

Paper Reference(s)

**1334/01**

**3334/01**

# Edexcel GCSE

## History A

Modern European and World History

Paper 1

Friday 9 June 2006 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours

**Materials required for examination**

Answer book (AB16)

**Items included with question papers**

Nil

### Instructions to Candidates

Look for the TWO Outline Studies for which you have been prepared. Answer TWO questions, one from each Outline Study.

A1	The Road To War: Europe, 1870–1914	Pages 2–5
A2	Nationalism and Independence in India, c.1900–49	Pages 6–9
A3	The Emergence of Modern China, 1911–76	Pages 10–13
A4	The Rise and Fall of the Communist State: The Soviet Union, 1928–91	Pages 14–17
A5	A Divided Union? The USA, 1941–80	Pages 18–21
A6	Superpower Relations, 1945–90	Pages 22–25
A7	Conflict and the Quest for Peace in the Middle East, 1948–95	Pages 26–29

In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (Edexcel), your centre number, candidate number, the subject title, the paper reference, your surname, initial(s) and signature.

The paper reference is shown in the top left-hand corner of this page. If more than one paper reference is shown you should write the one for which you have been entered. Write your answers in the answer book. You must make sure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly marked.

You may use additional answer sheets.

### Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 90.

The marks for the various parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (3).

This paper has 14 questions. All blank pages are indicated.

### Advice to Candidates

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and orderly presentation in your answers. Quality of written communication will be assessed in the essay questions. You will be assessed on your ability to:

- present relevant information
- write clearly using accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar
- use a suitable structure and style of writing.

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## A1: The Road To War: Europe, 1870–1914

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Answer **ONE** question only from this section. Choose either Question 1 or Question 2. You must answer Part (a) and Part (b) of the question you choose.

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1. (a) Part (a) of this question is about relations between Britain and Germany in the years 1895–1914. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1895	Opening of the Kiel Canal
1904	Anglo-French Entente
1905	First Moroccan Crisis
1911	Second Moroccan Crisis

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Britain was concerned about the opening of the Kiel Canal. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Anglo-French Entente (1904). (5)
- (iii) Why was there a crisis over Morocco in 1905? (5)
- (iv) In what ways did relations between Britain and Germany change in the period between the First Moroccan Crisis and the outbreak of the First World War (1914)? (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about events in Europe in the years 1870–1914.

- (i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why each increased tension in Europe in the years to 1914.

1870–71: Franco-Prussian War	1907: Anglo-Russian Entente	1912–13: Balkan Wars
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(10)

- (ii) In what ways did relations between the major European powers change in the years 1873–94?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1873: The League of the Three Emperors (Dreikaiserbund)
1879: Dual Alliance
1882: Triple Alliance
1894: Franco-Russian Alliance

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1: 45 MARKS**

## A1: The Road To War: Europe, 1870–1914

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If you have answered Question 1 do NOT answer Question 2.

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2. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the Balkans in the years 1878–1913. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1878	Treaty of San Stefano
1878	Congress of Berlin
1908	Bosnian Crisis
1912–13	Balkan Wars

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Congress of Berlin was held in 1878. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Congress of Berlin (1878). (5)
- (iii) In what ways did the Bosnian Crisis of 1908 increase tension in the Balkans? (5)
- (iv) Why did war break out in the Balkans in 1912 and 1913? (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about events in Europe in the years 1871–1914.

- (i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why each was important in changing relations between the major European powers.

1871: Treaty of Frankfurt	1873: The League of the Three Emperors (Dreikaiserbund)	1879: The Dual Alliance
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(10)

- (ii) In what ways did rivalry develop between Britain and Germany in the years 1890–1914?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1890–1914:	Role of Wilhelm II
1898–1914:	Naval Race
1904:	Anglo-French Entente
1905 and 1911:	Moroccan Crises

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2: 45 MARKS**

**A2: Nationalism and Independence in India, c.1900–49**

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**Answer ONE question only from this section. Choose either Question 3 or Question 4. You must answer Part (a) and Part (b) of the question you choose.**

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3. (a) Part (a) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1918–30. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1918	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1919	Rowlatt Acts
1919	Dyarchy introduced
1919	Amritsar Massacre

- (i) What is meant by the term *Rowlatt Acts*? (3)
- (ii) Why were the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms put forward in 1918? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of the Dyarchy. (5)
- (iv) Why was the Amritsar Massacre important in the moves towards self-rule in India? (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1930–47.

- (i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain how each was important in the moves towards self-rule in India.

