

New
Specification



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth
Foundation Tier



[GHT11]
MONDAY 6 JUNE, 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 **two** Key Issue questions from your chosen option in Section A and **all** 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 105. Quality of written communication will be assessed in parts **(c)** and **(d)** of all questions in Section A and in parts **(c)** and **(d)** of all questions in Section B.

Spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar will be assessed in Section B questions **10(d)** and **11(d)**.

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

Section A

| Question Number | Marks |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |

Section B

| 10 | |
|-------|--|
| 11 | |
| SPaG | |
| 10(d) | |
| 11(d) | |

| Total Marks | |
|-------------|--|
|-------------|--|

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Section A

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

| OPTIONS | Pages |
|---|--------------|
| Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939 | 4–12 |
| Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939 | 13–21 |
| Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941 | 22–30 |

Section B

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

| | |
|--|-------|
| Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949 | 31–36 |
| Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985 | 37–42 |

3 This question is on Key Issue 3: Nazi Policies and Actions in Europe, 1933–1939.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to Nazi foreign policy:

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Nazi-Soviet Pact | Blitzkrieg | Rome-Berlin Axis | Bohemia | Britain |
|------------------|------------|------------------|---------|---------|

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

- (i) German war tactic **Blitzkrieg**

- (ii) Country which declared war on Germany in 1939
_____ [1]
- (iii) Agreement signed between Germany and the USSR
_____ [1]
- (iv) Alliance between Germany and Italy
_____ [1]
- (v) Part of Czechoslovakia taken by the Germans in 1939
_____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [6]

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

4 This question is on Key Issue 1: The End of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the February Revolution:

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|-------|
| Duma | Putilov Steel Works | Provisional Government | Brusilov | Pskov |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|-------|

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

- (i) General who wanted the Tsar to abdicate **Brusilov**

- (ii) Took control of Russia after the February Revolution _____ [1]
- (iii) Place where the Tsar was forced to abdicate _____ [1]
- (iv) Place where there was a strike at the start of 1917 _____ [1]
- (v) The Russian parliament _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** weaknesses of the Provisional Government in 1917.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

 _____ [6]

6 This question is on Key Issue 3: Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1939.

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked with the Five Year Plans in the USSR between 1928 and 1939:

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| Magnitogorsk | Stakhanov | Stalin | Quota | Steel |
|--------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|

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

- (i) New city built during the Five Year Plans **Magnitogorsk**

- (ii) More of this was produced because of the Five Year Plans _____ [1]
- (iii) Miner who produced huge amounts of coal _____ [1]
- (iv) He introduced the Five Year Plans _____ [1]
- (v) A target which workers in factories were expected to reach _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** effects of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, August 1939.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [6]

Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941

| Examiner Only | |
|---------------|--------|
| Marks | Remark |
| | |

7 This question is on Key Issue 1: The United States of America (USA) in the 1920s.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to those who lost out during the economic boom of the 1920s:

| | | | | |
|--------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Cotton | Overproduction | Tariffs | Sharecroppers | Strikes |
|--------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|

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

- (i) Lost their jobs and were forced to migrate from the Southern States Sharecroppers
- (ii) Organised by trade unions to force employers to increase wages _____ [1]
- (iii) Industry in decline in the 1920s _____ [1]
- (iv) Taxes placed on imports _____ [1]
- (v) Problem faced by agriculture in the 1920s _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the law on Prohibition was broken in the 1920s.

1. _____

2. _____

 _____ [6]

(b) This question is about the Hunger Strikes of 1980 and 1981.

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

Source A: An historian writing about events in Northern Ireland between 1980 and 1981.

In 1980 and 1981, republican prisoners went on hunger strike, demanding to be treated as political prisoners rather than as ordinary criminals. Hunger strikes had been used as a tactic by republicans in the past to bring pressure on the British government. Previous protests such as the “blanket protest” and the “dirty protest” had failed. The British government, led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was determined to not give in to the demands of the hunger strikers. Her approach increased support for the IRA.

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Source B: A photograph showing the huge attendance at the funeral of Bobby Sands, 7 May 1981. Newspapers reported that 100 000 nationalists attended.

Photograph removed due to Copyright restrictions

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