

**Friday 18 January 2013 – Morning**

**GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)**

**A971/11** Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005, with Depth Study  
Germany, 1918–1945

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 2 hours



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- This paper is in two parts:  
Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005 (Sections A, B and C)  
and  
Part 2: Depth Study Germany, 1918–1945.  
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 Germany, 1918–1945, 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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 **81**.
- 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.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- 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 cartoon published in Britain in October 1939. It shows Hitler and Stalin.*

- 1 (a) Study Source A.


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

- (b) Explain why Britain followed a policy of appeasement towards Germany in the 1930s. [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 terms of the Treaty of Versailles weakened the German economy? [4]
- (b) Explain why Clemenceau was dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles. [6]
-  (c) 'Germany had good reasons to complain about the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 3** (a) What methods were available to the League of Nations to encourage international co-operation? [4]
- (b) Explain why some major powers did not join the League of Nations. [6]
-  (c) 'The Manchurian crisis was the main reason the League of Nations failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]



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



"INTOLERABLE HAVING YOUR ROCKETS ON MY DOORSTEP!"

*A British cartoon published in October 1962. President Kennedy is on the left, Khrushchev is on the right.*

- 1 (a) Study Source A.

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


- (b) Explain why Kennedy was successful in dealing with the Cuban Missile Crisis. [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 did the USSR gain from the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences? [4]
- (b) Explain why it was difficult to reach agreement at the Potsdam Conference. [6]
-  (c) 'The USA was successful in containing communism in Europe up to 1949.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 3** (a) What military tactics did the Americans use in the Vietnam War? [4]
- (b) Explain why the Vietcong was an effective fighting force. [6]
-  (c) 'Media coverage was more important than protest movements in causing America to withdraw from Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

**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**



*A British cartoon published in October 2001. It shows Arafat, Adams and Bin Laden.*

- 1 (a) Study Source A.


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

- (b) Why have some people resorted to terrorism? Use examples from terrorist groups you have studied to support your answer. [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 was the 'Prague Spring'? [4]
- (b) Explain why the Polish government was unable to stop the Solidarity movement. [6]
-  (c) How far were economic problems responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Empire? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 3** (a) What opposition was there to the invasion of Iraq in 2003? [4]
- (b) Explain why the multinational force invaded Iraq in 2003. [6]
-  (c) 'The invasion of Iraq in 2003 was a disaster for the Iraqi people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]



**Part 2: Depth Study****Germany, 1918–1945**

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 painting from Germany in the 1930s.*



## SOURCE C



*A poster published in Germany in the 1930s. The slogan means 'Come to us in the Hitler Youth'.*

**SOURCE D**

In the 1930s Hitler thought of a new idea. It was that every German shall own his own car. Hitler asked industry to design a popular car model to be built at such a low price that millions could buy it.

The Volkswagen (People's Car) has been talked of for the past five years but has never been seen for sale. The People's Car is one of the most bizarre ideas the Nazis ever had. German wages are low and petrol expensive. German workers never dreamed of buying a car. To them it is a luxury.

*Fritz Thyssen, writing about the late 1930s in his book, 'I paid Hitler', which was published in 1941. Thyssen was a German industrialist who financially supported Hitler.*

**4 (a) Study Source B.**

Why was this painting published in Germany in the 1930s? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**

**(b) Study Source C.**

How far does this poster show why the Hitler Youth was popular with young people? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**

**(c) Study Source D.**

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[6]**

**Choose ONE of the following two questions.**

**You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.**

**5 (a) Describe the Kapp Putsch of 1920. [4]**

**(b) Explain why 1923 was a difficult year for the Weimar Republic. [6]**

**(c) 'The Weimar Republic was a failure in the years after 1923.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]**

**6 (a) Describe the Munich Putsch of 1923. [4]**

**(b) Explain why the Munich Putsch was not a complete disaster for the Nazis. [6]**

**(c) How far was the threat of Communism the main reason for Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933? Explain your answer. [10]**



**BLANK PAGE**

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.