



History Specification B

40451

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

Tuesday 12 June 2012 1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

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 A cartoon called 'Solid' about the Entente Cordiale. It appeared in Punch, a British magazine, on 2 August 1911. This was during the Agadir Crisis.



GERMANY: 'IT'S ROCK! I THOUGHT IT WAS GOING TO BE PAPER.'

0	1
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 In 1906 Britain launched the first Dreadnought battleship.
Describe the naval race between Britain and Germany, 1906–1911. (4 marks)

0	2
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 Study **Source A**.
Source A suggests that in 1911 the German government found out that the Entente Cordiale was a strong agreement.
Do you agree that the Entente Cordiale was a strong agreement?
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 the outbreak of the First World War in 1914:

- the assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo
- 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
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0	5
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 and

0	6
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Source B From a speech in January 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson to American politicians, explaining his Fourteen Points.

Peoples and territory must not be passed from country to country. This peace must make every territorial settlement for the benefit of the people who live there, not because of claims or deals made by other countries.

0	4
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 In 1918 France wanted Germany to pay for causing the war. Describe how the War Guilt Clause and the Reparations Settlement tried to achieve this. *(4 marks)*

0	5
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 Study **Source B**. **Source B** suggests that President Wilson wanted self determination for all peoples after the First World War. Do you agree that this was Wilson's main aim at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919? 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 was the more important reason why the League of Nations failed to solve the Abyssinian Crisis:

- the actions of Britain and France
- the absence of the USA from the League of Nations?

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

Turn over for the next question

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 From a speech made on 3 October 1938 by Neville Chamberlain in the British Parliament, during the debate following the Munich Agreement.

The real victory is that the Munich Agreement has shown that four great powers can keep the peace by using discussion instead of war. It has prevented a war which would have destroyed our civilisation.

0	7
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 Hitler wanted to unite all German speaking people.
Describe how Hitler was able to gain control of Austria in 1938. *(4 marks)*

0	8
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 Study **Source C**.
Source C gives Chamberlain's view of the Munich Agreement.
Do you agree with Chamberlain that the Munich Agreement was a victory for peace?
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:

- the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, 1936
- the Nazi-Soviet Pact, 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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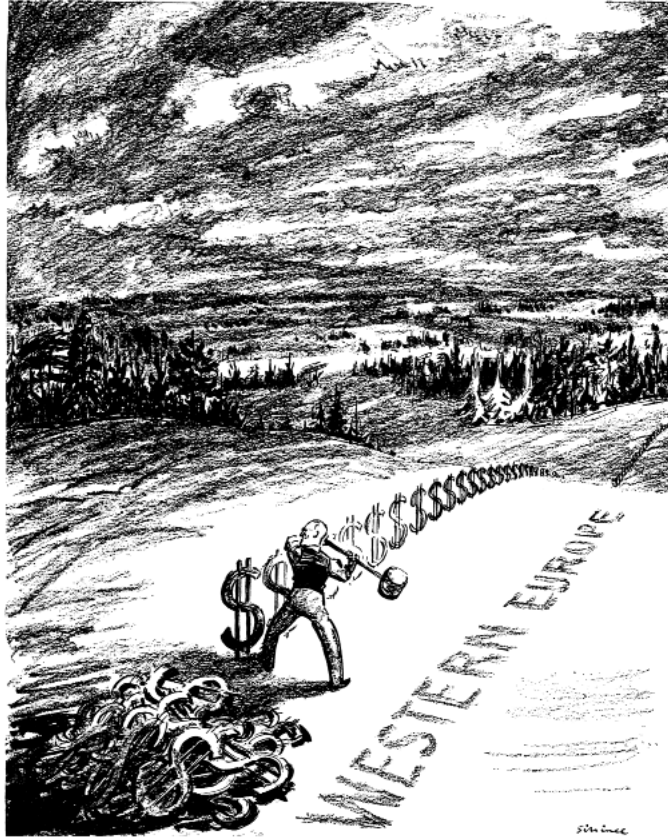
1	1
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 and

1	2
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Source D A cartoon published in 1947 in Punch, a British magazine.



THE TRUMAN LINE

1	0
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In 1948 Stalin set up the Berlin Blockade which cut off most routes into West Berlin. Describe how the USA, Britain and France delivered supplies to West Berlin during the Blockade. (4 marks)

1	1
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Study **Source D**.

Source D suggests that President Truman's aim was to defend Western Europe against communism with American dollars.

Do you agree that this was the main aim of the Truman Doctrine and 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
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Which was the greater threat to world peace during the years 1945–1955:

- the development of nuclear weapons
- the Korean War?

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

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 A Soviet soldier remembers entering Prague in 1968. From an interview broadcast on Radio Prague in 2010.

We had tanks all over Prague. The people of Prague asked, 'why are you here?'.
'To stop the revolution against communism', we answered.

1	3
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 In 1956 Nagy introduced reforms in Hungary.
Describe how the USSR reacted to these reforms in 1956. *(4 marks)*

1	4
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 Study **Source E**.
Source E gives the view of a Soviet soldier on why the Soviet army invaded Prague in 1968 after the Prague Spring reforms.
Do you agree that the main reason for the invasion was to stop the revolution against communism?
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 side gained more from the Cuban Missile Crisis:

- Kennedy and the USA
- Khrushchev and the USSR?

You must refer to **both** sides 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 From a speech to the American people by President Jimmy Carter, 4 January 1980, about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Massive Soviet forces have invaded the small nation of Afghanistan. The Soviets claim they were invited into Afghanistan to help protect that country. This claim is false. In fact, the invasion is against international law and the United Nations Charter.
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1	6
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 By October 1980, Solidarity had a membership of 7 million and had been made legal by the Polish Communist Government. Solidarity was a free trade union led by Lech Walesa.

Describe what Lech Walesa and his supporters had done to become so popular in the period before October 1980. *(4 marks)*

1	7
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 Study **Source F**.
Source F suggests that the USA was angered by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 because it was illegal and against the United Nations Charter. Do you agree that Jimmy Carter has given the main reasons for American anger about the Soviet invasion?

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 leader played the greater part in ending the Cold War:

- President Reagan of the USA
- General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union?

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

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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