



History (Specification B)

91451

Unit 1: International Relations: Conflict and Peace in the 20th Century

Monday 1 June 2015 9.00 am to 10.45 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The Paper Reference is **91451**.
- Choose **three consecutive** topics.
- Answer **all** questions on the **three consecutive** topics you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The topics are on the following pages:

Topic 1	The Origins of the First World War, c1890–1914	page 2
Topic 2	Peacemaking, 1918–1919 and the League of Nations	page 3
Topic 3	Hitler's Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Second World War	page 4
Topic 4	The Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1960	page 5
Topic 5	Crises of the Cold War and Détente, 1960–1980	page 6
Topic 6	The Collapse of Communism and the Post Cold War World, 1980–2000	page 7

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The sources in this question paper have been simplified to make them easier to understand.
- 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 all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on each topic.

Choose **three consecutive** topics.

Answer **all** questions on the three topics you have chosen.

Topic 1: The Origins of the First World War, c1890–1914

Answer questions **0 1**, **0 2** and **0 3**.

0 1 Describe the international agreements made in the years 1890 to 1907 which Germany believed had encircled her.

[4 marks]

0 2 Study **Source A**.

Source A A British cartoon published on 12 August 1914.



Source A is commenting on German actions towards Belgium in 1914.

Do you agree that Germany's actions towards Belgium were the main reasons that Britain joined the First World War?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

0 3 Which of the following causes was more responsible for the outbreak of war in Eastern Europe between Austria-Hungary and Serbia in 1914:

- the aims and actions of Serbia and the Black Hand
- the aims and actions of Austria-Hungary?

You must refer to **both causes** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 2: Peacemaking, 1918–1919 and the League of Nations

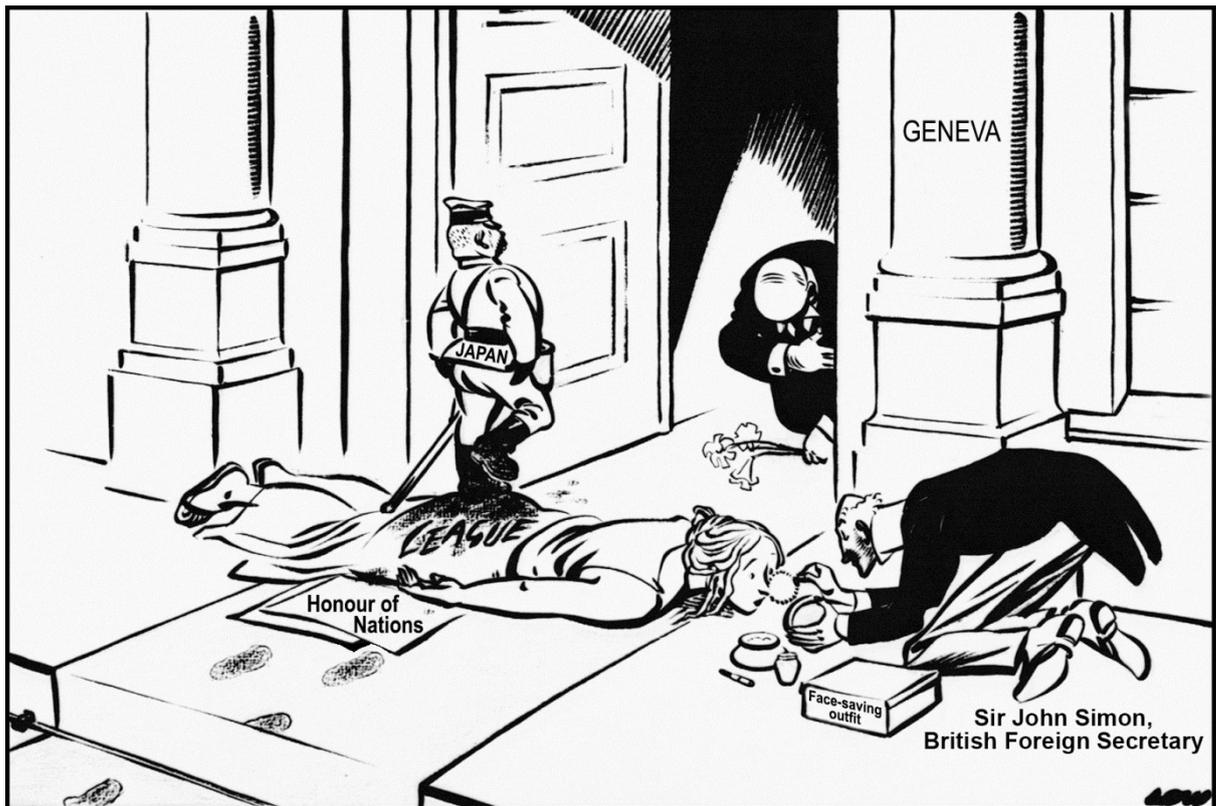
Answer questions **0 4**, **0 5** and **0 6**.

0 4 Describe the peacekeeping powers of the League of Nations in 1920.

[4 marks]

0 5 Study **Source B**.

Source B A British cartoon published on 19 January 1933.



THE DOORMAT

Source B is commenting on the response of the League of Nations to the Manchurian Crisis.

Do you agree that the main reason for Japan's success in the Manchurian Crisis was the attitude of Britain to the Crisis?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

0 6 Which leader was more satisfied by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

- Woodrow Wilson
- Georges Clemenceau?

