



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2015

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth
Higher Tier



GHT12

[GHT12]
MONDAY 1 JUNE, MORNING

TIME

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
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 **(b)** and **(c)** of all
questions in Section A and in parts **(a) (iii)**, **(b)** and **(c)** of all questions in Section B.

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

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

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Section A

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen option**

OPTIONS	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939	4–5
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939	6–7
Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941	8–9

Section B

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

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	10–11
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985	12–13

Section A

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions
You should answer all parts of the question

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

- (a) Describe **two** agreements which Germany made with other countries between 1924 and 1929. [4]
- (b) How was the Weimar Republic affected by violent opposition between 1919 and 1923? [6]
- (c) Explain why Hitler became chancellor of Germany by January 1933. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Actions of Weimar politicians, 1929–January 1933
 - Actions of Hitler and the Nazis, 1929–January 1933. [15]

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

- (a) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis tried to reduce unemployment in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [4]
- (b) In what ways did the Nazis use propaganda and censorship to control the lives of the German people? [6]
- (c) Explain how and why the Nazis persecuted Jews in Germany between 1933 and 1939. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Nazi racial theories and policies
 - Actions towards Jewish people. [15]

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

- (a) Describe **two** actions taken by the Nazis to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1935. [4]
- (b) How did the Nazis take control of the Sudetenland in 1938? [6]
- (c) Explain how the Nazis increased their control in Europe between 1936 and March 1938. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Remilitarisation of the Rhineland
 - Anschluss with Austria. [15]

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions
You should answer all parts of the question

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

- (a) Describe **two** ways in which World War One affected the lives of city workers by February 1917. [4]
- (b) How did the actions of Lenin and Trotsky help the Bolsheviks to take power in Russia by October 1917? [6]
- (c) Explain why and how Tsar Nicholas II became unpopular in Russia by February 1917. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge. [15]
- Actions of Nicholas II and military defeats
 - Actions and influence of Tsarina Alexandra and Rasputin.

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

- (a) Describe **two** actions taken by the Bolsheviks to increase their control of Russia between October 1917 and the outbreak of the Russian Civil War in June 1918. [4]
- (b) How did the strengths of the Red Army lead to its victory in the Russian Civil War by 1921? [6]
- (c) Explain how War Communism affected the economy and the lives of people in Russia between 1918 and 1921. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge. [15]
- Effects on industry and the lives of workers
 - Effects on agriculture and the lives of peasants.

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

(a) Describe **two** effects of the Purges in the USSR in the 1930s. [4]

(b) Why was Stalin successful in the struggle for leadership of the USSR between 1924 and 1929? [6]

(c) Explain how Stalin's economic policies affected industry and agriculture in the USSR between 1928 and 1939. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Effects of the Five Year Plans
- Effects of Collectivisation. [15]

Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions
You should answer all parts of the question

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

- (a) Describe **two** ways in which cinema affected the lives of Americans in the 1920s. [4]
- (b) How was the law on Prohibition broken in the USA in the 1920s? [6]
- (c) Explain why and how immigrants and Black Americans faced hostility in the USA during the 1920s. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Reasons for hostility and actions taken against immigrants in the 1920s
 - Reasons for hostility and actions taken against Black Americans in the 1920s. [15]

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

- (a) Describe **two** reasons why the price of shares on the Wall Street Stock Exchange increased before October 1929. [4]
- (b) How were the lives of farmers and sharecroppers affected by the Great Depression between 1929 and 1932? [6]
- (c) Explain why and how President Hoover took limited action to deal with the effects of the Great Depression between 1929 and 1932. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Hoover's beliefs
 - Actions taken by Hoover between 1929 and 1932. [15]

