

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007



HISTORY (SPECIFICATION B)
HISTORY (SPECIFICATION B) (SHORT COURSE)
Modern World
Paper 1 Conflict in the Modern World:
International and British History

3042/7/1

Friday 8 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.15 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or 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 3042/7/1.
- Answer **three** questions.
Answer **two** questions from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B**.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Section A

If you have studied 1900–1949, choose **two** questions from Questions 1, 2 and 3 on pages 2–5.

If you have studied 1919–1963, choose **two** questions from Questions 2, 3 and 4 on pages 4–7.

If you have studied 1945–1991, choose **two** questions from Questions 4, 5 and 6 on pages 6–9.

Section B

If you have studied Option Y, Britain in the First World War, answer Question 7 on pages 10–11.

If you have studied Option Z, Britain in the Second World War, answer Question 8 on pages 12–13.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- 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 1 hour 10 minutes on Section A and 35 minutes on Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Total for this question: 25 marks

1 War and Peace 1908–1919

Study **Sources A** and **B** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source A Britain and the outbreak of war in 1914

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Source B A British cartoon published in May 1919 about the peace settlement.

The four men are the representatives of Britain, Italy, France and the USA, the main countries who drew up the Treaty of Versailles.

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-
- (a) What does **Source A** tell us about the reasons why Britain went to war in 1914? (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the Schlieffen Plan used by the Germans in 1914. (6 marks)
- (c) How accurate is the view in **Source B** of the settlement made in the Treaty of Versailles in 1919?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge.** (6 marks)
- (d) Which caused more tension between the Great Powers in the years 1905 to 1911:
- events in Morocco, 1905–1911;
 - events in Bosnia, 1908–1909?

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

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Total for this question: 25 marks

2 The League of Nations and Threats to Peace in the 1930s

Study **Sources C** and **D** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source C The Council of the League of Nations

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Source D The League of Nations and the Abyssinian Crisis

Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, speaking to the Assembly of the League of Nations on 11 September 1935. Three weeks later Mussolini, the Italian dictator, invaded Abyssinia.

I do not suppose that in the history of the Assembly there was ever a more difficult moment for a speech and a discussion. The world is worried about the Abyssinian crisis and there are strong feelings on both sides. I will begin by reassuring the League of the support of the British government for collective security. The League stands, and my country stands with it, for the collective maintenance of all the Covenant, and to oppose all acts of unprovoked aggression.

- (a) What does **Source C** tell us about the Council of the League of Nations in 1920?
(3 marks)
- (b) How accurate is the view in **Source D** of Britain's attitude towards the League of Nations during the Abyssinian Crisis 1935-1936?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge**.
(6 marks)
- (c) Describe how Hitler took full control of the Saar in 1935 and of the Rhineland in 1936.
(6 marks)
- (d) Which was the greater threat to world peace in the 1930s:
- the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, 1931;
 - the unification of Germany and Austria (Anschluss), 1938?

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

Total for this question: 25 marks

3 The outbreak of the Second World War

Study **Sources E** and **F** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source E The effect of the Munich Agreement, September 1938, on Czechoslovakia

The Munich Agreement forced Czechoslovakia to give 11 000 square miles of territory to Germany. 2 800 000 Germans and 800 000 Czechs lived in this area. Within this area there were all the strong Czech defences.

5 Czechoslovakia lost 66% of its coal, 86% of its chemicals, 80% of its textiles and 70% of its electrical power. A rich industrial nation was split up and made bankrupt overnight.

Source F Hitler's aims in foreign policy

From the Hossbach Memorandum: unofficial notes made by one of Hitler's assistants at a secret meeting between Hitler and the heads of the German armed forces in November 1937.

Hitler asked that this be regarded, in the event of his death, as his last will.

5 The aim of German foreign policy was to defend and enlarge Germany. It was therefore a question of space. Hitler was determined to solve Germany's problem of space by 1943–1945. To improve Germany's position our first objective must be to overthrow Czechoslovakia and Austria.

- (a) What does **Source E** tell us about the effect of the Munich Agreement on Czechoslovakia? *(3 marks)*
- (b) Describe the main features of Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement. *(6 marks)*
- (c) How accurate is the view in **Source F** of Hitler's aims in foreign policy? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge**. *(6 marks)*
- (d) Which event of 1939 made war more likely:
- Hitler's occupation of Czechoslovakia, March 1939;
 - the Nazi-Soviet Pact, August 1939?

