



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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

J410/01 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001

Practice Paper – Set 2

Time allowed: 1 hour

You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None

INSTRUCTIONS

- Section A – International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001.
Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **65**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✉).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

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 actions of Mikhail Gorbachev as Soviet leader in the years 1985–91. **[5]**

2 Explain why the USA clashed with the USSR over Berlin in 1961. **[10]**

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Chamberlain and 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

Chamberlain was held back by a deep-rooted misunderstanding of Hitler. Chamberlain had a strong set of beliefs about how international relations should work. He looked for logical explanations of Hitler's actions. Chamberlain dangerously misunderstood Hitler. It never occurred to him that Hitler was not interested in the rules of international relations. Chamberlain and Hitler were playing a different game with the same pieces. The results were repeated crises and eventually war.

From 'The Triumph of the Dark: European International History 1933–1939' by the British historian Zara Steiner. It was published in 1996.

Interpretation B

The US had the good fortune to be a society which was not driven by political ideology. Nor did it wish to impose its ideas on others. In its finest hours, and in this I include the years 1945–53 as well as the Second World War, America has pursued noble ideals, trying to achieve the best for all rather than acting out of self-interest. Where America has been drawn into conflicts, it has been to limit the ambitions of other aggressive nations and to keep the peace.

From a book called 'The One Against The Many' by the American political writer Arthur Schlesinger. It was published in the USA in 1963.



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Interpretation A: Adapted from Steiner, Kindle Edition, p1050.

Interpretation B: Quoted in Richard Crockatt, The Fifty Years War, p24.

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