1930–33: Round Table Conferences	1935: Government of India Act	1930s: Development of the Muslim League
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**(10)**

- (ii) Why did events in the Indian sub-continent after 1939 persuade the British government to partition India in 1947?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1942: Quit-India Campaign
The Role of Subhas Chandra Bose
Direct Action
Communal Violence

**(15)**

**(Total 25 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3: 45 MARKS**

**A2: Nationalism and Independence in India, c.1900–49**

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**If you have answered Question 3 do NOT answer Question 4.**

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4. (a) Part (a) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1919–35. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1919–20	Outbreak of <i>hartals</i>
1930	Salt Marches
1930–33	Round Table Conferences
1935	Government of India Act

- (i) What is meant by the term *hartal*? (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Salt Marches (1930). (5)
- (iii) Why did the Round Table Conferences fail? (5)
- (iv) Why did many Indians oppose the Government of India Act of 1935? (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1909–47.

(i) Why did demands for Indian independence grow in the years 1909–29?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1909:	Morley-Minto Reforms
1914–18:	The Impact of the First World War
1919:	The Amritsar Massacre
1920–29:	The Role of Gandhi

(15)

(ii) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain how each was important in the moves for self-rule in India.

1939–47: The Role of Jinnah	1942: The Cripps Mission	1942: Quit-India Campaign
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(10)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4: 45 MARKS**

### A3: The Emergence of Modern China, 1911–76

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Answer ONE question only from this section. Choose either Question 5 or Question 6. You must answer Part (a) and Part (b) of the question you choose.

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5. (a) Part (a) of this question is about China in the era of the warlords. The photographs below show two warlords. Look at the photographs and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) What is meant by the term *warlord*? (3)
- (ii) Why did the warlords become important in China after 1916? (5)
- (iii) Why was the Chinese Communist Party formed in 1921? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the development of the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1921–27. (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1946–66.

(i) Why was the Chinese Communist Party able to defeat the Guomindang (GMD) in the civil war of 1946–49? (10)

(ii) In what ways did life change for Chinese citizens from 1949 to the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Education
The Role of Women
Communes
Propaganda

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

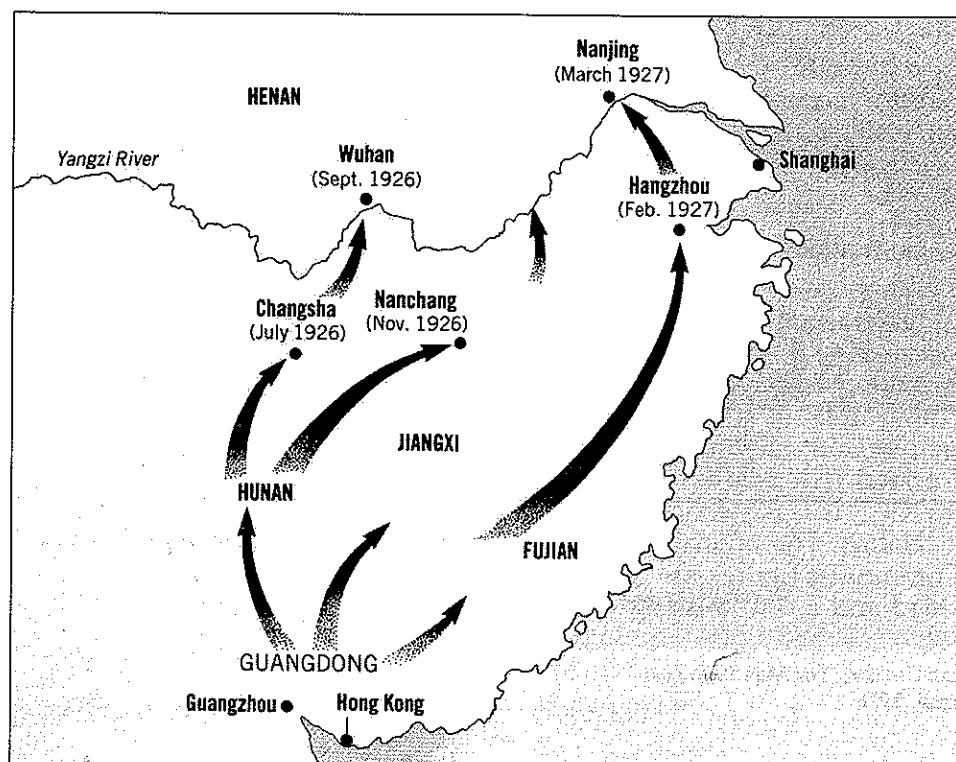
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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5: 45 MARKS**

### A3: The Emergence of Modern China, 1911–76

If you have answered Question 5 do NOT answer Question 6.

6. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the growth of the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1926–45. The map below shows the Guomindang (GMD) Northern Expedition. Study the map below and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) What is meant by the term *Northern Expedition*? (3)
- (ii) Why did Chiang Kai-shek and the Guomindang (GMD) attack the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1927–34? (5)
- (iii) Why was the Chinese Communist Party able to survive the attacks of the Guomindang in the years to 1935? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the development of the Chinese Communist Party from the end of the Long March to the end of the Second World War (1945). (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1949–76.

