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General Certificate of Secondary Education 2013

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth

Foundation Tier

[GHY11]

MONDAY 3 JUNE, AFTERNOON

MV18

TIME

2 hours, plus your additional time allowance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on any additional sheets.

Answer **four** questions: **two** questions from your chosen option in Section A **and two** questions from your chosen option in Section B.

If needed, you can ask for more sheets to finish your answers. Please attach these sheets to your booklet using the treasury tag supplied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in part (c) of all questions.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question. Answer four questions only.

Section A

Answer two questions from your chosen option.

OPTIONS	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1941	4–15
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941	16–27
Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941	28-39

Section B

Answer two questions from your chosen option.

Option 4:	Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	40–51
Option 5:	Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985	52–63

Section A

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen option**.

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1941

Answer any two questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

- 1 This question is about the Aftermath of World War One and the Weimar Republic.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked to the Weimar Republic:

Hindenburg N	Nazi Party	Von Schleicher	Election	Hunger Chancellor
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Choosing a leader by voting **Election**

(ii) Nickname of Chancellor Brüning [1]

(iii) Political party led by Hitler [1]

	(iv)	President of Germany in 1933 [1]
	(v)	Chancellor of Germany before Hitler [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one way in which the Nazis tried to win support in Germany between 1923 and 1928. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two ways in which Germany was affected by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [4] 1
		2

(c) (i)	Why did a hyperinflation crisis take place in Germany in 1923? [6]
	-

(ii)	What actions were taken to help Germany to recover from hyperinflation between 1923 and 1929? [9]

2 This question is about Nazi Germany, 1933-1939.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the Consolidation of Power in Nazi Germany:

Night of the Long Knives	Enabling Law	Reichstag Fire	Führer	Army
--------------------------	-----------------	-------------------	--------	------

- (i) Group which swore an oath of loyalty to Hitler Army
- (ii) Members of the SA were killed by the SS in June 1934 [1]
- (iii) Title taken by Hitler in August 1934 [1]
- (iv) Allowed Hitler to make laws without consulting anyone else [1]
- (v) Burning of the German parliament [1]

(b)	(i)	Give one way in which the Nazis tried to control the churches in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two ways in which the Nazis tried to reduce unemployment in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [4]
		2

(c) (i)	Why did Hitler and the Nazis want to control the lives of each of the following: [6]		
	Young peopleWorkers?		

(ii)	How did the policies of the Nazis affect the lives of Jews in Germany between 1933 and 1939? [9]

3 This question is about Nazi Policies and Actions in Europe, 1933–1941.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to Nazi Foreign Policy:

Czechoslovakia	League of Nations	Luftwaffe	Italy	Rhineland
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- (i) Organisation which Germany left in 1933 **League of Nations**
- (ii) Country led by Mussolini [1]
- (iii) Area remilitarised by Germany in 1936 [1]
- (iv) Country invaded by Germany in 1939 [1]
- (v) German Air Force [1]

(b)	(i)	Give one aim of Nazi foreign policy. [2]					
	(ii)	Describe one action taken by the Nazis to help them					
		take over each of the following: [4]PolandUSSR.					

Why did Hitler and the Nazis want control of each o the following: [6]
AustriaThe Sudetenland?

(c) (i)

following by 1938: [9]
AustriaThe Sudetenland?

(ii) How did Germany gain control of each of the

Option 2: Russia, c1916-1941

Answer any **two** questions. You should answer all parts of the question.

- 4 This question is about the end of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked to the Provisional Government:

Tauride Palace	Dual Authority	Constituent Assembly	

- (i) First leader of the Provisional Government Prince Lvov
- (ii) Issue which caused problems for the Provisional Government [1]
- (iii) Set up to decide the future system of government in Russia [1]

	(iv)	System of shared power between the Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet [1]
	(v)	Headquarters of the Provisional Government [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why Tsarina Alexandra was unpopular. [2]
	(ii)	Give one effect of each of the following on the Provisional Government in 1917: [4] The July Days The Kornilov Revolt.

(c) (i)	Why was the Russian Army defeated in World War One? [6]
	-
	-

take power in Russia by October, 1917: [9]
 The April Theses and actions of Lenin Trotsky and the October Revolution?

(ii) How did each of the following help the Bolsheviks

- 5 This question is about the Establishment of the Bolshevik State, 1917–1924.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked to the White Army in the Russian Civil War:

Cossacks	Samara	Czech Legion	General Deniken	Greens
----------	--------	-----------------	--------------------	--------

- (i) Leader of the White Army in the South of Russia General Deniken
- (ii) Headquarters of the main White Army [1]
- (iii) Nationalist groups who wanted independence during the Civil War [1]
- (iv) Group of soldiers whose fight with the Red Army started the Russian Civil War [1]

	(v)	Fierce horse soldiers who were part of the White Army [1]				
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why foreign armies became involved in the Russian Civil War. [2]				
	(ii)	Describe two actions taken by the Bolsheviks to increase their control over Russia between October 1917 and the beginning of the Russian Civil War in June 1918. [4] 1				
		2				

(c) (i)	Why was the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in Russia in 1921? [6]	

help them win the Russian Civil War: [9]
War CommunismThe Red Terror?

