

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

Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



OCR supplied materials:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



INSTRUCTIONS

- Section A – International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001. Answer **all** the questions.
- Section B – Germany 1925–1955: The People and the State. Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 (✎).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

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 the actions of the USSR in Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1948. [5]

2. How successful were attempts at international co-operation in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

3. Study Interpretation A.
Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the policies of Neville Chamberlain in the period 1937–1939? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of the events of 1937–1939 to support your answer. [25]

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 A

There was widespread and sincere admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to maintain peace. However, in writing this account it is impossible for me not to refer to the long series of miscalculations, and misjudgements which he made. The motives which inspired him have never been questioned. The course he followed required the highest degree of moral courage. To this I paid tribute two years later in my speech after his death.

From 'The Gathering Storm', a history of the Second World War by Winston Churchill, published in 1948.

Interpretation B

Here, then, was the difficulty after the war. The Western democracies wanted a form of security that would reject violence. Security was to be for everyone, it was not to be a benefit denied to some in order to provide it to others. Stalin saw things very differently: security came only by intimidating or eliminating potential challengers. The contrast, or so it would seem, made conflict unavoidable.

From 'We Now Know: Rethinking the Cold War' by the American historian John Lewis Gaddis, published in 1997. Gaddis was writing about relations between the USA and the USSR immediately after the Second World War.

Please turn over for Section B

SPECIMEN

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** example of Nazi policies in the 1920s. [2]
6. Explain how the Reichstag Fire helped the Nazis to secure control of Germany in 1933. [10]
- 7.
- (a) Study Source A. Explain how this source is useful to a historian studying Nazi Germany. [5]
- (b) Study Source B. Explain why this source was published in Germany at this time. [5]

Source A

The number of those who consciously criticise the regime is very small, quite apart from the fact that they have no way to express this criticism. The regime controls all of the press and radio stations.

Propaganda is everywhere. It does not stop people feeling discontent but propaganda tells them that to complain is to threaten the Third Reich – a prospect which would leave them horrified. They have seen what happens to the Jews and do not wish to share their fate. It becomes increasingly evident that the majority of the people have two faces; one which they show to their family and friends and people they see as reliable. The other face is for the authorities. The private face shows the sharpest criticism of everything that is going on now; the official face beams with optimism and contentment.

Extract from a secret report on attitudes in Nazi Germany in June 1937. It was written by Socialists inside Germany and sent to Socialist leaders who were in exile outside Germany.

Source B



A poster published in Germany in 1943. The caption means 'The enemy sees your lights! Blackout!'

- 8.* 'The Nazi regime in Germany in the 1930s faced relatively little opposition because most Germans were afraid of it'. How far do you agree with this statement?

[18]

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Copyright Information:

Interpretation A: Adapted from Winston S. Churchill, *The Second World War: The Gathering Storm: Volume I*, Orion UK, 1948.

Interpretation B: Adapted from John Lewis Gaddis, *We now know: Rethinking Cold War History*, Clarendon Press UK, 1998.

Source A: Extract reproduced in Chris Hinton and John Hite, *Weimar and Nazi Germany (SHP Advanced History Core Texts)*, Hodder Education UK, 2000.

Source B: German WWII poster, *The enemy sees your light!* © bpk Images, www.bpkgate.picturemaxx.com

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