

Paper Reference(s)

1334/01 3334/01

Edexcel GCSE

History A

Modern European and World History

Paper 1

Tuesday 3 June 2008 – 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

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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 the Balkans in the years 1876–1908. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1876	Bulgarian Atrocities
1878	Treaty of San Stefano
1878	Congress of Berlin
1908	Bosnian Crisis

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘Bulgarian Atrocities’ (1876). **(3)**
- (ii) Why did Russia declare war on Turkey in 1877? **(5)**
- (iii) Describe the key features of the Congress of Berlin (1878). **(5)**
- (iv) Why did Austria-Hungary take over Bosnia in 1908? **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about international relations in the years 1873–1914.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain in what ways they changed relations between the Great Powers in Europe.

1873: The League of the Three Emperors (Dreikaiserbund)	1879: Dual Alliance	1894: Franco-Russian Entente
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(10)

(ii) Why did rivalry develop between Britain and Germany in the years 1898–1914?

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

1898–1914: Naval Rivalry
1904: Anglo-French Entente
1907: Anglo-Russian Entente
1911: Second Moroccan Crisis

(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 relations between Britain and Germany in the years 1896–1914. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1896	Kruger Telegram
1898	First German Naval Law
1904	Anglo-French Entente
1905	First Moroccan Crisis

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘Kruger Telegram’ (1896). (3)
- (ii) Describe the key features of the German Naval Laws. (5)
- (iii) Why did Britain and France form an entente in 1904? (5)
- (iv) Why did the Moroccan Crises of 1905 and 1911 change relations between Britain and Germany? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about international rivalry and tension in the years 1871–1914.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain in what ways they changed relations between the Great Powers in Europe.

1871: Treaty of Frankfurt	1882: Triple Alliance	1894: Franco-Russian Entente
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(10)

(ii) Why was there a series of crises in the Balkans in the years 1908–14?

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

1908:	Bosnian Crisis Growth of Serbian nationalism
1912–13:	Balkan Wars Involvement of the Great Powers

(15)

(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 1909–19. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1909	Morley-Minto Reforms
1918	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1919	Rowlatt Acts
1919	Amritsar Massacre

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why many Indians opposed the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909). **(3)**
- (ii) In what ways did the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1918) change the way India was governed? **(5)**
- (iii) Why were the Rowlatt Acts passed in 1919? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Amritsar Massacre (1919). **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1927–45.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why they were important in the moves towards self-rule for India.

1927: Simon Commission	1930: Salt Marches	1930–33: Round Table Conferences
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(10)

(ii) In what ways did opposition to British rule in India grow in the years 1935–45?

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

1935:	Government of India Act Jinnah and the Muslim League
1942:	‘Quit India’ Campaign The role of Subhas Chandra Bose

(15)

(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 1918–30. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1918	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1919	Amritsar Massacre
1927	Simon Commission
1930	Salt Marches

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why many Indians did not support the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1918). **(3)**
- (ii) In what ways did Gandhi try to increase support for the Congress Movement in the years 1916–22? **(5)**
- (iii) Why was the Simon Commission (1927) important in the moves towards self-rule in India? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Salt Marches (1930). **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(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 why they were important in the moves towards self-rule for India.

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

- (ii) In what ways 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.

1939–45 The impact of the Second World War on India 1942 'Quit India' Campaign 1946 Direct Action Communal Violence
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(15)

(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 1911–34. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1911	Revolution led by Sun Yat-sen
1916	Beginning of the Warlord Era
1919	May 4 th Movement founded
1921	Chinese Communist Party founded

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term the ‘Three Principles’. (3)
- (ii) Why was Yuan Shi Kai able to become President of China in 1912? (5)
- (iii) Describe the key features of the May 4th Movement (1919). (5)
- (iv) Why did Chiang Kai-shek try to destroy the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1927–34? (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1941–61.

(i) Why were Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party able to defeat Japan and the Guomindang (GMD) in the years 1941–49?
(10)

(ii) In what ways did Mao Zedong try to change agriculture and industry in China in the years 1949–61?

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

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

(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 in the years 1926–49. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1926	Northern Expedition
1927	Shanghai Massacre
1934–35	The Long March
1945–49	Civil War

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term the ‘Shanghai Massacre’ (1927). **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Long March (1934–35). **(5)**
- (iii) Why was the Guomindang (GMD) unable to win the support of many Chinese people in the years 1934–45? **(5)**
- (iv) Why was the Chinese Communist Party successful in the civil war against the Guomindang (GMD) in the years 1945–49? **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1949–66.

(i) Why did Mao Zedong introduce the Cultural Revolution in 1966?

(10)

(ii) In what ways did Mao Zedong secure control over the people of China from 1949 to the early 1960s?

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

The Hundred Flowers Campaign Education Propaganda Thought Reform

(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 Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41. The photograph shows Andrei Vyshinsky, the prosecutor in Stalin's show trials. Look at the photograph below and then answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Explain what is meant by the term 'show trial'. (3)
- (ii) Why did Stalin wish to remove the *kulaks*? (5)
- (iii) Why did Stalin develop the 'cult of personality' in the 1930s? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the purges of the 1930s. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

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

(i) Why did Khrushchev have limited success in his attempts to change agriculture and industry in the Soviet Union? **(10)**

(ii) In what ways did Gorbachev try to change the Soviet Union in the years 1985–91?