(ii) How did the Bolsheviks use each of the following to

- 6 This question is about Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1941.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked to the leadership struggle in the USSR between 1924 and 1929:

Politburo	Bukharin	Jewish	General Secretary	Socialism in One Country
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Leading member of the Communist Party in the 1920s

Bukharin

- (ii) Idea that divided Communist politicians in the 1920s [1]
- (iii) Group of leading Bolsheviks who ruled after Lenin's death [1]
- (iv) Position held by Stalin in the Communist Party [1]

	(v)	Trotsky's religion which made him unpopular with many Communists [1]		
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why Stalin signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact in August 1939. [2]		
	(ii)	Describe two actions taken by Stalin to increase his control over the USSR between 1929 and 1939. [4]		
		-		
		2		

(c) (i)	Why did Stalin introduce the policy of Collectivisation in the USSR? [6]

(ii)	How did Stalin change industry and the lives of workers in the USSR between 1928 and 1939? [9]

Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

- 7 This question is about the United States of America (USA) in the 1920s.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked to the economic boom in the USA in the 1920s:

Consumer Fordney-	Tin Lizzie	Assembly	Mass
Goods McCumber Law		Line	Marketing

- (i) Most popular car produced in the 1920s

 Tin Lizzie
- (ii) Law placing tariffs or taxes on goods entering the USA [1]
- (iii) New products made in the 1920s [1]

	(iv)	New way of selling goods in the 1920s [1]
	(v)	More efficient way of producing goods in factories [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why Black Americans faced problems in the USA in the 1920s. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two effects of the cinema on the lives of some Americans in the 1920s. [4]
		1
		2.

(c) (i)	Why did immigrants face hostility in the USA in the 1920s? [6]

(ii)	How did Americans break the law on Prohibition in the 1920s? [9]

- 8 This question is about the Wall Street Crash: Causes and Consequences.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked to the 1932 Presidential election and the Hundred Days:

- (i) Political party led by President Roosevelt **Democrats**
- (ii) Promises made by President Roosevelt [1]
- (iii) Law ending Prohibition [1]
- (iv) Radio broadcasts given by President Roosevelt [1]

	(v)	Illness that limited President Roosevelt's ability to walk [1]		
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why farmers did not share in the economic boom of the 1920s. [2]		
	(ii)	Describe two actions taken by President Hoover to deal with the effects of the Great Depression. [4]		
		2		

(c) (i)	Why did the Wall Street Stock Exchange crash in October 1929? [6]			

by the Great Depression between 1929 and 1932: [9]
FarmersThe unemployed?

(ii) How were the lives of each of the following affected

9 This question is about Roosevelt and the New Deal.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the New Deal:

Federal Government	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Public Works Administration (PWA)	Boondoggles	Harry Hopkins
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- (i) Led the Works Progress Administration (WPA)
 Harry Hopkins
- (ii) Provided jobs for skilled workers [1]
- (iii) Provided jobs for young people planting trees and doing conservation work [1]
- (iv) Jobs of little value created by the New Deal [1]

	(v)	Funded the New Deal agencies [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one way in which World War Two affected the economy of the USA between 1939 and 1941. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two effects of the New Deal on farmers in the USA by 1939. [4]
		2

(c)	(i)	Why were each of the following agencies set up as part of the New Deal: [6]					
		Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)National Recovery Administration (NRA)?					

(ii)	What actions were taken to show opposition to the New Deal between 1933 and 1939? [9]					

Section B

Answer two questions from your chosen option.

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain,
Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949

Answer any **two** questions. You should answer all parts of the question.

- 10 This question is about Anglo-Irish Relations up to the outbreak of World War Two in September 1939.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked to Northern Ireland before the Outbreak of War in September 1939:

Lord Craigavon Sto	rmont	Unionist Party	Nationalists	Harland and Wolff
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- (i) Party of Government in Northern Ireland Unionist Party
- (ii) Belfast shipyard which was awarded defence contracts [1]

	(iii)	Northern Ireland Prime Minister in 1938 [1]
	(iv)	Group which opposed the introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland [1]
	(v)	Name for the Northern Ireland Parliament [1]
b)	(i)	Give one reason why Britain gave up the Treaty Ports in 1938. [2]

(ii)	Describe two changes brought about by the Constitution of 1937. [4]
	1
	2
	_
(c) (i)	Why did de Valera want Éire to remain neutral when World War Two broke out in September 1939? [6]
(c) (i)	Why did de Valera want Éire to remain neutral when

