

Paper Reference(s)

1334/01 3334/01

Edexcel GCSE

History A

Modern European and World History

Paper 1

Wednesday 3 June 2009 – Morning

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 Bismarck and the alliance system. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1873	The League of the Three Emperors
1879	Dual Alliance
1882	Triple Alliance
1890	Resignation of Bismarck

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the League of the Three Emperors was formed in 1873. **(3)**
- (ii) Why did Bismarck form the Dual Alliance in 1879? **(5)**
- (iii) Describe the key features of the Triple Alliance (1882). **(5)**
- (iv) In what ways did Bismarck's resignation change German foreign policy in the 1890s? **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

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

(i) In what ways did the Moroccan Crises of 1905 and 1911 change relations between Britain and Germany? **(10)**

(ii) Why were the Balkans the cause of international 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
Interference of the Great Powers
The growth of Slav Nationalism
1908: Bosnian 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 Britain's relations with Germany in the years 1898–1914. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1904	Anglo-French Entente
1905	First Moroccan Crisis
1907	Anglo-Russian Entente
1911	Second Moroccan Crisis

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why there was a crisis over Morocco in 1905. **(3)**
- (ii) Why did Britain make ententes with France (1904) and Russia (1907)? **(5)**
- (iii) Describe the key features of the Second Moroccan Crisis (1911). **(5)**
- (iv) In what ways did an arms race develop between Britain and Germany in the years 1898–1914? **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

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

(i) In what ways did tension increase in the Balkans in the years 1912–14?

(10)

(ii) Why did Bismarck try to isolate France in the years 1871–87?

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

1873: League of the Three Emperors

1879: Dual Alliance

1882: Triple Alliance

1887: Reinsurance Treaty

(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 1939–47. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1939	Outbreak of the Second World War
1942	Cripps' Mission
1942	'Quit India' campaign
1947	Indian independence

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Cripps' Mission (1942) failed. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the key features of the 'Quit India' campaign (1942). **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways did Chandra Bose oppose British rule in India during the Second World War? **(5)**
- (iv) Why did the British government decide to give India independence after 1945? **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1900–33.

(i) In what ways did British rule in India change in the years 1900–18 (the end of the First World War)?

(10)

(ii) Why did opposition to British rule grow in India in the years 1919–33?

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

1919:	Rowlatt Acts
1919:	The Amritsar Massacre
1919:	The Dyarchy
1930–33:	Round Table Conferences

(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 1930–39. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1930	Salt Marches
1930	First Round Table Conference
1932–33	Third Round Table Conference
1935	Government of India Act

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Gandhi began the Salt March in 1930. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Round Table Conferences (1930–33). **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways did the Muslim League develop in the 1930s? **(5)**
- (iv) Why did many Indians oppose the Government of India Act of 1935? **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1918–47.

(i) In what ways did Britain try to keep control of India in the years 1918 (the end of the First World War) to 1927 (the Simon Commission)?

(10)

(ii) Why did opposition to British rule in India grow in the years 1939–47?

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

1939: Outbreak of war in Europe

1942: 'Quit India' campaign

Divisions between the Muslim League and the Congress Party

1946: Cabinet Mission

(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 1949–76. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1949	Chinese Communist Party in power
1950	Marriage Law
1957	‘One Hundred Flowers’ Campaign
1966	Beginning of the Cultural Revolution

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Mao Zedong introduced the Marriage Law (1950). **(3)**
- (ii) Why did Mao Zedong introduce the ‘One Hundred Flowers’ campaign (1957)? **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways did the Cultural Revolution strengthen Mao Zedong’s position as leader of China? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of life for the people of China during the Cultural Revolution. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1916–49.

(i) Why was there unrest in China under the warlords in the years 1916–27?

(10)

(ii) In what ways did Mao Zedong win the support of the Chinese people in the years 1934–49?

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

1934–35: Long March
The role of the Guomindang (GMD)
1937–45: War against Japan
1945–49: Civil War

(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 1919–49. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1919	May 4 th Movement began
1927	Shanghai Massacres
1934–35	Long March
1945–49	Civil War

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the May 4th Movement began in 1919. **(3)**
- (ii) Why did the Shanghai Massacres take place in 1927? **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways was the Long March a success for the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the civil war between the Guomindang (GMD) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in the years 1945–49. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

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

- (i) Why did the Cultural Revolution cause disruption in China in the years 1966–76? **(10)**
- (ii) In what ways were Mao Zedong’s agricultural and industrial policies unsuccessful from 1949 to the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966?

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

Land Reform
1953–57: First Five Year Plan
1958–60: Great Leap Forward
1962–66: Divisions in the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

(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 work of Khrushchev and Gorbachev in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–91. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1953	Death of Stalin
1956	Khrushchev leader of the Soviet Union
1985	Gorbachev leader of the Soviet Union
1991	Collapse of the Soviet Union

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘de-Stalinisation’.
- (3)**
- (ii) Why did Khrushchev change Soviet industry after he became leader of the Soviet Union in 1956?
- (5)**
- (iii) Describe the key features of the problems facing Gorbachev when he became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985.
- (5)**
- (iv) Why did Gorbachev’s policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* fail?
- (7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1928–64.

(i) In what ways did Khrushchev change agriculture in the Soviet Union in the years 1953–64? **(10)**

(ii) Why was Stalin able to establish control in the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41?

