



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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

J410/07 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with The USA 1945–1974: The People and the State

Monday 4 June 2018 – Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

You must have:

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



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Section A – International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001.
- Section B – The USA 1945–1974: The People and the State.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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 (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).

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 impact of the worldwide economic depression on international relations in Europe in the 1930s. [5]

2 Explain why the USA got more involved in the war in Vietnam in the 1960s. [10]

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Chamberlain and the policy of Appeasement? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of Appeasement 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

After March 1939 British attempts to build a barrier to Hitler's expansion were either half-hearted or too late. Led by Chamberlain, the government chose not to deter Hitler. Chamberlain's powerful, stubborn personality and his skill in debate probably held back serious chances of preventing the Second World War.

From 'Chamberlain and Appeasement' by British historian Robert Parker, published in Britain in 1993.

Interpretation B

America's leaders often whipped up Cold War fears that were very exaggerated. These at times frightened its allies but also deepened divisions at home. However, whether the Cold War could have been managed much less dangerously is doubtful. This is because of the way Stalin and his successors operated, and because of the refusal of American policy-makers to retreat from their grand expectations of their role in the post-war world.

From 'Grand Expectations', written by the US historian James Patterson and published in the USA in 1996.

Please turn over for SECTION B

SECTION B

The USA 1945–1974: 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 action by the Black Power movement in the 1960s. [2]
- 6 Explain why the women's movement emerged during the 1960s. [10]
- 7 Study Sources A and B.
Is one source more useful than the other about the Birmingham civil rights march in 1963? [10]

Source A



A photograph of the march on Birmingham, Alabama, in May 1963, published on the front page of the New York Times newspaper.

Source B

Instead of submitting to secretive cruelty in thousands of dark jail cells and on countless shadowed streets, we are forcing our oppressor to commit his brutality openly – in the light of day – with the rest of the world looking on. To condemn peaceful protestors on the grounds that they provoke violence is like condemning a robbed man because his possession of money caused the robbery.

An extract from a letter written from Birmingham jail by Martin Luther King about his tactics in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963.

- 8* 'The fall of China to communism was the most important reason for the Red Scare in the late 1940s and early 1950s.' How far do you agree? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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