

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 1 June 2020 – Morning

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

**J410/07 International Relations: the changing
international order 1918–c.2001 with The USA 1945–1974:
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**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

Answer ALL the questions.

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 (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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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 plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 1 Outline the actions of Al-Qaeda in the period 1995–2001. [5]**
- 2 Explain why countries lost confidence in the League of Nations in the 1930s. [10]**
- 3 Study Interpretation A.**

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Chamberlain and the policy of Appeasement between 1937 and 1939? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of British policy towards Germany between these dates to support your answer. [25]

- 4 Study Interpretation B.**

Explain why NOT all historians and commentators have agreed with this interpretation of the early stages of the Cold War. Use other interpretations and your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

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

INTERPRETATION A

When Mr Chamberlain stepped out of his airplane on the return from Munich, he said, ‘This means peace in our time’.

Nobody can say that Mr Chamberlain deliberately told a lie. Mr Chamberlain said this because he believed it. He believed that when Hitler signed that little piece of paper he could be trusted. He believed that Hitler – who had built up his dictatorship through treachery and lies – had changed. Mr Chamberlain trusted Hitler and believed Hitler was a changed man. This belief must have been based on his mind reading powers, because during all three of his meetings with Hitler, Mr Chamberlain never spoke to him.

From ‘Guilty Men’ by Cato, published in 1940.

INTERPRETATION B

American leaders had come to believe it was necessary and right to expand America’s influence. America’s policies offered the Russians no real choice. Particularly after the atom bomb was created and used, the attitude of the United States left the Soviets with only one real option; either to accept American dominance or to confront them.

From ‘The Tragedy of American Diplomacy’, written by the US historian William Appleman Williams and first published in the USA in 1960.

SECTION B

The USA 1945–1974: The People and the State

Answer ALL the questions.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 5 Describe ONE example of opposition to the civil rights movement between 1954 and 1964. [2]**
- 6 Explain why groups OTHER THAN African Americans protested in the 1960s and 1970s. [10]**
- 7 Study Sources A (opposite) and B. How similar are these two sources? [10]**

SOURCE A

A photograph of a street in Birmingham Alabama published as part of an article 'The South: How far has it come from slavery?' in an American magazine in 1951. A sign on the side of a building says 'Imperial Laundry. We wash for white people only'. Under the sign is an advertisement for toilet tissue which reads 'Snowy-soft made with "FLUFF"'. Under the advertisement is a can of 'NORTHERN TISSUE'. A wooden fence is in the foreground and a car is parked under a carport on the right.



SOURCE B

We believe in racial purity. We oppose the end of segregation called for by the misnamed civil rights program. This program would totally destroy the social, economic and political life of the Southern people.

We call upon all loyal Americans to unite with us in defeating Harry S. Truman and every other candidate for government who would take away our rights in the United States of America.

An extract from a statement of aims by a Southern political party during the 1948 presidential election.

- 8* 'The Red Scare was an over-reaction to a Communist threat which did not exist.' How far do you agree with this view of the USA between 1945 and 1954? [18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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