

**Modified Enlarged 18pt**

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Thursday 18 November 2021 – Morning**

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

**J410/14 International Relations: the changing  
international order 1918–c.1975**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 15 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 60.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**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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# **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: the changing international order 1918–c.1975**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1 Outline how the USA and USSR clashed in the 1960s. [5]**

**2 Explain why the League of Nations was successful in the 1920s. [10]**

**3 Study INTERPRETATION A.**

**Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Britain's policy of appeasing Germany?**

**Use your knowledge and other interpretations of British policy towards Germany between 1937 and 1939 to support your answer. [25]**

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

**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. [10]**

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

## **INTERPRETATION A**

**It is tempting to follow the popular view that the events that led to Munich were a huge diplomatic failure. Yet Munich was at least in one respect a triumph – for Chamberlain. What was agreed at Munich was much closer to what Chamberlain had proposed than what Hitler had demanded. As a result of Chamberlain's diplomacy, Hitler had been forced to abandon his plans to 'smash Czechoslovakia by military action' which he had been planning since the end of May. Chamberlain really had prevented a war.**

**From 'The War of the World' by British historian Niall Ferguson, published in 2006.**

## **INTERPRETATION B**

**The end of the Potsdam Conference was bleak and the agreements made there soon fell apart. Stalin's desire to control Poland and the other states of Eastern Europe was now clear. The Soviets ignored any of our objections to this policy. Western admiration for the heroic role played by the USSR in defeating Germany became dimmed by fear of Soviet ruthlessness and power. There was a real fear that Communist supporters in the West would try to overthrow free democratic government.**

**From 'Between War and Peace: The Potsdam Conference', written by the US historian and economist Herbert Feis and published in the USA in 1960.**

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