Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 3 June 2019 – Morning

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

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.

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 (*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

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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 how international peace was encouraged in the 1920s. **[5]**

2 Explain why the USA and USSR clashed over Germany in the period 1945 to 1949. **[10]**

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the reasons why the Cold War began? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of the early stages of the Cold War 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

Stalin was determined for Russia to control Eastern Europe and to weaken Germany and this was the major cause of the Cold War. To understand Stalin's determination it is necessary to look back at what had happened to Russia during the Second World War. During the war, Germany and her allies had carried out terrible acts against the Russian people and Stalin was fearful of these countries allying with Germany again against the USSR. If the Soviet Union dominated Eastern Europe after the war then this could not happen and Stalin was determined to make sure that this was the case.

From 'The Soviet Achievement', a book written by the British historian JP Nettl. It was first published in 1967.

Interpretation B

Munich was the triumph of appeasement but it also marked its failure and this was largely down to Chamberlain. Hitler then took advantage of Chamberlain's actions and this also wrecked appeasement. Munich happened because of a mixture of Chamberlain's fear of war and also his good intentions and faith in diplomacy. In hindsight, fear was the more important of those two things.

From 'English History 1914–45', a book written by the British historian AJP Taylor. It was first published in 1965.

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 the way that Deng Xiaoping changed the economy of China between 1976 and 1981. **[2]**

6 Explain why the Chinese government took action against opposition in China between 1976 and 1981. **[10]**

7 **(a)** Study Source A. Explain how this source is useful to a historian studying China in the 1950s. **[5]**

Source A

A Chinese poster published by the government in 1950. The poster was titled 'Women power our economy too'.

(b) Study Source B. How reliable is this source as evidence about how the Chinese government dealt with their opponents in the early 1950s? **[5]**

Source B

Photograph of the trial of Huang Chin-chi, a landlord, at a 'people's tribunal' on 5 January 1953. The photograph was smuggled out of China and published in the West.

8* 'Intellectuals suffered more than any other group in China between 1966 and 1976'. How far do you agree? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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