



Centre Number

71

Candidate Number

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2014

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth

Foundation Tier

[GHY11]

FRIDAY 16 MAY, MORNING



TIME

2 hours.

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 down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

For Examiner's
use only

Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
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15	

Total
Marks

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Answer **four** questions **only**.

Section A

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

OPTIONS	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1941	4–12
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941	13–21
Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941	22–30

Section B

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

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	31–38
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985	39–47

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 establishment of the Weimar Republic:

Ebert	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Reichstag	Coalition	Constitution
-------	-------------------	-----------	-----------	--------------

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

- (i) Leader of Germany who abdicated in 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm II

- (ii) German parliament _____ [1]

- (iii) First Chancellor of the Weimar Republic _____ [1]

- (iv) New rules for governing the Weimar Republic _____ [1]

- (v) Government made up of more than one political party _____ [1]

- (b) (i)** Give **one** effect of the hyperinflation crisis of 1923 on the lives of the people in Germany.
- _____
- _____
- _____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the Weimar Republic was affected by violent uprisings between 1919 and 1923.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did many Germans vote for Hitler and the Nazis after 1928?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis used propaganda to increase their control in Germany between 1933 and 1939.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did the Nazis want to control the lives of Jews and young people?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did the Nazis try to control the lives of women in Germany between 1933 and 1939?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked to Germany’s relations with other countries:

Munich Agreement	Italy	Poland	Britain	Anti-Comintern Pact
------------------	-------	--------	---------	---------------------

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

- (i) Signed a non-aggression Pact with Germany in 1934 **Poland**

- (ii) Signed a naval agreement with Germany in 1935 _____ [1]

- (iii) Alliance against communism between Germany, Japan and Italy _____ [1]

- (iv) Signed the Rome-Berlin Axis with Germany _____ [1]

- (v) Allowed Germany to take over the Sudetenland _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Hitler wanted to take over Austria in 1938.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis broke the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1936.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did Hitler want to take over Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1938 and 1939?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

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 October Revolution, 1917:

Tauride Palace	Kerensky	Military Revolutionary Committee	Trotsky	Finland
----------------	----------	----------------------------------	---------	---------

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

- (i) Bolshevik group that organised the October Revolution **Military Revolutionary Committee**

- (ii) Leader of the Provisional Government at the time of the October Revolution
_____ [1]

- (iii) Bolshevik leader during the October Revolution
_____ [1]

- (iv) Provisional Government's headquarters during the October Revolution
_____ [1]

- (v) Country where Lenin lived before the October Revolution
_____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Rasputin was unpopular in Russia during World War One.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did World War One affect the lives of peasants and city workers?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

5 This question is about the Establishment of the Bolshevik State, 1917–1924.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words associated with the White Armies in the Russian Civil War:

Czech Legion	General Denikin	Greens	Omsk	France
--------------	-----------------	--------	------	--------

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

- (i) One of the leaders of the White Armies General Denikin

- (ii) Nationalist groups that formed part of the White Armies _____ [1]

- (iii) Headquarters of the White Armies in east Russia _____ [1]

- (iv) Group that fought against the Communists and started the Civil War _____ [1]

- (v) Country that helped the White Armies _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Bolsheviks increased their control over Russia between October 1917 and the beginning of the Civil War.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the New Economic Policy (NEP) on peasants in Russia between 1921 and 1924.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did the Red Army win the Civil War in Russia by 1921?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark

Marks	Remark

(ii) How did War Communism affect the lives of workers and peasants in Russia between 1918 and 1921?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

6 This question is about Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1941.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words associated with Stalin’s increased control over the USSR in the 1930s:

Gulags	Show Trials	Kirov	Siberia	NKVD
--------	-------------	-------	---------	------

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 Bolshevik politician who was killed in 1934 **Kirov**

- (ii) Prison camps where thousands of Stalin’s opponents were sent _____ [1]
- (iii) Remote part of Russia where Stalin’s opponents were sent _____ [1]
- (iv) Actions taken by Stalin against important Communist party politicians _____ [1]
- (v) Secret police that organised the arrest of Stalin’s rivals _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Stalin introduced the Five Year Plans in 1928.

