



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth
Foundation Tier

MV18

[GHT11]

MONDAY 6 JUNE, MORNING

Time

2 hours, plus your additional time allowance.

Instructions to Candidates

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on any additional sheets.

Answer **two** Key Issue questions from your chosen option in Section A and **all** questions from your chosen option in Section B.

If needed, you can ask for more sheets to finish your answers. Please attach these sheets to your booklet using the treasury tag supplied.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 105.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in parts **(c)** and **(d)** of all questions in Section A and in parts **(c)** and **(d)** of all questions in Section B.

Spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar will be assessed in Section B questions **10(d)** and **11(d)**.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Section A

Answer **two** Key Issue questions from **your chosen option**.

Options	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939	4–15
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939	16–27
Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941	28–39

Section B

Answer **all** questions from **your chosen option**.

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	40–47
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985	48–55

Section A

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939

1 This question is on Key Issue 1: The Aftermath of the First World War and the Weimar Republic.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the Treaty of Versailles:

Navy	Army	Austria	Alsace-Lorraine	Rhineland
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Country with which Germany was not allowed to unite Austria

(ii) Area of land demilitarised [1 mark] _____

(iii) Allowed to have only 100 000 men [1 mark] _____

(iv) Area of land given to France [1 mark] _____

(v) Allowed to have only
15 000 men
[1 mark]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which German people were affected by the hyperinflation crisis of 1923.
[6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two reasons why Hitler was able to become Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.

Choose **one** reason and explain how it helped Hitler to become Chancellor. [6 marks]

Actions of Hitler and the Nazis, 1929–1933	Actions of Weimar politicians, 1929–1933
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Reason chosen:

(d) How was Germany able to recover from the hyperinflation crisis between 1923 and 1928?
[9 marks]

2 This question is on Key Issue 2: Nazi Germany, 1933–1939.

(a) Below is a list of words linked with Nazi Germany, 1933–1939:

Gestapo	People's Receiver	Concentration Camp	Nuremberg	Propaganda
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) An annual rally was held here

Nuremberg

(ii) Place where enemies of the Nazis were sent
[1 mark]

(iii) Nazi secret police
[1 mark]

(iv) Ministry led by Joseph Goebbels
[1 mark]

(v) A cheap German radio
[1 mark]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis tried to lower unemployment in Germany between 1933 and 1939.
[6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(d) How did the actions of the Nazis affect the lives of Jews in Germany between 1933 and 1939? [9 marks]

3 This question is on Key Issue 3: Nazi Policies and Actions in Europe, 1933–1939.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to Nazi foreign policy:

Nazi-Soviet Pact	Blitzkrieg	Rome-Berlin Axis	Bohemia	Britain
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) German war tactic Blitzkrieg
- (ii) Country which declared war on Germany in 1939
[1 mark] _____
- (iii) Agreement signed between Germany and the USSR
[1 mark] _____
- (iv) Alliance between Germany and Italy
[1 mark] _____
- (v) Part of Czechoslovakia taken by the Germans in 1939
[1 mark] _____

(b) Describe **two** reasons why the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939. [6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two areas of land taken over by Germany in 1938.

Choose **one** area and explain how it was taken over by Germany. [6 marks]

Austria	The Sudetenland
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Area chosen:

(d) In what ways did Hitler break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1936?
[9 marks]

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939

4 This question is on Key Issue 1: The End of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the February Revolution:

Duma	Putilov Steel Works	Provisional Government	Brusilov	Pskov
------	---------------------	------------------------	----------	-------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) General who wanted the Tsar to abdicate Brusilov
- (ii) Took control of Russia after the February Revolution
[1 mark] _____
- (iii) Place where the Tsar was forced to abdicate
[1 mark] _____
- (iv) Place where there was a strike at the start of 1917
[1 mark] _____
- (v) The Russian parliament
[1 mark] _____

(b) Describe two weaknesses of the Provisional Government in 1917. [6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two Bolshevik leaders who played a key part in the success of the October Revolution of 1917.

Choose **one** leader and explain his part in the success of the October Revolution. [6 marks]

Lenin	Trotsky
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Leader chosen:

(d) How did World War One affect the lives of peasants and city workers in Russia? [9 marks]

5 This question is on Key Issue 2: The Establishment of the Bolshevik State, 1917–1924.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the early months of Bolshevik control in Russia:

Cheka	Constituent Assembly	State Capitalism	Socialist Revolutionaries	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Ended Russia's involvement in the First World War Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- (ii) Economic policy introduced by the Bolsheviks [1 mark] _____
- (iii) Enemies of the Bolsheviks [1 mark] _____
- (iv) Closed down by the Bolsheviks [1 mark] _____
- (v) Organisation which helped the Bolsheviks to keep control of Russia [1 mark] _____

(b) Describe **two** weaknesses of the White Armies during the Russian Civil War. [6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two actions taken by the Red Army to help them win the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921.

