

Paper Reference(s)

7263

London Examinations GCE

History

Ordinary Level

Syllabus C

Friday 16 May 2008 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Answer book (AB16)

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

Answer FIVE questions, chosen from anywhere in the paper. No more than TWO starred questions may be attempted.

In the boxes on the answer book, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname and initials, the paper reference and your signature. The paper reference is shown above. If more than one paper reference is shown, you should write the one for which you have been entered.

Answer your questions in the answer book. Make sure your answers to parts of questions are clearly numbered.

Use supplementary answer sheets if necessary.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 100. All questions carry equal marks. The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

Where no break-down of marks is given, different aspects of the questions will receive approximately equal weighting.

This paper has 32 questions. All blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

You may use maps to illustrate answers where appropriate.

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Turn over

SECTION A: Africa, North and South of the Equator

Answer five questions, chosen from anywhere in the paper
Remember, you must not answer more than TWO *starred questions

- *1. Study Extracts A and B, which are about events in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in the 1970s, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

- Our aim has been to weaken the enemy forces by forcing their deployment all over the country.
2 The forced mobilisation of a large number of civilians from industry, business and agriculture
has brought serious economic problems and shortages. This, in turn, has had a devastating
4 effect on the morale of the whites.

(From a statement by a leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in 1973)

Extract B

- The economic and social condition of the country is under severe strain due to restricted
2 transport facilities, the build up of military operations and a shortage of workers. The flow
of essential war materials has slowed considerably. There are considerable shortages of
4 everything, but especially of the finance needed to buy military equipment.

(From a confidential Rhodesian government report, October 1976)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the effects of ZANU activities on the white population of Rhodesia? **(3)**
- (b) Does Extract B support the evidence of Extract A about the effects of the ZANU activities on the white population of Rhodesia? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How useful is Extract B as evidence of the effects of the ZANU activities? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the opposition to Ian Smith's minority government in Rhodesia in the years 1965–79. Why did Robert Mugabe become prime minister of the new state of Zimbabwe in 1980? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

2. (a) Describe the arrangements made by the Treaty of Versailles (1919) for the government of Germany's former colonies in Africa. (6)
- (b) Choose any **one** ex-colony of Germany in Africa and explain how it moved towards independence in the years after 1919. (8)
- (c) How successfully has the country you have chosen tackled the problems it faced at independence? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

3. (a) Describe the racial composition of the territories which formed the Union of South Africa in 1910. (4)
- (b) Explain the achievements, as Prime Minister of South Africa, of **two** of the following:
- Louis Botha (1910–19)
Jan Smuts (1919–24)
James Herzog (1924–39). (10)
- (c) Describe the circumstances in which the Nationalist Party under Daniel Malan defeated the government of Jan Smuts in the general election of 1948. (6)

(Total 20 marks)

4. (a) Describe the circumstances in which **one** of the following states in West Africa achieved its independence:
- Ghana
Nigeria
Sierra Leone. (10)
- (b) How effectively has the country you have chosen tackled the problems it faced following independence? (10)

(Total 20 marks)

5. Describe the career, and assess the achievements, of **one** of the following leaders of North African states:

Ben Bella of Algeria
Muammar Gaddafi of Libya
Haile Selassie of Ethiopia (Abyssinia)
King Idris I of Libya.

(Total 20 marks)

6. (a) Why did the United Nations Organisation (UNO) become involved in the affairs of the Congo in the years 1960–67? **(6)**
- (b) Describe the actions taken by the UNO in the Congo during these years. **(8)**
- (c) How successful was the intervention of the UNO in the Congo? **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

7. Describe how Nelson Mandela became President of South Africa after gaining his freedom in 1990. How successful was he as President of his country in the years 1994–99?

(Total 20 marks)

8. (a) Explain why the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was established in 1963. **(6)**
- (b) Describe the work done by the OAU in the 1960s and 1970s to help member states. **(8)**
- (c) Why did the OAU achieve only limited success? **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION B: Asia, including the Middle East

Remember, you must not answer more than TWO *starred questions

- *9. Study Extracts A and B, which are about the Red Army in China during the 1930s and 1940s, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

2 The soldiers in the Red Army were unlike any other soldiers that we had previously seen. Even
4 the officers were friendly and polite, smiling all the time. They came to talk to us about land
distribution and asked us if we would dare to accuse the landlord if he was brought for trial in
an open people's court.

