

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
(SHORT COURSE)
HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)**

Paper 1

TUESDAY 3 JUNE 2008

1037/1

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- This paper consists of two sections.
In **Section A**, answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
In **Section B**, answer any **one** question.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what to do before you start each answer.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions: Section B, Questions 3, 4, 5 and 6.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Section A

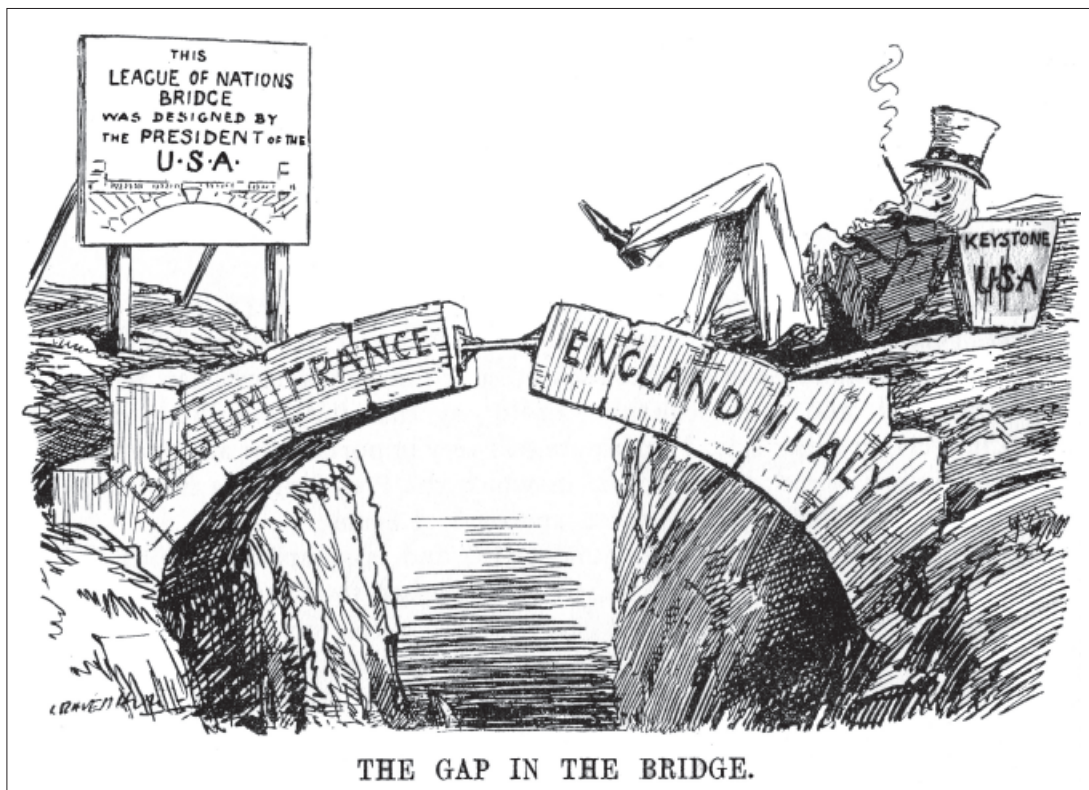
Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources within the question if they are relevant.

You should spend about 1 hour 10 minutes on this section.

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

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

SOURCE A



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A British cartoon, published in 1919. The figure in the top hat represents the USA.

SOURCE B

In the early 1920s the League of Nations seemed to run smoothly. The League's agencies were working extremely well and the world's statesmen were actually getting together and talking to each other. They met at the League's headquarters in Geneva. They were able to sort out international problems over a brandy and a cigar in front of a fire.

