



## History Specification B (Short Course)

**40454**

### Unit 4: International Relations: Conflict and Peace in the Twentieth Century

Tuesday 7 June 2011 9.00 am to 10.15 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

**Time allowed**

- 1 hour 15 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 40454.
- Choose **two** topics.
- Answer **all** questions on the **two** 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 2
Topic 3	Hitler's foreign policy and the origins of the Second World War	Page 3
Topic 4	The Origins of the Cold War 1945–1955	Page 3
Topic 5	Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970	Page 4
Topic 6	Failure of Détente and the collapse of communism 1970–1991	Page 4

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- 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 **two** topics.

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

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### Topic 1: The Origins of the First World War

Answer questions 

0	1
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0	2
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 and 

0	3
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0	1
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 In 1908 Austria-Hungary annexed the Slav state of Bosnia from Turkey. Describe the Bosnian Crisis, 1908–1909, which followed this annexation. *(4 marks)*

0	2
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 Kaiser Wilhelm II's foreign policy is often blamed for many of the crises which led to the First World War. Explain Kaiser Wilhelm's main aims in foreign policy. *(6 marks)*

0	3
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 Which of these reasons was more responsible for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914:

- the alliance systems that existed in 1914
- 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 

0	4
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0	5
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 and 

0	6
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0	4
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 In January 1918 President Woodrow Wilson of the USA published the Fourteen Points, which were his aims for peace. Describe the main features of the Fourteen Points. *(4 marks)*

0	5
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 The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for causing the First World War. Explain how Germany was punished by the Treaty of Versailles. *(6 marks)*

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

- the absence of the USA from the League
- the actions of Britain and France during the Abyssinian Crisis, 1935–1936?

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

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

Answer questions 

0	7
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0	8
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 and 

0	9
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0	7
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 In 1934 Hitler signed an agreement with Poland and in 1935 he signed a naval agreement with Britain.  
Describe the main features of these two agreements. *(4 marks)*

0	8
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 In March 1936, Hitler remilitarised the Rhineland.  
Explain why Britain and France did not oppose the remilitarisation of the Rhineland. *(6 marks)*

0	9
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 Which was more important as a cause of the Second World War:

- Hitler's aims in foreign policy
- Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement, 1938–1939?

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

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

Answer questions 

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1	1
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 and 

1	2
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1	0
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 In February 1945, the leaders of the USA, the USSR and Britain met at Yalta to decide what to do with Germany when the Second World War was over.  
Describe what was decided about Germany at the Yalta Conference. *(4 marks)*

1	1
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 In 1950 an American General, Douglas MacArthur, led a UN force to help the South Koreans against North Korea.  
Explain why the USA took part in the Korean War. *(6 marks)*

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

- the Soviet expansion in East Europe, 1945–1948
- the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, 1947?

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

**Turn over ▶**

### Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970

Answer questions 

1	3
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1	4
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 and 

1	5
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1	3
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 In 1968 Alexander Dubcek, the leader of the Czech Communist Party, introduced reforms, known as the Prague Spring, in Czechoslovakia.  
Describe how Brezhnev and the Soviet Union responded to the Prague Spring. *(4 marks)*

1	4
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 In 1957 the USSR launched Sputnik 1.  
Explain the importance of the launching of Sputnik 1 in the space race and nuclear arms race, 1957–1969. *(6 marks)*

1	5
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 Which of the following was the greater threat to world peace:

- the U2 Crisis, 1960
- the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962?

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

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

Answer questions 

1	6
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1	7
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 and 

1	8
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1	6
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 In 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the USSR.  
Describe the policies of Glasnost and Perestroika introduced by Gorbachev. *(4 marks)*

1	7
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 In November 1989, the Berlin Wall ended.  
Explain the reasons for the ending of the Berlin Wall as a barrier between East and West Berlin. *(6 marks)*

1	8
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 Which was the greater threat to the USSR in the 1980s:

- the Solidarity Movement in Poland
- the policies of the United States President, Ronald Reagan?

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

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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