



Friday 16 May 2014 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD) (SHORT COURSE)

A981/01 Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

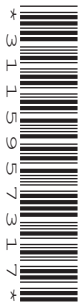
OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes



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.
- 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.
- 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 **56**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions: Sections A, B and C, Questions 2 and 3.
- 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.

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

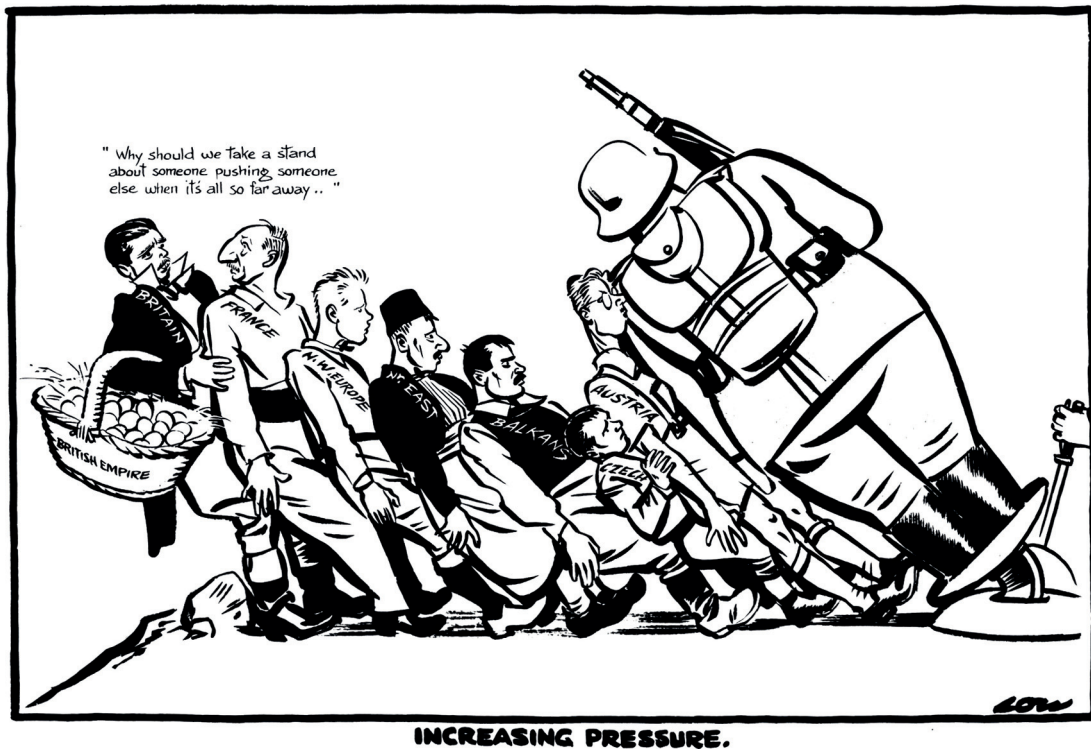
Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

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 a British newspaper, February 1938.

SOURCE B

Be glad in your hearts. Give thanks to your God. People of Britain, your children are safe. Your husbands and your sons will not march to war. Peace is a victory for all mankind. If we must have a victor, let us choose Chamberlain. For the Prime Minister's conquests are mighty – millions of happy homes and hearts relieved of their burden.

From a British newspaper article about the Munich Conference. It was published in September 1938.

SOURCE C

I returned to London on the evening on Monday 26th September 1938, and felt the tense calm of the London streets as people prepared themselves for the seemingly inevitable war.

Then came Chamberlain's return with his pathetic scrap of paper and his "Peace in our time" speech. I was angry. Those who felt like me were a minority among the almost hysterical majority who thought that Chamberlain had done a great thing.

On 15th March 1939 Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia. The treachery of the Munich Agreement was at last obvious, even to Chamberlain.

From the memoirs of a government scientist published in 1979.

SOURCE D

A Soviet poster from late 1938. The piece of meat on the plate is labelled Czechoslovakia. The figures on the left are the USA, France and Britain. The wolf is Germany. The sign says "To the East!"

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) Study Sources B and C.