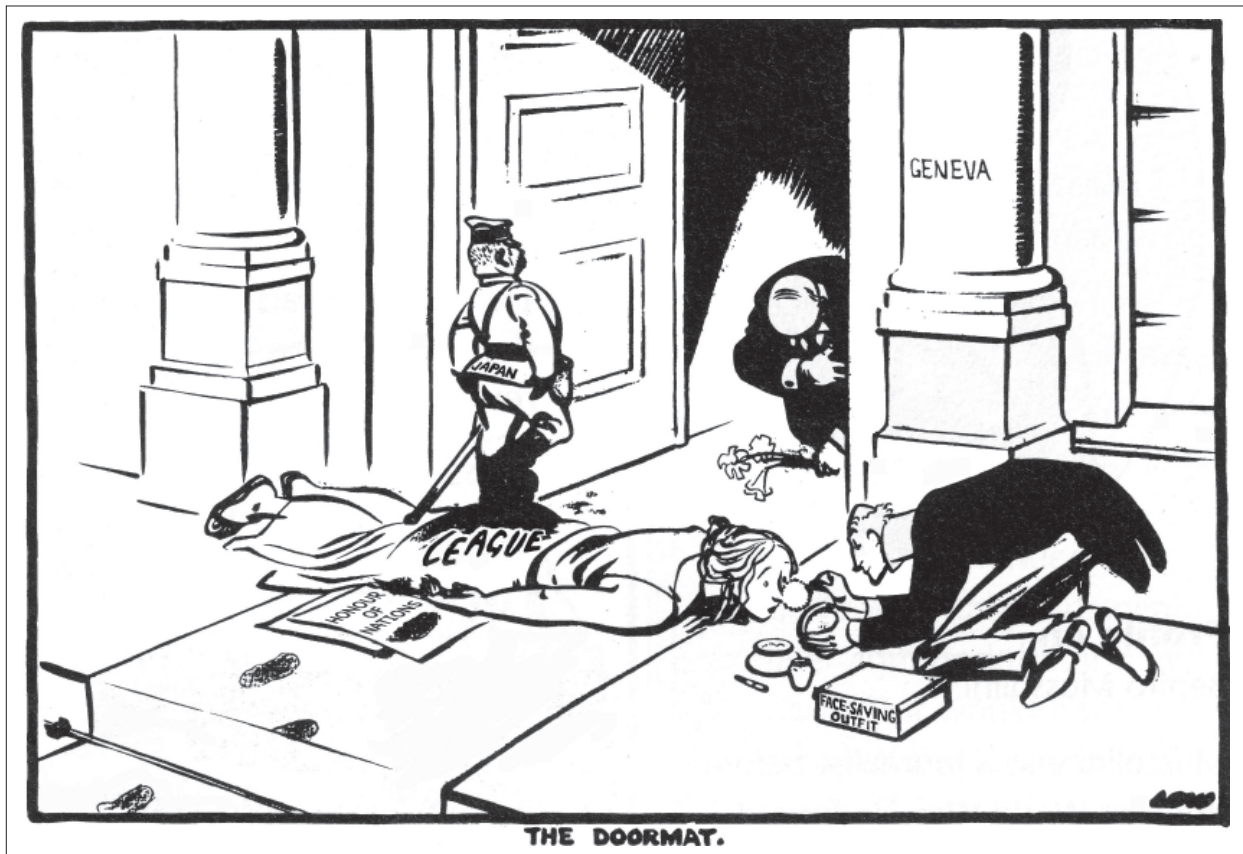
From a school history textbook published in 1990.

SOURCE C

Behind all the mistrust between Britain and France is the French scheme to suck Germany and everybody else dry and to establish French military and political control of the League of Nations. The French see the League of Nations as an organisation for the restoration of France to a supreme position in Europe and her maintenance of that position.

A British government official speaking in 1919.

SOURCE D



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A British cartoon about the League of Nations published in 1933. The person kneeling on the right represents a British government official.

SOURCE E

In October 1935, Italian troops invaded my territory. In our unequal struggle, Italy had unlimited quantities of the most death-dealing weapons. We, on the other hand, are only a small country without arms and resources, and have on our side only the promise of the League of Nations. What real assistance was given to Abyssinia by the fifty-two nations of the League who had declared Italy guilty of breach of the covenant? I assert that the problem before this Assembly is much wider than merely the Italian aggression. It is collective security. It is the very existence of the League.

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, speaking to the League of Nations, June 1936.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this cartoon published in 1919? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Does Source C prove that Source B is wrong about the League of Nations? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(c) Study Source D.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source to historians studying the actions of the League during the Abyssinian crisis? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

'The League of Nations failed because of the aggression of Japan and Italy.'

How far do these sources support this interpretation? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [10]

2 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A



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A British cartoon, published in July 1948, commenting on the Berlin Blockade.

SOURCE B

The Soviet military government was forced to take emergency measures to protect the life and currency of East Berlin. Checks were made on people coming from West Berlin in order to keep out those looking for a quick profit.

