

Paper Reference(s)

7263/01

London Examinations GCE

History

Ordinary Level

Syllabus C

Wednesday 20 May 2009 – Morning

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 initial(s), 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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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 Extract A and Extract B, which are about the end of apartheid in South Africa in the 1980s and 1990s, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

2 While the National Party respects the multicultural nature of South Africa's population, it
3 rejects any system that allows one nation or group to dominate the others. My government and
4 I are determined to press ahead with our reform programme. I believe that from today there is
5 no turning back.

(From a speech by President P. W. Botha to the National Party in 1986)

Extract B

Reporter: What is your assessment of P W Botha's reforms?
2 Tambo: These reforms do not arise from a change of heart. They are reforms in appearance
3 but in substance there is little change.
4 Reporter: Basically, then, apartheid cannot be reformed?
5 Tambo: It is not possible. You either have apartheid or you don't. You can't amend from
6 the top. It is political equality we want, not minor reforms.

(Oliver Tambo, a leading opponent of apartheid, being interviewed by a Mozambique reporter, July 1983)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about President P. W. Botha's reform programme? **(3)**
- (b) Does Extract B support the evidence of Extract A about President P. W. Botha's reform programme? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How reliable is Extract B as evidence of P. W. Botha's reform programme? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the events of the late 1980s and early 1990s which led to the abolition of apartheid in South Africa. How important was the role of Nelson Mandela? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

2. (a) In what ways did the government of Egypt change as a result of the ending of the First World War? (6)
- (b) Describe the circumstances in which King Farouk of Egypt was overthrown in 1952. (6)
- (c) Why did relations between Britain and Egypt worsen in the years 1952–56? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

3. Explain the importance of **three** of the following in the history of South Africa in the first half of the twentieth century:

The Land Act, 1913
The African National Congress, 1923–39
The government of James Hertzog, 1924–39
Segregation Laws, 1910–39
The Second World War, 1939–45
The 1948 election

(Total 20 marks)

4. Describe the career and assess the achievements of **one** of the following leaders of states in Africa:

Idi Amin in Uganda
Hastings Banda in Malawi
Joseph Mobutu in Zaire
Julius Nyerere in Tanzania

(Total 20 marks)

5. (a) Why was there a state of emergency in Kenya in the years 1952–60? (6)
- (b) Describe the events of the years 1960–63 which led to the independence of Kenya. (6)
- (c) How successful was Jomo Kenyatta as leader of Kenya in the years 1963–78? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

6. (a) Describe the events leading to the independence of Nigeria in 1960. (6)
- (b) Why did civil war take place in Nigeria in the years 1967–70? (8)
- (c) How successful were the governments of Nigeria in the years 1970–90 in dealing with the problems caused by the civil war? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

7. (a) Explain why Southern Rhodesia declared unilateral independence (UDI) in 1965. (6)
- (b) Why did negotiations between the governments of Southern Rhodesia and Britain end in failure in the years 1966–70? (6)
- (c) Describe the circumstances by which Robert Mugabe came to power in an independent Zimbabwe by 1980. (8)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

8. Choose **one** of the following countries: Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia.
- (a) Explain why your chosen country was able to achieve independence from France. (8)
- (b) Describe the problems your chosen country faced on achieving independence. (6)
- (c) How successfully did the government of this country deal with these problems in the twenty years following independence? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

SECTION B: Asia, including the Middle East

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

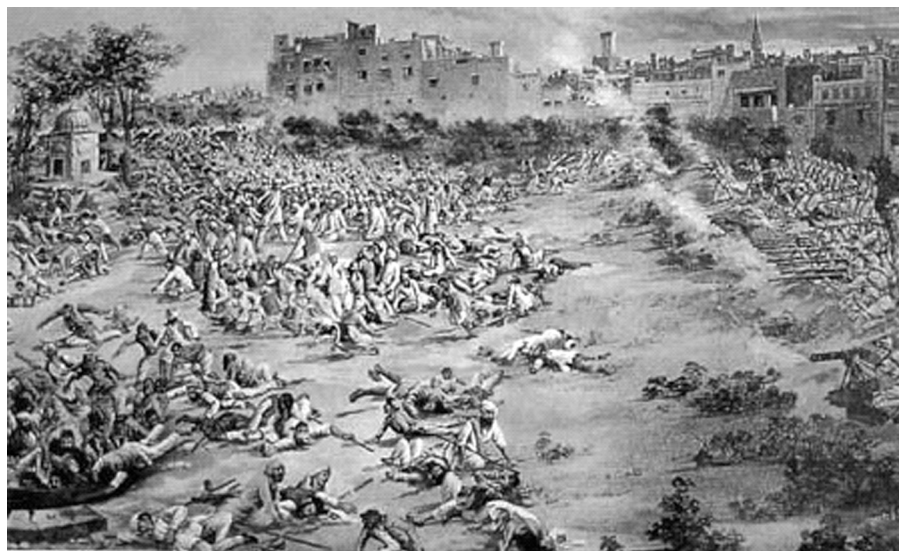
- *9.** Study Extract A and Painting B, which are about the Amritsar Massacre, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