You must refer to the aims of **both leaders** and the terms of the Treaty of Versailles when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Turn over ►

Topic 3: Hitler's Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Second World War

Answer questions **07**, **08** and **09**.

07 Describe Hitler's aims in his foreign policy.

[4 marks]

08 Study **Source C**.

Source C From the Daily Express, 30 September 1938.

Be glad in your hearts. Give thanks to your God. People of Britain your children are safe.

Your husbands and sons will not march into battle. If we must have a victor, let us choose Chamberlain. For the Prime Minister's conquests are mighty and enduring – millions of happy homes and hearts relieved of their burden.

Source C is commenting on the effect of the Munich Agreement.

Do you agree that peace in Europe was the main result of the Munich Agreement?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

09 Which of Hitler's actions was more responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War:

- the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, 1936
- the Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939?

You must refer to **both bullet points** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 4: The Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1960

 Answer questions

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1	1
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 and

1	2
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1	0
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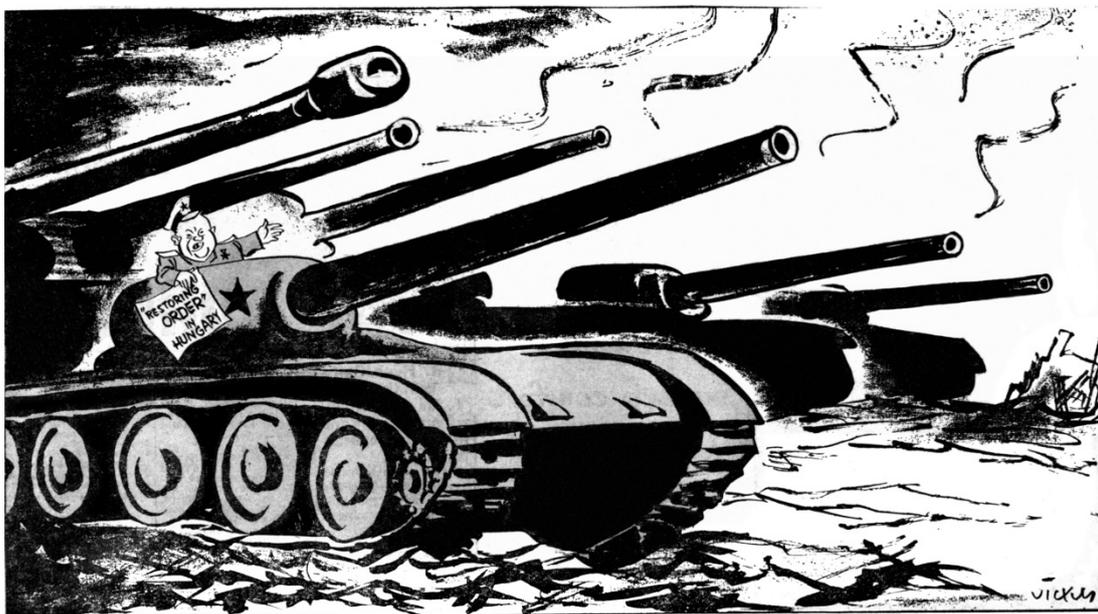
 Describe the part played by General MacArthur of the USA in the Korean War. **[4 marks]**

1	1
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 Study **Source D**.

Source D A cartoon from a British newspaper, November 1956.

Khrushchev is holding a notice that states ‘restoring order in Hungary’.



“So what? I’m a policeman, too!”

Source D is commenting on the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956.

Do you agree that the main reason for the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 was to restore order?

 Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

1	2
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 Which was more responsible for the start of the Cold War:

- the Potsdam Conference, July 1945
- the dropping of the atomic bombs, August 1945?

 You must refer to **both events** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Turn over ►

Topic 5: Crises of the Cold War and Détente, 1960–1980

Answer questions **1 3**, **1 4** and **1 5**.

1 3 Describe the main features of Détente in the 1970s.

[4 marks]

1 4 Study **Source E**.

Source E A British cartoon published in May 1960.

The figures on the left of the cartoon are the Western leaders and the figure on the right is Khrushchev.



Source E is commenting on the shooting down of the U2 over the USSR in 1960.

Do you agree that the U2 incident was the main reason for the end of Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

1 5 Which was the greater success for Khrushchev and the USSR:

- the building of the Berlin Wall, 1961
- the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962?

You must refer to **both events** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

Topic 6: The Collapse of Communism and the Post Cold War World, 1980–2000

Answer questions

1	6
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1	7
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 and

1	8
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1	6
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 Describe the response of the United Nations (UN) to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in the years 1990 to 1991.

[4 marks]

1	7
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 Study **Source F**.

Source F A British report on events in Kosovo in the 1990s.

After the break-up of the former Yugoslavia, Serbia responded to nationalist pressure from Kosovo by launching brutal attacks on the territory's Albanian population, which were only brought to an end by NATO and the UN in 1999.

Source F is commenting on the role of NATO and the UN in Kosovo in the 1990s.

Do you agree the military actions of NATO and the UN were the main reasons for the success of Kosovo in its struggle for independence?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

[6 marks]

1	8
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 Who was more important in causing the collapse of communism in Central and Eastern Europe:

- Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity in Poland
- President Reagan of the USA?

You must refer to **both leaders** when explaining your answer.

[10 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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