



Centre Number

71	
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Candidate Number

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
2014

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth

Foundation Tier

[GHY11]

FRIDAY 16 MAY, MORNING

MV18

TIME

2 hours, plus your additional time allowance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on any additional sheets.

Answer **four** questions: **two** questions from your chosen option in Section A **and two** questions from your chosen option in Section B.

If needed, you can ask for more sheets to finish your answers. Please attach these sheets to your booklet using the treasury tag supplied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in part (c) of all questions.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Answer **four** questions **only**.

Section A

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen option**.

OPTIONS	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1941	4–12
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941	13–22
Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941	23–31

Section B

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen option**.

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	32–41
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985	42–51

Section A

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen option**.

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1941

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

1 This question is about the Aftermath of World War One and the Weimar Republic.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the establishment of the Weimar Republic:

Ebert	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Reichstag	Coalition	Constitution
-------	-------------------	-----------	-----------	--------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Leader of Germany who abdicated in 1918

Kaiser Wilhelm II

(ii) German parliament [1 mark]

(iii) First Chancellor of the Weimar Republic [1 mark]

(iv) New rules for governing the Weimar Republic
[1 mark]

(v) Government made up of more than one political party [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** effect of the hyperinflation crisis of 1923 on the lives of the people in Germany. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the Weimar Republic was affected by violent uprisings between 1919 and 1923. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did many Germans vote for Hitler and the Nazis after 1928? [6 marks]

(ii) How was Germany affected by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? [9 marks]

2 This question is about Nazi Germany, 1933–1939.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the churches in Nazi Germany:

Martin Niemöller	Catholic Church	German Faith Movement	Ludwig Müller	Lutheran
------------------	-----------------	-----------------------	---------------	----------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Main Protestant Church in Germany

Lutheran

(ii) Leader of the Confessional Church in Germany
[1 mark]

(iii) Signed the Concordat with the Nazis [1 mark]

(iv) Religion started by the Nazis [1 mark]

(v) Leader of the German Christians [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** action taken by the Nazis to increase their power in Germany between January 1933 and August 1934. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis used propaganda to increase their control in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did the Nazis want to control the lives of Jews and young people? [6 marks]

(ii) How did the Nazis try to control the lives of women in Germany between 1933 and 1939? [9 marks]

3 This question is about Nazi Policies and Actions in Europe, 1933–1941.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to Germany's relations with other countries:

Munich Agreement	Italy	Poland	Britain	Anti-Comintern Pact
------------------	-------	--------	---------	---------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Signed a non-aggression Pact with Germany in 1934

Poland

(ii) Signed a naval agreement with Germany in 1935
[1 mark]

(iii) Alliance against communism between Germany, Japan and Italy [1 mark]

(iv) Signed the Rome-Berlin Axis with Germany [1 mark]

(v) Allowed Germany to take over the Sudetenland
[1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Hitler wanted to take over Austria in 1938. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis broke the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1936. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did Hitler want to take over Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1938 and 1939? [6 marks]

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

4 This question is about the End of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the October Revolution, 1917:

Tauride Palace	Kerensky	Military Revolutionary Committee	Trotsky	Finland
----------------	----------	----------------------------------	---------	---------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Bolshevik group that organised the October Revolution

Military Revolutionary Committee

(ii) Leader of the Provisional Government at the time of the October Revolution [1 mark]

(iii) Bolshevik leader during the October Revolution [1 mark]

(iv) Provisional Government's headquarters during the October Revolution [1 mark]

(v) Country where Lenin lived before the October Revolution [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Rasputin was unpopular in Russia during World War One. [2 marks]

(ii) Give **one** effect of **each** of the following policies on the Provisional Government in 1917: [4 marks]

- War
- Land.

