

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A971/16

Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005, with End of Empire, c.1919–1969

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 9 June 2010
Morning

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- This paper is in two parts:

Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005 (Sections A, B and C)
and

Part 2: Depth Study End of Empire, c.1919–1969.

In **Part 1**, Aspects of International Relations, choose **one** of the following sections:

Either Section A: The Inter-War Years, 1919–1939

Or Section B: The Cold War, 1945–1975

Or Section C: A New World? 1948–2005.

Then answer **Question 1** and **one** other question from the section you have chosen.

In **Part 2**, Depth Study End of Empire, c.1919–1969, answer **Question 4** and **one** other question.

- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **75**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions:
Part 1: Sections A, B and C, Questions 2 and 3; **Part 2:** Questions 5 and 6.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005

Section A: The Inter-War Years, 1919–1939

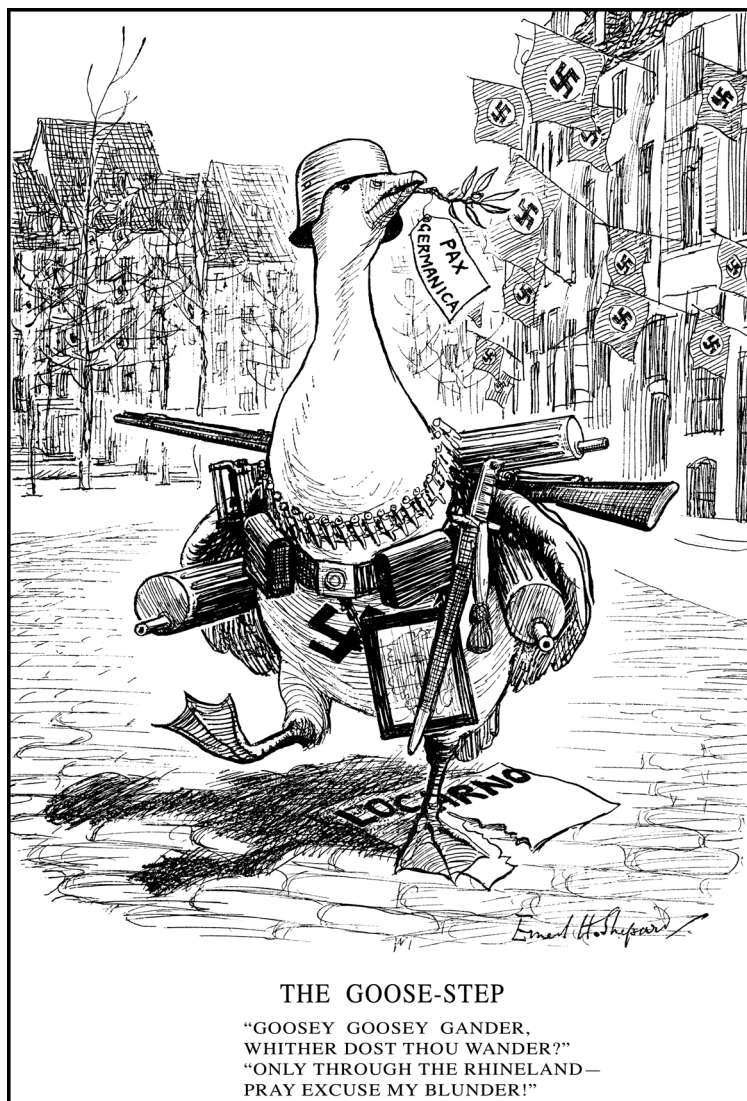
Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A



*A British cartoon about the reoccupation of the Rhineland, published in 1936.
 'Pax Germanica' means 'Peace German style'.*

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Explain why Britain followed a policy of appeasement. [8]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

2 (a) What restrictions were placed on Germany's armed forces by the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Explain why Clemenceau wanted to treat Germany harshly. [6]

(c) How far were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles justified? Explain your answer. [10]

3 (a) Describe the organisation of the League of Nations. [4]

(b) Explain why the League set up agencies and commissions. [6]

(c) 'The Abyssinian Crisis destroyed the League of Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005

