

Paper Reference(s)

1334/01 3334/01

Edexcel GCSE

History A

Modern European and World History

Paper 1

Friday 8 June 2007 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours

Materials required for examination

Nil

Items included with question papers

Paper 1 answer book

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 your centre number, candidate number, the paper reference, your surname, initial(s) and your signature.

The paper reference is shown above, if more than one paper reference is shown, you should write the reference of the paper for which you have been entered.

Do not return the question paper with the answer book.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is **90**. The marks for various parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(3)**.

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

Advice to Candidates

You are reminded that, in answering questions, you should use your own knowledge of the topic wherever possible.

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and orderly presentation in your answers. Quality of written communication 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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Turn over

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

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.

1. (a) Part (a) of this question is about tension in Europe in the years 1907–13. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1907	Anglo-Russian Entente
1908	Bosnian Crisis
1911	Second Moroccan Crisis
1912–13	Balkan Wars

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Britain and Russia formed an entente in 1907. (3)
- (ii) Why was there a crisis over Bosnia in 1908? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did relations between Britain and Germany change in the years 1911 and 1912 as a result of the Second Moroccan Crisis? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Balkan Wars, 1912–13. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about international relations in the years 1870–94.

- (i) Describe the key features of the effects of the Franco-Prussian War on France and Germany in the early 1870s. (10)
- (ii) Why did a system of international agreements and alliances develop in the years 1873–94?

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

1873: Three Emperors' League

1879: Dual Alliance

1882: Triple Alliance

1887: Reinsurance Treaty

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1: 45 MARKS

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

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

2. (a) Part (a) of this question is about international relations in the years 1873–98. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1873	Formation of the Three Emperors' League
1879	Dual Alliance
1885	Treaty of Berlin
1890	Resignation of Bismarck

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Three Emperors' League was formed in 1873. (3)
- (ii) Why did Bismarck make the Dual Alliance in 1879? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of the growth of the German Empire in the 1880s and 1890s. (5)
- (iv) In what ways did relations between Britain and Germany change in the years 1890–98? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about international rivalry and tension in the years 1876–1911.

(i) Why did the Balkans experience increased tension in the years 1876–1908?

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

Turkey's wars with Serbia and Russia

Turkey's weaknesses

Growth of Slav nationalism

Interference of the Great Powers

(15)

(ii) Describe the key features of the Moroccan Crises of 1905 and 1911.

(10)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2: 45 MARKS

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

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.

3. (a) Part (a) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1909–29. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1909	Morley-Minto Reforms
1914–18	First World War
1918	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1919	Rowlatt Acts

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Morley-Minto reforms were passed. (3)
- (ii) In what ways did developments during the First World War increase support for self-rule campaigns in India? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of the Rowlatt Acts (1919). (5)
- (iv) Why did the demands for self-rule in India grow in the 1920s? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

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

(i) In what ways did the demands for Indian independence grow in the years 1930–39?

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

Role of Gandhi
1930–33 Round Table Conferences
1935 Government of India Act
Growth of the Muslim League

(15)

(ii) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why each was important in the moves towards self-rule in India in the years 1939–47.

The role of Subhas Chandra Bose	A Labour government elected in Britain in 1945	The role of Mountbatten
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(10)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3: 45 MARKS

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

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

4. (a) Part (a) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1939–47. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1939	Britain at war with Germany
1942	Cripps Mission
1942	‘Quit India’ campaign
1947	India partitioned

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why many Indians did not support Britain in the war against Germany after 1939. (3)
- (ii) Why did the Cripps Mission (1942) fail? (5)
- (iii) In what ways was the ‘Quit India’ campaign important in the moves towards self-rule in India? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the partition of India in 1947. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1900–47.

(i) In what ways did British rule in India change in the years 1900–27?

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

1909: Morley-Minto Reforms
1918: Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1919: Dyarchy introduced
1927: The Simon Commission

(15)

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

The Salt Marches 1930	The Cabinet Mission 1946	The role of Jinnah
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(10)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4: 45 MARKS

A3: The Emergence of Modern China, 1911–76

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.

5. (a) Part (a) of this question is about China in the years 1949–66. The photograph below shows Chinese children outside a primary school. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Mao Zedong introduced educational reforms in China in the 1950s. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the ‘One Hundred Flowers’ campaign. (5)
- (iii) In what ways were the Red Guards important in the Cultural Revolution? (5)
- (iv) Why did Mao Zedong introduce the Cultural Revolution in 1966? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1921–69.

- (i) Describe the key features of the development of the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1921–34. (10)
- (ii) Why did Mao Zedong experience failures in his agricultural and industrial policies in the 1950s and early 1960s?

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

Land reform

Five Year Plan

Great Leap Forward

Impact of the Cultural Revolution

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

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 China after 1949. The photograph shows Chinese peasant girls working on a commune. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the first Five Year Plan was introduced in 1953. (3)
- (ii) In what ways did the role of women change in China in the years after 1949? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of Mao Zedong's policy of collectivisation in the 1950s. (5)
- (iv) Why did Mao Zedong experience some failures in his industrial policies in the 1950s? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1911–49.

