



General Certificate of Secondary Education
January 2013

History Specification B

40451

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

Friday 18 January 2013 9.00 am to 10.45 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is 40451.
- Choose **three** topics.
- Answer **all** questions on the **three** 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	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 1945–1955	Page 5
Topic 5	Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970	Page 6
Topic 6	Failure of Détente and the collapse of communism 1970–1991	Page 7

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The sources in this question paper have been simplified to make them easier to understand.
- 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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40451

Choose **three** topics.

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

Topic 1: The Origins of the First World War

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

Source A From a speech by Winston Churchill, the British Government minister in charge of the Royal Navy, 1912.

Britain needs a navy to defend itself; for us the Royal Navy is a necessity. For Germany, a navy is more like a luxury.

0 1 In June 1914 Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Black Hand, assassinated Franz Ferdinand, the Archduke of Austria-Hungary at Sarajevo.
Describe how this assassination led to the outbreak of the First World War. (4 marks)

0 2 Study **Source A**.
Source A suggests that Britain needed a navy to defend itself.
Do you agree that this was the main reason for the Anglo-German Naval Race between 1906 and 1914?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

0 3 Which of these two was more responsible for causing the First World War:

- the Moroccan Crises, 1905 and 1911
- the Bosnian Crisis, 1908–1909?

You must refer to **both** causes when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

2

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

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

Source B From a speech made in Parliament about the League of Nations' sanctions against Italy. It was made by Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, in June 1936, when economic sanctions ended.

The League of Nations has an incomplete membership. This was the reason why the League did not impose full sanctions on Italy during the Abyssinian Crisis.

0 4 In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria.
Describe how the League of Nations reacted to this invasion. (4 marks)

0 5 Study **Source B**.
In **Source B** Eden suggests that full sanctions were not used against Italy because of weaknesses in the membership of the League.
Do you agree that this was the main reason?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

0 6 Which leader was more satisfied by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

- George Clemenceau of France
- David Lloyd George of Britain?

You must refer to the **aims** of **both** leaders and the terms of the Treaty of Versailles when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

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Turn over>

Topic 3: Hitler's foreign policy and the origins of the Second World War

Answer questions **0 7** **0 8** and **0 9**

Source C A Nazi photograph of German troops marching into the Rhineland, March 1936.



0 7 The industrial area of the Saar was taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
Describe what happened in the Saar in 1935 and its importance for Hitler. (4 marks)

0 8 Study **Source C**.
Source C shows German soldiers marching unopposed into the Rhineland in March 1936.
Do you agree that the strength of the German army was the main reason why there was no opposition to Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

0 9 Which of these two was the greater threat to peace in Europe in the 1930s:

- the Sudeten Crisis in Czechoslovakia, September–October 1938
- the Nazi-Soviet Pact, August 1939?

You must refer to **both** threats when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

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Topic 4: The Origins of the Cold War 1945–1955Answer questions **1 0** **1 1** and **1 2****Source D** From a book called *Soviet Foreign Policy*, written by a Soviet historian in 1968.

The Americans said that the Marshall Plan was a plan to maintain peace. This was not true. It was really intended to unite countries against the Soviet Union.

- 1 0** In 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea.
Describe the part played by the USA in the Korean War that followed, 1950–1953.
(4 marks)
- 1 1** Study **Source D**.
Source D suggests that the main aim of the Marshall Plan was to oppose the Soviet Union.
Do you agree?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**.
(6 marks)
- 1 2** Which caused more tension between the USA and the USSR between 1945 and 1949:
- the Potsdam Conference, 1945
 - the Berlin Blockade, 1948–1949?
- You must refer to **both** when explaining your answer.
(10 marks)

Turn over for the next question**Turn over ►**

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Turn over>

Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970

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

Source E From the appeal for help by Prime Minister Nagy of Hungary, broadcast to the World on 4 November 1956, during the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

The fight is the fight for freedom by the Hungarian people against the Russian invasion. Russian armed forces are brutally crushing the resistance of the Hungarian people. This is against all international treaties and agreements.

1 3 In 1959 Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba. In January 1961 John F. Kennedy became President of the USA.
Describe what happened at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba in 1961. (4 marks)

1 4 Study **Source E**.
In **Source E** Nagy suggests that the Soviet Union invaded Hungary to destroy the freedom of the Hungarian people.
Do you agree that this was the main reason for the Soviet invasion of 1956?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

1 5 Which was the greater success for Khrushchev and the USSR:

- the U2 Crisis, 1960
- the building of the Berlin Wall, 1961?

You must refer to **both** events when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

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Topic 6: Failure of Détente and the collapse of communism 1970–1991

Answer questions **1 6** **1 7** and **1 8**

Source F A photograph of Afghan guerrillas celebrating their capture of a Soviet armoured vehicle. It is taken from a documentary film made in 1988. The film gives the Afghan side of the Soviet war in Afghanistan.



1 6 Lech Walesa was imprisoned by the communist government in Poland for eleven months in 1981.
Describe what happened after Walesa's release which led to his becoming the President of Poland in December 1990. *(4 marks)*

1 7 Study **Source F**.
Source F suggests that the Mujahidin (Afghan guerrillas) were determined in their opposition to the USSR.
Do you agree that the main reason for the Soviet defeat was the determination of the Mujahidin forces?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. *(6 marks)*

1 8 Which was the more important reason for the collapse of communism in Central and Eastern Europe:

- the policies of President Reagan of the USA
- the end of the Berlin Wall?

You must refer to **both** reasons when explaining your answer. *(10 marks)*

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