



History Specification B (Short Course)

40454

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

Wednesday 9 June 2010 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 that 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.

There are 20 marks for each topic.

Topic 1: The origins of the First World War

Answer Questions

0	1
---	---

0	2
---	---

 and

0	3
---	---

0	1
---	---

 In 1911 the Black Hand was formed in Serbia. By 1914 it had around 2500 members.

Describe the part played by the Black Hand in the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914. *(4 marks)*

0	2
---	---

 In August 1914 Germany invaded Belgium and Britain declared war on Germany.

Explain why Britain went to war against Germany in 1914. *(6 marks)*

0	3
---	---

 Which of these two bullet points had the greater effect on the development of the alliance system in Europe:

- the Moroccan Crises, 1905–1911
- the Bosnian Crisis, 1908–1909?

You must refer to **both** bullet points 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
---	---

 In 1918, France wanted to prevent Germany from ever attacking France again.

Describe the limits placed on Germany's armed forces by the Treaty of Versailles. *(4 marks)*

0	5
---	---

 At the end of the First World War the British people wanted revenge on Germany. Lloyd George was Britain's representative at the Paris Peace Conference held in 1919.

Explain the main aims of Lloyd George at this Peace Conference. *(6 marks)*

0	6
---	---

 Which of the following was the more important reason for the failure of the League of Nations:

- the membership of the League, 1919–1939
- the Manchurian Crisis, 1931–1933?

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 WarAnswer Questions **0 7** **0 8** and **0 9****0 7** In 1936 Germany remilitarised the Rhineland.Describe how Hitler achieved this. *(4 marks)***0 8** When Hitler came to power in 1933 he wanted to restore the power of Germany in the world.Explain Hitler's main aims in foreign policy. *(6 marks)***0 9** Which of these two reasons was the more important reason for the outbreak of the Second World War:

- Hitler's occupation of Czechoslovakia, March 1939
- the Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939?

You must refer to **both** reasons 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** By 1955 two rival alliances existed.Describe the membership and aims of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. *(4 marks)***1 1** After the Second World War the Soviet leader, Stalin, extended communist influence over Eastern Europe.Explain the main reasons for the start of the Cold War in the years 1945 to 1948. *(6 marks)***1 2** Which had the greater effect on the development of the Cold War in the years 1948 to 1953:

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

You must refer to **both** bullet points when explaining your answer. *(10 marks)***Turn over ▶**

Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970Answer Questions

1	3
---	---

1	4
---	---

 and

1	5
---	---

1	3
---	---

In October 1962 an American spy plane took photographs of launch pads for long range missiles being set up on Cuba.

Describe how President Kennedy prevented Soviet missiles from being placed on Cuba.
(4 marks)

1	4
---	---

In 1961 the border between East and West Berlin was closed.

Explain why Khrushchev, the leader of the USSR, ordered the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961.
(6 marks)

1	5
---	---

Which of these two events was the greater challenge to Khrushchev's policy of 'peaceful co-existence':

- the Hungarian Rising, 1956
- the U2 Crisis, 1960?

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

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

1	6
---	---

1	7
---	---

 and

1	8
---	---

1	6
---	---

During the 1980s the USSR struggled to gain control of Afghanistan.

Describe the main events of the war which led to the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989.
(4 marks)

1	7
---	---

The trade union Solidarity was formed in Poland by strikers in the Gdansk shipyard in 1980.

Explain the main aims of Solidarity in the 1980s. *(6 marks)*

1	8
---	---

Which of these two reasons was more important in bringing about the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe:

- the policies of US President Reagan
- the policies of Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev?

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

END OF QUESTIONS