(i) Describe the key features of life in China under the warlords.

(10)

(ii) Why was the Chinese Communist Party able to secure control over China in the years 1934–49?

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

1934–35: Long March

War against Japan

The leadership of Mao Zedong

War against the Guomindang

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 6: 45 MARKS

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

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.

7. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41. The photograph below shows workers on a collective farm in the 1930s. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) What is meant by the term ‘collective farm’? (3)
- (ii) Why did Stalin introduce the policy of collectivisation? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of the Five Year Plans (1928–41). (5)
- (iv) Why were the purges and show trials important for Stalin’s leadership in the 1930s? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1953–91.

(i) In what ways did agriculture and industry in the Soviet Union change while Khrushchev was leader?

(10)

(ii) Why did the Soviet Union collapse in 1991?

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

Economic problems

Glasnost and *perestroika*

The role of Gorbachev

Problems with the national groups

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 7: 45 MARKS

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

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

8. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the Soviet Union under Khrushchev. The photograph below shows Khrushchev addressing a Communist Party meeting in 1956. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘secret speech’.
- (3)
- (ii) Why did Khrushchev introduce the policy of de-Stalinisation?
- (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of the Virgin Lands Scheme.
- (5)
- (iv) Why did Khrushchev experience some failures in his industrial policies?
- (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1928–91.

(i) Why was Stalin able to secure control over Soviet citizens in the years 1928–41?

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

Economic policies

Cult of personality

Purges

Show trials

(15)

(ii) In what ways did Gorbachev's policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* try to change the Soviet Union?

(10)

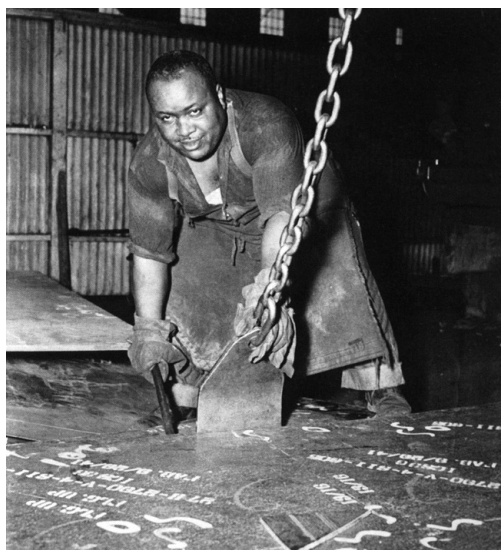
(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 8: 45 MARKS

A5: A Divided Union? The USA, 1941–80

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.

9. (a) Part (a) of this question is about the development of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA in the years to 1957. The photograph below shows a black American worker in 1945. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Second World War was important in the development of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Brown v Topeka case (1954). (5)
- (iii) Why was the Montgomery Bus Boycott important in the development of the Civil Rights Movement? (5)
- (iv) In what ways were events at Little Rock High School (1957) important for the development of the Civil Rights Movement? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1945–70.

(i) In what ways did the fear of Communism in the USA grow in the years 1945–54?

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

The Cold War in Europe
The Alger Hiss Case
The Rosenbergs
The role of Senator Joseph McCarthy

(15)

(ii) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why they were important in the USA in the 1960s.

The Student Movement	The Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965)	The Black Power Movement
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(10)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 9: 45 MARKS

A5: A Divided Union? The USA, 1941–80

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

10. (a) Part (a) of this question is about protest movements in the USA in the 1960s and early 1970s. The photograph below shows a sit-in at a whites only lunch counter in Jackson, Mississippi. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why some black US citizens opposed the methods of Martin Luther King. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Black Power Movement. (5)
- (iii) Why did the Women's Movement develop in the USA in the 1960s? (5)
- (iv) In what ways did the Student Movement develop in the USA in the 1960s and early 1970s? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years to 1980.

- (i) In what ways did black US citizens achieve improvements in civil rights in the years 1955–68?

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

1955:	Montgomery Bus Boycott
1957:	Little Rock High School
	The role of Martin Luther King
1965:	Voting Rights Act

(15)

- (ii) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why they were important in US politics.

Senator Joseph McCarthy in the years 1950–54	The New Frontier (1961–63)	The impact of the resignation of President Nixon in the years to 1980
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(10)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 10: 45 MARKS

A6: Superpower Relations, 1945–90

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.

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

1945	Yalta Conference
1945	Potsdam Conference
1947	Marshall Plan
1948–49	Berlin Blockade

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Soviet Union did not allow free elections to take place in Eastern Europe after 1945. (3)
- (ii) In what ways did the Allied Powers deal with Germany at the Potsdam Conference (1945)? (5)
- (iii) Why was the Marshall Plan drawn up in 1947? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Berlin Blockade (1948–49). (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about how relations between the USA and the USSR changed in the years 1949–79.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain how each contributed to the development of the Cold War.

1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	1955: Warsaw Pact	1956: Hungarian Uprising
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(10)

(ii) Why did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1961–72?

