OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

GCSE

A011/01

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005, with Depth Study Germany 1918–1945

MONDAY 1 JUNE 2015: Morning

DURATION: 2 hours

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

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

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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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.

This paper is in two parts:

Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005 (Sections A and B)

and

Part 2: Depth Study, Germany 1918–1945.

In PART 1, Aspects of International Relations, choose ONE of the following sections:

EITHER Section A: The Cold War, 1945–1975

OR Section B: A New World? 1948–2005.

Then answer QUESTION 1 OR QUESTION 4 and ONE other question from the section you have chosen.

In Part 2: Depth Study, Germany 1918–1945, answer QUESTION 7 and ONE other question.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

The total number of marks for this paper is 81.

You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions: PART 1: Sections A and B, Questions 2, 3, 5 and 6; PART 2: Questions 8 and 9.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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PART 1: Aspects of International Relations

SECTION A – 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

A cartoon about the Bay of Pigs, published in Britain on 21 April 1961. Kennedy is shown smoking a cigar labelled 'Cuba'. The cigar has exploded in his face.



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) Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis ended peacefully. [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 what happened during the Berlin Blockade of 1948–9. [4]

(b) Why were there disagreements at the Potsdam Conference in 1945? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) 'The Marshall Plan was an attempt by the USA to control Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

3 (a) Describe how the USA fought the war in Vietnam. [4]

(b) Explain why Kennedy and Johnson increased the USA's involvement in Vietnam. [6]

(c) Do you agree that the reporting of the Vietnam War by the media was the most important reason why the USA withdrew its troops? Explain your answer. [10]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

SECTION A TOTAL [41]

PART 1: Aspects of International Relations

SECTION B – 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.

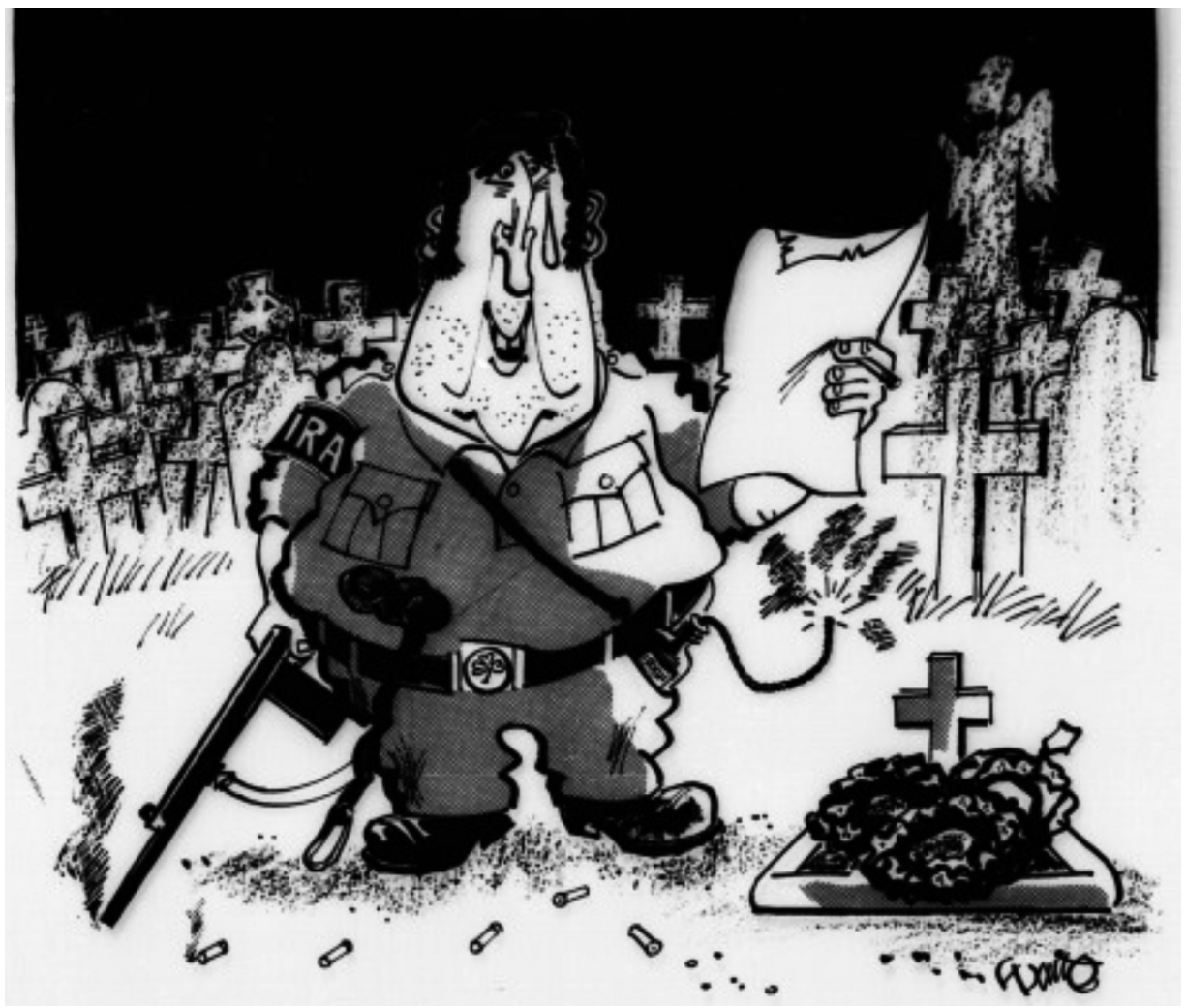
Answer Question 4 and EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 4.