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

Turn over ▶

Total for this question: 25 marks

4 The development of the Cold War 1953–1963

Study **Sources G** and **H** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source G Results of the Korean War

The Korean War was a costly war. As many as four million people may have died. Whole areas of Korea had been destroyed. The war led to an increase in the arms race: the USA tested the first hydrogen bomb in 1952; a year later the USSR tested one.

5 It was an important war for the United Nations. The UN had proved that it could raise an army and that it was prepared to stand up to aggression. Without the UN action, it is unlikely that South Korea would still exist.

Source H The purpose of the Berlin Wall.

An American cartoon published in a newspaper in the USA in 1961. The figure at the top of the wall is Khrushchev, the Soviet leader.

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-
- (a) What does **Source G** tell us about the results of the Korean War? *(3 marks)*
- (b) Describe what Khrushchev meant by 'peaceful co-existence' and show how he tried to put this policy into practice between 1956 and 1960. *(6 marks)*
- (c) How accurate is the view in **Source H** of the reasons for the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge**. *(6 marks)*
- (d) Who gained more from the Cuban Missile Crisis:
- Kennedy and the USA;
 - Khrushchev and the USSR?

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

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Total for this question: 25 marks

5 Détente

Study **Sources J** and **K** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source J Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

The negotiations known as Strategic Arms Limitation Talks began in November 1969 and ended in January 1972. There was agreement on two documents: the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty) and the Interim Agreement on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. Both were signed on May 26, 1972.

- 5 The Interim Agreement between the USA and USSR was to last five years. It kept the number of strategic ballistic missiles at the level of 1972. Construction of additional land-based ICBM silos was not allowed.

Source K The Helsinki Agreement 1975

It was a surprise to people in the communist bloc that communists from the USSR had gone to Helsinki, Finland, in 1975 and signed a Human Rights Agreement with the West. The Soviet communists never intended to keep to this agreement or any kind of treaty.

From *Weekly Opinion* on the website *Anti-Communist Analyst*, 14 December 2004

- (a) What does **Source J** tell us about SALT? (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the reforms of Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the reaction of the USSR to them. (6 marks)
- (c) How accurate is the view in **Source K** of the attitude of the Soviet government to the signing of the Helsinki Agreement in 1975?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge**. (6 marks)
- (d) Which was the more important reason for the movement towards Détente in the 1970s:
- the consequences in the USA of the Vietnam War;
 - the policy of President Nixon towards China?

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

Total for this question: 25 marks

6 The end of Détente and the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe

Study **Sources L** and **M** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source L The failure of Détente

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the trigger for the end of Détente. President Carter of the USA took action. He pulled the USA out of the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980 and refused to sign the SALT 2 Treaty. Carter also reduced trade between the USA and USSR: he prevented food and technological goods being sold to the USSR.

Source M Some of the 21 demands of the Gdansk shipyard workers

The 21 demands were put forward by Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, to the Polish government in August 1980.

- More pay;
- end to censorship;
- the establishment of free trade unions;
- the same welfare benefits as party workers;
- the broadcasting of Catholic Church services;
- election of factory managers.

- (a) What does **Source L** tell us about how President Carter ended Détente? *(3 marks)*
- (b) How accurate is the view in **Source M** of the aims of Solidarity in 1980?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge**. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Describe the changes brought about by the policies of President Gorbachev. *(6 marks)*
- (d) Which was the greater threat to the Soviet Union in the 1980s:
- the war in Afghanistan;
 - the attitude of President Reagan towards the USSR?

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

Turn over for Section B questions on Options Y and Z

Turn over ►

SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 7 **or** Question 8.

Total for this question: 25 marks

OPTION Y Britain in the First World War

7 Study **Sources N, O, P** and **R** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source N The employment of women in the First World War

By the summer of 1915, there was a shortage of workers in some areas, gaps which had to be filled by women. There were two main reasons for this – both reasons were to do with the war. Firstly, food, clothing and armaments had to be provided for the men fighting in the army and navy. Secondly, as the war continued, more men joined
5 the forces and their jobs had to be filled.

Source O A poster distributed in Britain in 1915



Source P A postcard home from Percy who was serving as a Private on the Western Front with the British army in 1916. The word blanked out is probably ‘murder’.