Section B: The Cold War, 1945–1975

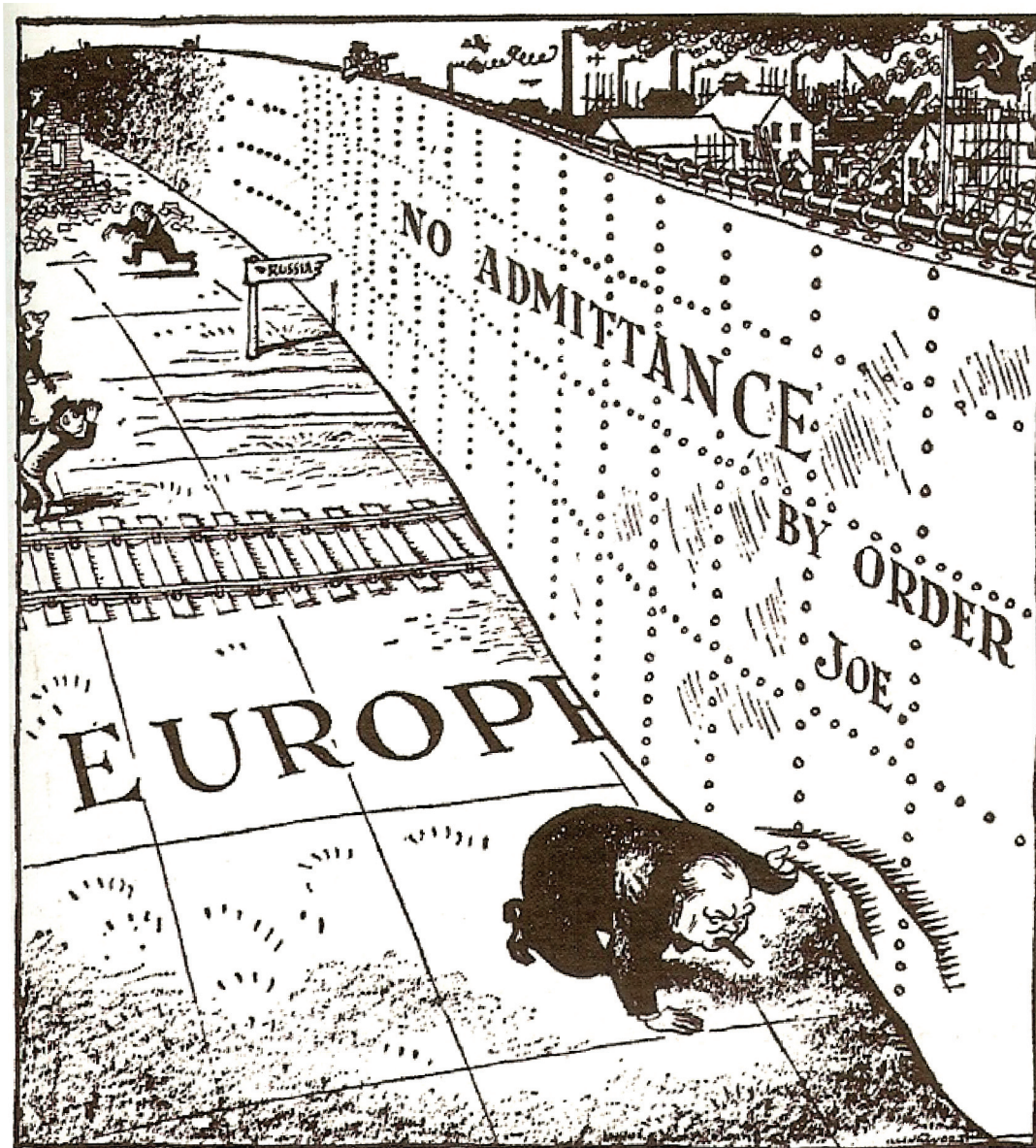
Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A



A cartoon published in a British newspaper, March 1946.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

- (b) Explain why the USA was hostile towards the Soviet Union in the years 1945 to 1949. [8]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

- 2 (a) Describe the USA's response to Castro's seizure of power in Cuba. [4]

- (b) Explain why the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion caused problems for the USA. [6]

- (c) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was a victory for the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 3 (a) What was the 'domino theory'? [4]

- (b) Explain why the Vietnam War became unpopular in the USA. [6]

- (c) 'The tactics of the USA were the main reason for its failure in the Vietnam War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