Choose **one** action and explain how it helped the Red Army to win the Civil War. [6 marks]

The Red Terror	War Communism
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Action chosen:

(d) How did the New Economic Policy (NEP) affect the economy and the lives of workers in Russia between 1921 and 1924? [9 marks]

6 This question is on Key Issue 3: Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1939.

(a) Below is a list of words linked with the Five Year Plans in the USSR between 1928 and 1939:

Magnitogorsk	Stakhanov	Stalin	Quota	Steel
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) New city built during the Five Year Plans

Magnitogorsk

(ii) More of this was produced because of the Five Year Plans
[1 mark]

(iii) Miner who produced huge amounts of coal
[1 mark]

(iv) He introduced the Five Year Plans
[1 mark]

(v) A target which workers in factories were expected to reach
[1 mark]

(b) Describe **two** effects of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, August 1939. [6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two methods used by Stalin to increase his control of the USSR in the 1930s.

Choose **one** method and explain how it helped Stalin to increase his control of the USSR in the 1930s.

[6 marks]

The Purges	The Cult of Personality
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Method chosen:

(d) How did Stalin’s policy of Collectivisation affect the economy and the lives of peasants in the USSR between 1928 and 1939? [9 marks]

Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941

7 This question is on Key Issue 1: The United States of America (USA) in the 1920s.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to those who lost out during the economic boom of the 1920s:

Cotton	Overproduction	Tariffs	Sharecroppers	Strikes
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Lost their jobs and were forced to migrate from the Southern States
[1 mark]

Sharecroppers

(ii) Organised by trade unions to force employers to increase wages
[1 mark]

(iii) Industry in decline in the 1920s
[1 mark]

(iv) Taxes placed on imports
[1 mark]

(v) Problem faced by agriculture
in the 1920s
[1 mark]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the law on Prohibition was broken in the 1920s. [6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two popular forms of entertainment in the USA in the 1920s.

Choose **one** and explain how it influenced the lives of young Americans during the 1920s. [6 marks]

The Cinema	Jazz Music
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Form of entertainment chosen:

(d) How did Black Americans face problems in the USA during the 1920s? [9 marks]

8 This question is on Key Issue 2: The Wall Street Crash: Causes and Consequences.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the Dust Bowl during the Great Depression:

Evictions	Drought	The Grapes of Wrath	Oklahoma	California
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Important novel describing life in the Dust Bowl

The Grapes of Wrath

(ii) State in the USA to which thousands migrated during the Great Depression
[1 mark]

(iii) Cause of the Dust Bowl
[1 mark]

(iv) Forced removal of farmers by banks
[1 mark]

(v) State in the USA badly affected by the Dust Bowl
[1 mark]

(b) Describe **two** causes of the Wall Street Crash, October 1929. [6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two effects of the Great Depression on the lives of Americans.

Choose **one** effect and explain how it affected the lives of Americans during the Great Depression.

[6 marks]

The Bonus Army Protest	Hoovervilles
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Effect chosen:

(d) How did President Hoover deal with the effects of the Great Depression on the lives of the unemployed and farmers between 1929 and 1932? [9 marks]

9 This question is on Key Issue 3: Roosevelt and the New Deal.

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the American economy and World War Two, 1939–1941:

Cash and Carry	Conscription	Rearmament	Isolationism	Lend-Lease
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Policy of the USA in the 1930s that prevented involvement with other countries

Isolationism

(ii) Allowed the US economy to benefit by selling weapons to any country
[1 mark]

(iii) Many unemployed young men joined the army
[1 mark]

(iv) Allowed Britain to get weapons from the USA and pay later
[1 mark]

(v) \$10 billion given by the US government to make weapons
[1 mark]

(b) Describe **two** actions taken by President Roosevelt to lower unemployment in the USA between 1933 and 1939.
[6 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Below are two New Deal agencies set up by President Roosevelt to help agriculture and the lives of farmers after 1933.

Choose **one** agency and explain how it helped agriculture and the lives of farmers. [6 marks]

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)	The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
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Agency chosen:

(d) How did some groups and individuals in the USA oppose Roosevelt's New Deal between 1933 and 1939?
[9 marks]

Section B

Answer **one** question from your chosen option

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949.

Answer **all** parts of the questions.

10 (a) Below is a list of questions on relations between Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland between 1932 and 1949.

Write your answer to **each** question in the space provided.