How similar is Source B to Source C? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(c) Study Source D.

Why was this poster published in 1938? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(d) Explain why Hitler wanted the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia in 1938. [8]


Answer 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 aimed to increase French security? [4]


(b) Explain why Wilson was not satisfied with parts of the Treaty of Versailles. [6]

 **(c)** 'The territorial losses in the Treaty of Versailles upset the Germans more than reparations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

3 (a) What actions could the League of Nations take to solve international disputes? [4]

(b) Explain why Mussolini invaded Abyssinia in 1935. [6]

 **(c)** 'In the 1930s, the League of Nations failed in Manchuria for the same reasons it failed in Abyssinia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

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



Can't Tame It and Can't Get Off

A cartoon published in America in the mid 1960s. The man on the horse represents President Johnson.

SOURCE B

Neither the effort of the government of South Vietnam nor the effort of the US government can succeed. The time we have is limited because of opposition in the USA. We cannot build an independent South Vietnam. The issue is whether we can keep the North Vietnamese off the South Vietnamese by military means? I do not think we can.

From a report by a US government adviser in 1968.

SOURCE C

The enemy's Tet offensive had been beaten back at great cost. The confidence of the American people had been badly shaken. The ability of the South Vietnamese government to restore order and morale in the people, and discipline and morale in the armed forces was being questioned.

The army have requested that over 200,000 troops be sent to Vietnam. These troops would be in addition to the 525,000 previously agreed.

A report from a senior member of the US government in 1969.

SOURCE D



(The US is spending more than \$40,000,000 per day on the war in Vietnam; compensation payments for South Vietnamese civilians killed 'by mistake' are \$34 per head.)

A cartoon published in America in 1966. The man speaking is President Johnson.

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) Study Sources B and C.

How similar is Source B to Source C? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(c) Study Source D.

Why was this cartoon published in 1966? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(d) Explain why America withdrew from the Vietnam War. [8]


Answer 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 is meant by the term 'Cold War'? [4]

(b) Explain the reasons for the Berlin Airlift. [6]

 **(c)** How far was the USA responsible for the start of the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

3 (a) Describe American involvement in the Bay of Pigs incident in 1961. [4]

(b) Explain why President Kennedy took action against Soviet missile bases in Cuba in 1962. [6]

 **(c)** How far was the Cuban Missile Crisis a failure for the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

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 cartoon about the situation in Iraq published in a British newspaper, April 2003.

SOURCE B

American and coalition forces have begun a campaign against the regime of Saddam Hussein. In this war, our coalition is broad with more than 40 countries from across the world. Our cause is just. It is about the security of the nations we serve and the peace of the world. And our mission is clear – to disarm Iraq of weapons of mass destruction, to end Saddam Hussein's support for terrorism, and to free the Iraqi people.

President Bush announcing the invasion of Iraq on US radio, March 2003.

SOURCE C

We regard your threat to use force in countries like Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, North Korea, Indonesia and Palestine as reflecting the law of the jungle. It will undermine human civilisation. We reject your foreign policy, which is based on war and undermining the stability of governments and even overthrowing them. We object to your refusal to participate in the international community as an equal partner. Your aggression in Iraq will bring on you the hatred of people not only in Saudi Arabia but also in the whole world.

A petition to President Bush signed by writers and religious leaders from Saudi Arabia, March 2003.

SOURCE D

A photograph showing abuse of a prisoner in the US-run Abu Ghraib camp, June 2004.

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) Study Sources B and C.

How similar is Source B to Source C? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(c) Study Source D.

Why was this photograph published in Britain in 2004? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(d) Explain why the invasion of Iraq had important international consequences. [8]


Answer 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 Gorbachev's policies towards Eastern Europe. [4]


(b) Explain why Solidarity was successful in Poland in the 1980s. [6]

 (c) 'The Hungarian uprising of 1956 was more of a threat to the Soviet Union than the 'Prague Spring' of 1968.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

3 (a) What were the aims of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO)? [4]

(b) Explain why the British government found it difficult to defeat the Provisional IRA. [6]

 (c) Who was more effective in achieving his aims, Yasser Arafat or Osama Bin Laden? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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