(c) (i) Why were Lenin and the Bolsheviks able to increase their support in Russia in 1917? [6 marks]

5 This question is about the Establishment of the Bolshevik State, 1917–1924.

(a) Below is a list of words associated with the White Armies in the Russian Civil War:

Czech Legion	General Denikin	Greens	Omsk	France
--------------	-----------------	--------	------	--------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) One of the leaders of the White Armies

General Denikin

(ii) Nationalist groups that formed part of the White Armies [1 mark]

(iii) Headquarters of the White Armies in east Russia [1 mark]

(iv) Group that fought against the Communists and started the Civil War [1 mark]

(v) Country that helped the White Armies [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Bolsheviks increased their control over Russia between October 1917 and the beginning of the Civil War. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the New Economic Policy (NEP) on peasants in Russia between 1921 and 1924. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did the Red Army win the Civil War in Russia by 1921? [6 marks]

6 This question is about Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1941.

(a) Below is a list of words associated with Stalin's increased control over the USSR in the 1930s:

Gulags	Show Trials	Kirov	Siberia	NKVD
--------	-------------	-------	---------	------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Leading Bolshevik politician who was killed in 1934

Kirov

(ii) Prison camps where thousands of Stalin's opponents were sent [1 mark]

(iii) Remote part of Russia where Stalin's opponents were sent [1 mark]

(iv) Actions taken by Stalin against important Communist party politicians [1 mark]

(v) Secret police that organised the arrest of Stalin's rivals [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Stalin introduced the Five Year Plans in 1928. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which relations between the USSR and Germany changed between 1939 and 1941. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did Stalin become leader of the USSR by 1929? [6 marks]

Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

7 This question is about the United States of America (USA) in the 1920s.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the development of Isolationism in the USA by 1920:

President Wilson	Return to Normalcy	Treaty of Versailles	League of Nations	President Harding
------------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Organisation set up to prevent another world war
League of Nations

(ii) President who supported Isolationism [1 mark]

(iii) A peace settlement in Europe at the end of World War One [1 mark]

(iv) President who wanted the USA to play an important role in the world [1 mark]

(v) Used to describe the USA's Isolationism after 1920
[1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Prohibition was introduced in the USA in 1920. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the lives of young people changed in the USA in the 1920s. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why were the lives of Americans in the 1920s affected by the development of the motor car and consumer goods? [6 marks]

(ii) What problems did immigrants and Black Americans face in the 1920s? [9 marks]

8 This question is about the Wall Street Crash: Causes and Consequences.

- (a) Below is a list of words linked to problems faced by farmers in the Midwest during the Great Depression:

Dust Bowl	Oklahoma	Drought	California	Evictions
-----------	----------	---------	------------	-----------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Forcing farmers who were in debt from their farms
Evictions
-

- (ii) State where thousands of farmers went to look for work [1 mark]
-

- (iii) Caused farmers to be unable to produce crops [1 mark]
-

- (iv) State in the Midwest badly affected during the Great Depression [1 mark]
-

- (v) Name given to land in the Midwest during the Great Depression [1 mark]
-

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why share speculation caused the collapse of the Wall Street Stock Exchange in October 1929. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the Great Depression on the lives of the unemployed in the USA. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did some groups in the USA not share in the economic boom of the 1920s? [6 marks]

9 This question is about Roosevelt and the New Deal.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the effects of World War Two on the USA between 1939 and 1941:

Great Britain	Conscription	Atlantic Charter	Japan	Cash and Carry Act
---------------	--------------	------------------	-------	--------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Military help given by the USA to Britain

Cash and Carry Act

(ii) Building up the size of the USA army [1 mark]

(iii) Country that attacked the USA in 1941 [1 mark]

(iv) Agreement between Britain and the USA in 1941 [1 mark]

(v) Country that tried to persuade the USA to enter the war [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why workers in the USA supported the National Recovery Administration (NRA).
[2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** actions of New Deal agencies to help the unemployed. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did the Republican Party and the Supreme Court oppose the New Deal? [6 marks]

Section B

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen option**.

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

10 This question is about Anglo-Irish Relations up to the outbreak of World War Two in September 1939.

- (a) Below is a list of words linked to changes to the Anglo-Irish Treaty made by de Valera:

Oath of Allegiance	Governor General	Douglas Hyde	Taoiseach	Dáil Éireann
--------------------	------------------	--------------	-----------	--------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) First President elected in 1937

Douglas Hyde

- (ii) Name given to the Irish Prime Minister after 1937
[1 mark]
-

(iii) Name given to the Irish parliament after 1937
[1 mark]

(iv) Members of the Dáil no longer had to swear this to the British monarch [1 mark]

(v) Official who represented the British government until 1937 [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** effect of the Economic War on Éire.
[2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** causes of the Economic War between Éire and Britain in the 1930s. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did Northern Ireland and Éire respond differently to the outbreak of war in September 1939? [6 marks]

