



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2016

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth  
Foundation Tier



\*GHT11\*

**[GHT11]**  
**MONDAY 6 JUNE, MORNING**

## TIME

2 hours.

## 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 **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 (c) and (d) of all questions in Section A and in parts (c) and (d) of all questions in Section B.

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

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

For Examiner's  
use only

### Section A

Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

### Section B

10	
11	
SPaG	
10(d)	
11(d)	

Total  
Marks

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**Section A**

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

<b>OPTIONS</b>	<b>Pages</b>
<b>Option 1:</b> Germany, 1918–1939	4–12
<b>Option 2:</b> Russia, c1916–1939	13–21
<b>Option 3:</b> United States of America, c1920–1941	22–30

**Section B**

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

<b>Option 4:</b> Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	31–36
<b>Option 5:</b> Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985	37–42













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

(a) Below is a list of words linked to Nazi foreign policy:

Nazi-Soviet Pact	Blitzkrieg	Rome-Berlin Axis	Bohemia	Britain
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) German war tactic Blitzkrieg
- (ii) Country which declared war on Germany in 1939 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]
- (iii) Agreement signed between Germany and the USSR \_\_\_\_\_ [1]
- (iv) Alliance between Germany and Italy \_\_\_\_\_ [1]
- (v) Part of Czechoslovakia taken by the Germans in 1939 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark





## Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939

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

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the February Revolution:

Duma	Putilov Steel Works	Provisional Government	Brusilov	Pskov
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) General who wanted the Tsar to abdicate **Brusilov**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Took control of Russia after the February Revolution [1]  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Place where the Tsar was forced to abdicate [1]  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) Place where there was a strike at the start of 1917 [1]  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (v) The Russian parliament [1]  
\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Describe **two** weaknesses of the Provisional Government in 1917.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [6]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark





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

- (a) Below is a list of words linked to the early months of Bolshevik control in Russia:

Cheka	Constituent Assembly	State Capitalism	Socialist Revolutionaries	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Ended Russia's involvement in the First World War Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- (ii) Economic policy introduced by the Bolsheviks \_\_\_\_\_ [1]
- (iii) Enemies of the Bolsheviks \_\_\_\_\_ [1]
- (iv) Closed down by the Bolsheviks \_\_\_\_\_ [1]
- (v) Organisation which helped the Bolsheviks to keep control of Russia \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) Describe **two** weaknesses of the White Armies during the Russian Civil War.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [6]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark











## Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941

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

(a) Below is a list of words linked to those who lost out during the economic boom of the 1920s:

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

(i) Lost their jobs and were forced to migrate from the Southern States

**Sharecroppers**

(ii) Organised by trade unions to force employers to increase wages

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(iii) Industry in decline in the 1920s

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(iv) Taxes placed on imports

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(v) Problem faced by agriculture in the 1920s

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the law on Prohibition was broken in the 1920s.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [6]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark













(b) Describe **two** actions taken by President Roosevelt to lower unemployment in the USA between 1933 and 1939.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [6]

(c) Below are two New Deal agencies set up by President Roosevelt to help agriculture and the lives of farmers after 1933.

Choose **one** agency and explain how it helped agriculture and the lives of farmers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)	The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
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**Agency chosen:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



## Section B

Answer **ONE** question from your chosen option

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

Answer **all** parts of the questions.

- 10 (a)** Below is a list of questions on relations between Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland between 1932 and 1949.

Write your answer to **each** question in the space provided.

- (i)** An aircraft factory in Belfast which helped the British war effort.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii)** Name used to describe Berehaven, Lough Swilly and Cobh up to 1938.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iii)** Title given to the Irish Prime Minister after 1937.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iv)** The Prime Minister of Britain at the start of the Second World War.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (v)** Write down **one** result of the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (vi)** Write down **one** reason for opposition to the introduction of the Welfare State in Northern Ireland.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) This question is about the Economic War, 1932 to 1938.

Study **Sources A and B** and answer the questions which follow.

**Source A: An historian writing in 2004 about the Economic War between the Irish Free State and Britain in the 1930s.**

Irish farmers did not like making payments for land annuities to the British government. This money had been collected by the Irish government and sent to London. The British government had stopped collecting land annuities from farmers in Northern Ireland. Many farmers in the Irish Free State felt that they should be treated the same. They also lost money as they could not sell their cattle to Britain.

© History for CCEA GCSE by Finbar Madden and Jim McBride. (ISBN: 9780340869192) Published by Hodder Education, 2004.

**Source B: Extract from an Internet website describing the Economic War between the Irish Free State and Britain in the 1930s.**

During the Economic War, de Valera put taxes on British goods such as coal which badly affected industry in Éire. De Valera hoped Éire's economy would be able to survive without British goods and that new Irish industries would develop. The worst affected were Irish farmers who lost their markets in Britain.

Adapted © A brief history of Ireland by Tim Lambert. Published by A World History Encyclopaedia

(i) **Study Source A**

Using **Source A**, give **two** causes of the Economic War between the Irish Free State and Britain in the 1930s.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark





- (d) In this question up to **5 additional marks** are available for the use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

This question is about the effects of the Second World War on the lives of people in Northern Ireland.

Explain how the Second World War affected the lives of people in Northern Ireland between 1939 and 1945.

Use the following **three** paragraph headings to help you with your answer:

- Threat of Conscription and Enlistment

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- Blackouts, Rationing and Evacuation

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Examiner Only

Marks	Remark



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

Answer **all** parts of the questions.

- 11 (a)** Below is a list of questions on relations between Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland between 1965 and 1985.

Write your answer to **each** question in the space provided.

- (i)** The year in which the Battle of the Bogside took place.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii)** The Irish Taoiseach who visited Northern Ireland in 1965.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iii)** The year in which the Anglo-Irish Agreement was signed at Hillsborough.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iv)** The unionist Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1972.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (v)** Write down **one** action taken by Terence O'Neill to improve the economy of Northern Ireland in the 1960s.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (vi)** Write down **one** reason why the Provisional IRA was formed.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) This question is about the Hunger Strikes of 1980 and 1981.

Study **Sources A and B** and answer the questions which follow.

**Source A: An historian writing about events in Northern Ireland between 1980 and 1981.**

In 1980 and 1981, republican prisoners went on hunger strike, demanding to be treated as political prisoners rather than as ordinary criminals. Hunger strikes had been used as a tactic by republicans in the past to bring pressure on the British government. Previous protests such as the “blanket protest” and the “dirty protest” had failed. The British government, led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was determined to not give in to the demands of the hunger strikers. Her approach increased support for the IRA.

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**Source B: A photograph showing the huge attendance at the funeral of Bobby Sands, 7 May 1981. Newspapers reported that 100 000 nationalists attended.**

Photograph removed due to Copyright restrictions











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