

Paper Reference(s)

1334/01 3334/01

Edexcel GCSE

History A

Modern European and World History

Paper 1

Wednesday 9 June 2010 – 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 the Balkans in the years 1876–1913. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1876	‘Bulgarian Atrocities’
1878	Congress of Berlin
1908	Bosnian Crisis
1912–13	Balkan Wars

- (i) What is meant by the term ‘Bulgarian Atrocities’? (3)
- (ii) Why was the Congress of Berlin held in 1878? (5)
- (iii) Why was there a crisis over Bosnia in 1908? (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 1873–1914.

(i) In what ways did the major European powers develop alliances in the years 1873–82? **(10)**

(ii) Why did relations between Britain and Germany change in the years 1904–14?

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

1904: Anglo–French Entente

1905: First Moroccan Crisis

The development of the arms race

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 Anglo–German relations in the years 1896–1911. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1896	‘Kruger Telegram’
1898	First German Naval Law
1904	Anglo–French Entente
1911	Second Moroccan Crisis

- (i) What is meant by the term ‘Kruger Telegram’? (3)
- (ii) Why was the German Naval Law passed in 1898? (5)
- (iii) Why did Britain make an entente with France in 1904? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of relations between Britain and Germany in the years 1905–11. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the growth of Serbian nationalism and the changing relationship between the major European powers in the years 1873–1914.

(i) In what ways was the growth of Serbian nationalism important for international relations in the years 1908–14? **(10)**

(ii) Why 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: League of the Three Emperors

1879: Dual Alliance

1882: Triple Alliance

1894: Franco–Russian Alliance

(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 1900–29. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1909	Morley–Minto reforms
1918	Montagu–Chelmsford reforms
1919	Rowlatt Acts
1919	Amritsar Massacre

- (i) What is meant by the term ‘Morley–Minto reforms’? (3)
- (ii) Why was the First World War important in increasing the demand for self-rule in India? (5)
- (iii) Why were the Rowlatt Acts important in increasing public support for Congress? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the methods used by Gandhi and Congress in the campaign for Indian independence 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 demands for Indian independence grow in the years 1930–39?

(10)

(ii) Why was the Indian sub-continent partitioned in 1947?

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

1939–45: The impact of the Second World War

Growth of the Muslim League

1942: 'Quit India' Campaign

The role of Mountbatten

(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 India after 1939. 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
1946	'Direct Action' began

- (i) What is meant by the term 'Quit India' campaign? (3)
- (ii) Why was the Cripps' Mission sent to India in 1942? (5)
- (iii) Why did the British government send the Cabinet Mission to India in 1946? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Muslim League's policy of 'Direct Action'. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about British rule in India in the years 1900–35.

(i) In what ways did demands for Indian independence grow in the years 1900–18?

(10)

(ii) Why did British rule in India change in the years 1919–35?

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

1919: Rowlatt Acts

1919: Dyarchy introduced

Role of Gandhi

1935: Government of India Act

(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 under Mao Zedong in the years 1949–66. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1950	People's Courts set up
1956	'One Hundred Flowers' Campaign began
1958	'Great Leap Forward' began
1966	Cultural Revolution began

- (i) What is meant by the term 'People's Court'? **(3)**
- (ii) Why did Mao Zedong end the 'One Hundred Flowers' Campaign? **(5)**
- (iii) Why did Mao Zedong introduce the Cultural Revolution in 1966? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the 'Great Leap Forward' (1958–61). **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1911–37.

(i) Why was there unrest in China in the years 1911–19?

(10)

(ii) In what ways did the Guomindang (GMD) try to secure control over the whole of China in the years 1921–37?

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

1921: Policy of the ‘Three People’s Principles’

1926: Northern Expedition

1927: Shanghai Massacres

1934: The Chinese Communist Party and the Long March

(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 1911–27. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1911	'Double Tenth' Rebellion
1916	Death of Yuan Shi Kai
1919	May 4 th Movement founded
1921	Chinese Communist Party founded

- (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 after its formation (1921) to 1927. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about China in the years 1946–61.

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

(10)

(ii) In what ways did life change for the people of China in the years 1949–61?

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

The role of women
Land Reform
Education
Great Leap Forward

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

1928	First Five-Year Plan
1933	Second Five-Year Plan
1934	Death of Kirov
1938	Third Five-Year Plan

- (i) What is meant by the term ‘*Gosplan*’? (3)
- (ii) Why did Stalin introduce the Five-Year Plan in 1928? (5)
- (iii) Why did Stalin experience some failures in the Five-Year Plans in the years 1928–41? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the purges and show trials. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1955–91.

(i) Why did Khrushchev try to change Soviet agriculture and industry in the years 1955–64?
(10)

(ii) In what ways did Gorbachev try to solve the problems he faced as leader of the Soviet Union in the years 1985–91?

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

Glasnost

Perestroika

The war in Afghanistan

Problems with Eastern European states

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

1956	'Secret Speech' made in Moscow
1956	Policy of de-Stalinisation
1956	First harvest of the Virgin Lands Scheme
1959	Seven-Year Plan introduced

- (i) What is meant by the term 'Secret Speech'? (3)
- (ii) Why did Khrushchev introduce the policy of de-Stalinisation? (5)
- (iii) Why did Khrushchev experience some failures in his industrial policies? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Virgin Lands Scheme. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the Soviet Union in the years 1928–85.