 _____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which relations between the USSR and Germany changed between 1939 and 1941.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did Stalin become leader of the USSR by 1929?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How were agriculture and the lives of peasants in the USSR affected by Collectivisation between 1928 and 1939?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

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 development of Isolationism in the USA by 1920:

President Wilson	Return to Normalcy	Treaty of Versailles	League of Nations	President Harding
------------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------------------	-------------------

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

- (i) Organisation set up to prevent another world war League of Nations
- (ii) President who supported Isolationism _____ [1]
- (iii) A peace settlement in Europe at the end of World War One _____ [1]
- (iv) President who wanted the USA to play an important role in the world _____ [1]
- (v) Used to describe the USA's Isolationism after 1920 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Prohibition was introduced in the USA in 1920.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the lives of young people changed in the USA in the 1920s.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why were the lives of Americans in the 1920s affected by the development of the motor car and consumer goods?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) What problems did immigrants and Black Americans face in the 1920s?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

8 This question is about the Wall Street Crash: Causes and Consequences.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked to problems faced by farmers in the Midwest during the Great Depression:

Dust Bowl	Oklahoma	Drought	California	Evictions
-----------	----------	---------	------------	-----------

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

- (i) Forcing farmers who were in debt from their farms **Evictions**

- (ii) State where thousands of farmers went to look for work _____ [1]

- (iii) Caused farmers to be unable to produce crops _____ [1]

- (iv) State in the Midwest badly affected during the Great Depression _____ [1]

- (v) Name given to land in the Midwest during the Great Depression _____ [1]

- (b) (i) Give **one** reason why share speculation caused the collapse of the Wall Street Stock Exchange in October 1929.
- _____
- _____
- _____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the Great Depression on the lives of the unemployed in the USA.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did some groups in the USA not share in the economic boom of the 1920s?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did President Hoover deal with the effects of the Great Depression on the USA between 1929 and 1932?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** actions of New Deal agencies to help the unemployed.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did the Republican Party and the Supreme Court oppose the New Deal?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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 changes to the Anglo-Irish Treaty made by de Valera:

Oath of Allegiance	Governor General	Douglas Hyde	Taoiseach	Dáil Éireann
--------------------	------------------	--------------	-----------	--------------

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

- (i)** First President elected in 1937 **Douglas Hyde**

- (ii)** Name given to the Irish Prime Minister after 1937 _____ [1]
- (iii)** Name given to the Irish parliament after 1937 _____ [1]
- (iv)** Members of the Dáil no longer had to swear this to the British monarch _____ [1]
- (v)** Official who represented the British government until 1937 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** effect of the Economic War on Éire.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** causes of the Economic War between Éire and Britain in the 1930s.

1. _____

2. _____

[4]

(c) (i) Why did Northern Ireland and Éire respond differently to the outbreak of war in September 1939?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked to improvements introduced by the Welfare State in Northern Ireland during the post-war years:

Old Age Pensions	Unemployment Benefit	Family Allowance	Education Act, 1947	National Health Service (NHS)
------------------	----------------------	------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------

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

- (i) Benefit for families with children Family Allowance
- (ii) Provided free secondary education for all children _____ [1]
- (iii) Benefit for people over 65 _____ [1]
- (iv) Free health care for all _____ [1]
- (v) Government payment for people out of work _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Éire wanted to become a republic.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** reasons why some people in Northern Ireland opposed the introduction of the Welfare State.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

**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 to the resignation of Terence O'Neill:

Burntollet	Stormont	The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)	Cameron Commission	Bernadette Devlin
------------	----------	----------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------

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

- (i) Set up to investigate the violence in early 1969 Cameron Commission
- (ii) Civil rights leader in 1969 _____ [1]
- (iii) Place where a civil rights march was attacked _____ [1]
- (iv) Place where the government of Northern Ireland met _____ [1]
- (v) Loyalist paramilitary group _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) was formed in 1967.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did O'Neill try to improve the economy of Northern Ireland in the 1960s?

[9]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark

Marks	Remark

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

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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

Edward Heath	Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)	Irish Republican Army (IRA)	Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)	British Army
--------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	---	--------------

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

- (i) British Prime Minister who introduced Direct Rule Edward Heath
- (ii) Sent in to stop the violence in August 1969 _____ [1]
- (iii) The police force in Northern Ireland _____ [1]
- (iv) Nationalist organisation which used violence _____ [1]
- (v) Organisation which held a march during Bloody Sunday _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the British government introduced Direct Rule to Northern Ireland in 1972.

_____ [2]

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