The Soviet authorities were ready to provide food and fuel for the population of the whole of Berlin. However, the Western occupying powers deprived the inhabitants of West Berlin of the possibility of obtaining any help from the East.

A Soviet view of the blockade from a book published in 1968.

SOURCE C

The USA refused to be forced out of the city of Berlin. We demonstrated to the people of Europe that we would act decisively when their freedom was threatened. Politically it brought the people of Western Europe closer to the USA. The Berlin Blockade was a move to test our ability and our will to resist.

US President Truman, speaking in 1949.

SOURCE D



A picture drawn by a young German child at the time of the Berlin Blockade. It reads, '130 days of airlift. We thank the pilots for their work and efforts'.

SOURCE E

In the early days of the crisis the President of the United States made a move to show the Soviets that the United States meant business. In July 1948 sixty B-29 bombers, capable of carrying atomic weapons, were sent to Britain. At that time the US was the only country with the atomic bomb. We were not going to withdraw from Berlin and we were not going to pick a fight. But if we had to fight we would have the ultimate weapon ready. Later I met with the British Foreign Secretary in London. At this meeting the Foreign Secretary said, 'I know you Americans want a war'.

His remark had no basis in fact. The USA would only fight if the Soviets insisted. But we would not leave Berlin.

From the memoirs of a leading American diplomat who was in Britain during the crisis. His memoirs were published in 1973.

2 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Why do you think these two sources give different views of the Berlin Blockade? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(c) Study Source D.

Source D is a drawing by a child. Does this mean it is of no use to historians studying the Berlin Blockade? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(d) Study Source E.

How surprising is the content of this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

'The Western Powers carried out the Berlin Airlift simply to supply and feed the people of West Berlin.'

How far do these sources support this interpretation? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [10]

Section B

You should spend about 35 minutes on this section.

Answer ONE question from this section.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 3** (a) What were Lloyd George's aims at Versailles? [4]
- (b) Explain why Clemenceau wanted the Treaty of Versailles to punish Germany severely. [6]
- (c) The following were all **equally important** reasons why Germany was dissatisfied with the Treaty:
- (i) the reduction in armed forces;
 - (ii) the loss of territory;
 - (iii) the imposing of war guilt and reparations.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]

- 4** (a) What were the aims of Hitler's foreign policy? [4]
- (b) Explain how Hitler destroyed the Treaty of Versailles in the years up to 1938. [6]
- (c) The following were all **equally important** reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War:
- (i) the policy of appeasement;
 - (ii) the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939;
 - (iii) the invasion of Poland.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]

- 5 (a) Who were the Vietcong? [4]
- (b) Explain why America was involved in Vietnam. [6]
- (c) The following were all **equally important** reasons for the American withdrawal from Vietnam:
- (i) the financial cost of the war;
 - (ii) the military tactics of the Vietcong;
 - (iii) the failure of US military tactics.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]

- 6 (a) Describe the reaction of the Soviet Union to the uprising in Hungary in 1956. [4]
- (b) Explain why the Berlin Wall was built in 1961. [6]
- (c) The following were all **equally important** reasons why Soviet control of Eastern Europe had collapsed by 1989:
- (i) the impact of 'Solidarity';
 - (ii) the growth of opposition in Eastern Europe;
 - (iii) the policies of Gorbachev.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Q.1 Source A © Punch Ltd.
 Source B Source: extract from *Essential Modern World History*, by S Waugh, p.132, published by Nelson Thornes Ltd., 2001; original source: *The League of Nations*, by S Lang, published in 1990.
 Source C Source: extract from *Twentieth Century History – International Relations Since 1919*, by T McAlfavy, p.32, published by Cambridge University Press, 2002.
 Source D © Solo Syndication / Associated Newspapers.
 Source E Source: extract from *Twentieth Century World History in Focus*, by H Mills, published by MacMillan, 1984.
- Q.2 Source A © Punch Ltd.
 Source B Source: extract from *The Cold War and After*, by J Fawcett & N Demarco, p.11, published by Hodder Murray, 2005; original source: *Soviet Foreign Policy*, by I Kremer, published in 1968.
 Source C Source: from *Modern World History*, by B Walsh, p.333, published by John Murray, 2001.
 Source D Source: drawing from *Essential Modern World History*, p.243, by S Waugh, published by Nelson Thornes Ltd., 2001.
 Source E Source: extract from *Modern World History*, by N Kelly & G Lacey, published by Heinemann, 2001.

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