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

Cult of Personality

Purges

Economic Policies

Education

(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. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1928	Stalin leader of the Soviet Union
1928	New Economic Policy (NEP) ended
1928	First Five Year Plan introduced
1935	Beginning of the Stakhanovite Movement

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘socialism in one country’.
- (3)**
- (ii) Why did Stalin end the New Economic Policy (NEP)?
- (5)**
- (iii) Describe the key features of the first Five Year Plan.
- (5)**
- (iv) Why was the Stakhanovite Movement introduced in the Soviet Union in the 1930s?
- (7)**

(Total 20 marks)

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

(i) In what ways were the purges and show trials important for Stalin's leadership in the years 1928–41? **(10)**

(ii) Why was Gorbachev unable to prevent the collapse of the Soviet Union in the years 1985–91?

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

Economic problems in the Soviet Union

Perestroika

Glasnost

Problems with Eastern Europe and national groups in the Soviet Union

(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. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1960	John F Kennedy elected president of the USA
1963	Assassination of President Kennedy
1964	Lyndon Johnson elected president of the USA
1968	Richard Nixon elected president of the USA

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘New Frontier’. **(3)**
- (ii) Why was there opposition to President Kennedy’s ‘New Frontier’? **(5)**
- (iii) Why was there student unrest in the USA in the 1960s? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of President Johnson’s ‘Great Society’. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1950–74.

(i) Why did President Nixon resign in 1974?

(10)

(ii) In what ways did the methods of the civil rights campaigners change during the 1950s and 1960s?

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

The Montgomery Bus Boycott
The work of Martin Luther King
Malcolm X
Black Power

(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 civil rights in the USA in the years 1945–69. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1945	End of the Second World War
1955	Montgomery Bus Boycott
1960	John F Kennedy elected president of the USA
1968	Assassination of Martin Luther King

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘Jim Crow’ Laws. **(3)**
- (ii) Why was the Second World War important in the development of the civil rights movement in the USA? **(5)**
- (iii) Why was the Montgomery Bus Boycott important in the development of the civil rights movement? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the methods used by Martin Luther King and his supporters in the 1960s to improve the position of black Americans. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1945–69.

(i) Why did the women's movement develop in the 1960s?

(10)

(ii) In what ways did the fear of communism develop in the USA in the years 1945–54?

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

House Un-American Activities (HUAC)

The Hollywood Ten

The Rosenberg Case

Senator Joseph McCarthy

(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 1947–55. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1947	Truman Doctrine
1947	Marshall Plan
1949	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) formed
1955	Warsaw Pact formed

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Truman Doctrine was issued in 1947. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Marshall Plan. **(5)**
- (iii) Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) formed in 1949? **(5)**
- (iv) In what ways did the USSR control its satellite states in Eastern Europe in the years 1947–55? **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1956–90.

(i) Describe the key features of the Hungarian Uprising (1956).

(10)

(ii) Why did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1979–90?

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

1979:	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
1980 and 1984:	Olympic Games
1981–88:	Role of President Reagan
1985–90:	Role of Mikhail Gorbachev

(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 1961–90. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1961	Berlin Wall built
1972	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)
1975	Helsinki Agreements
1985	Gorbachev leader of the USSR

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Berlin Wall was built in 1961. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the key features of the Helsinki Agreements (1975). **(5)**
- (iii) Why did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1979–84? **(5)**
- (iv) In what ways was Gorbachev important in changing relations between the USA and the USSR 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) Describe the key features of the Cuban Missiles Crisis in 1962.

(10)

(ii) Why did a Cold War develop between the USA and the USSR in the years 1945–49?

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

1945: Potsdam Conference

1947: Truman Doctrine

1948–49: Berlin Blockade

1949: Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

(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 1948–73. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1948	The state of Israel created
1956	Second Arab-Israeli War
1967	Third Arab-Israeli War (Six Day War)
1973	The Yom Kippur War

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why many Arabs objected to the United Nations' plan to partition Palestine. **(3)**
- (ii) Why did the second Arab-Israeli war break out in 1956? **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways did the USA and the USSR become involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the years 1957–66? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Yom Kippur War (1973). **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

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

(i) Describe the key features of the Six Day War (1967).

(10)

(ii) Why did relations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) change in the years 1987–95?

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

1987:	The <i>intifada</i>
1990–91:	First Gulf War
	Role of Yasser Arafat
1991 and 1993:	Madrid and Oslo talks

(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 the refugee problem and conflict in the Middle East in the years 1949–82. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1949	End of the first Arab-Israeli War
1956	Second Arab-Israeli War
1957	<i>Al Fatah</i> founded
1978	Camp David Agreements

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why refugee camps were set up in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank after 1949. **(3)**
- (ii) In what ways did the Palestinian refugees create problems for Egypt and other Arab states in the 1950s and 1960s? **(5)**
- (iii) Why did some Palestinian refugees set up guerrilla groups in the 1950s and 1960s? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the involvement of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the Lebanon in the years 1978–82. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about conflict in the Middle East in the years 1967–95.

(i) Describe the key features of the Middle East peace process in the years from the *intifada* (1987) to the Peace Accord (1995). **(10)**

(ii) Why were the Arab nations unable to defeat Israel in the wars of 1948–49, 1956 and 1967?

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

Weaknesses of the Arab states
Role of Israel's allies
Israeli tactics
Role of the United Nations

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 14: 45 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS

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