



History Specification B

Modern World History

40452

Unit 2: Twentieth Century Depth Studies

Friday 15 June 2012 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 40452.
- Choose **three** topics – **one** from **Section A** and **two** from **Section B**.
- Answer **all** of the questions on each of your chosen topics.
- 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:

Section A

Topic 1: From Tsardom to Communism: Russia, 1914–1924	Page 2
Topic 2: Weimar Germany, 1919–1929	Page 3
Topic 3: The Roaring 20s: USA, 1918–1929	Page 4

Section B

Topic 4: Stalin's Dictatorship: USSR, 1924–1941	Page 5
Topic 5: Hitler's Germany, 1929–1939	Page 6
Topic 6: Depression and the New Deal: USA, 1929–1941	Page 7
Topic 7: Race Relations in the USA, 1955–1968	Page 8
Topic 8: The USA and Vietnam, 1964–1975	Page 9
Topic 9: Britain: the Challenge in Northern Ireland, 1960–1986	Page 10
Topic 10: The Middle East: 1956–1979	Page 11

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The sources in this 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 of your chosen topics.

Section A

Choose **one** topic from this section.

Answer **all** questions on your chosen topic.

Topic 1: From Tsardom to Communism: Russia, 1914–1924

Study **Sources A** and **B** and then answer questions

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Source A Russia and the First World War

The First World War did not go well for Russia, and this was only partly due to the army. The basic reason for Russia's slide towards revolution in 1917 was economic. Prices increased faster than wages and there were food shortages. However, the problem of food distribution was the major cause of misery among the Russian people.

Source B A report from General Graves, the US Commander in Siberia, 1919

The US army was in Siberia giving help to Admiral Kolchak, one of the White generals fighting against the Reds.

At no time while I was in Siberia was there enough popular support behind Admiral Kolchak. He hated the Socialist Revolutionaries, who had by far the most support there. He was suspected of supporting the monarchy and did not support democracy. Under Kolchak's rule in Siberia all the hated aspects of Tsarist Russia came back. The flogging and beating of soldiers again became common in order to enforce army discipline. The army officers gambled, drank and stole food, whilst their men starved. The people were hostile to this new dictatorship.

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 What does **Source A** suggest about the effects of the First World War on Russia? *(4 marks)*
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 In February/March 1917 the rule of the Tsar ended. In October/November 1917 the Bolsheviks seized control from the Provisional Government. Explain what the Bolsheviks had done during 1917 to make this possible. *(6 marks)*
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 How useful is **Source B** for studying why the Whites lost the Civil War, 1918–1921? Use **Source B and your knowledge** to explain your answer. *(10 marks)*

**If you have answered the questions on Topic 1,
turn now to page 5 for Section B**

Topic 2: Weimar Germany, 1919–1929

Study **Sources C** and **D** and then answer questions

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Source C The Weimar Constitution, 1919

The Weimar Constitution tried to set up a genuinely democratic government. However, politicians had little experience of making democracy work, and many Germans had little enthusiasm for democracy. Some historians have argued that weaknesses in the Constitution made it harder for the Weimar Republic to cope with all the difficulties it had to face.

Source D A British view of the German economy in 1922

It is taken from a letter to the British newspaper, *The Times*, 18 April 1922. The writer had just returned from a visit to Germany.

Germany is teeming with wealth. She is humming like a beehive. I am absolutely amazed at how well-off her people are. Poverty is almost non-existent.

And yet this is a country that is determined that she will not pay her reparations. Germany is a nation of actors, pretending not to be able to pay.

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 What does **Source C** suggest about the Weimar Constitution? (4 marks)
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 Explain the changes in Germany's international relations under Stresemann, 1924–1929. (6 marks)
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 How useful is **Source D** for studying the German economy in the early 1920s? Use **Source D and your knowledge** to explain your answer. (10 marks)

**If you have answered the questions on Topic 2
turn now to page 5 for Section B**

Turn over ▶

Topic 3: The Roaring 20s: USA, 1918–1929

Study **Sources E** and **F** and then answer questions

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Source E The cinema in the 1920s in the USA

By the 1920s Hollywood had become the film-making capital of the world. Movie-going was now one of the most popular leisure pursuits in America. In 1920 cinemas had sold 40 million tickets a week. By 1930 they were selling nearly 100 million. There was a so-called 'picture palace' in almost every town.

Source F The attitude of the Republican Party in the USA towards the League of Nations, 1919.

It is taken from a speech by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, 12 August 1919.

The League of Nations is mainly a political organisation. I object strongly to American politicians wasting time discussing disputes in which we have no direct interest. I wish to limit our involvement in the arguments of Europe. We have interests of our own in Asia and in the Pacific. The less we get involved in Europe, the better it is for the United States.

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 What does **Source E** suggest about the cinema in the USA in the 1920s? (4 marks)
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 Explain how the Ku Klux Klan affected the USA in the 1920s. (6 marks)
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 How useful is **Source F** for studying attitudes in the USA in 1919 towards the League of Nations?
Use **Source F and your knowledge** to explain your answer. (10 marks)

**If you have answered the questions on Topic 3
turn now to page 5 for Section B**

Section B

Choose **two** topics from this section.

Answer **both** questions on your chosen topics.