4 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

A cartoon published in Britain in September, 1971. An IRA terrorist is shown standing in a cemetery beside a small grave covered in a wreath. He is reading from a sheet of paper and smiling as he says, 'and we're warning all babies not to use pubs that are used by British troops.' He is carrying a smoking rifle in one hand and a lighted fuse is attached to an explosive in his pocket.



4 (a) Study Source A

What is the cartoonist's message? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Explain why terrorism has often failed in achieving its aims. You must refer to at least one terrorist organisation that you have studied. [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.

5 (a) Describe the building of the Berlin Wall and its impact on Berliners. [4]

(b) Why did the Polish government find it difficult to deal with Solidarity? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) 'The Hungarian Uprising in 1956 and the Prague Spring in 1968 were very similar.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

6 (a) Describe the way Saddam Hussein ruled Iraq. [4]

(b) Explain why there was opposition around the world to the invasion of Iraq in 2003. [6]

(c) Do you agree that the international consequences of the Iraq War were more important than the consequences inside Iraq? Explain your answer. [10]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

SECTION B TOTAL [41]

PART 2: Depth Study

Germany 1918–1945

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.

You should spend about 70 minutes on this section.

Answer Question 7 and ONE other question.

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

SOURCE A

A painting called 'The Family', published in Nazi Germany in the 1930s. The picture shows a blond-haired German family sitting in a garden. A father is reading a book with his daughter, and a little boy is sitting at his feet. His wife is holding a baby and has a small girl standing beside her. A boy is pointing at green fields and trees which can be seen in the background.



SOURCE B

SECRET

Copy of Most Urgent telegram from Munich, 10 November 1938, 1.20 am.

To All Headquarters and Districts of the State Police and the Security Police.

MEASURES AGAINST JEWS TONIGHT

Following the attempt on the life of von Rath in Paris, demonstrations against the Jews are to be expected in all parts of the Reich. The instructions below are to be applied in dealing with these events:

Only measures are to be taken that do not endanger German lives or property (synagogues are to be burned down only where there is no danger of fire in neighbouring buildings).

Places of business and apartments belonging to Jews may be destroyed but not looted.

Instructions issued in 1938 by Heydrich who was in charge of the Gestapo.

SOURCE C

I have been informed that gatherings of young people have become more common than ever, especially since the last bombing raid on Dusseldorf. These youngsters hang around into the late evening with musical instruments and young females. Since this lowlife is to a large extent outside the Hitler Youth and adopts a hostile attitude towards the organisation, they represent a danger to other young people. There is a suspicion that it is these youths who have been writing slogans like 'Down with Nazi brutality' on walls.

From a report of a local branch of the Nazi Party to the Gestapo in 1943.

7 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this painting published in Nazi Germany? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source B.

How is this source useful as evidence about Nazi Germany? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

'There was little opposition inside Germany to the Nazi regime.' How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

8 (a) Describe the Spartacist rising of January 1919. [4]

(b) Why did the Kapp Putsch take place in 1920? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) 'The Weimar Republic never recovered from the events of its early years.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

9 (a) Describe how the Nazis used the Depression in their political campaigns. [4]

(b) Explain why Hitler was appointed as Chancellor in January 1933. [6]

(c) How far was the Munich Putsch a disaster for the Nazis? Explain your answer. [10]

PART 2 TOTAL [40]

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