Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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

J410/01 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with China 1950–1981: 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 – China 1950–1981: 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 (✎).

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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 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

China 1950–1981: The People and the State

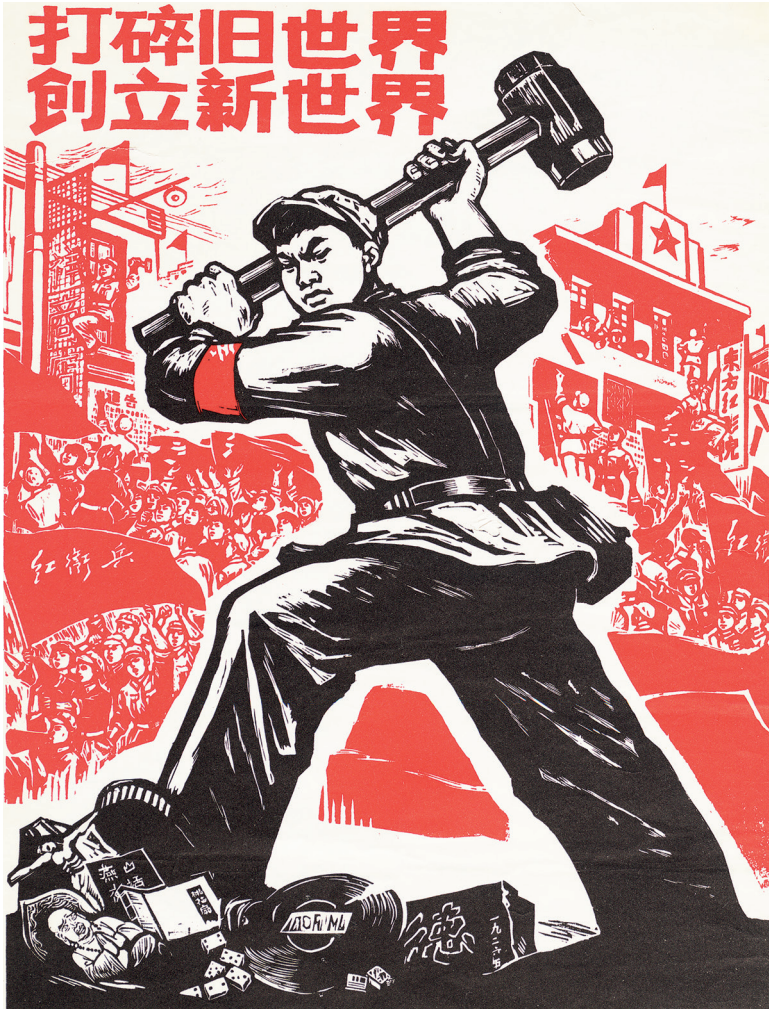
Answer **all** the questions.
You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

5 Describe **one** example of how Mao Zedong was shown in Chinese propaganda between 1966 and 1976. **[2]**

6 Explain how the economic policies of Deng Xiaoping changed life in China between 1976 and 1981. **[10]**

7 Study Sources A and B. How similar are these two sources? **[10]**

Source A



A Chinese government poster from 1967. The writing at the top of the poster says 'break the old world, create a new world'. The main figure in the poster is smashing objects that represent religion and the traditional Chinese way of life.

Source B

People believing in the Four Olds have plotted to rise up against the government. We must take action. We must strike them before they strike us. We must also wipe out their entire families because keeping their children alive would keep their ideas alive.

Spoken by the military commander of Sanjiang Commune at a meeting with his officers in October 1967. The Four Olds refers to pre-Communist ideas and ways of life.

8* ‘Between 1950 and 1965, Mao’s economic policies were a failure.’ How far do you agree? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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