(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 Stalin try to change Soviet agriculture and industry in the years 1928–41?

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

1928:	New Economic Policy ended
	Role of <i>Gosplan</i>
1928:	Collectivisation introduced
1928–41:	Five-Year Plans

(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 early 1970s. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1961	John F Kennedy became president of the USA
1961	First ‘freedom ride’
1964	President Johnson introduced the ‘Great Society’
1973	Roe v Wade Case

- (i) What is meant by the term ‘freedom rides’? (3)
- (ii) Why did President Kennedy face problems in his attempts to improve civil rights in the years 1961–63? (5)
- (iii) Why did President Johnson face problems in his attempts to build his ‘Great Society’ in the years 1964–68? (5)
- (iv) Describe the key features of the women’s movement in the USA during the 1960s and early 1970s. (7)

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1945–79.

(i) In what ways was the Watergate Scandal important for politics in the USA in the 1970s?
(10)

(ii) Why was there so much fear of communism in the USA in the years 1945–54?

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

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

(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 years 1941–56. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1941–45	USA involved in the Second World War
1947	The ‘Hollywood Ten’ Case
1954	Brown v Topeka Case
1955–56	Montgomery Bus Boycott

- (i) What is meant by the term ‘Hollywood Ten’? **(3)**
- (ii) Why was the Second World War important in improving the position of many women in the USA? **(5)**
- (iii) Why was the Brown v Topeka Case (1954) important for the development of the civil rights movement in the USA? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–56). **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about the USA in the years 1957–69.

(i) In what ways were the students' movement and women's movement important in the USA in the 1960s? **(10)**

(ii) Why were US citizens able to achieve improved civil rights in the years 1957–65?

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

1957: Events at Little Rock High School

The role of Martin Luther King

1964: Civil Rights Act

1965: Voting Rights 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 1945–55. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1945	Yalta Conference
1945	Potsdam Conference
1947	Marshall Plan introduced
1949	Creation of West Germany (FRG)

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Allies met at Yalta in 1945. **(3)**
- (ii) In what ways did the Allies deal with German territory at the Potsdam Conference? **(5)**
- (iii) Why did the USA give help to the countries of Western Europe in the years 1947–48? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the development of the Cold War in the years 1949–55. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1961–85.

(i) Describe the key features of relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1981–85. **(10)**

(ii) Why did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1961–75?

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

1961:	Berlin Wall built
1962:	Cuban Missiles Crisis
1972:	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)
1975:	Helsinki Agreements

(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 1962–84. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1962	Cuban Missiles Crisis
1969	Talks on Strategic Arms Limitation began
1975	Helsinki Agreements
1980	Moscow Olympic Games

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the USSR placed missiles on Cuba in 1962. **(3)**
- (ii) In what ways did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1963–69? **(5)**
- (iii) Why did the USA and the USSR sign the Helsinki Agreements in 1975? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1979–84. **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

(b) Part (b) of this question is about relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1948–90.

(i) Describe the key features of relations between the USA and the USSR in the years 1985–90. **(10)**

(ii) Why did relations between the USA and the USSR change in the years 1948–61?

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

1948–49:	Berlin Blockade
1955:	Warsaw Pact
1956:	Hungarian Uprising
1961:	Berlin Wall built

(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 1948–56. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1948	Arab-Israeli War broke out
1948	United Nations involved in the Arab-Israeli war
1949	End of Arab-Israeli War
1956	Second Arab-Israeli War

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why Israel was invaded by neighbouring Arab states in 1948. **(3)**
- (ii) Why was Israel successful in the war of 1948–49? **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways did Israeli victories in the war of 1948–49 affect neighbouring Arab states in the years to 1954? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Arab-Israeli War of 1956. **(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 1967–95.

(i) Why was Israel successful in the Six Day War (1967)? **(10)**

(ii) In what ways did relations between Israel and the Arab states change in the years 1978–95?

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

1978:	Camp David Agreements
1978 and 1982:	Israeli invasions of Lebanon
1990–91:	First Gulf War
1993:	Oslo Declaration

(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 1967–95. Study the table below and then answer all the questions which follow.

1973	The Yom Kippur War
1987	The <i>intifada</i>
1991	Madrid Talks
1993	Oslo Talks

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why war broke out in the Middle East in 1973. **(3)**
- (ii) Why did the USA and the USSR become involved in the Yom Kippur War (1973)? **(5)**
- (iii) In what ways was the *intifada* (1987) important for the Palestinian Arabs? **(5)**
- (iv) Describe the key features of the Madrid Talks (1991) and Oslo Talks (1993). **(7)**

(Total 20 marks)

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

- (i) Why were the Arab states unable to defeat Israel in the wars of 1948–49 and 1956? **(10)**
- (ii) In what ways did the Palestinian Arabs try to establish an independent homeland in the years 1957–74?

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

1957: Formation of *al-Fatah*

1964: Formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

1972: Munich Olympic Games

The role of Yasser Arafat

(15)

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 14: 45 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS

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