

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 4

HS4H

**Alternative H: Aspects of European and World History,
1900 to the Present Day**

Monday 18 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or 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 HS4H.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw upon an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

**SECTION A: CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE,
1900 TO THE PRESENT DAY**

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

- 1** Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

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- Source B** Adapted from a statement issued by Warsaw Pact member states on
13 August, 1961

The governments of the western powers are smuggling their agents into the
GDR for all sorts of subversion and they are inciting hostile elements to
provoke disturbances. The governments of the Warsaw Treaty member
states address the GDR with a proposal to establish such an order on the
5 borders of West Berlin which would securely block the way for the
subversive activity against the Socialist states. At the same time these
governments find it necessary to emphasise that this requirement will
disappear when a peaceful settlement with Germany is achieved.

- Source C** Adapted from a speech delivered in West Berlin on 26 June, 1963 by
President Kennedy

Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is 'Ich bin ein Berliner'
(I am a Berliner). There are many people in the world who do not
understand what is the great issue between the free world and communism.
Let them come to Berlin. We never had to put a wall up to keep our people
5 in. The wall is the most obvious demonstration of the failures of the
communist system. In the 18 years of peace and good faith this generation of
Germans has earned the right to be free, including the right to unite their
family and nation in lasting peace with the goodwill of all people.

Source D After 1947, the citizens of Eastern Europe were unable to escape the influence of the ever present Communist Party, which dominated political institutions and restricted the right of association only to those organisations it approved of. The people found their rights to express national, ethnic or religious identity limited rather than suppressed; but the rights were limited in just that area where those who felt strongly about something were able to express it: the political arena.

Adapted from G SWAIN and N SWAIN, *Eastern Europe Since 1945*, 1998

(a) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How fully do these sources explain why the Berlin Wall was erected? (10 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A, B, C** and **D** and your own knowledge.

‘Throughout the twentieth century the growth of democracy within the states of Central and Eastern Europe was undermined more by nationalism than by communism.’

Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: REGIONAL STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Option A: Vietnam, 1954–1980

- 2 ‘Eisenhower and Kennedy were committed to protecting freedom but Johnson was only interested in achieving military success.’
How valid is this view of the US objectives during its involvement in Vietnam in the years 1954 to 1968? (20 marks)
- 3 ‘The Americans were imperialists in South Vietnam; the Vietcong were nationalists.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 4 ‘A period of military defeat and political failure.’
How valid is this view of Nixon’s record in Vietnam in the years 1969 to 1974? (20 marks)

Option B: Co-operation in Europe, 1945–1991

- 5 ‘The US offer of Marshall Aid was motivated by political rather than economic considerations.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 6 ‘In the years 1957 to 1973 Britain’s relations with the EEC were dominated by economic hopes and political fears.’
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)
- 7 ‘In the years 1985 to 1991 the European Community succeeded in resolving the political and economic problems it faced.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)

Option C: The Middle East from 1945 to c1991

- 8 ‘President Sadat of Egypt, rather than US diplomacy, brought stability to the Middle East in the years 1970 to 1981.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 9 ‘In the years 1987 to 1991 the intifada had more to do with religion than with Arab nationalism.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 10 ‘The USA did little to promote political stability or peace between the Arabs and the Israelis in the period 1948 to 1979.’
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)

Option D: China from 1949 to the Tiananmen Square Massacre, 1989

- 11** 'He was more interested in consolidating his own power than in helping China to progress.'
How valid is this view of Mao's aims in the years 1949 to 1966? (20 marks)
- 12** 'An economic and ideological disaster from start to finish.'
How valid is this view of Mao's Cultural Revolution? (20 marks)
- 13** To what extent was opposition to the CCP, in the years 1978 to 1989, motivated by economic rather than political concerns? (20 marks)

Option E: South Africa from Apartheid to Democracy: 1948 to the Present

- 14** 'The social and economic aims of Apartheid in 1948 were never achieved.'
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 15** 'Between 1948 and 1978 Black opposition to Apartheid was ineffective because it was divided and disorganised.'
To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 16** 'A struggle for political power rather than an attempt to create a new society.'
How valid is this view of the negotiations for the establishment of a democratic South Africa in the years 1989 to 1994? (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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