



History Specification B (Short Course)

40454

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

Tuesday 12 June 2012 1.30 pm to 2.45 pm

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.

Choose **two** topics.

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

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 1906 Britain launched the first Dreadnought battleship.
Describe the naval race between Britain and Germany, 1906–1911. (4 marks)

0	2
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 In 1904 Britain signed a friendly agreement, the Entente Cordiale, with France.
Explain how Britain's relations with France became stronger in the years 1904–1914. (6 marks)

0	3
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 Which was the more important reason for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914:

- the assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo
- the Schlieffen Plan?

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 1918 France wanted Germany to pay for causing the war.
Describe how the War Guilt Clause and the Reparations Settlement tried to achieve this. (4 marks)

0	5
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 The USA entered the First World War in 1917. The US President, Woodrow Wilson, was involved in the Paris Peace Conference, which led to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.
Explain the main aims of Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference. (6 marks)

0	6
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 Which was the more important reason why the League of Nations failed to solve the Abyssinian Crisis:

- the actions of Britain and France
- the absence of the USA from the League of Nations?

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

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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 Hitler wanted to unite all German speaking people.
Describe how Hitler was able to gain control of Austria in 1938. *(4 marks)*

0	8
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 In 1938 Hitler wanted to take control of the Sudetenland, which was part of Czechoslovakia.
Explain how Chamberlain used his policy of appeasement to avoid war over the Sudetenland in 1938. *(6 marks)*

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

- the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, 1936
- the Nazi-Soviet Pact, 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 1948 Stalin set up the Berlin Blockade which cut off most routes into West Berlin.
Describe how the USA, Britain and France delivered supplies to West Berlin during the Blockade. *(4 marks)*

1	1
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 In March 1947 President Truman of the USA made a statement which became known as the Truman Doctrine.
Explain the main aims of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan which followed it. *(6 marks)*

1	2
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 Which was the greater threat to world peace during the years 1945–1955:

- the development of nuclear weapons
- the Korean War?

You must refer to **both** threats 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 1956 Nagy introduced reforms in Hungary.
Describe how the USSR reacted to these reforms in 1956. *(4 marks)*

1	4
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 In 1968 Dubcek introduced reforms into Czechoslovakia. He claimed these reforms were 'socialism with a human face'.
Explain why the USSR under Brezhnev sent in troops to stop these reforms. *(6 marks)*

1	5
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 Which side gained more from the Cuban Missile Crisis:

- Kennedy and the USA
- Khrushchev and the USSR?

You must refer to **both** sides 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 October 1980, Solidarity had a membership of 7 million and had been made legal by the Polish Communist Government.
Solidarity was a free trade union led by Lech Walesa.

Describe what Lech Walesa and his supporters had done to become so popular in the period before October 1980. *(4 marks)*

1	7
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 In December 1979 Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan.
Explain why the USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979. *(6 marks)*

1	8
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 Which leader played the greater part in ending the Cold War:

- President Reagan of the USA
- General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union?

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

END OF QUESTIONS