



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2014

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth

Higher Tier

[GHY12]

MV18

FRIDAY 16 MAY, MORNING

TIME

2 hours, plus your additional time allowance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in parts **(b)**, **(c)** and **(d)** 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	4–6
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941	7–9
Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941	10–12

Section B

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

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	13–15
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985	16–18

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) Give **two** terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [2 marks]

(b) How did Gustav Stresemann improve Germany's relations with other countries between 1924 and 1929? [5 marks]

(c) In what ways were the German people affected by the hyperinflation crisis of 1923? [6 marks]

(d) Explain how the Nazi Party gained power in Germany by January 1933. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]

- Nazi change in tactics after the Munich Putsch
- Increased support for the Nazi Party, 1930–January 1933.

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

- (a) Give **two** actions taken by the Nazis to help them gain control over the churches in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [2 marks]
- (b) How did the Nazis try to reduce unemployment in Germany between 1933 and 1939? [5 marks]
- (c) In what ways did Hitler and the Nazis have an impact on the lives of young people in Germany between 1933 and 1939? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how the Nazis tried to control the German people from 1933 to 1939. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- The Gestapo and the SS
 - Censorship and propaganda.

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

- (a) Give **two** reasons for the German invasion of the USSR in 1941. [2 marks]
- (b) How were the Nazis able to remilitarise the Rhineland in 1936? [5 marks]
- (c) How was Germany able to unite with Austria by 1938? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how the Nazis increased their control over Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1938 and 1939. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- The Munich Conference and the effects of appeasement
 - Czechoslovakia and Poland.

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) Give **two** events in Petrograd in February 1917 that led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II. [2 marks]
- (b) How did the June Offensive and the Kornilov Revolt of 1917 affect the Provisional Government in Russia? [5 marks]
- (c) How did Lenin increase support for the Bolsheviks between February and October 1917? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how Russia's involvement in World War One affected the government of Russia and the lives of the Russian people by February 1917. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- The roles of Tsar Nicholas II and Tsarina Alexandra
 - The lives of the peasants and city workers.

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

- (a) Give **two** effects of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on Russia. [2 marks]
- (b) How were the lives of peasants affected by War Communism between 1918 and 1921? [5 marks]
- (c) How did the New Economic Policy (NEP) change industry and agriculture in Russia between 1921 and 1924? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how the Red Army defeated the White Armies in the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- Actions of the Red Army
 - Weaknesses of the White Armies.

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

(a) Give **two** effects of the Five Year Plans on industry in the USSR between 1928 and 1939. [2 marks]

(b) How did the Nazi-Soviet Pact affect relations between the USSR and Germany between 1939 and 1941? [5 marks]

(c) How did Collectivisation affect the lives of peasants in the USSR between 1928 and 1939? [6 marks]

(d) Explain how Stalin increased his power in the USSR between 1924 and 1939. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]

- The struggle for power, 1924–1929
- Terror and propaganda in the 1930s.

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) Give **two** effects of jazz music on the lives of Americans in the USA in the 1920s. [2 marks]
- (b) How did the motor car industry affect the American economy in the 1920s? [5 marks]
- (c) In what ways did Black Americans face hostility in the USA in the 1920s? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how Americans differed in their attitudes to Prohibition in the 1920s. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- Support for and opposition to the introduction of Prohibition
 - Support for and opposition to the enforcement of Prohibition in the 1920s.

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

- (a) Give **two** actions taken by President Hoover to deal with the effects of the Great Depression between 1929 and 1932. [2 marks]
- (b) How did the Great Depression affect agriculture and the lives of farmers in the Midwest of the USA by 1932? [5 marks]
- (c) How were the lives of the unemployed in the USA affected by the Great Depression by 1932? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain why the Wall Street Crash occurred in October 1929. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- Government policies and weaknesses of the American economy in the 1920s
 - Problems with share dealing and banks.

9 This question is about Roosevelt and the New Deal.

(a) Give **one** reason why **each** of the following opposed the New Deal: [2 marks]

- Big Business
- Dr Francis Townsend.

(b) How did the Supreme Court oppose the New Deal? [5 marks]

(c) How did the New Deal Agencies help the unemployed in the USA between 1933 and 1939? [6 marks]

(d) Explain how the New Deal Agencies affected agriculture and the lives of people living in the countryside by 1939. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]

- The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
- The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

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) Give **two** ways in which the government of Northern Ireland responded to the threat of war between 1938 and September 1939. [2 marks]
- (b) How did the terms of the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938 affect relations between Britain and Éire? [5 marks]
- (c) How did the Economic War affect Éire and Northern Ireland between 1932 and 1938? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain why and how the Anglo-Irish Treaty was dismantled by 1937. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- De Valera's reasons for dismantling the Treaty
 - De Valera's actions, 1932–1937.

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

- (a) Give **two** reasons for the RAF victory in the Battle of Britain, 1940. [2 marks]
- (b) How did blackouts, rationing and evacuation affect the lives of people in Northern Ireland during World War Two? [5 marks]
- (c) In what ways were Northern Ireland's industries important during World War Two? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how the governments and people in Northern Ireland and Éire responded differently to World War Two and its effects. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- Conscription and enlistment
 - The policy of neutrality.

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

- (a) Give **two** reasons why many people in Northern Ireland supported the introduction of the Welfare State.
[2 marks]
- (b) In what ways did the Education Act of 1947 change the system of education in Northern Ireland? [5 marks]
- (c) How did nationalists and unionists in Northern Ireland respond to the Declaration of the Republic and the Ireland Act of 1949? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain why and how the standard of living in Northern Ireland differed from that in Éire between 1945 and 1949. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- The introduction and impact of the Welfare State
 - Social and economic problems in Éire.

**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) Give **two** actions taken by O'Neill to improve the economy of Northern Ireland in the 1960s. [2 marks]
- (b) In what ways did nationalists and unionists respond to O'Neill's Five Point Reform programme? [5 marks]
- (c) How did the Civil Rights movement attempt to gain civil rights for the people of Northern Ireland between 1967 and January 1969? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how O'Neill attempted to improve relations with nationalists in Northern Ireland and with the Republic of Ireland and why many unionists opposed these attempts. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- Actions towards nationalists in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland
 - Reasons for unionist opposition.

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

- (a) Give **two** unionist responses to Bloody Sunday, 1972. [2 marks]
- (b) How did violence increase in Northern Ireland in the summer of 1969? [5 marks]
- (c) In what ways did unionists and nationalists respond to the introduction of Direct Rule in 1972? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how and why relations between nationalists and the British Army changed after August 1969. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- Nationalist response to the British Army
 - The emergence of the Provisional IRA and internment.

15 This question is about the Search for a Solution.

- (a) Give **two** terms of the Sunningdale Agreement, 1973.
[2 marks]
- (b) How did nationalists and unionists in Northern Ireland respond to the Hunger Strike of 1981? [5 marks]
- (c) How did unionists oppose the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985? [6 marks]
- (d) Explain how and why the people of Northern Ireland responded to the introduction of power-sharing in 1973 and 1974. In your answer refer to the bullet points and use other relevant knowledge. [12 marks]
- Support for power-sharing
 - Opposition to power-sharing.

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