

# GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1 Understanding the modern world

1A America, 1840-1895: Expansion and consolidation  
with wider world depth studies

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Specimen 2018

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA answer booklet.

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The examining body for this paper is AQA. The paper reference is 8145/1A.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Answer all questions from Section A.
- Answer all questions on your chosen topic for Section B.
- Only answer the questions for the topic you have studied in Section B.

## Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar and Specialist Terminology (**SPGST**) will be assessed in question 06. The marks for SPGST are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

## Advice

- You are advised to spend 50 minutes on Section A and 50 minutes on Section B.

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**SECTION A****America, 1840–1895: Expansion and consolidation**

Answer **all six questions** on page 3 and then turn to page 5 for Section B

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Read Interpretations **A** and **B** and answer the questions **01**, **02**, **03** and **04** on page 3.

**Interpretation A** Thomas Johnson, from his book, *Twenty-Eight Years a Slave*, published in 1909.

Johnson was born a slave in 1836 in Virginia where he was bought and sold several times. After the Civil War he was freed and moved north where he became a church minister and eventually a missionary in Africa.

In 1860, there was great excitement over the election of Mr Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. The slaves prayed to God for his success because we knew that he was in sympathy with the abolition of slavery. The election was the signal for a great conflict in which the question was: Shall there be slavery? The South said: Yes. All the coloured people that I spoke to believed that if the North gained victory they would have their freedom.

**Interpretation B** Jefferson Davis, from his memoirs, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* written in 1881.

Davis was the son of a plantation owner who, in 1845, entered Congress for the state of Mississippi. When Mississippi and six other states left the Union and set up their own Confederate government in 1861, Davis was elected as its President.

The Confederates fought for the defence of a fundamental, right to withdraw from a Union which they had, as independent communities, voluntarily entered. The existence of slavery was in no way the cause of the conflict but was only a minor issue.

**0 1**

What does **Interpretation A** suggest about what the North and South were fighting about in the Civil War?

Explain your answer using **Interpretation A**.

[2 marks]

**0 2**

How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about what the North and South were fighting about in the American Civil War?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

**0 3**

Why might the authors of **Interpretations A** and **B** have a different interpretation about what the North and South were fighting about in the Civil War?

Explain your answer using the **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[6 marks]

**0 4**

Which interpretation do you find more convincing about what the North and South were fighting about in the American Civil War?

Explain your answer using the **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[6 marks]

**0 5**

Describe how the Plains Indians' way of life was suited to the Plains.

[6 marks]

**0 6**

Which of the following groups did more to settle the West:

- the Mormons
- the homesteaders?

Explain your answer with reference to both groups.

[16 marks]

[SPGST: 4 marks]

**Now turn to page 5 for Section B**

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**SECTION B****Wider world depth studies**

Choose **one topic** and answer all **four questions** from that topic

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

If you have studied **Conflict and tension, 1894–1918**, turn to page **6** to answer questions 07, 08, 09 and 10.

If you have studied **Conflict and tension, 1918–1939**, turn to page **8** to answer questions 11, 12, 13 and 14.

If you have studied **Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972**, turn to page **10** to answer question 15, 16, 17 and 18.

If you have studied **Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975**, turn to page **12** to answer questions 19, 20, 21 and 22.

If you have studied **Conflict and tension, 1990–2009**, turn to page **14** to answer questions 23, 24, 25 and 26.

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**Conflict and tension, 1894–1918**

**Source A** From a speech made by Winston Churchill before the First World War when he was First Lord of the Admiralty.

A navy is a sheer necessity for Britain, but a kind of luxury for Germany. They build their navy so that they can play a part in the world's affairs. It's just sport to them. It is life and death to us.

**Source B** An Austro-Hungarian postcard produced in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo.

The fist represents Austria-Hungary, while the writing says 'Serbia must die'.



**Source C** From advice given by Conrad von Hotzendorf, the leader of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces, to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

This assassination is Serbia's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. If we miss this chance, Austria-Hungary will break up. We must wage war to prevent this.

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Answer **all four** questions below.

**0 7**

Study **Source A**.

What are the strengths and weaknesses of **Source A** in understanding Anglo-German rivalry before the First World War?

Explain your answer using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

**[6 marks]**

**0 8**

Study **Sources B** and **C**.

