



History Specification B

40451

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

Tuesday 7 June 2011 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 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 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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Source A From an interview given by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the British newspaper, *The Daily Telegraph*, published in October 1908.

My heart is set upon peace and it is one of my dearest wishes to live on the best terms with Britain. I have said time after time that I am a friend of Britain.

0	1
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 In 1908 Austria–Hungary annexed the Slav state of Bosnia from Turkey. Describe the Bosnian Crisis, 1908–1909, which followed this annexation. (4 marks)

0	2
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 Study **Source A**. **Source A** suggests that Kaiser Wilhelm II's main aim in his foreign policy was to stay friendly with Britain. Do you agree that this was the Kaiser's main aim in his foreign policy? 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 of these reasons was more responsible for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914:

- the alliance systems that existed in 1914
- the use of the Schlieffen Plan in 1914?

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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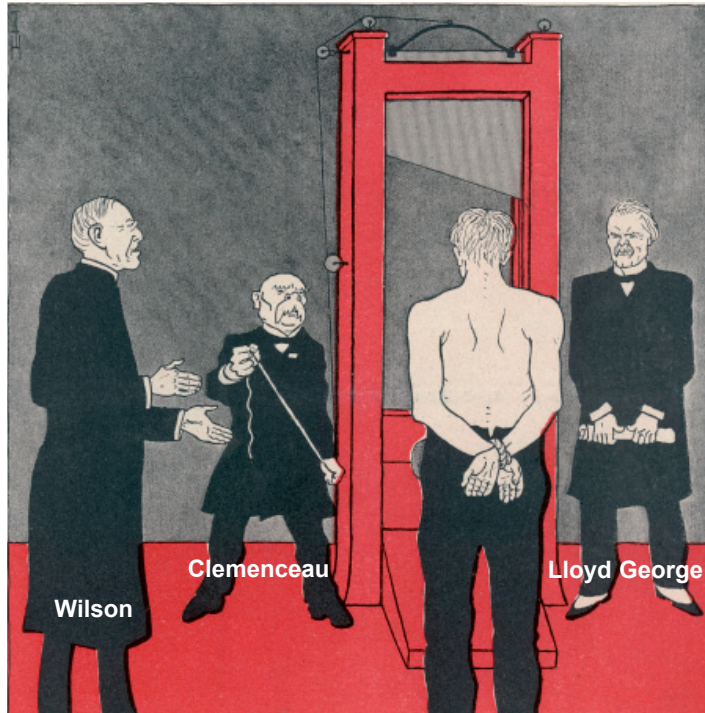
0	5
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 and

0	6
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Source B A German cartoon of 1919 about the Treaty of Versailles. It shows a guillotine being prepared by Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George for the execution of a prisoner. The prisoner represents Germany.



0	4
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 In January 1918 President Woodrow Wilson of the USA published the Fourteen Points, which were his aims for peace. Describe the main features of the Fourteen Points. (4 marks)

0	5
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 Study **Source B**. **Source B** suggests that the main result of the Treaty of Versailles was the destruction of Germany. Do you agree? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

0	6
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 Which of the following reasons was more responsible for the failure of the League of Nations:

- the absence of the USA from the League
- the actions of Britain and France during the Abyssinian Crisis, 1935–1936?

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

Turn over ►

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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Source C A comment made by Lord Lothian in 1936 about the remilitarisation of the Rhineland. He was a senior adviser to the British government.

The Germans are, after all, only going into their own back garden.
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0	7
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 In 1934 Hitler signed an agreement with Poland and in 1935 he signed a naval agreement with Britain.
Describe the main features of these two agreements. *(4 marks)*

0	8
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 Study **Source C**.
Source C gives one reason why Britain did not oppose Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936.
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)*

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

- Hitler's aims in foreign policy
- Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement, 1938–1939?

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

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

Answer questions

1	0
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1	1
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 and

1	2
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Source D From *The Roots of Expansion* by the Soviet writer Vadim Nekrasov, published in Moscow in 1984.

The American military intervention in Korea in the summer of 1950 worsened the already tense international relations. The United States had landed troops in South Korea after Japan's surrender in 1945. Now they were trying to gain control of the whole country.

1	0
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 In February 1945, the leaders of the USA, the USSR and Britain met at Yalta to decide what to do with Germany when the Second World War was over.
Describe what was decided about Germany at the Yalta Conference. (4 marks)

1	1
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 Study **Source D**.
Source D suggests that the USA was trying to take over North Korea during the Korean War.
Do you agree that this was the main reason why the USA took part in the Korean War?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. (6 marks)

1	2
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 Which was more important in causing the Cold War:

- the Soviet expansion in East Europe, 1945–1948
- the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, 1947?

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

Turn over for the next question

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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Source E From a speech by the Soviet leader, Khrushchev, in 1957 after the launching of Sputnik 1. It was reported in the official communist newspaper, Pravda.

The launching of the Soviet Sputnik shows that a serious change has taken place in the balance of power between communist and capitalist countries. The communist countries are now more powerful.

1	3
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 In 1968 Alexander Dubcek, the leader of the Czech Communist Party, introduced reforms, known as the Prague Spring, in Czechoslovakia.
Describe how Brezhnev and the Soviet Union responded to the Prague Spring. *(4 marks)*

1	4
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 Study **Source E**.
Source E claims that the launching of Sputnik 1 showed that communist USSR was more powerful than capitalist USA.
Do you agree with this view of the importance of the launching of Sputnik 1?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content **and your knowledge**. *(6 marks)*

1	5
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 Which of the following was the greater threat to world peace:

- the U2 Crisis, 1960
- the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962?

You must refer to **both** crises 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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Source F A photograph of the people of Berlin celebrating the end of the Berlin Wall. The photograph was taken by a western photographer on 10 November 1989.



1	6
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In 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the USSR. Describe the policies of Glasnost and Perestroika introduced by Gorbachev.

(4 marks)

1	7
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Study **Source F**.

Source F shows the people of Berlin celebrating the end of the Berlin Wall.

The main reason for the ending of the Berlin Wall as a barrier between East and West Berlin was the opposition and actions of the people of Berlin.

Do you agree?

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

(6 marks)

1	8
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Which was the greater threat to the USSR in the 1980s:

- the Solidarity Movement in Poland
- the policies of the United States President, Ronald Reagan?

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

(10 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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