



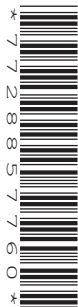
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 3 June 2019 – Morning

**GCSE (9–1) History A
(Explaining the Modern World)**

J410/04 International Relations: the changing international order
1918–c.2001 with Russia 1928–1964: The People and the State

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



OCR supplied materials:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Section A – International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001.
- Section B – Russia 1928–1964: The People and the State.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

Section A

International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 1 hour on this section.

1 Outline how international peace was encouraged in the 1920s. [5]

2 Explain why the USA and USSR clashed over Germany in the period 1945 to 1949. [10]

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the reasons why the Cold War began? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of the early stages of the Cold War to support your answer. [25]

4 Study Interpretation B.

Explain why **not** all historians and commentators have agreed with this interpretation. Use other interpretations and your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Interpretation A

Stalin was determined for Russia to control Eastern Europe and to weaken Germany and this was the major cause of the Cold War. To understand Stalin's determination it is necessary to look back at what had happened to Russia during the Second World War. During the war, Germany and her allies had carried out terrible acts against the Russian people and Stalin was fearful of these countries allying with Germany again against the USSR. If the Soviet Union dominated Eastern Europe after the war then this could not happen and Stalin was determined to make sure that this was the case.

From 'The Soviet Achievement', a book written by the British historian JP Nettl. It was first published in 1967.

Interpretation B

Munich was the triumph of appeasement but it also marked its failure and this was largely down to Chamberlain. Hitler then took advantage of Chamberlain's actions and this also wrecked appeasement. Munich happened because of a mixture of Chamberlain's fear of war and also his good intentions and faith in diplomacy. In hindsight, fear was the more important of those two things.

From 'English History 1914–45', a book written by the British historian AJP Taylor. It was first published in 1965.

Please turn over for Section B

Section B

Russia 1928–1964: The People and the State

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

- 5 Describe **one** example of how Stalin strengthened his control of the USSR after The Great Patriotic War. [2]
- 6 Explain how Russia changed as a result of Khrushchev's policies. [10]
- 7 (a) Study Source A. Explain why this source was published in Russia at this time. [5]

Source A



A Russian poster produced in 1941. The main caption reads: 'Motherland calls!' and the pamphlet the woman holds refers to a military oath.

- (b) Study Source B. Explain how this source is useful for studying Russia in the early 1940s. [5]

Source B

'An official Soviet government report on industrial production, published in early 1942, in M Harrison, 'The Soviet Defense Industry Complex in World War II', p8, www.warwick.ac.uk, University of Warwick. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions. Link to material: <https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/economics/staff/mharrison/public/dfc1994postprint.pdf>

An official Soviet government report on industrial production, published in early 1942.

- 8* How successful was industrialisation in Russia from 1928–1941? Explain your answer. [18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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