dominance. However, that is fact not opinion, and does not come off as a negative. It explains why they are criticising the West. If it did not then there could be bias.*

[20]

[TOTAL: 60]

## SECTION B

## SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Please start this section on a new page.

Study the sources contained in the Source Booklet and answer the questions that follow.

### Refer to Source A

1. According to the source, what was the rationale behind the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979? (4)

*The USSR was afraid about the indirect and direct influence that Afghanistan might have on helping regions of the USSR break away. They were afraid that it would influence other Islamic areas to break free or cause problems.*

*The USSR invaded because it felt that it had no choice but to do so in order to protect its union and the communist ideology and way of life that it espoused.*

2. According to the source, principal Afghan cities were attacked first. Provide TWO viable reasons as to why this course of action would have been taken by the Soviet government. (4)

1. *Attacking the major cities would be a quick and efficient way of taking over the country. It would allow one to capture the government and major industrial/economic sectors.*

2. *Also, cities allow you to control the surrounding countryside, in theory. This would give the Soviets more control over the entire country, or allow them to use the cities as major bases of operations.*

3. Using the source, extrapolate why the Afghan Civil War would have contributed to damaging the Soviet economy. (4)

1. *The amount of financial resources that would have been put into supporting the Soviet military meant that other parts of the Soviet economy would have suffered, thus damaging things like agriculture or infrastructure development.*

2. *It would also have meant that as the Soviet economy struggled, it would face more and more economic challenges, ultimately causing it to collapse because it could not sustain itself, or the Soviet bloc.*

**Refer to Source B**

4. The cartoon refers to the strikes by Polish workers. Which organisation grew out of those strikes? Who was one of the key leaders of that organisation? (4)

- 1. The organisation was Solidarity.*
- 2. It was led by Lech Walesa.*

5. Write down TWO visual clues within the cartoon suggest that the cartoonist is biased against the USSR? (4)

*Here are five possible ideas pupils might come up with:*

- 1. The log cabin is shown to be nice and cosy and covered in snow. It creates the idea that the Polish people are content and happy with what is happening.*
- 2. There is no aggression from the Polish side at all. There is a simple log cabin with no weapons or any visible means of defence.*
- 3. The Soviet tank has a very long barrel meaning that the Soviet military is very large and it can crush Poland easily should it wish to (and it did).*
- 4. The barrel of the tank is right up against the log cabin. This implies that the Soviet military is going to use extreme force against people who are not actually proving themselves to be violent.*
- 5. The title of the cartoon is Icy Silence. That means hostility, and is implying that the Soviets are going to be hostile towards Poland.*

**Refer to Source C**

6. The source refers to Gorbachev's reforms of perestroika and glasnost. Elaborate on the definition for each that is given within the source. (4)

- 1. Glasnost - the relaxing of government censorship and rules on free speech allowing for people to criticise the government more openly. It was designed to help the government see what it needed to fix, and to root out corruption.*
- 2. Perestroika - the Soviet economy would be restructured to allow for people to own their own businesses and create a profit. The state still controlled major industries and institutions, but was less prescriptive to individuals about what could be made.*

7. What key step is outlined in the source between the USA and the USSR which helped lead to the end of the Cold War? (4)

1. *The USA and USSR signed nuclear control treaties which allowed for nuclear arsenals to be reduced.*
2. *The less the threat of destruction from each side, the more likely they would be friendly and cooperate with each other.*

8. Quote from the source to show that Gorbachev's reforms had far reaching impacts on the following:
  - a. Eastern European countries. (2)

*"The peaceful end of Communist rule in Eastern Europe..."*

- b. The USSR itself. (2)

*"...the new Soviet leader achieved the remarkable feat of ushering in transformative, peaceful change for the better."*

**Refer to Source B and C**

9. How does Source C back up the message that is conveyed in Source B. Your answer must refer to both sources. (6)

1. *Source B shows how the USSR used to use military force to keep the Eastern European countries in check and to maintain communist rule.*
2. *This is reinforced in Source C twice*
  - a. *The first time in paragraph 2, where it mentions that the USSR used to have a highly militarised approach to foreign policy.*
  - b. *It is also mentioned in paragraph 4, where the USSR had long upheld uphold communist governments in the region.*

**Refer to Source D**

10. In the early 1990s, Gorbachev was losing control of the USSR. Provide two different pieces of evidence from the source to support this idea. (4)

1. *The first instance is where the Baltic states started to declare independence from the USSR.*
2. *The second instance is when a coup was launched against Gorbachev in August 1991.*