(From an account by a poor peasant of how his village was occupied in 1946 by the Red Army)

Extract B

2 The stories told by the scores of peasants I interviewed were somewhat conflicting. Some
4 praised the Red Army but these were few and far between. The majority condemned the
Communists. They had carried out an indescribable reign of terror in the province of Kiangsi.
The population had been forced to undergo unnecessary hardship and suffering instead of
receiving benefits and good treatment, as they had been led to expect, from the Red Army.

(From an account by a British supporter of the Kuomintang (Guomindang), written in 1935)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the behaviour of the Red Army? **(3)**
- (b) Does Extract B support the evidence of Extract A about the actions of the Red Army? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How useful is Extract B as evidence of the behaviour of the Red Army? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the conflict between the Kuomintang (Guomindang) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in the years 1933–46. Why were the CCP able to win the civil war of 1946–49? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

10. (a) Explain why Britain was given control of Palestine after the First World War. (4)
- (b) Describe the stages by which tension increased between Arabs and Jews in Palestine in the years 1920–39. (8)
- (c) Explain how events in the Middle East in the years 1940–48 led to the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. (8)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

11. Choose **three** of the following and explain the importance of each to the movement for independence in India in the years 1919–48:
- Mohandas Gandhi
Mohammed Jinnah
the India Acts of 1919 and 1935
the Amritsar Massacre, 1919
the Cripps Mission, 1942
Mountbatten as Viceroy, 1947.
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

12. (a) Describe how Japanese foreign policy in the years 1931–41 led to conflict with the USA. (8)
- (b) Explain why Japan was defeated in its struggle with the USA in the years 1941–45. (8)
- (c) How did defeat result in changes in the way Japan was governed in the years 1945–52? (4)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

13. Describe the career, and assess the achievements, of **one** of the following political leaders:
- Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam
Saddam Hussein of Iraq
Achmad Sukarno of Indonesia
Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore.
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

14. Describe the policies of Mao Zedong as leader of China in the years 1949–63. How successful were these policies?

(Total 20 marks)

15. (a) For what reasons did conflict break out between Israel and its Arab neighbours in 1967?

(6)

(b) Why was Israel successful in the wars of 1967 and 1973?

(8)

(c) Describe the attempts to achieve peace between the Arabs and Israelis after 1973. How successful had this peace process been by 1989?

(6)

(Total 20 marks)

16. (a) What is meant by the term ‘Islamic Fundamentalism’?

(4)

(b) Describe how Islamic Fundamentalism changed any **one** state in Asia or the Middle East in the later twentieth century.

(8)

(c) Why have Islamic Fundamentalist policies often led to conflict in Asia or the Middle East in the later twentieth century?

(8)

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION C: The USA and the Americas

Remember, you must not answer more than TWO *starred questions

- *17. Study Extract A and Cartoon B, which are about Prohibition in the USA in the 1920s, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

I was assigned to 12th Street. A guy dashed up to me and said ‘This is for you.’ He handed me an envelope. I opened it and there was \$75 in it. The payoff was such a common thing. Believe me, I never went seeking it. It just came as a matter of course. I tried to do my job. We went out on several raids on speakeasies and made convictions, but most of the time we turned a blind eye to the drinking.

(From an interview with a policeman in Chicago in the 1920s)

Cartoon B



A cartoon of 1926 entitled ‘The National Gesture’ which appeared in a popular US magazine.

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the enforcing of prohibition laws? (3)
- (b) Does Extract A support the evidence of Cartoon B about the enforcing of prohibition laws? Explain your answer. (3)
- (c) How useful is Cartoon B as evidence of corruption during Prohibition? (4)
- (d) Describe the lifestyle of those US citizens who benefited from the economic boom of the 1920s. Why did some US citizens not benefit from the boom? (10)

(Total 20 marks)

18. (a) Why did the USA adopt a policy of isolationism after 1919? (4)
- (b) How far did the USA follow a policy of isolationism in the years between the two World Wars (1919–39)? (10)
- (c) Explain how President Roosevelt changed the policy of isolationism in the years 1939–41. (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

19. (a) Why did FD Roosevelt win the presidential election of 1932? (4)
- (b) Describe the policies Roosevelt introduced to deal with problems caused by unemployment in the years 1933–41. (10)
- (c) How successful were Roosevelt’s policies in solving the economic and social problems of the USA during these years? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

20. (a) Describe how the Federation of the West Indies came to be established in 1958. (8)
- (b) Explain why the Federation had failed by 1962. (6)
- (c) What factors have encouraged a West Indian sense of common identity since 1962? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

21. (a) Why had relations between the USA and the Soviet Union become strained by the end of 1945? (6)
- (b) In what ways did the Cold War involve the USA in European affairs in the years 1945–49? (8)
- (c) How did Cold War fears involve the USA in Asia during the 1950s? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

22. Explain the aims, and describe the achievements, in domestic policy and foreign affairs of President John F Kennedy in the years 1961–63.

