



Level 1/2 Certificate in History
SPECIMEN

History

Modern World History

Paper 2 International Relations, 1905–2005 8045/2

Date: Time

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is 8045/2.
- Choose **three** topics.
- Answer **all** of the questions from each of your chosen topics.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The topics are on the following pages:

Topic 1	The Origins of the First World War, 1905–1914	Page 2
Topic 2	Peacemaking 1919–1920 and the League of Nations, 1933–1939	Page 4
Topic 3	Hitler's foreign policy 1933–1939 and the origins of the Second World War	Page 6
Topic 4	The Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1955	Page 8
Topic 5	Crises of the Cold War, 1955–1970	Page 10
Topic 6	Failure of Détente and the collapse of communism, 1970–1991	Page 12
Topic 7	Post-Cold War relations, 1991–2005	Page 14

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in each topic.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each section.

8045/2

Answer questions from **three** topics.

Topic 1: The Origins of the First World War, 1905–1914

Answer questions

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0	2
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 and

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Source A A painting by a British artist ‘*The First Battle Squadron of Dreadnoughts steaming down the Channel*’, painted in 1911.



Source B Report from an interview with Gavrilo Princip which took place while he was in prison for the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

Princip could not believe that the world war was a consequence of the assassination and that he was responsible for the war.

- 0 1** What does **Source A** tell us about the British Navy in 1911? (3 marks)
- 0 2** Describe the Moroccan Crisis of 1911 (the Agadir Crisis). (5 marks)
- 0 3** Explain why Britain was worried about the growth of the German Navy in the years up to 1914. (7 marks)
- 0 4** Study **Source B**.
The source says that Princip believed that the First World War was not caused by the assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo in 1914.
How far do you agree with Princip's view? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over>

Topic 2: Peacemaking 1919–1920 and the League of Nations, 1919–1939

Answer questions

0	5
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0	6
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 and

0	8
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Source C The signing of the Treaty of Versailles



Source D From a British historian written in 1966

The real death of the League was in 1935. One day it was a powerful body putting sanctions on Italy, the next day it was ruined.

- 0 5** What does **Source C** tells us about the Treaty of Versailles? (3 marks)
- 0 6** Describe how the Treaty of Versailles reduced Germany's armed forces? (5 marks)
- 0 7** Explain why the German people objected to the Treaty of Versailles. (7 marks)
- 0 8** Study **Source D**.
The source says that the League of Nations ended as a peacekeeping body with the Abyssinian Crisis of 1935.
How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over>

Topic 3: Hitler's foreign policy 1933–1939 and the origins of the Second World War

Answer questions

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 and

1	2
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Source E Hitler parades through Vienna after the Anschluss, March 1938



Source F From a British historian, written in 1961

It was said at the time that 7 March 1936 was 'the last chance', the last occasion when Germany could have been stopped without a great war.

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- 0 9** What does **Source E** tell us about the Anschluss, March 1938? (3 marks)
- 1 0** Describe how the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 led to the outbreak of the Second World War. (5 marks)
- 1 1** Explain why Neville Chamberlain used the policy of appeasement between 1937 and 1938. (7 marks)
- 1 2** Study **Source F**.
The source says that the Remilitarisation of the Rhineland on 7 March 1936 was the last opportunity of stopping Hitler without a war.
How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over>

Topic 4: The Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1955

Answer questions

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Source G People of West Berlin wave at an American plane during the Berlin Airlift, 1949.



Source H From a description by the American Secretary of State during the Korean War

It has been said that the American forces in Korea have achieved nothing. In fact they have stopped the Communist advance and inflicted defeats on them.

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- 1 3** What does **Source G** tell us about the Berlin Airlift, 1948–1949? (3 marks)
- 1 4** Describe how Germany was weakened at the end of the Second World War. (5 marks)
- 1 5** Explain why the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact in 1955. (7 marks)
- 1 6** Study **Source H**
The source says that the American forces in Korea were successful.
How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over>

Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War 1955–1970

Answer questions

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Source I Hungarian Revolutionaries destroying Stalin's statue in Budapest, October 1956



Source J From *Khrushchev Remembers*, the autobiography of the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev.

Finally Kennedy gave in and agreed that the USA would never invade Cuba. It was a great victory for us, a spectacular success without having to fire a single shot.

- 1 7** What does **Source I** tell us about the rising in Hungary in 1956? (3 marks)
- 1 8** Describe the U2 Crisis of 1960. (5 marks)
- 1 9** Explain why the Soviet Union sent tanks into Hungary in November 1956. (7 marks)
- 2 0** Study **Source J**.
The source says that the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 ended in victory for the USSR.
How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over>

Topic 6: Failure of Détente and the collapse of communism, 1970–1991

Answer questions

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Source K Pope John Paul II, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, conducts a service in communist Poland in 1979



Source L Margaret Thatcher speaking about President Reagan immediately after his death in 2004. Thatcher was Prime Minister of Britain between 1979 and 1990.

Ronald Reagan has a higher claim than any other leader to have ended the Cold War and he did it without a shot being fired.

2 1 What does **Source K** tell us about Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland in 1979? (3 marks)

2 2 Describe the work of Lech Walesa in Poland up to his imprisonment in 1982. (5 marks)

2 3 Explain why the USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979. (7 marks)

2 4 Study **Source L**
The source says that President Reagan of the USA was the main reason why the Cold War ended.
How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over>

Topic 7: Post-Cold War relations, 1991–2005

Answer questions

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Source M **Kosovar Refugees at a Red Cross camp in Bosnia/Herzegovina 1999.**



Source N The results of a 2005 study by the RAND Corporation, a non-profit making body partly funded by the US government.

The UN has been successful in two out of three peacekeeping efforts.

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- 2 5** What does **Source M** tell us about the war in Kosovo 1998–1999? (3 marks)
- 2 6** Describe how the European Union has changed since the Maastricht Treaty of 1992/1993. (5 marks)
- 2 7** Explain why the role of the USA in the world has changed since the end of the Cold War. (7 marks)
- 2 8** Study **Source N**.
The source says that the United Nations has been successful in two thirds of its attempts to keep the peace.
How far do you agree that the UN has been successful? Explain your answer.
- You can refer to the part played by the UN in the disputes and wars involving any ONE or BOTH of Kuwait and Iraq. (10 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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