Tuesday 12 June 2012 – Afternoon

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A971/11 Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005, with Depth Study Germany, 1918–1945

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:
• 8 page Answer Booklet
  (sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:
None

Duration: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

• Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
• Use black ink.
• This paper is in two parts:
  Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005 (Sections A, B and C) and
  Part 2: Depth Study Germany, 1918–1945.
  In Part 1, Aspects of International Relations, choose one of the following sections:
    Either Section A: The Inter-War Years, 1919–1939
    Or Section B: The Cold War, 1945–1975
  Then answer Question 1 and one other question from the section you have chosen.
  In Part 2, Depth Study Germany, 1918–1945, answer Question 4 and one other question.
• Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
• Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
• Do not write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

• The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
• The total number of marks for this paper is 75.
• You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions: Part 1: Sections A, B and C, Questions 2 and 3; Part 2: Questions 5 and 6.
• This document consists of 12 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
Part 1: Aspects of International Relations, 1919–2005

Section A: The Inter-War Years, 1919–1939

Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

A cartoon published in Britain in 1919. It is commenting on the Paris Peace Conference.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Explain why Clemenceau and Lloyd George disagreed over how to treat Germany. [8]
3

Answer ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

2 (a) What were the successes of the League of Nations in the 1920s? [4]
(b) Explain why the League was successful in the 1920s. [6]
(c) How far was the organisation and structure of the League responsible for its failure in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [10]

3 (a) Describe what happened in the Saar in 1935 as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. [4]
(b) Explain why Italy and Japan were an increasing threat to world peace in the 1930s. [6]
(c) 'The outbreak of war in 1939 was all Hitler's fault.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
Part 2: Depth Study

Germany, 1918–1945

Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources.

You should spend about 70 minutes on this section.

Answer Question 4 and ONE other question.

4 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE B

A poster published in Germany in 1919. It says, ‘Bolshevism will drown the world in blood.’
SOURCE C

The greatest fraud in the history of the world is now being carried out in Germany, with the full support of its population. Germany is full of wealth. She is humming like a beehive. Poverty is almost non-existent. Yet this is the country that is determined she will not pay her debts. Germany is a nation of actors. If it were not for the fact that the German has no humour, one might imagine the whole German nation was carrying out a great practical joke.

A letter to a British newspaper, from a businessman who had just returned from Germany, published in 1922.
A TRANSPARENT DODGE.

Germany. "HELP! HELP! I DROWN! THROW ME THE LIFE-BELT!"

Mr. Lloyd George.

M. Briand . . . "TRY STANDING UP ON YOUR FEET."

A British cartoon published in December 1921. 'A Transparent Dodge' means an obvious trick. Briand was Prime Minister of France.
4 (a) Study Source B.

Why was this poster published in Germany in 1919? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source C.

Does this source prove that Germany could afford to pay reparations? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Answer ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

5 (a) Describe how some church leaders opposed the Nazis. [4]

(b) Explain why the Night of the Long Knives happened. [6]

(c) The following were equally important in enabling Hitler and the Nazis to exercise control over the German people:

(i) terror;
(ii) propaganda.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i) and (ii). [10]

6 (a) What was the Hitler Youth? [4]

(b) Explain why young people were important in Hitler’s plans for Germany. [6]

(c) The following were equally important in increasing support for the Nazis:

(i) policies aimed at women and the family;
(ii) policies aimed at workers.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer, referring only to (i) and (ii). [10]