

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 1 June 2015 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A016/01 Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005, with Depth Study
End of Empire c.1919–1969

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, End of Empire c.1919–1969.
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, End of Empire c.1919–1969, 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



A cartoon published in Britain, during the Corfu Crisis, September 1923. It shows Mussolini and other leading members of the League of Nations.

- 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 the League of Nations had some successes in the 1920s. [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) Describe how Austria was punished in the Treaty of St Germain. [4]
- (b) Explain the role played by Lloyd George in the peace negotiations at Versailles. [6]
-  (c) 'At the time, most people thought the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 3 (a) Describe how Germany's position in Europe became stronger in 1935. [4]
- (b) Explain why Britain followed a policy of appeasement in the 1930s. [6]
-  (c) Which was more important in bringing about the Second World War, the failure of Britain and France to act over the remilitarisation of the Rhineland or the Munich Agreement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

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, about the Bay of Pigs, published in Britain on 21 April 1961.

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 Cuban Missile Crisis ended peacefully. [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) Describe what happened during the Berlin Blockade of 1948–9. [4]

(b) Why were there disagreements at the Potsdam Conference in 1945? Explain your answer. [6]

 (c) 'The Marshall Plan was an attempt by the USA to control Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

6 (a) Describe how the USA fought the war in Vietnam. [4]

(b) Explain why Kennedy and Johnson increased the USA's involvement in Vietnam. [6]

 (c) Do you agree that the reporting of the Vietnam War by the media was the most important reason why the USA withdrew its troops? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

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 September, 1971. The IRA terrorist is saying 'and we're warning all babies not to use pubs that are used by British troops.'

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 terrorism has often failed in achieving its aims. You must refer to at least one terrorist organisation that you have studied. [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 building of the Berlin Wall and its impact on Berliners. [4]


- (b) Why did the Polish government find it difficult to deal with Solidarity? Explain your answer. [6]

-  (c) 'The Hungarian Uprising in 1956 and the Prague Spring in 1968 were very similar.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 9 (a) Describe the way Saddam Hussein ruled Iraq. [4]

- (b) Explain why there was opposition around the world to the invasion of Iraq in 2003. [6]

-  (c) Do you agree that the international consequences of the Iraq War were more important than the consequences inside Iraq? Explain your answer. [10]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

Section C total [41]

Part 2: Depth Study**End of Empire c.1919–1969**

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

I want you to know the purpose of the KAU. The KAU is you and you are the KAU. If we unite now, each and everyone of us, and each tribe to another, we will win democracy in this country. We want to prosper as a nation, and we demand equality. The KAU claims this land as its own gift from God.

He who calls us the Mau Mau is not truthful. Our country today is in a bad state for it is full of fools who delay independence. The KAU despises those who rob and murder. Those people are wrecking our chances of advancement. The KAU is not a fighting union that uses fists and weapons. I do not want people to accuse us falsely of stealing and of being the Mau Mau.

*From a speech by Jomo Kenyatta to members of the Kenya African Union (KAU) in July 1952.
The KAU was banned by the British in 1952.*

SOURCE B



IN DARKEST KENYA

A cartoon published in Britain, February 1954. 'Counter' means opposing.

SOURCE C

The horror of some of the so-called Screening Camps now present a state of affairs so terrible that they should be investigated without delay. This will ensure that the ever-increasing allegations of inhumanity and ignoring of the rights of the African citizen are dealt with and that the Government will have no reason to be ashamed of the acts which are done in its own name by its own servants.

A letter from Kenya Police Commissioner Arthur Young to Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, 22 November 1954.

10 (a) Study Source A.

Why did Kenyatta make this speech in 1952? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source B.

What is the cartoonist's message? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

'In the period 1950 to 1960 British methods against the Mau Mau were not effective'. How far do you agree with this interpretation? 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 extent of the British Empire in 1919. [4]

(b) Why did nationalism grow in parts of the British Empire between 1919 and 1939? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) 'After 1945 factors in Britain were more important in bringing about the end of the British Empire than factors in other parts of the world.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 (a) Describe how Britain ruled India in the years after the First World War. [4]

(b) Explain the importance of the Amritsar Massacre of 1919. [6]

(c) Was Gandhi more important than Jinnah in India in the period 1919 to 1947? Explain your answer. [10]

Part 2 total [40]

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.