(ii) How did the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938 change relations between Éire and Britain? [9 marks]

11 This question is about the Effects of World War Two on Northern Ireland and Éire.

(a) Below is a list of words linked with Northern Ireland's role in World War Two:

Lisahally	Castle Archdale	Harland and Wolff	Aldergrove	Short and Harland
-----------	-----------------	-------------------	------------	-------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) RAF base in Northern Ireland during World War Two
Aldergrove

(ii) Port in Northern Ireland where German U-boats surrendered in 1945 [1 mark]

(iii) Flying-boat base in Fermanagh [1 mark]

(iv) Aircraft factory in Belfast [1 mark]

(v) Shipbuilding firm in Belfast [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Germans bombed Belfast during World War Two. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which de Valera broke Éire's policy of neutrality during World War Two. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why were there different attitudes towards the introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland? [6 marks]

12 This question is about Post-War Social and Political Changes.

- (a) Below is a list of words linked to improvements introduced by the Welfare State in Northern Ireland during the post-war years:

Old Age Pensions	Unemployment Benefit	Family Allowance	Education Act, 1947	National Health Service (NHS)
------------------	----------------------	------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Benefit for families with children
Family Allowance
-

- (ii) Provided free secondary education for all children
[1 mark]
-

- (iii) Benefit for people over 65 [1 mark]
-

- (iv) Free health care for all [1 mark]
-

- (v) Government payment for people out of work
[1 mark]
-

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Éire wanted to become a republic. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** reasons why some people in Northern Ireland opposed the introduction of the Welfare State. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did the standard of living in Northern Ireland differ from that in Éire between 1945 and 1949?
[6 marks]

**Option 5: Changing Relationships:
Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985**

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

13 This question is about Northern Ireland in the 1960s and its Relations with the Republic of Ireland.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the resignation of Terence O'Neill:

Burntollet	Stormont	The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)	Cameron Commission	Bernadette Devlin
------------	----------	----------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------

Match **each** name or term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Set up to investigate the violence in early 1969
Cameron Commission

(ii) Civil rights leader in 1969 [1 mark]

(iii) Place where a civil rights march was attacked
[1 mark]

(iv) Place where the government of Northern Ireland met
[1 mark]

(v) Loyalist paramilitary group [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) was formed in 1967.
[2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** actions taken by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) in the 1960s.
[4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did many unionists oppose O'Neill's attempts to improve relations with nationalists in Northern Ireland and with the Republic of Ireland in the 1960s? [6 marks]

14 This question is about the Escalation of Political and Civil Unrest.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to events in Northern Ireland between 1969 and 1972:

Edward Heath	Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)	Irish Republican Army (IRA)	Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)	British Army
--------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	---	--------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) British Prime Minister who introduced Direct Rule
Edward Heath

(ii) Sent in to stop the violence in August 1969 [1 mark]

(iii) The police force in Northern Ireland [1 mark]

(iv) Nationalist organisation which used violence [1 mark]

(v) Organisation which held a march during Bloody Sunday [1 mark]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the British government introduced Direct Rule to Northern Ireland in 1972.
[2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** reasons why violence increased in Northern Ireland during the summer of 1969.
[4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why did the Provisional IRA emerge in Northern Ireland by 1970? [6 marks]

15 This question is about The Search for a Solution.

- (a) Below is a list of words linked to events in Northern Ireland between 1972 and 1985:

Gerry Adams	Harold Wilson	Brian Faulkner	John Hume	Reverend Ian Paisley
-------------	---------------	----------------	-----------	----------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Nationalist politician in the Power-Sharing Executive
John Hume
-

- (ii) Unionist politician who opposed the Anglo-Irish Agreement [1 mark]
-

- (iii) British Prime Minister who supported power-sharing [1 mark]
-

- (iv) Unionist leader who supported power-sharing [1 mark]
-

- (v) Sinn Féin leader [1 mark]
-

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Hunger Strikes took place in 1980 and 1981. [2 marks]

(ii) Describe **two** actions taken by unionists in Northern Ireland to show their opposition to power-sharing. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) (i) Why was the Anglo-Irish Agreement signed in 1985? [6 marks]

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Question Number	Marks
1	
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