



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2014

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth

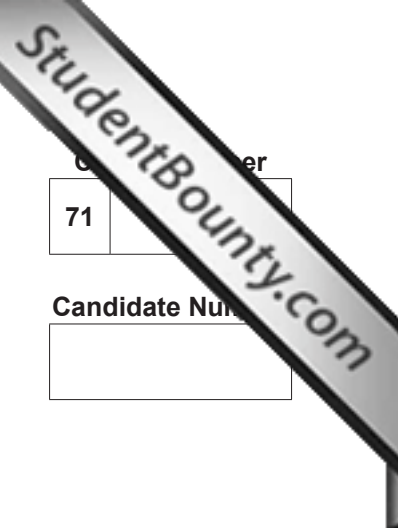
Foundation Tier

[GHY11]

FRIDAY 16 MAY, MORNING



GHY11



Centre Number	
71	

Candidate Number	
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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	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
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

(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) How was Germany affected by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

[9]

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

[Turn over

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) How was Hitler able to take over Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1938 and 1939?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941

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

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

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]

(ii) Give **one** effect of **each** of the following policies on the Provisional Government in 1917:

- War
- Land.

[4]

(c) (i) Why were Lenin and the Bolsheviks able to increase their support in Russia in 1917?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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

[9]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark

[Turn over

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]

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

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** 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) 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

(ii) How did the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938 change relations between Éire and Britain?

[9]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark

[Turn over

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which de Valera broke Éire's policy of neutrality during World War Two.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why were there different attitudes towards the introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did Northern Ireland's industries help Britain during World War Two?

[9]

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]

(c) (i) Why did the standard of living in Northern Ireland differ from that in Éire between 1945 and 1949?

[6]

(ii) How did people in Northern Ireland and Britain respond to the Declaration of the Republic and the Ireland Act, 1949?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

**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) Describe **two** actions taken by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) in the 1960s.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did many unionists oppose O'Neill's attempts to improve relations with nationalists in Northern Ireland and with the Republic of Ireland in the 1960s?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** actions taken by unionists in Northern Ireland to show their opposition to power-sharing.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why was the Anglo-Irish Agreement signed in 1985?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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