Topic 4: Stalin's Dictatorship, 1924–1941

Study **Source G** and then answer questions

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Source G The first phase of the building of Magnitogorsk in the first Five Year Plan

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 Use **Source G** and **your knowledge** to describe Stalin's Five Year Plans in the period 1928–1941. *(8 marks)*
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 'Stalin was able to strengthen his dictatorship in the 1930s mainly through a cult of personality.'
Do you agree? Explain your answer. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next topic

Turn over ▶

Topic 5: Hitler's Germany, 1929–1939

Study **Source H** and then answer questions

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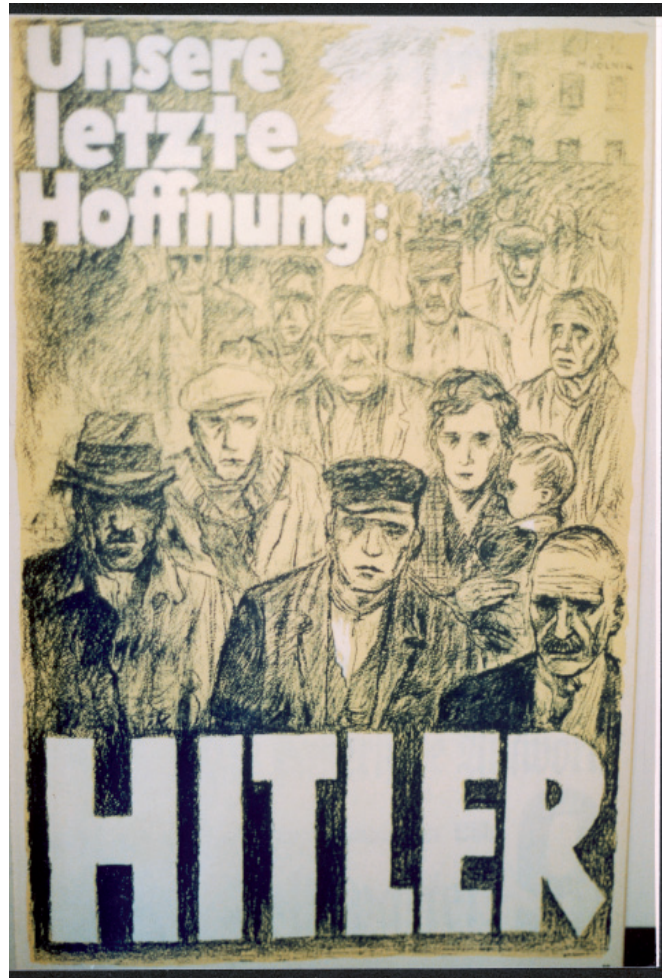
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Source H A Nazi election poster, 1932

The poster says 'Our last hope: Hitler'.



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 In early 1929 the Nazis had very few seats in the Reichstag, yet by 1932 they had more than any other political party.
Use **Source H and your knowledge** to describe how the Nazis achieved this in the years 1929–1932. (8 marks)

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 'Germans benefited from Nazi rule in the years 1933–1939.'
Do you agree? Explain your answer. (12 marks)

Topic 6: Depression and the New Deal: The USA, 1929–1941

Study **Source J** and then answer questions

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Source J The Hoover Dam under construction

The dam was started by President Hoover in 1931 using government money, and completed five years later.



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 Use **Source J and your knowledge** to describe President Hoover's attempts to deal with the Depression, 1929–1932. *(8 marks)*
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 'By 1939 the New Deal had achieved its aims.'
Do you agree? Explain your answer. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next topic

Turn over ►

Topic 7: Race Relations in the USA, 1955–1968

Study **Source K** and then answer questions

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Source K Black women walking to work during the Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1956

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 Use **Source K** and **your knowledge** to describe the Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955–1956. *(8 marks)*
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 ‘The leadership of Martin Luther King was the main reason for the success of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s.’
Do you agree? Explain your answer. *(12 marks)*

Topic 8: The USA and Vietnam, 1964–1975

Study **Source L** and then answer questions **1 8** and **1 9**.

Source L North Vietnamese guerrilla tactics in the 1960s

1 8 Use **Source L and your knowledge** to describe the guerrilla tactics used in the Vietnam war against US troops in the 1960s. *(8 marks)*

1 9 'Media coverage of the Vietnam War was the most important reason for growing demands for peace from the American public.'
Do you agree? Explain your answer. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next topic

Turn over ▶

Topic 9: Britain: the challenge in Northern Ireland, 1960–1986

Study **Source M** and then answer questions

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Source M British troops rounding up suspects under the Internment laws, 1971

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 Use **Source M** and **your knowledge** to describe internment and the results from its introduction in 1971 up to Bloody Sunday in 1972. *(8 marks)*

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 'Terence O'Neill was the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969. The failure of his policies was the main reason for the outbreak of the Troubles in the late 1960s.'
Do you agree? Explain your answer. *(12 marks)*

Topic 10: The Middle East: 1956–1979

Study **Source N** and then answer questions

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Source N Israeli troops advancing during the Six Day War, 1967

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 Use **Source N** and **your knowledge** to describe the events of the Six Day War in 1967. (8 marks)

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 'The meeting at Camp David in September 1978 was the most important step towards peace in the Middle East in the 1970s.'
Do you agree? Explain your answer. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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