(Total 20 marks)

23. Choose **one** of the following leaders and explain his importance in the history of his country:

Fidel Castro of Cuba
Manuel Noriega of Panama
Juan Peron of Argentina
Pierre Trudeau of Canada
Getulia Vargas of Brazil.

(Total 20 marks)

24. Choose **three** of the following and explain the importance of each in the history of the USA in the years since 1970:

Watergate
the Presidency of Jimmy Carter
Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars)
Reaganomics
the Los Angeles Olympics of 1984
the Monica Lewinsky affair.

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION D: Europe, including Britain and Russia.

Remember, you must not answer more than TWO *starred questions

- *25.** Study Extracts A and B, which are both about the Munich Agreement of 1938, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

I shall begin by saying what the British public would like to ignore or forget. We have suffered a total defeat. Silent, mournful, abandoned, broken Czechoslovakia disappears into the darkness. I think you will find that in a short period of time Czechoslovakia will be taken over by the Nazi regime. We have passed an awful milestone in our history. This is only the beginning of the reckoning.

(From a speech by Winston Churchill, October 1938)

Extract B

PREMIER SAYS 'PEACE FOR OUR TIME' - P. 3

Give Thanks In Church To-morrow

TO-MORROW is Peace Sunday. Hardly more than a few hours ago it seemed as if it would have been the first Sunday of the most senseless and savage war in history. The "Daily Sketch" suggests that the Nation should attend church to-morrow and give thanks.

(The front page of a British newspaper, 1 October 1938. Neville Chamberlain has just emerged from his plane on returning from Munich)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about reactions to the Munich Agreement of September 1938? (3)
- (b) Does Extract A support the evidence of Extract B about reactions to the Munich Agreement of September 1938? Explain your answer. (3)
- (c) How useful is Extract B as evidence of reactions to the Munich Agreement? (4)
- (d) Describe the policy of appeasement, as followed by Great Britain and France. Why did it fail to prevent the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939? (10)

(Total 20 marks)

26. (a) What were the aims of the leaders of Britain, France and the USA during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919? (6)
- (b) Describe the main terms of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. (8)
- (c) Why, in the early 1920s, was the Treaty of Versailles so heavily criticised by different nations? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

27. (a) For what reasons was there opposition in Germany to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–23? (6)
- (b) Describe the main achievements of Gustav Stresemann in the years 1924–29. (6)
- (c) Why did support for the Nazi Party increase in the years 1929–32? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

28. (a) What were the aims of Stalin's Five Year Plans? (4)
- (b) Describe the changes to industry and agriculture in the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41. (10)
- (c) How successful were the Five Year Plans? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

29. (a) Describe the German method of warfare known as *Blitzkrieg*. (6)
- (b) How successful was *Blitzkrieg* in the years 1940–41? (6)
- (c) Why had Germany been defeated by May 1945? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

30. (a) Describe the main domestic policies of Josef Tito in Yugoslavia in the years 1945–75. (8)
- (b) Explain why Tito was able to resist pressure for closer ties with the Soviet bloc. (6)
- (c) Why was there disunity in Yugoslavia after the death of Tito? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

31. (a) Why did Khrushchev decide to build the Berlin Wall in 1961? (6)
- (b) Describe attempts by both sides in the Cold War to improve relations in the 1960s and 1970s. (8)
- (c) Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union deteriorate in the years 1979–84? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

32. (a) What environmental problems faced many western European countries in the second half of the twentieth century? (6)
- (b) Describe the policies which were introduced to tackle these problems. (8)
- (c) How successful have these policies been in solving these environmental problems? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

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Edexcel Limited gratefully acknowledges the following sources in the preparation of this paper:

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Courtesy Library of Congress

J. Traynor and I. Dawson, *The Struggle for Peace*, Nelson, 1997

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