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

Glasnost Political reforms Perestroika Relations with the Eastern European states
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(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 in the years 1928–41. The photograph shows Soviet peasants working on a collective farm. Look at the photograph below and then answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Explain what is meant by the term '*kulak*'. (3)
- (ii) Why did Stalin introduce the policy of collectivisation? (5)
- (iii) Why was there opposition to the policy of collectivisation? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Five Year Plans. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1953–85.

(i) Why did Gorbachev face economic and political problems when he became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985? **(10)**

(ii) In what ways did Khrushchev try to change agriculture and industry in the Soviet Union during the 1950s and 1960s?

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

Virgin Lands Scheme Assistance to collective farms Regional Economic Councils Seven Year Plan
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(15)

(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 USA in the 1960s and the early 1970s. The photograph shows a student demonstration in the 1960s. Look at the photograph below and then answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the student movement in the USA had many supporters in the 1960s. (3)
- (ii) Why did the Black Power movement develop in the USA in the 1960s? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did the women's movement develop in the USA in the 1960s? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Watergate Scandal. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1941–60.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain in what ways they were important in the growing fear of communism in the USA at this time.

The work of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)	The Alger Hiss Case	The Rosenbergs
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(10)

(ii) Why were black US citizens able to secure improved civil rights in the years 1941–60?

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

The Double V campaign
1954: Brown v Topeka
1955: Montgomery Bus Boycott
1957: Events at Little Rock High School

(15)

(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 the USA in the 1940s and early 1950s. The photograph shows some women workers and their bosses in New York during the Second World War. Look at the photograph below and then answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Japanese-Americans were placed in internment camps after 1942. **(3)**
- (ii) Why did the position of many women in the USA improve during the Second World War? **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways did the cases brought against Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs help to spread the fear of communism in the USA? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the methods used by Senator McCarthy to win the support of many US citizens in the 1950s. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1961–68.

- (i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain in what ways they were important in the USA at this time.

Sit-ins	Malcolm X	The Black Panthers
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(10)

- (ii) Why did many US citizens experience improvements in their lives as a result of the New Frontier and Great Society?

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

The New Frontier
1964: Civil Rights Act
1965: Voting Rights Act
1965: Medical Care Act

(15)

(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 Cold War in the years 1948–69. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1948–49	Berlin Blockade
1955	Formation of the Warsaw Pact
1956	Hungarian Uprising
1962	Cuban Missiles Crisis

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘Berlin Blockade’ (1948–49). **(3)**
- (ii) Why did the Soviet Union form the Warsaw Pact in 1955? **(5)**
- (iii) Why did the Soviet Union invade Hungary in 1956? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of relations between the USA and USSR in the years 1963–68. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

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

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why they were important in the development of the Cold War.

1947: Truman Doctrine	1947: Cominform and 1949: Comecon	1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
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(10)

(ii) In what ways did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1972–85?

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

1972:	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 1)
1975:	Helsinki Agreements
1979:	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
1981–85:	Role of Ronald Reagan

(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 events in Europe in the years 1945–49. Study the table below and then answer all the questions that follow.

1946	Iron Curtain
1947	Truman Doctrine
1947	Marshall Plan
1948–49	Berlin Blockade

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘Iron Curtain’. **(3)**
- (ii) Why was the Truman Doctrine issued in 1947? **(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 relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1955–90.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why they were important in the development of the Cold War.

1979: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	1981–85: Role of Reagan	1985–90: Role of Gorbachev
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(10)

(ii) In what ways did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1955–72?

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

1955: Formation of the Warsaw Pact
1961: Berlin Wall constructed
1962: Cuban Missiles Crisis
1972: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 1)

(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 the conflict in the Middle East in the years 1973–82. The photograph shows President Sadat of Egypt, President Carter of the USA and Prime Minister Begin of Israel at Camp David. Look at the photograph below and then answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why war broke out between Egypt and Israel in 1973. (3)
- (ii) Why did Israel and Egypt sign a peace treaty at Camp David in 1978? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did the Camp David Agreements (1978) change relations between Israel and Egypt? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of Israel's invasions of Lebanon in both 1978 and 1982. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the conflict and search for peace in the Middle East in the years 1956–87.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why they were important in the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

1957: The formation of <i>al-Fatah</i>	1964: The formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)	1987: The <i>intifada</i>
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(10)

(ii) In what ways did the Superpowers and the United Nations become involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the years 1956–73?

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

The Suez Crisis UN peacekeeping forces Supplies of armaments Oil and the Middle East

(15)

(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 1948–95. The photograph shows a Palestinian refugee camp in 1949. Look at the photograph below and then answer all the questions that follow.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Palestinian refugees created problems for some neighbouring Arab states after the war of 1948–49. **(3)**
- (ii) Why was the Palestine Liberation Organisation formed in 1964? **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways did the activities of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) against Israel change in the 1960s and 1970s? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Peace Accords of 1993 and 1995. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Middle East conflict in the years 1948–91.

(i) Choose **two** items from the boxes below and explain why they were important in the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

1948: The end of the British Mandate in Palestine	1949–55: The role of the United Nations	1990–91: The Gulf War
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(10)

(ii) Describe the key features of Israel’s successes in the wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973.

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

Role of Britain and France Tactics of the Arab states Role of the USA Israeli tactics
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(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 14: 45 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS

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