11. The source refers to the idea of Stalin's ideological empire. Using your own knowledge and reasoning, what is meant by this statement? (4)

1. *Stalin was a brutal and ruthless man who believed that the sole purpose of the people was to live for the USSR. There could be no dissent and all power was concentrated in his hands.*
2. *Stalin's version of communism was forcibly stamped onto the USSR and surrounding countries, in a form of communist empire building. With the USSR collapsing and gone, the idea of communism as a viable, useful, fair, or pleasant alternative to say capitalism, was destroyed.*

#### Refer to Source E

12. True or False. Decide whether the following statements are true or false using the source and your own knowledge. You only have to indicate if it is true or false. No explanation is required.

- a. The Warsaw Pact was controlled by the USSR. (2) **True**
- b. Czechoslovakia underwent what is sometimes termed as a velvet revolution, in 1989. (2) **False or True (it is called a Velvet Revolution, but there was still violence)**
- c. Prague is the current capital of Czechoslovakia. (2) **False (it is the capital of Czech Republic)**
- d. The nuclear power plant of Chernobyl was situated in Poland. (2) **False (it is in Ukraine)**

13. In your opinion, why is it important that the student protests took place on November 17, 1989? (4)

1. *Pupils will probably refer to the fact that it is the anniversary of Nazi killings of students. That is not a good way to commemorate the day. They may have wanted to re-associate the day that is bound to Fascist ideology, with the idea of standing up to another form of dictatorship. Students were able to pick a day that was well known to the people of Prague, as a way to galvanise sympathy and support for their cause.*
2. *It is important because it shows how the youth are willing to take matters into their own hands and move the country forward. It is meant to symbolise the fact that the spirit of people can be kept down. Students had seen that as other Eastern European countries threw off communism, there had been no retaliation from the Eastern Bloc, or the USSR. Thus they could act and not worry about any retaliation.*

**Refer to Source F**

14. Explain how the cartoonist created bias against Brezhnev and Kosygin. (4)

*Any of the following 5 points can be used:*

- 1. They are shown as wearing clothing that is too baggy and large for them. This makes them look like they are not properly dressed, creating the image that if they look shoddy, then their policies are too.*
- 2. Kosygin is also shown using a walking stick, implying that he needs help of some sort. This is because he is old. (He might have used a stick, but the fact that it is in the cartoon serves the point)*
- 3. They are also shown as a bit hunched over. They are not standing up straight and are thus meant to look less important.*
- 4. Both men are portrayed as being old and wrinkly. Yes they were, but the fact that the cartoonist is showing that serves to prove that they are less appealing than the fresh faced politicians behind them.*
- 5. There is also the text "I'm afraid somebody is following us." It shows they are afraid of change and of new ideas and need to go.*

15. What visual clue in the cartoon shows that the next generation of Soviet leaders would be more modern and relaxed than their predecessors? (2)

*There is no tie. A tie creates a much more formal setting and the lack of tie indicates that the new politicians will have a different way of doing things.*

16. Using your own knowledge, why would the fact that the future leaders have not experienced Stalin's ideas or rule have been important to the direction of the USSR? (4)

- 1. Stalin died in 1953. Thus, anyone born at the latest of 1940 would have been 49 in 1989. They would have experienced life under Stalin and been exposed to his version of communism. But they would also have been through Khrushchev, and the revision that came with that. They would have seen that different ways of thinking could create peace, and that it was ok to not brutally force ideas on people.*
- 2. The older generation of leaders would have lived through Stalin's purges as children or young adults, and his methods would have shown them how to rule so that there was no opposition. They would have seen military might and fear as the only way to rule. They would have seen the people of*

*the USSR as a resource to be used for the good of the country. To them, communism had to be maintained as it was.*

**Refer to Source G**

17. How valuable is this source for a historian studying the Afghan Civil War? Your answer should cover THREE comprehensive points. (6)

*It is valuable to an extent:*

- 1. It shows the type of terrain that Soviet troops had to possibly fight in.*
- 2. It shows the types of weaponry and kit that Soviet troops had during the war.*
- 3. It shows that there was fighting all over the country, not just in villages or cities.*

*It is not valuable:*

- 1. It shows very little in the way of warfare.*
- 2. It barely even shows the type of terrain that fighting took place in.*
- 3. It only shows 3 men, who although looking combat ready, show little else of the civil war at all.*