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

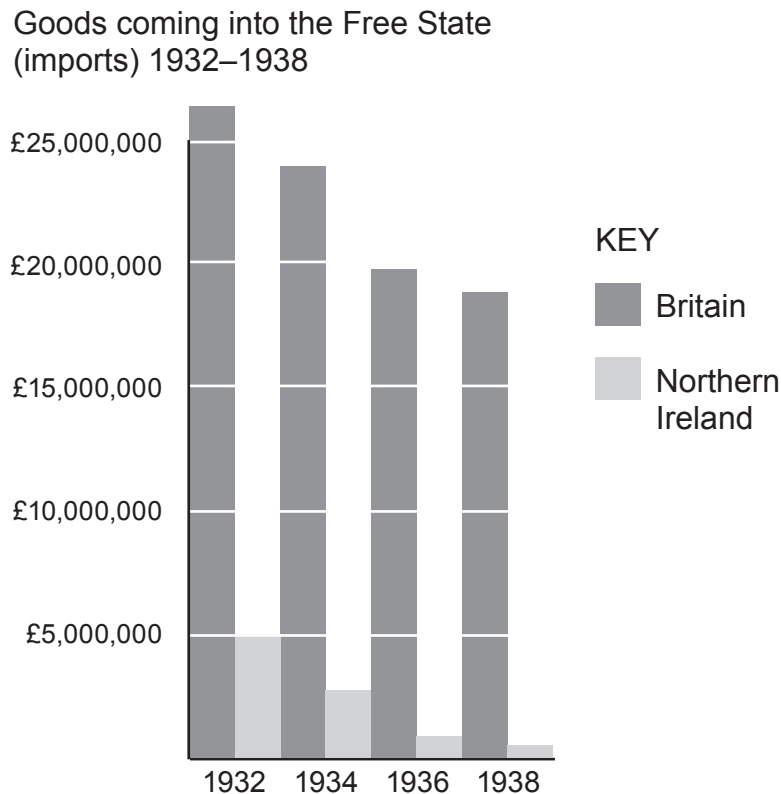
- (a) Describe **two** actions taken by Roosevelt during the Hundred Days. [4]
- (b) How did the New Deal agencies improve the lives of farmers in the USA by 1939? [6]
- (c) Explain how some groups and individuals in the USA opposed Roosevelt's New Deal. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Actions of the Supreme Court and the Republican Party
 - Actions of key individuals. [15]

Section B

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

Answer all questions

10 Source A: A graph showing the changes in trade between Britain, Northern Ireland and the Free State, 1932–1938



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(a) (i) Study Source A

Using **Source A**, and **your own knowledge**, describe how the Economic War affected trade between Britain, Northern Ireland and the Free State between 1932 and 1938. [6]

Source B: A modern historian writing about the Economic War in the Free State

The Dublin government tried to encourage farmers to grow new crops such as sugarbeet and wheat. They hoped that this would result in new markets for Irish products and reduce the dependence on agricultural exports to Britain. However, only bigger farmers were able to take advantage of the subsidies offered by the government. By 1937, despite the Economic War, the Free State still depended on Britain to take 91% of her exports.

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(ii) Study Source B

Using **Source B**, and **your own knowledge**, explain the impact of the Economic War on the economy of the Free State between 1932 and 1938. [9]

Source C: An extract from a speech made by President Eamon de Valera in Cork on 12 December 1941, explaining why Éire would stay neutral

The policy of the state remains unchanged. From the moment this war began, only one policy was possible for us, neutrality. Anything else would have divided our people and weakened our nation. We know that it will be difficult to keep to this policy. Those who are fighting may well believe that if we are not with them, then we are against them. However, our decision is the right one. We must stand firm.

(iii) Study Source C

Source C suggests that de Valera believed that “from the moment this war began, only one policy was possible for us, neutrality.”

How far do you agree with the view that de Valera completely followed a policy of neutrality during the Second World War? Explain your answer using **Source C** and **your own knowledge**. [12]

(b) How did the introduction of the Welfare State improve the lives of people in Northern Ireland after the Second World War? [6]

(c) In this question **5 additional marks** are available for your use of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

“Northern Ireland’s economy made a very important contribution to the British war effort.” Do you agree? Explain your answer. [17]

and [SPaG 5]

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

Answer **all** questions

- 11 Source A: Photograph of the crowd protesting against the Anglo-Irish Agreement at Belfast City Hall, 23 November 1985**

Due to copyright reasons this photograph has
been removed.

- (a) (i) Study Source A**

Using **Source A**, and **your own knowledge**, describe how unionists reacted to the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985. [6]

Source B: A resident of Derry/Londonderry speaking about why he joined the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)

Due to copyright reasons this piece of text has been removed.

- (ii) Study Source B**

Using **Source B**, and **your own knowledge**, explain why the Civil Rights movement emerged in Northern Ireland in the late 1960s. [9]

Source C: A modern historian writing about the attitudes of nationalists in Northern Ireland to the British troops, 1969–1971

For many nationalists the key turning point in their relations with the British army was the Falls Road curfew of July 1970. This destroyed the army’s previously good relationship with the nationalist community and convinced them that the army was being used against them by the unionist government. This was confirmed by the army’s role in carrying out internment in August 1971.

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(iii) Study Source C

Source C states that the Falls Road curfew of July 1970 was the “key turning point” in relations between nationalists and the British army.

How far would you agree that the Falls Road curfew of July 1970 was the most important factor in changing relations between nationalists and the British army, August 1969 to August 1971? Explain your answer using **Source C** and **your own knowledge**. [12]

(b) In what ways did the people of Northern Ireland respond to the events of Bloody Sunday, 1972? [6]

(c) In this question **5 additional marks** are available for your use of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

“O’Neill’s policies and actions improved life in Northern Ireland in the 1960s.” Do you agree? Explain your answer. [17]

and [SPaG 5]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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