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Source R The part played by the Royal Navy in the defeat of Germany in the First World War

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- (a) What does **Source N** tell us about the reasons for the employment of more women during the First World War? *(3 marks)*
- (b) Why was the poster in **Source O** distributed in Britain in 1915 during the First World War?
Use **Source O and your own knowledge** to answer the question. *(6 marks)*
- (c) How useful is **Source P** to an historian studying the Western Front in the First World War?
Use **Source P and your own knowledge** to answer the question. *(8 marks)*
- (d) **Source R** is about the importance of the Royal Navy in the defeat of Germany in the First World War.
Do you agree with the interpretation in **Source R**?
Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge**. *(8 marks)*

Turn over ►

Total for this question: 25 marks

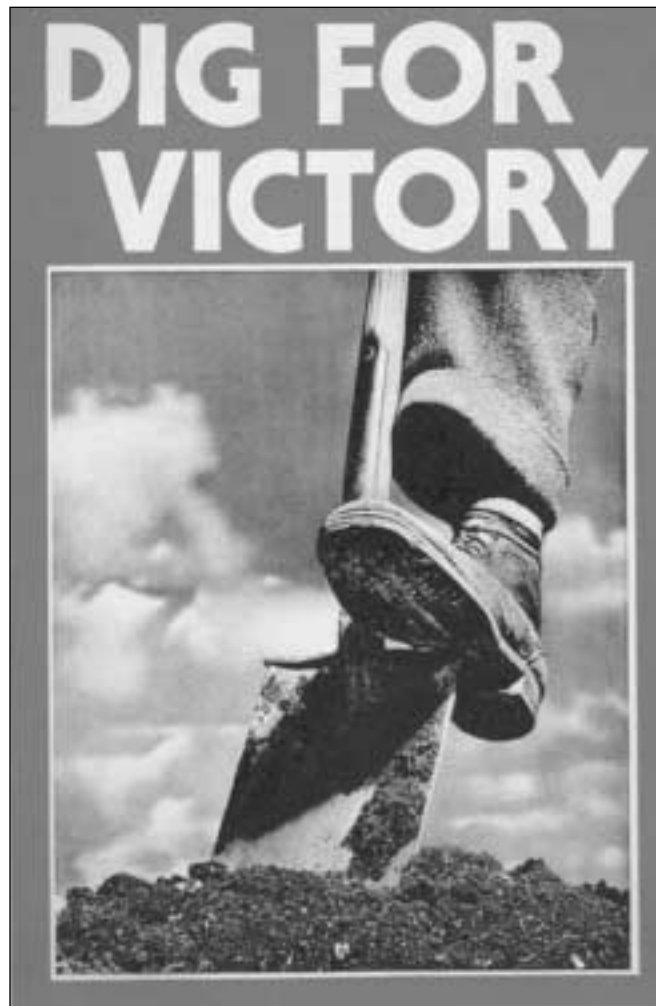
OPTION Z Britain in the Second World War

8 Study **Sources S, T, V** and **W** and then answer **all** the questions which follow.

Source S The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) in Europe 1940

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Source T A poster distributed in Britain during the Second World War



Source V Memories of D Day

The experiences of Jim Tuckwell, who was part of the British force that landed on Gold Beach on 6 June 1944. It is taken from an article published in the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper on 5 June 2004 after an interview with the 81- year-old Mr Tuckwell.

Jim Tuckwell left southern England on a landing ship going to France. One clear memory of the journey was the constant drone of aircraft invisible in the night. At dawn they arrived at the French coast. Mr Tuckwell stared at the line of battleships and cruisers pounding the shore before his platoon was ordered into the landing craft.

5 ‘It felt like another exercise until I saw a mortar round explode inside another landing craft.’ Mr Tuckwell was hit in the chest and this ended his part in the battle. He recovered in England, but he never saw his colleagues in the battalion again.

Source W Memories of evacuation by Bryn Griffiths

This is taken from a collection of accounts and experiences of children during the Second World War.

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- (a) What does **Source S** tell us about the activities of the BEF in France in 1940? (3 marks)
- (b) Why was the poster in **Source T** distributed in Britain during the Second World War? Use **Source T and your own knowledge** to answer the question. (6 marks)
- (c) How useful is **Source V** to an historian studying the D Day landings in the Second World War? Use **Source V and your own knowledge** to answer the question. (8 marks)
- (d) **Source W** shows that Bryn Griffiths’ life as an evacuee was an improvement on his life in Swansea. Do you agree with the interpretation that evacuees had a better life in their new homes? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content **and your own knowledge**. (8 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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