(i) An aircraft factory in Belfast which helped the British war effort. [1 mark]

(ii) Name used to describe Berehaven, Lough Swilly and Cobh up to 1938. [1 mark]

(iii) Title given to the Irish Prime Minister after 1937. [1 mark]

(iv) The Prime Minister of Britain at the start of the Second World War. [1 mark]

(v) Write down **one** result of the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938. [1 mark]

(vi) Write down **one** reason for opposition to the introduction of the Welfare State in Northern Ireland. [1 mark]

(b) This question is about the Economic War, 1932 to 1938.

Study **Sources A and B** and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: An historian writing in 2004 about the Economic War between the Irish Free State and Britain in the 1930s.

Irish farmers did not like making payments for land annuities to the British government. This money had been collected by the Irish government and sent to London. The British government had stopped collecting land annuities from farmers in Northern Ireland. Many farmers in the Irish Free State felt that they should be treated the same. They also lost money as they could not sell their cattle to Britain.

Source B: Extract from an Internet website describing the Economic War between the Irish Free State and Britain in the 1930s.

During the Economic War, de Valera put taxes on British goods such as coal which badly affected industry in Éire. De Valera hoped Éire's economy would be able to survive without British goods and that new Irish industries would develop. The worst affected were Irish farmers who lost their markets in Britain.

(i) Study Source A

Using **Source A**, give **two** causes of the Economic War between the Irish Free State and Britain in the 1930s. [4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(ii) Study Sources A and B

Using **Sources A and B** and **your own knowledge**, describe how the Economic War affected life in Éire between 1932 and 1938. [10 marks]

(c) This question is about post-war relations between the Republic of Ireland, Britain and Northern Ireland.

In what ways did the Declaration of the Republic and the Ireland Act, 1949, affect relations between the Republic of Ireland, Britain and Northern Ireland?

[12 marks]

(d) In this question up to **5 additional marks** are available for the use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

This question is about the effects of the Second World War on the lives of people in Northern Ireland.

Explain how the Second World War affected the lives of people in Northern Ireland between 1939 and 1945. [18 marks] and [SPaG 5 marks]

Use the following **three** paragraph headings to help you with your answer:

- Threat of Conscription and Enlistment

- Blackouts, Rationing and Evacuation

- The Belfast Blitz

**Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain,
Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland,
1965–1985.**

Answer **all** parts of the questions.

11 (a) Below is a list of questions on relations between Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland between 1965 and 1985.

Write your answer to **each** question in the space provided.

(i) The year in which the Battle of the Bogside took place.
[1 mark]

(ii) The Irish Taoiseach who visited Northern Ireland in 1965. [1 mark]

(iii) The year in which the Anglo-Irish Agreement was signed at Hillsborough. [1 mark]

(iv) The unionist Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1972. [1 mark]

(v) Write down **one** action taken by Terence O'Neill to improve the economy of Northern Ireland in the 1960s. [1 mark]

(vi) Write down **one** reason why the Provisional IRA was formed. [1 mark]

(b) This question is about the Hunger Strikes of 1980 and 1981.

Study **Sources A and B** and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: An historian writing about events in Northern Ireland between 1980 and 1981.

In 1980 and 1981, republican prisoners went on hunger strike, demanding to be treated as political prisoners rather than as ordinary criminals. Hunger strikes had been used as a tactic by republicans in the past to bring pressure on the British government. Previous protests such as the “blanket protest” and the “dirty protest” had failed. The British government, led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was determined to not give in to the demands of the hunger strikers. Her approach increased support for the IRA.

Source B: A photograph showing the huge attendance at the funeral of Bobby Sands, 7 May 1981. Newspapers reported that 100 000 nationalists attended.

Photograph removed due to copyright restrictions

(i) Study Source A

Using **Source A**, give **two** reasons why republican prisoners went on hunger strike in 1980 and 1981.
[4 marks]

1. _____

2. _____

(ii) Study Sources A and B

Using **Sources A and B** and **your own knowledge**, describe how nationalists and the British government reacted to the hunger strikes. [10 marks]

(c) This question is about power-sharing in Northern Ireland, 1973–1974.

In what ways did unionists react to power-sharing in Northern Ireland in 1973 and 1974? [12 marks]

(d) In this question up to **5 additional marks** are available for the use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

This question is about the civil rights movement in Northern Ireland in the 1960s.

Explain how the civil rights movement tried to gain civil rights for people in Northern Ireland in the 1960s. [18 marks] and [SPaG 5 marks]

Use the following **three** paragraph headings to help you with your answer:

- Aims of The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) and People’s Democracy (PD)

- Methods used by NICRA

- Methods used by PD

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Sources

Q10b.....Source A © History for CCEA GCSE by Finbar Madden and Jim McBride.
(ISBN: 9780340869192) Published by Hodder Education, 2004.

Q10b.....Source B Adapted © A brief history of Ireland by Tim Lambert. Published by
A World History Encyclopaedia

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