



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth
Higher Tier

MV18

[GHT12]

MONDAY 6 JUNE, 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 **two** Key Issue questions from your chosen option in Section A and **all** 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 105.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in parts **(b)** and **(c)** of all questions in Section A and in parts **(a)(iii)**, **(b)** and **(c)** of all questions in Section B.

Spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar will be assessed in Section B questions **10(c)** and **11(c)**.

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

Section A

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

OPTIONS	PAGES
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939	4–6
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939	7–9
Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941	10–12

Section B

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

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	13–16
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985	17–20

Section A

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions

You should answer all parts of the question

1 This question is on Key Issue 1: The Aftermath of the First World War and the Weimar Republic.

(a) Describe **two effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the lives of the German people. [4 marks]**

(b) How did the tactics and actions of the Nazis change between 1923 and 1928? [6 marks]

(c) Explain how Germany experienced economic and social problems in 1923 and why it began to recover by the end of 1924. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Invasion of the Ruhr and hyperinflation
- Actions of Gustav Stresemann.

[15 marks]

2 This question is on Key Issue 2: Nazi Germany, 1933–1939.

(a) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis tried to control the churches in Germany between 1933 and 1939.

[4 marks]

(b) In what ways did the Nazis consolidate their power in Germany in 1933 and 1934? [6 marks]

(c) Explain how the German economy and the lives of workers changed between 1933 and 1939. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Policies to reduce unemployment
- Actions affecting the lives of workers.

[15 marks]

3 This question is on Key Issue 3: Nazi Policies and Actions in Europe, 1933–1939.

(a) Describe **two** agreements which Germany made with other countries between 1933 and 1937. [4 marks]

(b) How were the Nazis able to gain control of Austria by 1938? [6 marks]

(c) Explain why and how the Nazis increased their control in Europe in 1938 and 1939. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- The Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia
- Poland.

[15 marks]

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions

You should answer all parts of the question

4 This question is on Key Issue 1: The End of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions.

(a) Describe **two** features of the system of Dual Authority in Russia after the February Revolution of 1917.
[4 marks]

(b) Why did the Russian army experience problems during the First World War? [6 marks]

(c) Explain how the Provisional Government lost power in Russia by October 1917. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Actions of the Provisional Government
- Actions of Lenin and Trotsky.

[15 marks]

5 This question is on Key Issue 2: The Establishment of the Bolshevik State, 1917–1924.

(a) Describe **two** effects of War Communism on workers in Russia between 1918 and 1921. [4 marks]

(b) How did the weaknesses and mistakes of the White Armies lead to their defeat in the Russian Civil War, 1918–1921? [6 marks]

(c) Explain how the New Economic Policy (NEP) affected the economy and the lives of people in Russia between 1921 and 1924. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Impact on industry and the lives of workers
- Impact on agriculture and the lives of peasants.

[15 marks]

6 This question is on Key Issue 3: Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1939.

(a) Describe **two terms of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939.**
[4 marks]

(b) How did Stalin's Five Year Plans affect the economy of the USSR between 1928 and 1939? [6 marks]

(c) Explain why Stalin was able to increase his control of the USSR in the 1930s. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Propaganda and the Cult of Personality
- Terror and the Purges.

[15 marks]

Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions

You should answer all parts of the question

7 This question is on Key Issue 1: United States of America in the 1920s.

(a) Describe **two** problems faced by Black Americans in the USA during the 1920s. [4 marks]

(b) What were the main weaknesses of the American economy during the 1920s? [6 marks]

(c) Explain how the lives of young Americans were affected by the cinema and jazz music and why some Americans were hostile towards the cinema and jazz music in the 1920s. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Effects of the cinema and jazz music on the lives of young Americans
- Reasons for hostility towards the cinema and jazz music.

[15 marks]

8 This question is on Key Issue 2: The Wall Street Crash: Causes and Consequences.

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

(b) How did problems with the stock exchange and banks cause the Wall Street Crash in October 1929? [6 marks]

(c) Explain how people living in the countryside experienced problems during the Great Depression and how President Hoover attempted to deal with these problems, 1929–1932. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Problems experienced by farmers and sharecroppers
- Actions of President Hoover, 1929–1932.