- 2 The Indians were packed together so that one bullet would drive through three or four bodies;
the people ran madly this way and the other. When gunfire was directed at the centre, they ran
to the sides. The gunfire was then directed towards the sides. Many threw themselves down
4 on the ground, and the gunfire was then directed towards the ground. This continued for eight
or ten minutes. Firing stopped only when the ammunition had run out.

(From a speech by Winston Churchill, 1919, describing the Amritsar Massacre)

Painting B



A painting, completed soon after the Amritsar Massacre by an Indian artist, based on reports of the Massacre.

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the Amritsar Massacre of 1919? (3)
- (b) Does Painting B support the evidence of Extract A about the Amritsar Massacre of 1919? Explain your answer. (3)
- (c) How reliable is Painting B as evidence of the Amritsar Massacre of 1919? (4)
- (d) Describe the methods used by Gandhi and the Congress Party to campaign for independence for India in the years 1918–39. How successful were these methods? (10)

(Total 20 marks)

10. (a) Why was the Balfour Declaration of 1917 important in the history of the Middle East? (4)

(b) Explain why there was increasing immigration of Jews into Palestine in the years 1919–45. (8)

(c) Describe the events in the years 1945–48 which led to the creation of an independent state of Israel in 1948. (8)

(Total 20 marks)

11. Explain the importance of **three** of the following in the history of China in the years 1911–39:

The Revolution of 1911

The Warlords

Sun Yat-sen

The massacres in Shanghai, 1927

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria, 1931

The Long March, 1934–35

(Total 20 marks)

12. (a) Explain why Indonesia achieved independence in the years 1945–49. (8)

(b) Describe the problems which faced Indonesia when full independence was achieved in 1949. (6)

(c) How successful was the government of President Sukarno in dealing with these problems in the years 1949–66? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

13. (a) Why were the Israelis successful in the wars of 1948 and 1967 against their Arab neighbours? (8)

(b) Describe the key features of the Yom Kippur War of 1973. (6)

(c) Explain why the Superpowers became involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the years after 1948. (6)

(Total 20 marks)

14. (a) Explain why the French were forced to leave Indo-China in the years 1945–54. (6)

(b) Describe the key features of the Vietnam War in the 1960s. (8)

(c) Why were the North Vietnamese able to achieve the reunification of Vietnam by 1975? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

15. (a) Describe the events of the years 1945–49 which led to the Communist takeover of power in China. (8)

(b) Why did Mao Zedong launch the Great Leap Forward in 1958? (6)

(c) How successful was the Great Leap Forward in achieving its aims in the years 1958–62? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

16. Describe the career, and assess the achievements, of **one** of the following leaders in the Middle East:

Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran

Golda Meir of Israel

Saddam Hussein of Iraq

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION C: The USA and the Americas

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

- *17. Study Extracts A and B, which are about the civil rights movement in the USA, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

2 If you're interested in freedom, you need some judo, you need some karate – you need all
these things in the fight for freedom. If we don't use the bullet, then immediately we have
4 to take steps to use the vote. If the Constitution at the present time does not offer equality of
opportunity then change it. You don't need a debate, you need some action. You and I have
6 to be right there breathing down the throats of the government. It's going to be the vote or the
bullet.

(From a speech by Malcolm X in 1964)

Extract B

2 I must oppose any attempt to gain our freedom by the methods of malice, hate and violence.
If every Negro in the United States turns to violence, I will choose to be that one lone voice
4 preaching that this is the wrong way. What was new about Gandhi's movement in India was
that it was based on love, hope and non-violence. The same ideals brought us success in our
country, from the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1956 to the Selma movement of 1965.

