



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2015

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth
Foundation Tier



[GHT11]
MONDAY 1 JUNE, MORNING

TIME

2 hours.

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 down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

For Examiner's use only

Section A

Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

Section B

10	
11	

SPaG

10(d)	
11(d)	

Total Marks	
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Section A

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

OPTIONS	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939	4–12
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939	13–21
Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941	22–30

Section B

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

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	31–36
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985	37–42

Section A

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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 Nazi Party in the 1920s:

Swastika	25 Point Programme	Mein Kampf	Stormtroopers	Munich Putsch
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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)** Nickname given to the SA Stormtroopers
- (ii)** Nazi attempt to take power _____ [1]
- (iii)** Outlined the main ideas of the Nazi Party _____ [1]
- (iv)** Symbol of the Nazi Party _____ [1]
- (v)** Book written by Hitler _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which Germany was affected by the Treaty of Versailles by 1921.

- 1. _____

 - 2. _____

- [6]

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

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of people linked with Nazi Germany:

Ernst Röhm	Robert Ley	Joseph Goebbels	Heinrich Himmler	Paul von Hindenburg
------------	------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------------

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

- (i) In charge of Strength Through Joy **Robert Ley**

- (ii) Leader of the SS _____ [1]
- (iii) He appointed Hitler as Chancellor _____ [1]
- (iv) Minister of Propaganda _____ [1]
- (v) Leader of the SA _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis tried to control the churches in Germany between 1933 and 1939.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [6]

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 the Nazis and Czechoslovakia:

Sudetenland	Benito Mussolini	Eduard Benes	Neville Chamberlain	Munich
-------------	------------------	--------------	---------------------	--------

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

- (i) Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia **Eduard Benes**

- (ii) British leader who followed appeasement _____ [1]

- (iii) Conference held here in September 1938 _____ [1]

- (iv) Italian leader who supported Hitler _____ [1]

- (v) Area of Czechoslovakia wanted by Hitler _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** aims of Hitler’s foreign policy.

1. _____

2. _____

 _____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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 Russia’s involvement in the First World War:

Peasants	Tannenberg	Germany	Petrograd	France
----------	------------	---------	-----------	--------

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

- (i) Group which made up the Russian army **Peasants**

- (ii) Capital of Russia during the First World War _____ [1]

- (iii) Country which was an ally of Russia _____ [1]

- (iv) Place where Russia was defeated _____ [1]

- (v) Enemy of Russia during the First World War _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** effects of the First World War on the economy of Russia by 1917.

1. _____

2. _____

 _____ [6]

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

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the New Economic Policy (NEP):

Kulaks	Bukharin	New currency	Nepmen	Trotsky
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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) Introduced to help end inflation in Russia **New currency**

- (ii) An opponent of the NEP _____ [1]
- (iii) The NEP allowed them to own businesses _____ [1]
- (iv) A supporter of the NEP _____ [1]
- (v) Peasants who became wealthier under the NEP _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** actions taken by the Bolsheviks to keep control over Russia between October 1917 and the beginning of the Civil War.

1. _____

2. _____

 _____ [6]

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

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked with the leadership struggle in the USSR between 1924 and 1929:

Kamenev	Socialism in One Country	World Revolution	General Secretary	Lenin
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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) Job held by Stalin **General Secretary**

- (ii) Policy opposed by Stalin _____ [1]
- (iii) Opponent of Stalin in the leadership struggle _____ [1]
- (iv) He criticised Stalin in his will _____ [1]
- (v) Policy supported by Stalin _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** effects of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939.

1. _____

2. _____

 _____ [6]

Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

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 the economic boom of the 1920s:

Henry Ford	Model T	Calvin Coolidge	Catalogue	Detroit
------------	---------	-----------------	-----------	---------

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

- (i) Centre of car manufacturing in the 1920s **Detroit**

- (ii) President who said “the business of America is business” _____ [1]

- (iii) New method of advertising goods _____ [1]

- (iv) He introduced new methods of mass production _____ [1]

- (v) Type of motor car that was mass produced in the 1920s _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why Prohibition was introduced in the USA in January 1920.

1. _____

 2. _____

- [6]

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 experiences of farmers and sharecroppers in the USA between 1929 and 1932:

Dust Bowl	Arkansas	Evictions	California	Overproduction
-----------	----------	-----------	------------	----------------

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

- (i) Area in the Midwest of the USA ruined by droughts **Dust Bowl**

- (ii) Caused food prices to fall _____ [1]
- (iii) American state badly affected by the Dust Bowl _____ [1]
- (iv) Forced removal of farmers from their farms _____ [1]
- (v) American state where thousands of farmers from the Midwest went in search of work _____ [1]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the lives of the unemployed were affected by the Great Depression.

1. _____

2. _____

 _____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the Presidential election of 1932 and the Hundred Days:

Action and Action Now	Fireside Chats	Beer Act	Polio	Bonus Army
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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) Illness that prevented President Roosevelt from walking **Polio**

- (ii) This ended Prohibition _____ [1]
- (iii) Used by Roosevelt to win support in the election campaign _____ [1]
- (iv) Radio broadcasts by Roosevelt _____ [1]
- (v) Reason for President Hoover becoming unpopular in the Presidential election of 1932 _____ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) Describe **one** reason why **each** of the following opposed the New Deal:

- The Supreme Court
- Dr Townsend.

The Supreme Court:

Dr Townsend:

[6]

(c) Below are two New Deal agencies set up by President Roosevelt.

Choose **one** agency and explain how it affected the lives of Americans between 1933 and 1939.

Public Works Administration (PWA)	National Recovery Administration (NRA)
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Agency chosen:

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- (b) This question is about the breakdown of law and order in Northern Ireland in the summer of 1969.

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

Source A: An historian writing about events in Northern Ireland in 1969

By August 1969 the British government was concerned that violence in Northern Ireland was getting out of control. They believed that the RUC needed support to control the violence. The British government had been thinking about sending troops to Northern Ireland for a number of years and there had been calls from the nationalist population for protection. As a result the British government sent British troops to the streets of Northern Ireland to restore law and order. At first they were welcomed by most nationalists, but this situation did not last.

© Adapted from "Northern Ireland c.1960", by Barry Doherty, Heinemann Educational Publishers

Source B: A photograph showing British troops talking to nationalists in Northern Ireland in 1969



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