- (i) In what ways did Mao Zedong change the organisation of agriculture and industry in China in the years 1949–59?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

	Land Reform
	Collectivisation
1953–57:	First Five Year Plan
1958:	Great Leap Forward

(15)

- (ii) Why did the Cultural Revolution change life for the citizens of China in the years to 1976?

(10)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 6: 45 MARKS**

#### A4: The Rise and Fall of the Communist State: The Soviet Union, 1928–91

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Answer ONE question only from this section. Choose either Question 7 or Question 8. You must answer Part (a) and Part (b) of the question you choose.

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7. (a) Part (a) of this question is about Khrushchev's rule in the Soviet Union in the years to 1964. The photograph below shows Khrushchev examining crops in the Soviet Union in the early 1960s. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Khrushchev introduced the policy of de-Stalinisation. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the policy of de-Stalinisation. (5)
- (iii) In what ways did Khrushchev try to change the organisation of Soviet industry in the years to 1964? (5)
- (iv) Why did Khrushchev experience failures in his agricultural policies? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41.

- (i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why each was important for Stalin's control of power in the Soviet Union.

Cult of Personality	Show Trials	Purges
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(10)

- (ii) In what ways did Stalin try to change industry within the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Ending the New Economic Policy
<i>Gosplan</i>
Five Year Plans
The Stakhanovite Movement

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 7: 45 MARKS**

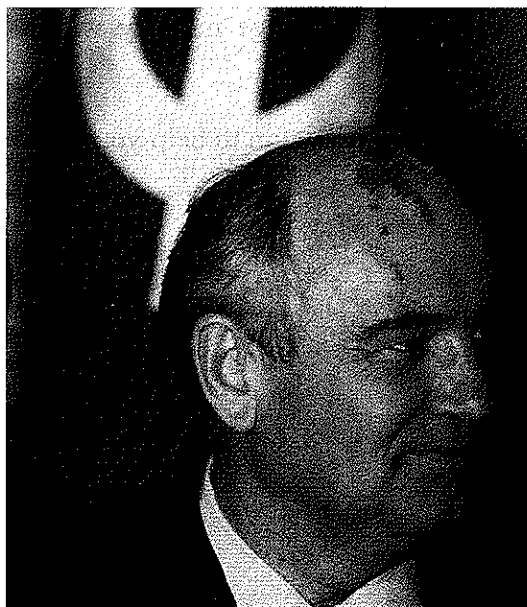
#### A4: The Rise and Fall of the Communist State: The Soviet Union, 1928–91

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If you have answered Question 7 do NOT answer Question 8.

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8. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1985–91. The photograph below shows Gorbachev when he became leader of the Soviet Union. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Gorbachev faced problems when he became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of *glasnost*. (5)
- (iii) In what ways did Gorbachev's policy of *perestroika* try to tackle the economic problems of the Soviet Union in the years after 1985? (5)
- (iv) Why did Gorbachev's policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* fail? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41.

(i) In what ways did Stalin try to change Soviet agriculture in the years 1928–41?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Ending the New Economic Policy
Collectivisation
Removal of the Kulaks
Motor Tractor Stations

(15)

(ii) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why each was important for the development of the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41.

Education	The Changing Role of Women	Labour Camps
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(10)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 8: 45 MARKS**

## A5: A Divided Union? The USA, 1941–80

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Answer ONE question only from this section. Choose either Question 9 or Question 10. You must answer Part (a) and Part (b) of the question you choose.

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9. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the USA in the 1960s. The photograph below shows President Johnson making a speech about the 'Great Society' in New York in 1965. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why President Kennedy introduced his 'New Frontier' policy. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the 'Great Society'. (5)
- (iii) Why did President Johnson face problems in his attempts to create a 'Great Society'? (5)
- (iv) In what ways did the methods of the civil rights campaigners change in the years 1961–68? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1941–80.

- (i) Why were black US citizens able to secure improvements in civil rights in the years 1941–60?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The impact of the Second World War

The role of the Supreme Court

The role of President Eisenhower

The role of Martin Luther King

**(15)**

- (ii) In what ways did the student movement develop in the USA in the 1960s and early 1970s?  
**(10)**

**(Total 25 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 9: 45 MARKS**

**A5: A Divided Union? The USA, 1941–80**

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**If you have answered Question 9 do NOT answer Question 10.**

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- 10. (a)** Part (a) of this question is about the fear of communism in the USA in the years to 1954. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1945	End of the Second World War
1947	Hollywood Ten
1947	Federal Employee Loyalty Programme
1948–50	Alger Hiss Case

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Cold War in Europe helped to create a fear of communism in the USA in the years 1945–49. (3)
- (ii) In what ways were the cases of the Hollywood Ten and Alger Hiss important in the growing fear of communism in the USA in the years to 1950? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of the methods used by Senator Joseph McCarthy to win the support of US citizens during the early 1950s. (5)
- (iv) Why had McCarthyism died out by the end of 1954? (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA during the years 1961–80.