Which source is more useful for understanding Austria's reaction to the assassination of Franz Ferdinand?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

**[10 marks]**

**0 9**

Explain the consequences of the Moroccan Crisis of 1905.

**[8 marks]**

**1 0**

'The war at sea was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

**[16 marks]**

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**Conflict and tension, 1918–1939**

**Source D** From a speech made by Lloyd George three days before the General Election of December 1918.

We propose to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany. Germany must pay to the last penny.

**Source E** A German newspaper cartoon published in July 1919, entitled 'Clemenceau the Vampire'.

The figure on the bed represents Germany.



**Source F** From a speech by Ebert, President of Germany in May 1919. This speech was printed in a British newspaper at the time.

The German people trusted the promise that it would be a peace based on President Wilson's Fourteen Points. What is now given us in the peace terms contradicts that promise. Such a dictated peace will provoke fresh hatred and, in the course of time, fresh killing.



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Answer **all four** questions below.

**1 | 1**

Study **Source D**.

What are the strengths and weaknesses of **Source D** in understanding British aims at the Paris Peace Conference?

Explain your answer using **Source D** and your contextual knowledge.

**[6 marks]**

**1 | 2**

Study **Sources E** and **F**.

Which source is more useful for understanding Germany's reaction to the Treaty of Versailles?

Explain your answer using **Sources E** and **F** and your contextual knowledge.

**[10 marks]**

**1 | 3**

Explain the consequences of the Locarno treaties signed in 1925.

**[8 marks]**

**1 | 4**

'The main reason for conflict in the 1930s was the weakness of the League of Nations.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

**[16 marks]**

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**Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972**

**Source G** From a letter written by Winston Churchill to US President Roosevelt just after the Yalta Conference in 1945.

The Soviet Union has become a danger to the free world. A new front must be created to stop her onward sweep. This front should be as far east as possible before our armies melt away.

**Source H** A poster about the Marshall Plan.

This poster won first prize in a competition sponsored by the European Recovery Programme. The aim of the poster was to capture the goals and spirit of the Marshall Plan.



**Source J** From a speech by George Marshall in June 1947.

The seeds of Communism spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty. The Marshall Plan is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should permit the emergence of conditions in which freedom can exist.

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Answer **all four** questions below.

**1 | 5**

Study **Source G**.

What are the strengths and weaknesses of **Source G** in understanding the breakdown of relations between East and West?

Explain your answer using **Source G** and your contextual knowledge.

**[6 marks]**

**1 | 6**

Study **Sources H** and **J**.

Which source is more useful for understanding the Marshall Plan?

Explain your answer using **Sources H** and **J** and your contextual knowledge.

**[10 marks]**

**1 | 7**

Explain the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

**[8 marks]**

**1 | 8**

'The main reason for the tension between East and West in Europe in the 1960s was the actions of the Soviet Union.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

**[16 marks]**

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**Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975**

**Source K** From a comment made by Viet Minh commander Nguyen Giap after the victory over French forces in 1954.

A poor undeveloped nation had beaten a great colonial power. It meant a lot; not just to us but to people all over the world.

**Source L** A cartoon which appeared in a local newspaper in Ohio, America in 1971.

In this cartoon, President Nixon is being consumed by a meat grinder labelled Vietnam. The pile on the right represents the remains of Lyndon Johnson after being destroyed by the same meat grinder.



**Source M** From a speech by President Nixon in January 1973 to the American people.

Throughout the years of negotiations we have insisted on peace with honour. In the settlement that has now been agreed all these conditions have been met.

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Answer **all four** questions below.

**1 | 9**

Study **Source K**.

What are the strengths and weaknesses of **Source K** in understanding the impact of Dien Bien Phu?

Explain your answer using **Source K** and your contextual knowledge.

**[6 marks]**

**2 | 0**

Study **Sources L** and **M**.

Which source is more useful for understanding attitudes in the United States towards the Vietnam War?

Explain your answer using your contextual knowledge and **Sources L** and **M**.

**[10 marks]**

**2 | 1**

Explain the consequences of the UN's intervention in Korea in 1950.

