

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

**J410/05 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with South Africa 1960–1994: 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 – South Africa 1960–1994: 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**

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## Section B

### South Africa 1960–1994: The People and the State

Answer **all** the questions

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

5. Describe **one** way that the National Party government dealt with opposition to Apartheid in the 1980s. [2]
6. Explain the effects of the policy of Separate Development in South Africa. [10]
7. Study Sources A and B. How similar are these sources? [10]

#### Source A

Oliver Tambo and the ANC had called for the people of South Africa to render the country ungovernable, and the people were obliging. The state of unrest and political violence was reaching new heights. The anger of the masses was unrestrained; the townships were in upheaval. International pressure was growing stronger every day. On June 12 1986 the government imposed a State of Emergency in an attempt to keep the lid on protest.

*Extract from The Long Walk to Freedom, written by Nelson Mandela in 1994.*

#### Source B

For many years I supported the concept of separate states [...] I believed it could bring justice for everyone including the blacks who would determine their own lives inside their own states. But by the early 1980s I had concluded this would not work and was leading to injustice and that the system had to change [...] the ANC had put so much pressure on (the Independent homelands) that they didn't want to go on [...] the whites wanted to hang on to as much as they could and were too greedy [...] we were involved in a downward spiral of increasing violence and we could not hang on indefinitely. We were involved in an armed struggle where there would be no winners.

*Extract from an interview with FW de Klerk in the Independent newspaper, February 2010.*

- 8.\* 'The Black Consciousness Movement was more significant than the ANC.' How far do you agree with this view about resistance to Apartheid in the 1970s? [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: From Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom*, pp. 630-1, Abacus, Little, Brown Book Group UK, 1994.

Source B: From Simon Usborne, FW de Klerk: *The day I ended apartheid*, © The Independent UK, 2 Feb 2010, [www.independent.co.uk](http://www.independent.co.uk)

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