(From a speech by Martin Luther King, March 1968)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the methods suggested by Malcolm X to achieve civil rights for black citizens in the USA in the 1960s? **(3)**
- (b) Does Extract B support the evidence of Extract A about the methods suggested to achieve civil rights for black citizens in the USA in the 1960s? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How reliable is Extract B as evidence of the methods used to achieve civil rights for black citizens in the USA in the 1950s and in the 1960s? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the key features of the Black Power movement in the USA in the 1960s. How much progress was there in civil rights for black citizens by the end of the 1960s? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

18. (a) Describe the key features of the 'Roaring Twenties' in the USA. (8)

(b) Why did the USA experience an economic depression in the years 1929–32? (8)

(c) How successful was President Hoover in dealing with the Depression in the years 1929–32? (4)

(Total 20 marks)

19. (a) What were the aims of President F. D. Roosevelt's New Deal? (4)

(b) Describe the key features of the Alphabet Agencies which were set up by the New Deal. (10)

(c) Why was there opposition to the New Deal in the years 1933–41? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

20. (a) Why had the USA become involved in a war with Japan by the end of 1941? (6)

(b) Describe the key features of the war between the USA and Japan in the years 1941–45. (8)

(c) Why was the USA able to defeat Japan in this war? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

21. (a) Why did Juan Peron come to power in Argentina in 1946? (6)

(b) Describe the key features of Peron's domestic and foreign policies in the years 1946–55. (8)

(c) Explain why he was so popular among many citizens of Argentina. (6)

(Total 20 marks)

22. (a) Why was President Batista of Cuba overthrown in 1959? (8)

(b) Describe Castro's domestic policies in Cuba in the years 1959–79. (8)

(c) How successful were these policies? (4)

(Total 20 marks)

23. Explain the importance of **three** of the following in the history of the USA in the 1960s:

- J. F. Kennedy's New Frontier
- Assassination of President J. F. Kennedy, 1963
- Johnson's Great Society
- National Organisation for Women (NOW)
- Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
- The election of Richard Nixon as president, 1968

(Total 20 marks)

24. Describe the career and achievements of President Clinton. Why were attempts made to impeach President Clinton in 1999?

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION D: Europe, including Britain and Russia

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

- *25.** Study Extract A and Poster B, which are about women in Nazi Germany, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

2 The programme of our National Socialist Women's Movement has in truth one single aim, and
4 that is 'the Child'. While a man makes his supreme sacrifice on the field of battle, a woman
4 fights her supreme battle for her nation when she gives life to a child. Man's world is the
4 nation, a woman's world is smaller. For her world is her husband, her family, her children and
4 her home.

(From a speech by Hitler in 1934)

Poster B



A Nazi poster of 1937 about the role of women.

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the role of women in Nazi Germany? **(3)**
- (b) Does Poster B support the evidence of Extract A about the role of women in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How reliable is Poster B as evidence of the role of women in Nazi Germany? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the policies introduced by the Nazis to control young people in the years 1933–39. How successful were these policies? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

26. (a) Explain how the League of Nations came into existence in the years 1918–20. (4)
- (b) Describe the successes of the League in the 1920s. (8)
- (c) Why was the League unable to preserve peace in the 1930s? (8)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

27. (a) Why did Mussolini and his Fascist Party come to power in Italy in 1922? (6)
- (b) Describe the economic and social policies Mussolini introduced in Italy in the years 1922–39. (8)
- (c) How successful were these policies in the years 1922–39? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

28. Explain the importance of any **three** of the following in the history of Russia and the Soviet Union in the years 1918–41:
- The Russian Civil War, 1918–21
The leadership contest between Stalin and Trotsky, 1924–28
The Kulaks
The Five-Year Plans
The Show Trials
The Cult of Stalin
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

29. (a) Explain the aims of Hitler’s foreign policy when he became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. (4)
- (b) Describe the policies he carried out to achieve these aims in the years 1933–38. (10)
- (c) Why did the German invasion of Poland in September 1939 lead to the outbreak of the Second World War? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

30. (a) Why did tension increase between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1949–61? (8)
- (b) Describe the key features of the Cuban Missiles Crisis of 1962. (6)
- (c) How successful was the policy of détente in improving relations between the USA and the Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

31. (a) Why was the Fourth Republic in France politically unstable in the years 1946–58? (6)
- (b) Describe the circumstances in which Charles de Gaulle became President of France in 1958. (6)
- (c) How successful were de Gaulle’s domestic policies in tackling the problems which faced France in the years 1958–69? (8)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

32. Describe the career and achievements of Mikhail Gorbachev. How successful was he in dealing with the problems which faced the Soviet Union in the years 1985–89?
-
- (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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