**[8 marks]**

**2 | 2**

'The main reason for the military success of the Vietcong was the support of the Vietnamese people.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

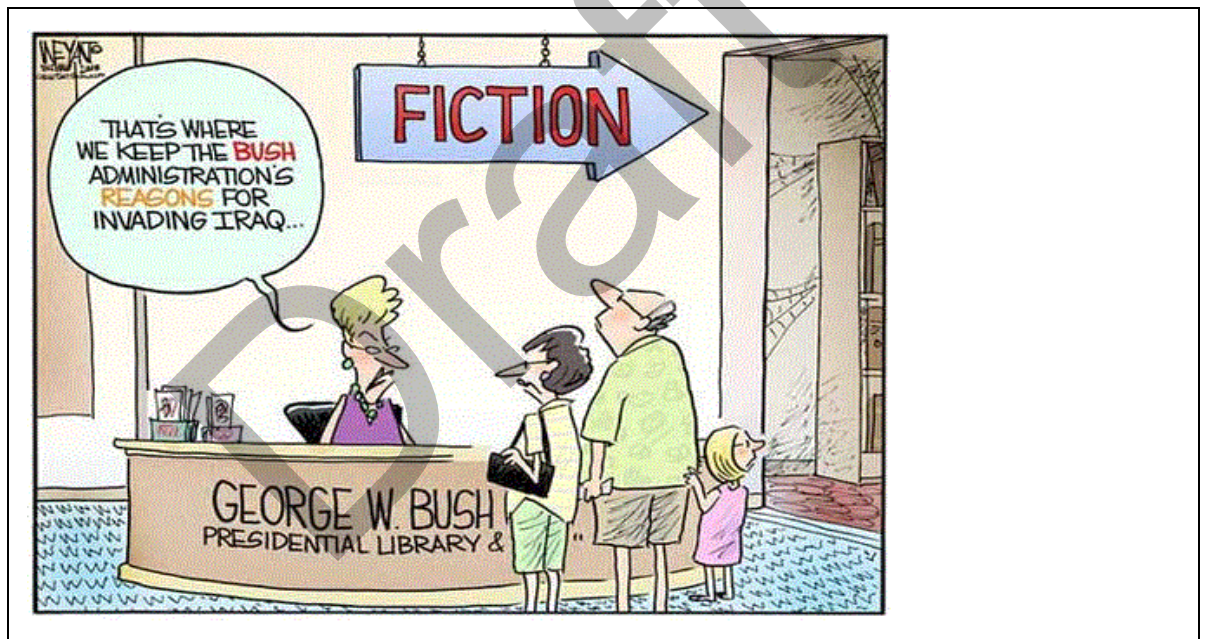
**[16 marks]**

## Conflict and tension, 1990–2009

**Source N** From a BBC interview with Hamid Karzai, September 2001. Once a government minister in Afghanistan, Karzai refused to work for the Taliban who, it was said, killed Karzai's father. In 2000 and 2001 he travelled to the United States to get support for an attack on the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Al-Qaeda, together with their foreign supporters and the Taliban, destroyed miles and miles of homes and orchards and vineyards... They have killed Afghans. They have trained their guns on Afghan lives... We want them out.

**Source O** An American cartoon published in 2009 at the end of George W Bush's presidency. It appeared in 'The Hill', which is a newspaper with a small readership, published in Washington DC.



**Source P** From President George W Bush's announcement of the invasion of Iraq on US radio, March 2003.

Good morning. American and coalition forces have begun a campaign against Saddam Hussein. Our cause is just, the security of the nations we serve and the peace of the world. And our mission is clear, to disarm Iraq of weapons of mass destruction, to end Saddam's support for terrorism, and to free the Iraqi people.

**2 3**Study **Source N**.

What are the strengths and weaknesses of **Source N** in understanding the reasons for war against the Taliban?

Explain your answer using **Source N** and your contextual knowledge.

**[6 marks]****2 4**Study **Sources O** and **P**.

Which source is more useful for understanding American attitudes towards the invasion of Iraq in 2003?

Explain your answer using **Sources O** and **P** and your contextual knowledge.

**[10 marks]****2 5**

Explain the consequences of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

**[8 marks]****2 6**

'The main reason for opposition to the invasion of Iraq in 2003 was the absence of a UN mandate.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

**[16 marks]****END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page.**

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