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

1961: Berlin Crisis
1962: Cuban Missiles Crisis
1968: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
1972: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 11: 45 MARKS

A6: Superpower Relations, 1945–90

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

12. (a) Part (a) of this question is about relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1963–90. Study the table below and answer all the questions that follow.

1963	Telephone hot-line established
1972	SALT Treaty signed
1975	Helsinki Agreements
1979	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the telephone hot-line between Washington D.C. and Moscow was set up in 1963. (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in the 1970s. (5)
- (iii) Why did the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 change Soviet relations with the USA during the early 1980s? (5)
- (iv) In what ways did relations between the USA and USSR improve in the years 1985–90? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1945–62.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain how each was important in the development of the Cold War.

1945: Potsdam Conference	1947: Truman Doctrine	1947: Marshall Plan
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(10)

(ii) Why did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1949–62?

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

1949:	Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
1955:	Formation of the Warsaw Pact
1956:	Hungarian Uprising
1962:	Cuban Missiles Crisis

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 12: 45 MARKS

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

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.

13. (a) Part (a) of this question is about conflict in the Middle East in the years 1948–67. The photograph below shows Palestinian Arab troops in 1948. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why war broke out between Israel and its neighbouring Arab countries in 1948. (3)
- (ii) Why was Israel successful in the war of 1948–49? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did the Superpowers (USA/USSR) and the United Nations become involved in the Arab-Israeli War of 1956? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Six Day War (1967). (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about conflict and the search for peace in the Middle East in the years 1960–82.

(i) Why were the Palestinian Arabs unsuccessful in their attempts to secure an independent homeland in the 1960s and 1970s?

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

Weaknesses of the Arab states

Military successes of Israel

Role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

Role of the Superpowers

(15)

(ii) Describe the key features of Israel's invasions of Lebanon in both 1978 and 1982.

(10)

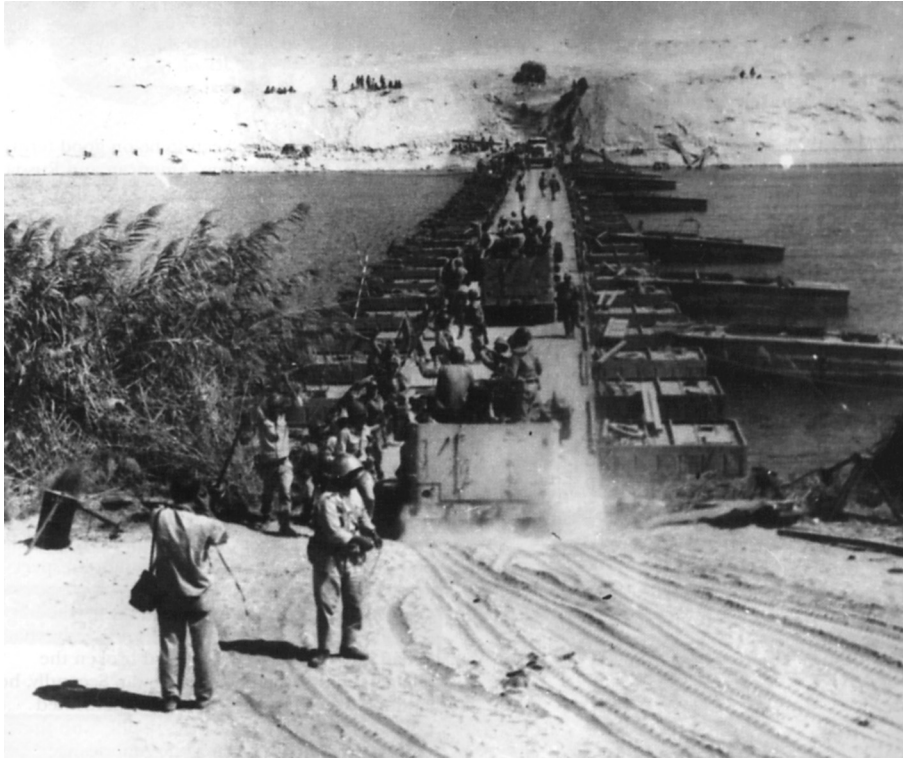
(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 13: 45 MARKS

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

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

14. (a) Part (a) of this question is about conflict and the search for peace in the Middle East in the years 1973–95. The photograph below shows Egyptian troops crossing the Suez Canal during the Yom Kippur War. Look at the photograph and answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Israel and Egypt accepted the Superpowers' proposals for a ceasefire to end the Yom Kippur War (1973). (3)
- (ii) Why was a peace settlement made between Israel and Egypt at Camp David in 1978? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did the *intifada* win support for the Palestinian Arabs after 1987? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Middle East peace process in the years 1991–95. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Middle East conflict in the years 1948–74.

(i) Why was Israel so successful in each of the wars it fought in 1948–49, 1956 and 1967?

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

Israeli tactics

Weaknesses of the Arab states

Role of the Superpowers

Role of the United Nations

(15)

(ii) Describe the key features of the role played by Yasser Arafat in the campaign for an independent Palestine in the years to 1974.

(10)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 14: 45 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS

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