

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

A971/15

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

**Aspects of International Relations,
1919–2005, with Depth Study Causes and
Events of the First World War, 1890–1918**

FRIDAY 16 MAY 2014: Morning

**DURATION: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink.

This paper is in two parts:

**Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005
(Sections A, B and C)**

and

Part 2: Depth Study Causes and Events of the First World War, 1890–1918.

In PART 1, Aspects of International Relations, choose ONE of the following sections:

EITHER Section A: The Inter-War Years, 1919–1939

OR Section B: The Cold War, 1945–1975

OR Section C: A New World? 1948–2005.

Then answer QUESTION 1 and ONE other question from the section you have chosen.

In PART 2, Depth Study Causes and Events of the First World War, 1890–1918, answer QUESTION 4 and ONE other question.

Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 81.

You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions:

PART 1: Sections A, B and C, Questions 2 and 3; PART 2: Questions 5 and 6.

Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Any blank pages are indicated.

PART 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005

SECTION A: The Inter-War Years, 1919–1939

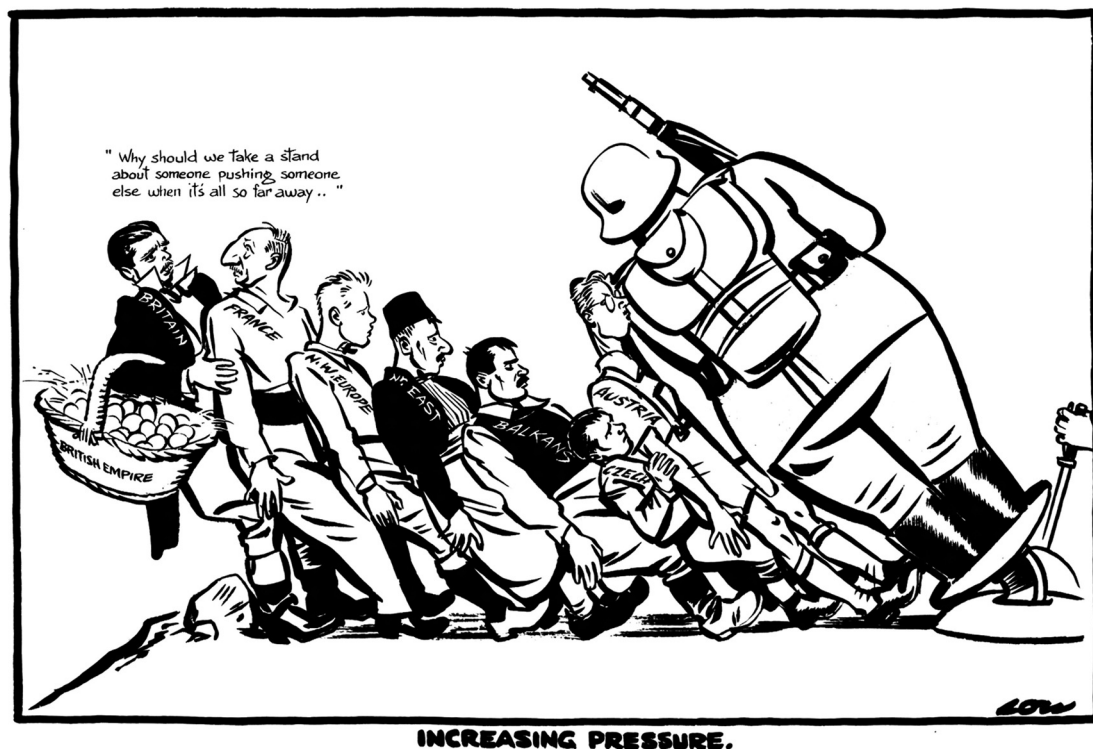
Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.**

SOURCE A



A cartoon published in a British newspaper, February 1938. It is called 'Increasing pressure'. A man labelled 'Britain' is saying to another labelled 'France', 'Why should we take a stand about someone pushing someone

else when it's all so far away?' In the cartoon a lever is being pulled so that a large soldier is pushing over a line of men. The men closest, labelled 'Austria' and 'Czech', are being crushed, but the pressure is also forcing the 'Balkans', 'Middle East' and 'North-West Europe' to push down on France and then Britain at the end. Britain is holding a large basket, labelled British Empire, which is full of eggs. If Britain steps back he will fall over a rock.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the cartoonist's message? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Explain why Hitler wanted the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia in 1938. [8]


Answer ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

2 (a) What terms of the Treaty of Versailles aimed to increase French security? [4]


