



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1) History A (Explaining the Modern World)

J410/03 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with Poland 1956–1990: The People and the State

Monday 4 June 2018 – Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

You must have:

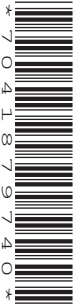
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Section A – International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001.
- Section B – Poland 1956–1990: The People and the State.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).



SECTION A

International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 1 hour on this section.

1 Outline the impact of the worldwide economic depression on international relations in Europe in the 1930s. [5]

2 Explain why the USA got more involved in the war in Vietnam in the 1960s. [10]

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the policy of Appeasement? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of Appeasement to support your answer. [25]

4 Study Interpretation B.

Explain why **not** all historians and commentators have agreed with this interpretation. Use other interpretations and your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Interpretation A

After March 1939 British attempts to build a barrier to Hitler's expansion were either half-hearted or too late. Led by Chamberlain, the government chose not to deter Hitler. Chamberlain's powerful, stubborn personality and his skill in debate probably held back serious chances of preventing the Second World War.

From 'Chamberlain and Appeasement' by British historian Robert Parker, published in Britain in 1993.

Interpretation B

America's leaders often whipped up Cold War fears that were very exaggerated. These at times frightened its allies but also deepened divisions at home. However, whether the Cold War could have been managed much less dangerously is doubtful. This is because of the way Stalin and his successors operated, and because of the refusal of American policy-makers to retreat from their grand expectations of their role in the post-war world.

From 'Grand Expectations', written by the US historian James Patterson and published in the USA in 1996.

Please turn over for SECTION B

SECTION B

Poland 1956–1990: The People and the State

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

- 5 Describe one example of the measures taken by Gomulka towards the Catholic church between 1956 and 1970. [2]
- 6 Explain why the Lodz textile strikes of 1971 were successful. [10]
- 7 Study Sources A and B. Why are they so different? [10]

Source A



'In need of any help?'

A cartoon published in West Germany in 1985.

Lech Wałęsa is holding the syringe labelled 'Solidarity'.

Karl Marx the founder of communism, and General Jaruzelski are standing to the left.

Source B

There are everyday problems—lack of medicines, queues at shops, queues for buses and trams but what is important is what we are going to do to change things. Will trade unions solve all of our problems? I don't think they will.

You say that we cannot do anything without the financial support of the West and that we will not get this support unless we legalise Solidarity. Perhaps, but what will happen then? They want us to turn against each other, so we will become the poorest and weakest country in Europe. That is why we need to depend on our own strength: Poles need to stick together, not rely on outsiders.

An extract from a televised debate between Lech Walesa and Alfred Miodowicz, the leader of the official government workers' union, in November 1988. Here, Miodowicz speaks to Walesa.

- 8* 'The main reason martial law was introduced was because Solidarity was too powerful'. How far do you agree with this statement? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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