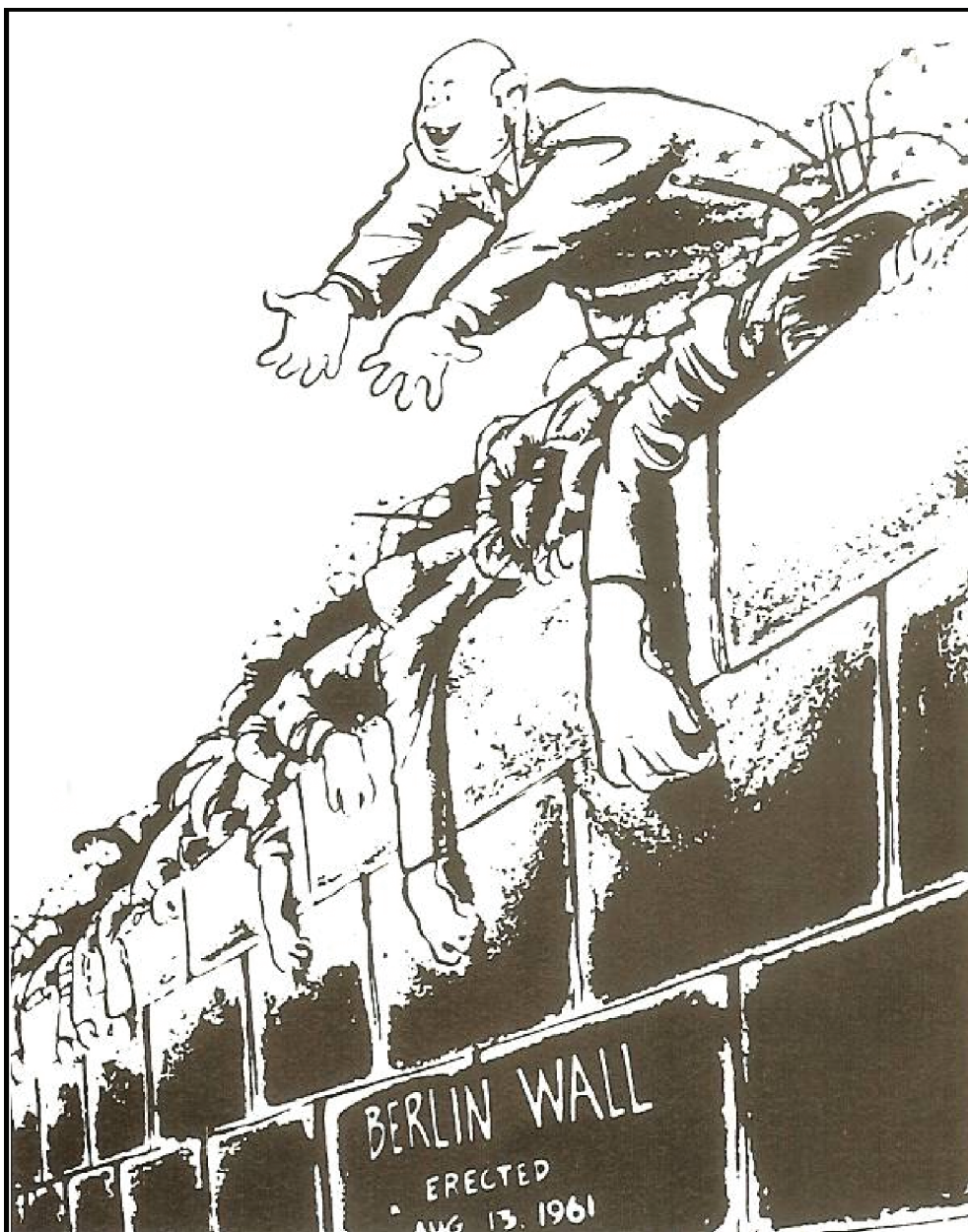
Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005**Section C: A New World? 1948–2005**

Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

An American cartoon published in 1962 showing Khrushchev looking over the Berlin Wall. Khrushchev is saying, 'See how many are staying on our side'.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Explain why Soviet control in Eastern Europe collapsed. [8]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

2 (a) Describe the aims of al-Qaeda. [4]

(b) Explain why Osama bin Laden was important to the emergence of al-Qaeda. [6]

(c) 'Terrorism is never successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to specific terrorist groups. [10]

3 (a) Describe the part played by the United Nations in the lead up to the invasion of Iraq in 2003. [4]

(b) Explain why Iraq was invaded in 2003. [6]

(c) How far was the invasion of Iraq a success for the USA? Explain your answer. [10]

