

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 5 June 2017 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A015/01 Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005, with Depth Study
Causes and Events of the First World War, 1890–1918

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

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

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



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 OR Question 4 OR Question 7** 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 10** and **one** other question.
- 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.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- 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, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9;
Part 2: Questions 11 and 12.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Part 1: Aspects of International Relations**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

THE GATHERING OF THE VULTURES

A cartoon published in Britain on 22 March 1939.

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 was able to achieve Anschluss with Austria. [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 were Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points'? [4]

(b) Why did the Germans react angrily to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) How far were 'the Big Three' satisfied with the agreements made at Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

3 (a) Describe the work of the League of Nations for workers and slaves. [4]

(b) Explain why the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931. [6]

(c) 'The causes of the League's weakness in the 1930s were already clear in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

Part 1 Section A total [41]

Part 1: Aspects of International Relations

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 4 and EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 4.

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

SOURCE A



A cartoon published in a newspaper in the USA in November 1962. The man on the left is President Kennedy; the man on the right is President Khrushchev.

- 4 (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 USA took action against Cuba in the years 1959 to 1961. [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.

- 5 (a) What disagreements were there between the leaders at the Potsdam Conference in 1945? [4]
- (b) Explain why Berlin was a cause of tension between East and West from 1945 to 1949. [6]
- (c) The following were **equally** to blame for increasing Cold War tensions in Europe before 1950:
- (i) Soviet expansion in eastern Europe;
 - (ii) the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i) and (ii). [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 6 (a) Describe the anti-Vietnam War protest movement in the USA. [4]
- (b) How was the Tet Offensive a turning point in the Vietnam War? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c) 'The Cold War was the main reason the USA got more involved in the war in Vietnam in the 1960s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

Part 1 Section B total [41]

Part 1: Aspects of International Relations

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 7 and EITHER Question 8 OR Question 9.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 7.

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

SOURCE A



*A cartoon published in Britain in July 1961.
The man on the left is President Kennedy; the man on the right is President Khrushchev.*

- 7 (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 Soviet Union crushed the Hungarian Uprising of 1956. [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.

- 8 (a) Describe the methods used by Al Qaeda and its supporters. [4]
- (b) Why have some people resorted to terrorism? Explain your answer using examples from terrorist groups you have studied. [6]
- (c) How successfully have governments responded to terrorism? Explain your answer using examples from terrorist groups you have studied. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 9 (a) Describe the methods used by the Americans and British against the Iraqi insurgency of 2003 to 2006. [4]
- (b) Explain the international impact of the Iraq war. [6]
- (c) 'The main reason for the invasion of Iraq in 2003 was because Saddam Hussein refused to co-operate with UN weapons inspectors.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

Part 1 Section C total [41]

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 10 and ONE other question.