(b) Explain why Wilson was not satisfied with parts of the Treaty of Versailles. [6]

 **(c) ‘The territorial losses in the Treaty of Versailles upset the Germans more than reparations.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]**

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]**

3 (a) What actions could the League of Nations take to solve international disputes? [4]

(b) Explain why Mussolini invaded Abyssinia in 1935. [6]

 **(c) ‘In the 1930s, the League of Nations failed in Manchuria for the same reasons it failed in Abyssinia.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]**

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]**

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PART 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005

SECTION B: The Cold War, 1945–1975

Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.**

SOURCE A



Can't Tame It and Can't Get Off

A cartoon published in America in the mid 1960s. The man on the horse represents President Johnson. He is

shown as a cowboy being bounced up and down as he tries to control a bucking horse labelled 'Vietnam'. It is entitled, 'Can't tame it and can't get off'.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the cartoonist's message? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Explain why America withdrew from the Vietnam War. [8]

Answer ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

2 (a) What is meant by the term ‘Cold War’? [4]


(b) Explain the reasons for the Berlin Airlift. [6]

 **(c) How far was the USA responsible for the start of the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]**

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]**

3 (a) Describe American involvement in the Bay of Pigs incident in 1961. [4]

(b) Explain why President Kennedy took action against Soviet missile bases in Cuba in 1962. [6]

 **(c) How far was the Cuban Missile Crisis a failure for the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]**

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]**

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PART 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005

SECTION C: A New World? 1948–2005

Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.**

SOURCE A



A cartoon about the situation in Iraq published in a British newspaper, April 2003. It shows two heavily armoured soldiers standing in the middle of a desert road with their guns ready. Between them is a badly damaged car which is full of bullet holes. At the side of the road is a

sign which says ‘U.S. army checkpoint. Queue here to be liberated’.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the cartoonist’s message? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Explain why the invasion of Iraq had important international consequences. [8]

Answer ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

2 (a) Describe Gorbachev's policies towards Eastern Europe. [4]


(b) Explain why Solidarity was successful in Poland in the 1980s. [6]

 **(c) 'The Hungarian uprising of 1956 was more of a threat to the Soviet Union than the 'Prague Spring' of 1968.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]**

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]**

3 (a) What were the aims of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO)? [4]

(b) Explain why the British government found it difficult to defeat the Provisional IRA. [6]

 **(c) Who was more effective in achieving his aims, Yasser Arafat or Osama Bin Laden? Explain your answer. [10]**

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]**

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PART 2: Depth Study

Causes and Events of the First World War, 1890–1918

Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources.

You should spend about 70 minutes on this section.

Answer Question 4 and ONE other question.

- 4 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.**

SOURCE B

Four of us were talking and laughing in the road when a dozen bullets came with a whistle. We all dived for the nearest door, which happened to be a toilet, and fell over each other, yelling with laughter. I adore war. It's just like a big picnic, without the pointlessness of a picnic. I've never been so well or so happy.

From the diary of an officer in the British army in France, October 1914.

SOURCE C



Major-General (addressing the men before practising an attack behind the lines). 'I want you to understand that there is a difference between a rehearsal and the real thing. There are three essential differences: first, the absence of the enemy. Now (turning to the Regimental Sergeant-Major who is standing at attention in front of him) what is the second difference?' Sergeant-Major 'The absence of the General, sir.'

A cartoon published in a British magazine in 1916. The Major-General and Regimental Sergeant-Major are standing in front of lines of soldiers.

SOURCE D



A cartoon published in a British magazine, September 1916. It is entitled 'A wasted life'. Below it says: Kaiser (to Count Zeppelin). "Tell me, Count, why didn't you invent something useful, like the 'tanks'?" The cartoon shows both men in military uniform. The Kaiser is talking angrily and pushing Count Zeppelin who is sitting on a high stool in front of a drawing of a large airship. Gun turrets have been drawn above and below the airship.

4 (a) Study Source B.

Are you surprised by this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source C.

What is the cartoonist's message? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

Why was this source published in September 1916? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 5 (a) Describe the Moroccan Crisis of 1905. [4]**
- (b) Explain why there was an arms race between 1900 and 1914. [6]**
- (c) ‘Colonial rivalry was more important than the alliance system in increasing tension between 1890 and 1914.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]**
- 6 (a) Describe what happened at Gallipoli. [4]**
- (b) Explain why the U-boat campaign failed. [6]**
- (c) ‘The Battle of Jutland was a German victory.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]**

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