

Modified Enlarged 36pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 3 June 2019 – Morning

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

**J410/02 International Relations: the
changing international order 1918–c.2001
with Germany 1925–1955: The People and
the State**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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 – Germany 1925–1955: 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 ()

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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]

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.

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 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.

SECTION B

Germany 1925–1955: The People and the State

Answer ALL the questions

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

- 5 Describe ONE impact of the Allied occupation on Germany after World War Two. [2]**
- 6 Explain how Allied bombing campaigns affected the German war effort during the Second World War. [10]**
- 7 (a) Study Source A. Explain why this source was produced in Germany at this time. [5]**

SOURCE A

A poster produced by opponents of the Nazis in July 1934. The man shown is a member of the SA. The man is lying on the floor with blood coming out of his mouth and he has wounds to his body. His right arm is raised as if giving a Nazi salute. 'HEIL HITLER!' is written on the bottom of the poster.



(b) Study Source B. Explain how this source is useful to a historian studying Nazi Germany. [5]

SOURCE B

All senior trade union officials, such as trade union chairmen and district secretaries, will be held under police protection. So will branch managers of the trade union owned 'Bank for Workers, Employees and Officials'. The chairmen of local trade union committees and low level union officials will not be held and will be encouraged to continue their work. Exceptions are to be made only with the permission of the most senior members of the Nazi Party.

An official government communication sent by Robert Ley on 21 April 1933. Robert Ley was Head of the German Labour Front (the Nazi Workers' Union).

8* 'The use of propaganda was more important than the Nazi police state in controlling Germany in the 1930s.' How far do you agree? [18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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