- (i) In what ways did President Kennedy and President Johnson try to improve the lives of US citizens in the years 1961–68?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Employment opportunities

Education

Improved civil rights

Medical care

(15)

- (ii) Why was the Watergate Scandal important for politics in the USA in the 1970s?

(10)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 10: 45 MARKS**

### A6: Superpower Relations, 1945–90

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Answer ONE question only from this section. Choose either Question 11 or Question 12. You must answer Part (a) and Part (b) of the question you choose.

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11. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the Cold War. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1945–49	Creation of satellite states in Eastern Europe
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1980	Reagan elected President of the USA
1989	End of Cold War

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term *satellite state*. (3)
- (ii) Why did the discovery of missile sites in Cuba lead to a crisis between the USA and the USSR in October 1962? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of relations between the USA and the USSR in the years after the Cuban Missile Crisis to 1968. (5)
- (iv) Why was Gorbachev able to improve relations between the USSR and the USA in the years 1985–90? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1945–85.

(i) Why did relations worsen between the USA and the USSR in the years 1945–55?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Division of Germany
Truman Doctrine
Berlin Blockade
Formation of Rival Alliances

(15)

(ii) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain how each was important in changing relations between the USA and the USSR.

1956: Hungarian Uprising	1969–72: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks	1979: The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
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(10)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 11: 45 MARKS**

## A6: Superpower Relations, 1945–90

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If you have answered Question 11 do NOT answer Question 12.

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12. (a) Part (a) of this question is about events in Europe in the years 1945–56. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1947	Truman Doctrine
1947	Marshall Plan
1949	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
1956	Hungarian Uprising

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term *Truman Doctrine*. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Marshall Plan. (5)
- (iii) Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation set up? (5)
- (iv) Why did the Hungarian Uprising take place in 1956? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1945–90.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain how each was important in changing relations between the USA and the USSR.

1945: Yalta Agreements	1948–49: Berlin Blockade	1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall
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(10)

(ii) Why did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1975–90?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1975:	Helsinki Agreement
1979:	Invasion of Afghanistan
1980 and 1984:	Olympic Boycotts
1985–90:	Role of Gorbachev

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 12: 45 MARKS**

### A7: Conflict and the Quest for Peace in the Middle East, 1948–95

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Answer ONE question only from this section. Choose either Question 13 or Question 14. You must answer Part (a) and Part (b) of the question you choose.

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13. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the conflict in the Middle East and its impact on the world in the years 1948–90. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1948–49	First Arab-Israeli War
1956	Second Arab-Israeli War (Suez Crisis)
1973	Yom Kippur War
1978 and 1982	Israeli Invasions of Lebanon

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the United Nations became involved in the Arab-Israeli War of 1948–49. (3)
- (ii) Why were Great Britain and France involved in the Arab-Israeli War of 1956? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did the Superpowers (USA and USSR) become involved in the Yom Kippur War (1973)? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of Israel's invasions of Lebanon in the 1970s and 1980s. (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about the conflict and search for peace in the Middle East in the years 1949–95.

(i) In what ways did the Palestinian Arabs try to establish a homeland in the years 1957–74?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1957: Formation of *al-Fatah*

1964: Establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

1972: Munich Olympic Games

Role of Yasser Arafat

(15)

(ii) Why did Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) sign Peace Accords in 1993 and 1995?

(10)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 13: 45 MARKS**

**A7: Conflict and the Quest for Peace in the Middle East, 1948–95**

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**If you have answered Question 13 do NOT answer Question 14.**

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- 14. (a)** Part (a) of this question is about the conflict in the Middle East in the years 1948–73. The photograph below shows Israeli soldiers in 1948. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Arab states were defeated by Israel in the war of 1948–49. (3)
- (ii) Why was there a war between Israel and Egypt in 1956? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did the Superpowers (USA and USSR) become involved in the Arab-Israeli War of 1956? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Yom Kippur War (1973). (7)

**(Total 20 marks)**

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(b) Part (b) of this question is about conquest and the quest for peace in the Middle East in the years 1967–95.

(i) Why was Israel able to defeat the Arab states in the Six-Day War of 1967?

(10)

(ii) In what ways did the peace process in the Middle East attempt to achieve a settlement in the years 1978–95?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

1978: Camp David Agreements

1987: The *Intifada*

1991: Effects of the Gulf War

1993: Secret Talks in Oslo

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 14: 45 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS**

**END**