18. In what way could the Soviet government have used this photograph as a form of propaganda for their cause in Afghanistan? (4)

- 1. They could have used it to show off the fact that their troops are well equipped and have the most modern weaponry available.*
- 2. It can also be used to show that the chances of actually encountering Afghan guerrillas was minimal. There was nothing to be afraid of if you were sent to Afghanistan, or that the government is winning the war.*

**Refer to Source H**

19. Using the source, find the word, term, or phrase for the following:

- A prison camp for hard manual labour. (2) **Gulag**
- Self governance. (2) **Autonomy**
- A person who supports political independence of a nation or people. (2) **Nationalist**
- The idea of a group of people breaking away from a larger body around ideas of ethnicity or religion. (2) **Secede / Separatism**

20. Explain how the fact of freer access to information actually increased people's unhappiness within Russia in the late 1980s. (4)

1. *The relaxation of censorship and government openness, and declassifying previous Soviet history, allowed people to see the horrors of what had actually been going on in the USSR, or the Communist Bloc. This would have flown in the face of the idea of a happy communist society. Thus they would have resented the government, or been demanding that the government address the wrongs.*
2. *Also, the fact that people were able to exchange viewpoints more freely would have shown how unhappy each group was within the USSR. Hence in the source it talks about Russian nationalism and the idea of breaking away from the USSR. The fact that countries could express this allowed for more unhappiness to be generated in Russia, as they felt that there was no need for them to remain in the USSR, or to support a system that was collapsing and that had betrayed them.*

[90]

**SECTION C**

**SOURCE BASED ESSAY**

Please start this section on a new page.

Use Sources A to H in the Source Booklet to write a source based essay of 650-700 words on the following topic:

***The collapse of the Communist Bloc in Eastern Europe stemmed from the internal reforms created by Gorbachev.***

Critically assess the above statement.

Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference each source by letter.

***Refer to the rubric when marking.***

***Due to the breakdown of the sources below, it can be seen that the collapse of the Communist Bloc was due to external factors and not Gorbachev's reforms to a large extent.***

| <b><i>Collapse caused by internal reforms</i></b> | <b><i>Collapse cause by something not an internal reform</i></b>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                   | <b><i>Source A - the source talks about how the Afghan Civil War damaged the Soviet economy and helped cause the USSR to collapse (and thus the Communist Bloc)</i></b>                                                                               |
|                                                   | <b><i>Source B - shows how events in Poland were going to be perceived by the USSR. The implication is that events in Poland helped bring about the collapse of the USSR.</i></b><br><br><b><i>This source will have to be used with Source E</i></b> |

MEMO

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Source C - talks about Gorbachev's reforms and how they changed the USSR, and also Eastern Europe. Mentions how he was able to get the Politburo to try new approaches.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p><i>Source C - does briefly mention that Gorbachev and Bush signed arms control treaties. This is not a political reform in the traditional sense, and involves the USA.</i></p>                                                                                                               |
| <p><i>Source D - can be used in tandem with Source C to back up the changes that were occurring in the USSR and Eastern Europe.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p><i>Source D - talks about how some countries tried to break away from the USSR and a coup against Gorbachev.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p><i>Source E - talks about Czechoslovakia and how and why they broke away. Also mentions other major issues or events such as Solidarity in Poland, and Chernobyl in Ukraine.</i></p>                                                                                                          |
| <p><i>Source F - cartoon showing a new Soviet leader who is going to shake things up. It does not state it is Gorbachev, but it can be linked as he was one of the new leaders who took the USSR in a different direction.</i></p> <p><i>Will have to be used with another source.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                         | <p><i>Source F - in the cartoon it does not expressly state that Gorbachev's reforms were the reason for the collapse. Rather it believes that the decades of stagnation and hard line ideology had contributed to the collapse.</i></p> <p><i>Will have to be used with another source.</i></p> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p><i>Source G - shows a picture of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. This will need to be linked to Source A, as by itself it really does not swing one way or the other.</i></p>                                                                                                                   |
| <p><i>Source H - the source shows how as Russians became more aware of how they had been lied to over the decades, they started demanding more concessions from the USSR. They also started to advocate for a separate Russian state. This would not have been possible without Gorbachev's reforms that are mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>The source does mention that Russians were becoming increasingly unhappy with the state of the USSR,</i></p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

*but there are also mentions of how the Baltic and Georgian representatives were unhappy with Russia. This freedom of political speech was only allowed due to Gorbachev's reforms.*

[50]

[GRAND TOTAL: 200]