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

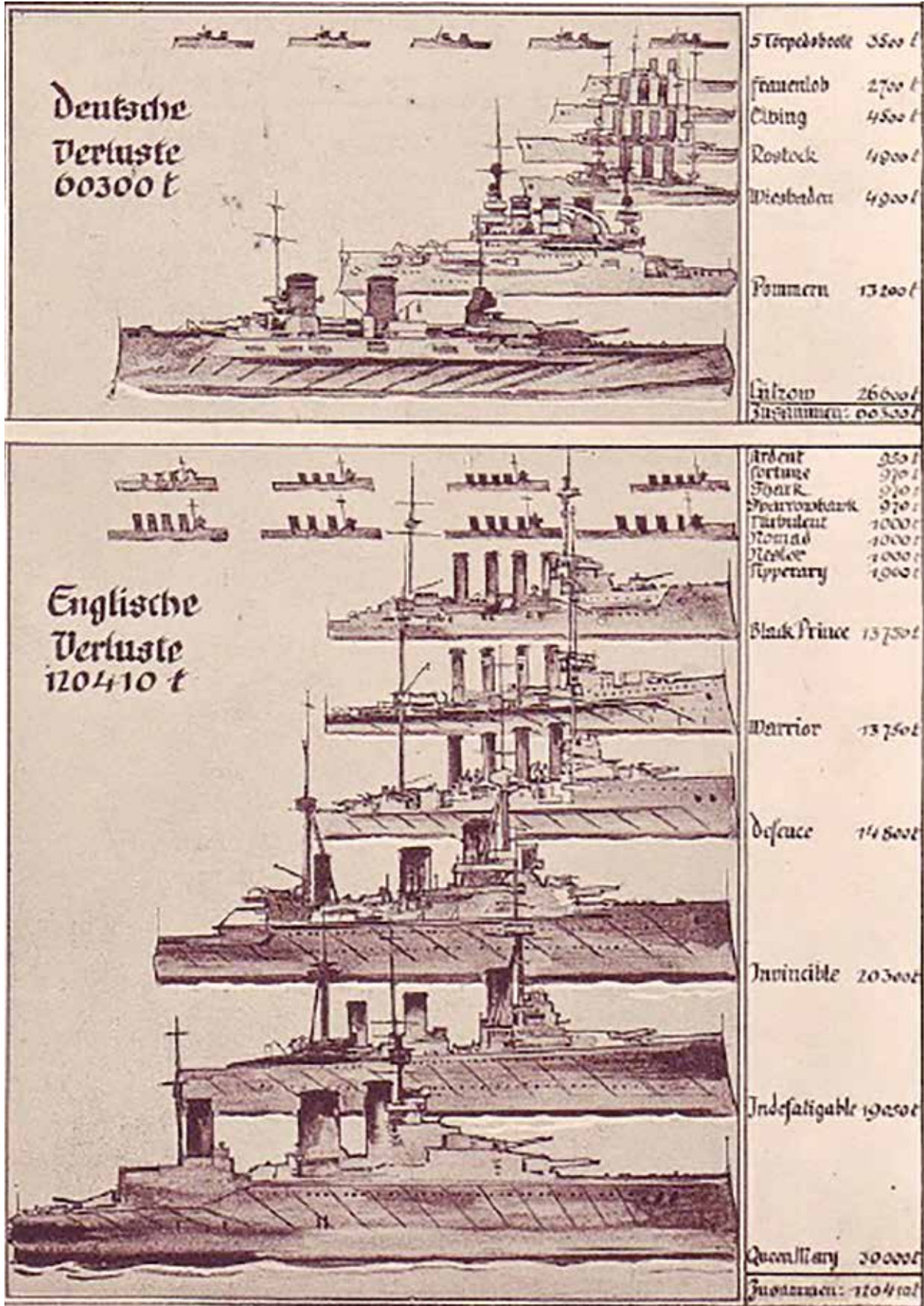
SOURCE A

The time has come when I must place on record my belief that the attack by our navy on the Dardanelles Forts without help from our army is doomed to failure and risks disaster. I have always said that the North Sea is where we should use our fleet; since it is only there that the enemy can hurt us. For this reason I have been very concerned to see more of our navy being sent to the Dardanelles. We cannot afford to risk losing any more ships there, since these ships are our reserve in case of disaster.

For the above reasons I cannot support any further attempt to pass the Dardanelles until the shores have been occupied. Any naval action without the help of the British Army will lead to heavy loss of ships and men, with little chance of success.

From a letter by Admiral Sir John Fisher to Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, May 1915. Fisher resigned as head of the navy on the same day.

SOURCE B



A German postcard published in 1916. It shows the losses in tons of each navy in the Battle of Jutland. German losses are at the top, and British at the bottom.

SOURCE C



A German poster published in 1918. The words say 'There is enough aluminium, copper, brass, nickel in the country! Hand it over – the army needs it!'

10 (a) Study Source A.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Gallipoli Campaign of 1915? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[6]**

(b) Study Source B.

'The Battle of Jutland was a success for Germany.' How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**

(c) Study Source C.

Explain why this poster was published in Germany in 1918. 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.

- 11** (a) Describe the events of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand on 28 June 1914. [4]
- (b) Explain why Franz Ferdinand was assassinated. [6]
- (c) 'Austria was to blame for the fact that the assassination of Franz Ferdinand led to the outbreak of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** (a) Describe the terms of the Armistice of November 1918. [4]
- (b) Explain the importance of the USA's entry into the First World War. [6]
- (c) Which had more impact on the First World War, trench warfare or the use of new technology? Explain your answer. [10]

Part 2 total [40]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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