



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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

**J410/05** International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with South Africa 1960–1994: 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 – South Africa 1960–1994: 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 **4** 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

## South Africa 1960–1994: The People and the State

Answer **all** the questions

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

- 5 Describe **one** way that the International Anti-Apartheid Movement showed its opposition to Apartheid. [2]
- 6 Explain the consequences of the Sharpeville Massacre. [10]
- 7 Study Sources A and B. How similar are these sources? [10]

## Source A

**4 DEAD, 11 HURT AS KIDS RIOT**  
**Police clash with protest marchers.**

At least 4 people are reported dead and 14 injured in Soweto today when police clashed with some 10,000 school-kids who marched through the streets of the townships, protesting against being taught certain subjects in schools in the language of Afrikaans.

*From the front page of a black South African newspaper in Johannesburg, 'The World', from the 16 June 1976.*

*The article is reporting on the Soweto students' uprising. 'The World' was banned in 1977.*

## Source B

I have a growing fear that unless something is done very soon, then bloodshed and violence are going to happen in South Africa. People made desperate by despair and unfairness will use desperate means. I am frightened that we may soon reach a point of no return that will come to a bloody ending, which is too horrible to think about.

*A letter from Bishop Desmond Tutu to Prime Minister John Vorster, 8 May 1976*

- 8\* 'FW de Klerk was the most significant reason that Apartheid ended.' How far do you agree with this view about the collapse of Apartheid? [18]

## END OF QUESTION PAPER

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