



History Specification B Modern World History

40451

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

Monday 17 January 2011 1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

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.

Choose **three** topics.

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

Topic 1: The Origins of the First World War

Answer Questions

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 and

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| 0 | 3 |
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Source A Advice of Conrad von Hötzendorf to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in 1914. Von Hötzendorf was a senior military officer and leader of the war party in Austria-Hungary.

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| This is not the crime of a single extremist: the assassination represents Serbia's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary must go to war against Serbia. |
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| 0 | 1 |
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 In 1911 Germany sent a gunboat to the Moroccan port of Agadir. Describe the main events of the Second Moroccan Crisis which took place in 1911. (4 marks)

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| 0 | 2 |
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 Study **Source A**. **Source A** suggests a reason why Austria-Hungary should declare war on Serbia in 1914.

Do you agree that this was the main reason Austria-Hungary went to war against Serbia in 1914?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

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| 0 | 3 |
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 Which was the more important reason for Britain joining the war against Germany in 1914:

- the Entente Cordiale, 1904
- the use of the Schlieffen Plan in 1914?

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

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

Answer Questions

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 and

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| 0 | 6 |
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Source B A cartoon in *Punch*, a British magazine, 28 July 1920. The rabbit is saying ‘I don’t have any weapons (I am practically defenceless) so I must defeat him with a powerful stare’.



* strife = conflict

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| 0 | 4 |
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 The Italian dictator Mussolini invaded Abyssinia in 1935. Describe how the League of Nations tried to solve the Abyssinian Crisis. (4 marks)

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| 0 | 5 |
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 Study **Source B**. **Source B** explains one of the weaknesses of the League of Nations in 1920.

Do you agree that the lack of an armed force was the main weakness of the League of Nations when it was set up in 1920?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

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| 0 | 6 |
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 Which part of the Treaty of Versailles made the German people more angry:

- the land taken from Germany
- reparations?

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

Turn over ►

Topic 3: Hitler's foreign policy and the origins of the Second World WarAnswer Questions **07**, **08** and **09****Source C** From a speech by Winston Churchill in Parliament during the debate on the Munich Agreement, October 1938

I will begin by saying the most unpopular and most unwelcome thing: we have suffered a total and unmitigated defeat. I think that, in the future, Czechoslovakia cannot remain independent. You will see that shortly, Czechoslovakia will be taken over by Germany.

07 In August 1939 Germany signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with the USSR. Describe how this pact led to the outbreak of war in September 1939. *(4 marks)*

08 Study **Source C**. **Source C** gives Churchill's view of the Munich Agreement, which Chamberlain had made with Hitler over Czechoslovakia in 1938.

Do you agree that this was the main result of the Munich Agreement?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. *(6 marks)*

09 Which of these two events was the greater success for Hitler in his foreign policy:

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

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

Topic 4: The Origins of the Cold War 1945–1955Answer Questions

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| 1 | 1 |
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 and

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Source D A Soviet view of the Berlin Blockade and Airlift, 1948–1949

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| The USA planned the crisis and used anti-Soviet propaganda to suggest that supplies could not get through. This was hard on the people of West Berlin, who were starving and cold. The Western Powers also risked causing bloodshed by their actions. The USA's war plans came to nothing because of the behaviour of the Soviet Union. |
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 In 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations sent an army under the command of General MacArthur to Korea to support South Korea.
Describe the part played by General MacArthur in the Korean War. *(4 marks)*

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| 1 | 1 |
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 Study **Source D**.
Source D suggests that the Berlin Blockade Crisis of 1948–1949 was caused by the USA and ended in victory for the Soviet Union.

Do you agree with this view of the Berlin Blockade?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. *(6 marks)*

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| 1 | 2 |
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 Which was the more important in causing the Cold War:

- the Potsdam Conference, 1945
- the Truman Doctrine, 1947?

You must refer to **both** causes when explaining your answer. *(10 marks)***Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970

Answer Questions

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Source E A British cartoonist's view of the U2 Crisis and the Paris Summit, 1960. The figures on the left of the mountain top (summit) are the leaders of Britain and France with President Eisenhower of the USA. The figure on the right of the summit is Khrushchev, the Soviet leader. The bird is a dove representing peace.



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In October 1956 Nagy again became Prime Minister of Hungary. The rioting in Hungary stopped and the Soviet troops withdrew.
Describe what happened in Hungary in 1956 when Nagy was Prime Minister. (4 marks)

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Study **Source E**.
Source E gives one view of the effect of the U2 Crisis.

Do you agree that this was the main effect of the U2 Crisis of 1960?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

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Which of these two events was the greater threat to world peace in the 1960s:

- the building of the Berlin Wall, 1961
- the Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia, 1968?

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

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

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 and

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| 1 | 8 |
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Source F Margaret Thatcher speaking about President Reagan immediately after his death in 2004. Thatcher was Prime Minister of Britain between 1979 and 1990

| |
|--|
| Ronald Reagan had a higher claim than any other leader to have ended the Cold War. He won the Cold War for liberty and he did it without a shot being fired. |
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 In November 1989 the Berlin Wall came down.
Describe the events of 1989 and 1990 in Germany which led to the unification of East and West Germany. *(4 marks)*

| | |
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| 1 | 7 |
|---|---|

 Study **Source F**.
Source F gives one reason for the end of the Cold War.

Do you agree that this was the main reason for the end of the Cold War?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. *(6 marks)*

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| 1 | 8 |
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 Which of these two reasons was more important in making the USSR weaker in the 1980s:

- the activities of Solidarity in Poland
- the war in Afghanistan?

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

There are no questions printed on this page

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