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# GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1 Understanding the modern world

1B Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship  
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 8145/1B.
- 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****Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship**

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** Albert Speer, writing in his memoirs, 'Inside the Third Reich' written in 1960.

He remembers as a student at Berlin University hearing Adolf Hitler speak in January 1931. Albert Speer went on to become the Nazi Minister for weapons. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison after the war and released in 1966.

All the students wanted to hear this man. Everything about him was reasonable and ordinary looking; he was no shrieking fanatic in a uniform. He spoke passionately; it was hypnotic and persuasive. People were carried on a wave of enthusiasm. It swept away our doubts. Here was hope, ideals, a new understanding. He spoke of the dangers of Communism and of the Jewish problem. I joined the party the next day.

**Interpretation B** Victor Schiff, in an article written in 1950 where he explains Hitler's rise to power.

Schiff was a German journalist and socialist who worked as the Paris correspondent for the American 'Daily Herald' newspaper in the 1930s.

If there is one point on which we all agree, it is that Hitler came to power because of the World Economic Depression. Hitler appealed to the despair of the unemployed workers; the young people who had no future; to the middle class businessman and craftsman heading for bankruptcy and to the farmers threatened with a fall in agricultural prices. The other parties did not have such appeal.

**0 1**

What does **Interpretation A** suggest about why people supported Hitler?

Explain your answer using **Interpretation A**.

[2 marks]

**0 2**

How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about why people supported Hitler?

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 why people supported Hitler?

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

[6 marks]

**0 4**

Which interpretation do you find more convincing about why people supported Hitler?

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

[6 marks]

**0 5**

Describe the problems faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II's governments in ruling Germany up to 1914.

[6 marks]

**0 6**

Which of the following groups of people were more affected by Nazi social policy in the years 1933 to 1945:

- women
- young people?

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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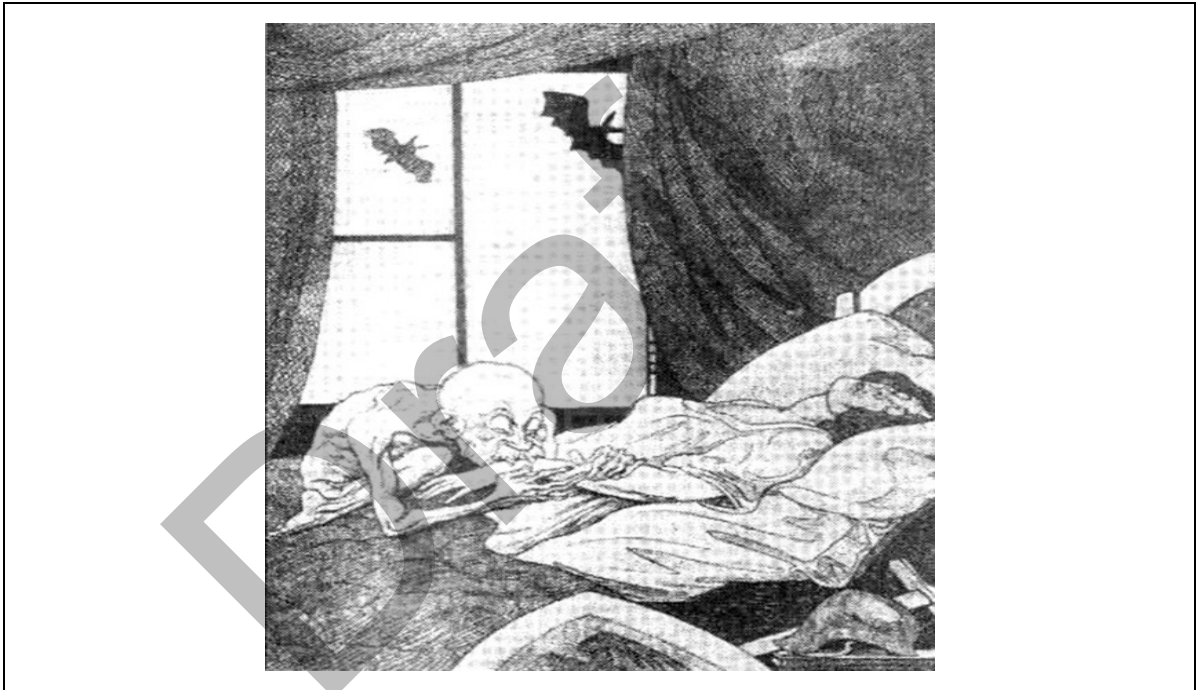
**Conflict and tension, 1918–1939**

**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.

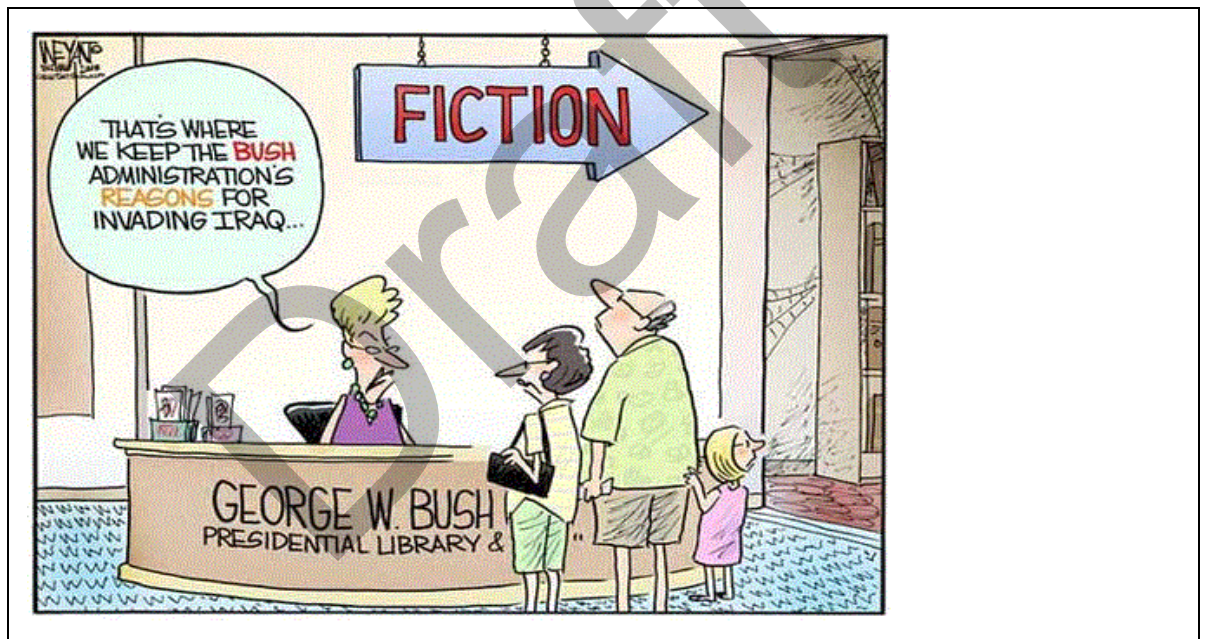
**[16 marks]**

## 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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