[15 marks]

**9 This question is on Key Issue 3:
Roosevelt and the New Deal.**

(a) Describe **two** factors that helped F. D. Roosevelt to win the 1932 Presidential election. [4 marks]

(b) Why did the Republican Party and key individuals oppose Roosevelt's New Deal? [6 marks]

(c) Explain how New Deal agencies helped agriculture and the lives of people living in the countryside between 1933 and 1939. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

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

[15 marks]

Section B

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

Answer all questions

10 Source A: An extract from a History textbook, explaining the role of naval and air bases in Northern Ireland during the Second World War.

Northern Ireland with its ports played a key role in the Battle of the Atlantic as it was well placed to protect the sea lanes between Britain and America. The position of Northern Ireland gave protection to ships carrying supplies to Liverpool and Glasgow. Air bases in Northern Ireland provided important cover for Atlantic convoys.

(a) (i) Study Source A

Using Source A and your own knowledge, describe how Northern Ireland's naval and air bases contributed to the British war effort. [6 marks]

Source B: A photograph showing damage to High Street in Belfast, following an attack by the Luftwaffe, May 1941.

Photograph removed due to Copyright restrictions

(ii) Study Source B

Using **Source B** and **your own knowledge**, explain the effects of the German Blitz on Belfast in 1941.
[9 marks]

Source C: An extract from the British government's response to the Irish Constitution, 1937.

His Majesty's government believes that the new constitution does not bring a great change to the position of the Irish Free State. The new constitution does not change our relationship with Dublin. As far as we are concerned the Irish Free State will stay part of the Commonwealth.

(iii) Study Source C

Source C suggests that the British government believed that the 1937 Irish Constitution did not bring “a great change to the position of the Irish Free State”.

How far do you agree with the view that the 1937 Irish Constitution did not change relations between the Irish Free State and Britain? Explain your answer using **Source C** and **your own knowledge**.
[12 marks]

(b) In what ways did the terms of the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938 affect relations between Britain and Éire? [6 marks]

(c)

In this question **5 additional marks** are available for your use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

“Living standards were much better in Northern Ireland than in Éire in the period 1945 to 1949”. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [17 marks and SPaG 5 marks]

Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985

Answer all questions

11 Source A: Photograph of a row of houses in Bombay Street, Belfast, August 1969.

Photograph removed due to Copyright restrictions

(a) (i) Study Source A

Using **Source A** and **your own knowledge**,
describe how violence increased in Northern Ireland
in the summer of 1969. [6 marks]

Source B: A modern historian's view on why Terence O'Neill and his policies were opposed by some unionists and nationalists in Northern Ireland in the 1960s.

O'Neill and his policies were not popular with everyone. Many within the Official Unionist Party thought he was making too many concessions. A new, younger generation of educated Catholics felt that O'Neill had good intentions, but was too slow in taking real action. Nationalists believed that his economic policies were helping to make Protestant areas more prosperous and ignoring Catholic areas.

(ii) Study Source B

Using **Source B** and **your own knowledge**, explain why some people in Northern Ireland were opposed to O'Neill and his policies in the 1960s. [9 marks]

Source C: A modern historian writing about the Hunger Strikes of 1980 and 1981.

The Hunger Strikes were a success for nationalists, but a failure for the British government. The British handling of the whole H-block situation was disastrous and politically this was a difficult time for the government. The Hunger Strikes and the British government's response did more to unite nationalist opinion than any other single event since Bloody Sunday in 1972.

(iii) Study Source C

Source C states that the Hunger Strikes of 1980 and 1981 were a “success for nationalists, but a failure for the British government”.

How far do you agree with the view that the Hunger Strikes were a success for nationalists and a failure for the British government? Explain your answer using **Source C** and **your own knowledge**.

[12 marks]

(b) In what ways did the government of Northern Ireland and the unionist people respond to the civil rights movement between August 1968 and January 1969? [6 marks]

(c)

In this question **5 additional marks** are available for your use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

“The people of Northern Ireland did not want power-sharing to work in 1973 and 1974”.

Do you agree? Explain your answer.

[17 marks and SPaG 5 marks]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Sources

Q10a-Source A © History for CCEA GCSE Second Edition by Finbar Madden.
(ISBN: 9780340984109) Published by Hodder Education, 2009

Q10a-Source C © History for CCEA GCSE Second Edition by Finbar Madden.
(ISBN: 9780340984109) Published by Hodder Education, 2009.

Q11a-Source B © Northern Ireland and Its Neighbours since 1920 by Sandra Gillespie and Jerry Jones. (ISBN: 9780340620342) Published by Hodder & Stoughton, 1995.

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