Part 2: Depth Study

End of Empire, c.1919–1969

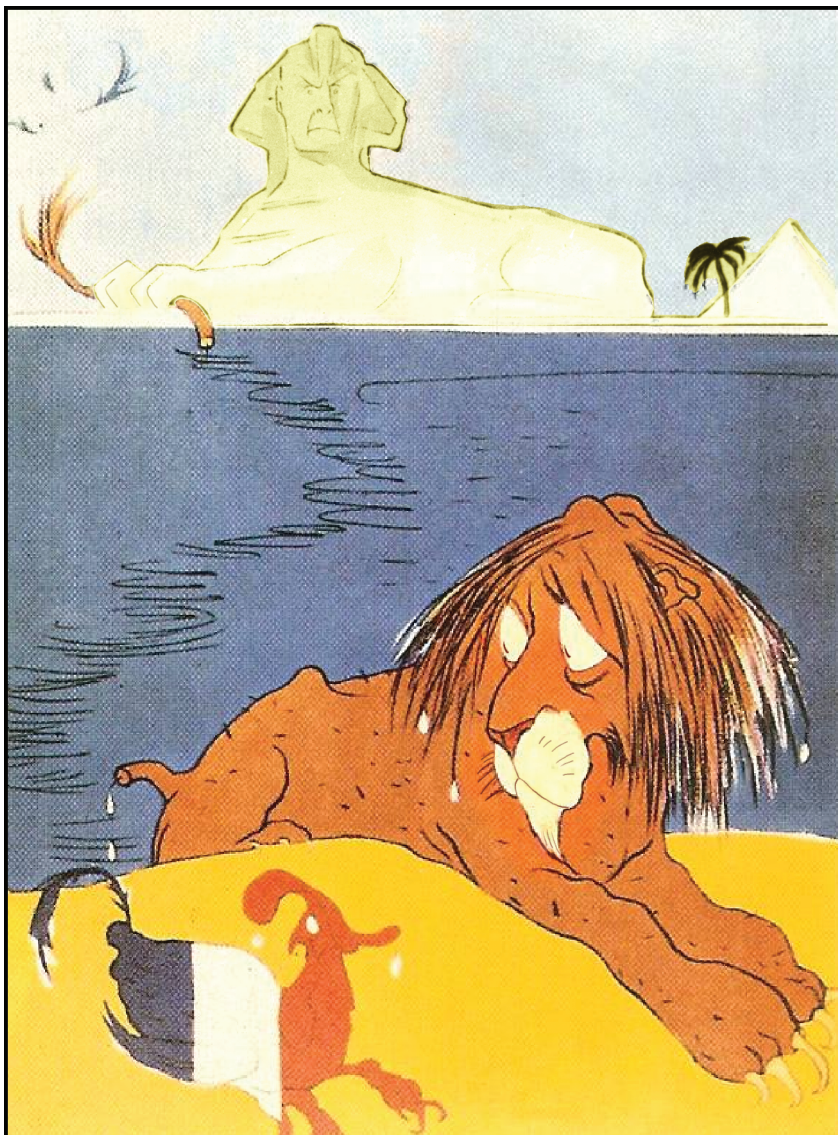
Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources.

You should spend about 70 minutes on this section.

Answer Question 4 and ONE other question.

- 4 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE B



A Soviet cartoon published in 1956. The British lion and French cockerel have had their tails pulled off by the Sphinx. The Sphinx represents Egypt.

SOURCE C

We ought to make it perfectly clear that we intend to remain rulers of India for a very long time. This length of time is not fixed. We welcome the co-operation and help towards the war effort from loyal Indians. We will not tolerate, and will deal firmly with, any actions of lawlessness by members of the Empire.

The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, speaking during the Second World War, about his plans for India.

SOURCE D

In the twentieth century, and especially since the end of the Second World War, we have seen the awakening of national consciousness in people who have for centuries depended on some other country.

The Wind of Change is blowing through Africa and, whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact. We must all accept it as a fact, and our national policies must take account of it.

The British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, speaking to the South African Parliament, February 1960.

4 (a) Study Source B.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by what Churchill said? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

How far does this source explain Britain's reasons for decolonisation? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Choose ONE of the following questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 5 (a) Describe the main terms of the Government of India Act, 1919. [4]
- (b) Explain why the Amritsar Massacre took place in 1919. [6]
- (c) 'Nehru was more important than Gandhi in achieving independence for India.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 (a) What were the aims of the Kenyan African Union? [4]
- (b) Explain why there was unrest in Kenya from 1952 to 1957. [6]
- (c) How far was Kenyatta responsible for Kenya gaining its independence in 1963? Explain your answer. [10]

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