

GCSE HISTORY

Specification B

Unit 1: International Relations: Conflict and
Peace in the 20th Century

Monday 6 June 2016

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The **Paper Reference** is 91451.
- Choose **three consecutive** topics.
- Answer **all** questions on the **three consecutive** topics you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The topics are on the following pages:

Topic 1	The Origins of the First World War, c1890–1914	page 2
Topic 2	Peacemaking, 1918–1919 and the League of Nations	page 3
Topic 3	Hitler's Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Second World War	page 4
Topic 4	The Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1960	page 5
Topic 5	Crises of the Cold War and Détente, 1960–1980	page 6
Topic 6	The Collapse of Communism and the Post Cold War World, 1980–2000	page 7

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on each topic.
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Choose **three consecutive** topics.

Answer **all** questions on the **three consecutive** topics you have chosen.

Topic 1: The Origins of the First World War, c1890–1914

Answer questions **0 1** , **0 2** and **0 3** .

0 1 Describe the Bosnian Crisis of 1908–1909.

[4 marks]

0 2 Study **Source A**.

Source A A German cartoon about the Agadir Crisis, 1911.



Source A is commenting on Germany's actions in Agadir in 1911.

Do you agree that the main reason for Germany's actions in Agadir was to show her military power?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

0 3 Which of these two causes was more responsible for Great Britain entering the First World War:

- the Entente Cordiale
- the neutrality of Belgium?

You must refer to **both causes** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 2: Peacemaking, 1918–1919 and the League of Nations

Answer questions **0 4** , **0 5** and **0 6** .

0 4 Describe the military terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

[4 marks]

0 5 Study **Source B**.

Source B From a speech by the United States President, Woodrow Wilson, after the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The speech was made in September 1919 before politicians in the USA discussed the treaty.

It is a people's treaty because it achieves the freedom of peoples. Not one piece of territory has been demanded by the victors. The people of Europe will no longer agree to live under masters, but to live under governments they choose themselves. This is the fundamental principle of this great settlement.

Source B is commenting on the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Do you agree with Wilson's view that the main result of the Treaty of Versailles was that it allowed people to choose their own governments?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

0 6 Which country was more responsible for the failure of the League of Nations:

- Great Britain
- the USA?

You must refer to **both countries** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 3: Hitler's Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Second World War

Answer questions **07** , **08** and **09** .

07 Describe the events after the collapse of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 which led to the outbreak of the Second World War. [4 marks]

08 Study **Source C**.

Source C A British cartoon published on 3 October 1938 commenting on Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.



Source C shows Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, opposing Mars the God of War.

Do you agree that the main reason for Chamberlain's policy of appeasement was to prevent war?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

09 Which of these events was the greater success for Hitler:

- the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, 1936
- Anschluss with Austria, 1938?

You must refer to **both events** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 4: The Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1960

Answer questions

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 and

1	2
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1	0
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 Describe the Marshall Plan.

[4 marks]

1	1
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 Study **Source D**.

Source D A British cartoon published in September 1945 following the takeover of parts of Eastern Europe by the USSR.



BEHIND THAT CURTAIN

Source D suggests one reason why there were problems between the wartime allies in the years 1945 to 1947.

Do you agree that Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe was the main reason for these problems?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

1	2
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 Which of these did more to increase Cold War tensions in the 1950s:

- the United Nations' intervention in the Korean War, 1950–1953
- the Soviet Union's reaction to the Hungarian Rising in 1956?

You must refer to **both bullet points** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War and Détente, 1960–1980

Answer questions **1 3** , **1 4** and **1 5** .

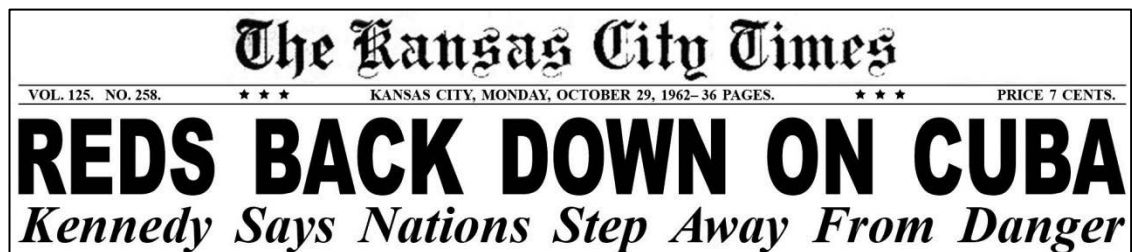
1 3 Describe the Helsinki Agreement of 1975.

[4 marks]

1 4 Study **Source E**.

Source E The headline in an American newspaper on 29 October 1962.

The Americans often called the Soviets 'Reds'.



Source E suggests that the Cuban Missile Crisis ended in victory for the USA.

Do you agree that the main result of the Cuban Missile Crisis was a victory for the USA?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

1 5 Which of these was the greater threat to the Soviet Union:

- events in Czechoslovakia in 1968
- events in Afghanistan 1978–1980?

You must refer to **both threats** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 6: The Collapse of Communism and the Post Cold War World, 1980–2000

Answer questions

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1	7
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 and

1	8
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1	6
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 Describe the actions of the USA to support democracy across the world after the end of the Cold War. [4 marks]

1	7
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 Study **Source F**.

Source F A wall picture inspired by the Roman Catholic Church in Poland celebrating the 30th anniversary of Solidarity. The figure is a Roman Catholic priest.



Source F suggests that Solidarity was successful because of the support of the Roman Catholic Church.

Do you agree that this was the main reason why Solidarity was successful in the 1980s?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

1	8
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 Which leader was more responsible for ending the Cold War:

- Ronald Reagan
- Mikhail Gorbachev?

You must refer to **both leaders** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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