



History Specification B

40451

Unit 1: International Relations: Conflict and Peace in the Twentieth Century

Day & date **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 the 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

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 1914, two armed camps existed in Europe, the Triple Alliance and the alliances between Britain, France and Russia.

Describe the main features of this alliance system.

(4 marks)

0	2
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Study **Source A**.

Source A Fritz Fischer's view of Germany's foreign policy, 1900–1914.

Fischer was a German historian, who put forward the view that Germany planned the First World War in the years before 1914.

Germany's foreign policy was based on a wish for growth. Sometimes it was friendly and based on reaching an agreement. At other times it was aggressive. The final aim was always to expand German power and land.

Adapted from F FISCHER, *Germany's Aims in the First World War*, 1966

Source A suggests possible aims of German foreign policy before the First World War.

Do you agree that these were the main aims of Germany's foreign policy before the war?

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

(6 marks)

0	3
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Which was the more important reason for Great Britain joining the First World War in 1914:

- the Naval Race with Germany, 1906–1914
- 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**, **0 5** and **0 6**.

0 4

The French leader, Clemenceau, saw the Treaty of Versailles as an opportunity to cripple Germany so that it could not attack France again.

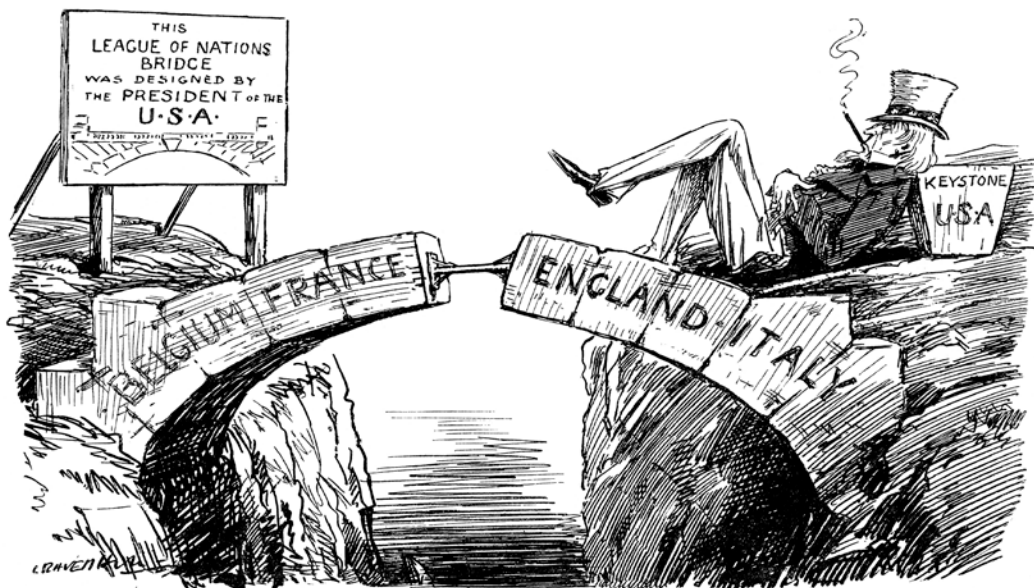
Describe how the Treaty of Versailles weakened Germany.

(4 marks)

0 5

Study **Source B**.

Source B A British cartoon published in 1920, commenting on a weakness of the League of Nations.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

Source B suggests a weakness of the League of Nations in 1920.

Do you agree that this was the main weakness of the League of Nations?

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 was more important as a reason for the failure of the League of Nations:

- its handling of the Manchurian Crisis 1931–1933
- its handling of the Abyssinian Crisis 1935–1936?

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**, **0 8** and **0 9**.

0 7

In March 1938, Hitler entered Vienna and was cheered by large crowds. Describe how Hitler took control of Austria in 1938.

(4 marks)

0 8

Study **Source C**.

Source C A Soviet view of the Munich Agreement, 1938.

The two policemen directing Hitler are Daladier (the French Premier) and Chamberlain (the British Prime Minister).



Source C suggests reasons why Chamberlain and Daladier signed the Munich Agreement in 1938.

Do you agree that these were the main reasons?

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 was the bigger threat to European peace in the 1930s:

- the re-militarisation of the Rhineland 1936
- the Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939?

You must refer to **both** threats when explaining your answer.

(10 marks)

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

Answer questions **1 0**, **1 1** and **1 2**.

1 0

In 1946 Winston Churchill claimed that Europe had been divided by an 'Iron Curtain'. Describe how Europe became divided in the years 1945–1946. (4 marks)

1 1

Study **Source D**.

Source D A Soviet view of the Marshall Plan, written in 1988 by Dmitri Sukhanov.

Sukhanov had been a senior Soviet politician when the Marshall Plan began in 1947.

We saw the Marshall Plan as the Americans wanting to control the countries to which they gave Marshall Aid. We saw it as an act of aggression by the Americans. This is why it was never accepted by the Soviet Union.

Source D suggests reasons why the Americans introduced the Marshall Plan.

Do you agree that these were the main reasons for the Marshall Plan?

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 was more important as a reason for the development of the Cold War in the years 1948 to 1955:

- the Berlin Blockade 1948–1949
- the Korean War 1950–1953?

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

Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970

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

1 3

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 is often regarded as the closest the world has come to nuclear war.

Describe how the USA and USSR almost went to war over Cuba in 1962. (4 marks)

1 4

Study **Source E**.

Source E An American cartoon published in a newspaper in the USA in 1961.

The figure at the top of the wall is Khrushchev, the Soviet leader.



Source E suggests a reason for the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

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)

1 5

Which event was the greater threat to the Soviet control of East Europe:

- the Hungarian Rising of 1956
- the Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia in 1968?

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

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

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

1 6

In 1980 President Carter of the USA withdrew the USA from the Moscow Olympics. In 1981 President Reagan became the United States President.

Describe how the Cold War was renewed by Reagan in the 1980s. (4 marks)

1 7

Study **Source F**.

Source F A Soviet opinion of the war in Afghanistan taken from an article in *Moscow News*, a Soviet newspaper, written in 1990.

The Afghan people lost a million lives in a war which we had no right to get involved in. We could not defeat the Afghan 'bandits' because they were fighting us as invaders.

Source F suggests reasons for the failure of the Soviets in Afghanistan 1979–1989.

Do you agree that these were the main reasons?

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 a more important reason for the collapse of communism in Central and Eastern Europe:

- 'Solidarity' in Poland;
- The policies of Mikhail Gorbachev?

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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