(ii)	How did the Economic War affect agriculture and
	industry in Britain and Ireland? [9]

11	This question is about the Effects of World War Two or	n
	Northern Ireland and Éire.	

(a) Below is a list of words linked with the experience of war in Éire:

Operation Green	Internment	Rationing	The Emergency	Local Defence Volunteers
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Germany's plan for the invasion of Éire during World War Two

Operation Green

- (ii) Term used in Éire to refer to the war years [1]
- (iii) Measure introduced to control the activities of the IRA during World War Two [1]
- (iv) Organisation which defended Éire [1]

	(v)	Need to control prices and supplies [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why conscription was not introduced in Northern Ireland during World War Two. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two ways in which Britain was able to defend itself from a German invasion during World War Two. [4]
		1.
		2

(c) (i)	Why were naval and air bases in Northern Ireland important to the defence of Britain during World War Two? [6]

(ii)	How did World War Two affect the lives of people in Northern Ireland? [9]				

12 This question is about Post-War Social and Political Changes.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the Declaration of the Republic and The Ireland Act:

Commonwealth	John Costello	Easter Monday, 1949	Passport	The Ireland Act, 1949
--------------	------------------	------------------------	----------	--------------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Taoiseach in 1949

John Costello

(ii) Britain's response to the Declaration of the Irish Republic in 1949 [1]

(iii) Group of countries that Éire left in 1949 [1]

(iv)No longer needed for travel between England and Ireland [1]

	(v)	Date when Éire officially became the Republic of Ireland [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why some people in Northern Ireland welcomed the introduction of the Welfare State. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two post-war problems faced by Éire. [4]
		2

(c) (i)	Why did relations between Britain and Éire worsen after World War Two? [6]

ii)	How did the introduction of the Welfare State change health, housing and education in Northern Ireland? [9]

Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985

Answer any **two** questions. You should answer all parts of the question.

- 13 This question is about Northern Ireland in the 1960s and its Relations with the Republic of Ireland.
 - (a) Below is a list of words linked with events in Northern Ireland in the 1960s:

Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)	Gerrymandering	Austin Currie	Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)	Brian Faulkner
---------------------------------------	----------------	------------------	---	-------------------

- (i) Unfair action by some councils **Gerrymandering**
- (ii) Member of the government of Northern Ireland [1]
- (iii) Leader of the housing protest in Caledon [1]

	(iv)	Organisation which clashed with civil rights marchers [1]
	(v)	Group campaigning for reform [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why O'Neill wanted to improve relations with the Republic of Ireland in the 1960s. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two actions taken by unionists to oppose O'Neill's policies in the 1960s. [4] 1
		2
		2

(c) (i)	Why did many nationalists support the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)? [6]			

(ii)	How did O'Neill try to improve relations with nationalists in Northern Ireland and with the Republic of Ireland in the 1960s? [9]			

14 This question is about the Escalation of Political and Civil Unrest.

(a) Below is a list of words linked with events in Northern Ireland between 1969 and 1972:

Ulster Defence Association (UDA)	B Specials	Bogside	Brian Faulkner	Direct Rule
--	------------	---------	-------------------	----------------

- (i) Last unionist Prime Minister of Northern Ireland Brian Faulkner
- (ii) Loyalist paramilitary group [1]
- (iii) New system of government introduced by Britain [1]
- (iv)Part-time police force feared by nationalists [1]
- (v) Place where violence broke out in 1969 [1]

b)	(i)	Give one reason why the Provisional IRA was formed. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two actions taken by the British government to deal with the increase in violence in Northern Ireland in the summer of 1969. [4] 1
		2

(c) (i)	Why was Direct Rule introduced in Northern Ireland in 1972? [6]			

of the following: [9]
Bloody Sunday, January 1972Direct Rule, March 1972?

(ii) How did people in Northern Ireland respond to each

15 This question is about the Search for a Solution.

(a) Below is a list of words linked with events in the search for a solution:

Ulster Workers' Council (UWC)		Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)	Gerry Adams	Power- Sharing Executive
-------------------------------------	--	--	----------------	--------------------------------

- (i) Took office in January 1974 **Power-Sharing Executive**
- (ii) Sinn Féin leader [1]
- (iii) Unionist group which opposed power-sharing [1]
- (iv)Leader who signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement [1]

	(v)	Nationalist group which supported power-sharing [1]
(b)	(i)	Give one reason why many unionists opposed power-sharing. [2]
	(ii)	Describe two ways in which nationalists in Northern Ireland responded to the Hunger Strikes. [4]

(c) (i)	Why did some republican prisoners go on hunger strike in 1980 and 1981? [6]

How did unionists and nationalists respond to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985? [9]				

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Question Number	Marks	
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