Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 11 November – Afternoon

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

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.

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

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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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 actions of Al-Qaeda in the period 1995–2001. **[5]**

2 Explain why countries lost confidence in the League of Nations in the 1930s. **[10]**

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Chamberlain and the policy of Appeasement between 1937 and 1939? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of British policy towards Germany between these dates to support your answer. **[25]**

4 Study Interpretation B.

Explain why **not** all historians and commentators have agreed with this interpretation of the early stages of the Cold War. Use other interpretations and your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

Interpretation A

When Mr Chamberlain stepped out of his airplane on the return from Munich, he said, 'This means peace in our time'.

Nobody can say that Mr Chamberlain deliberately told a lie. Mr Chamberlain said this because he believed it. He believed that when Hitler signed that little piece of paper he could be trusted. He believed that Hitler – who had built up his dictatorship through treachery and lies – had changed. Mr Chamberlain trusted Hitler and believed Hitler was a changed man. This belief must have been based on his mind reading powers, because during all three of his meetings with Hitler, Mr Chamberlain never spoke to him.

From 'Guilty Men' by Cato, published in 1940.

Interpretation B

American leaders had come to believe it was necessary and right to expand America's influence. America's policies offered the Russians no real choice. Particularly after the atom bomb was created and used, the attitude of the United States left the Soviets with only one real option; either to accept American dominance or to confront them.

From 'The Tragedy of American Diplomacy', written by the US historian William Appleman Williams and first published in the USA in 1960.

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 role of young people during the Cultural Revolution. **[2]**

6 Explain why Mao launched the Cultural Revolution in 1966. **[10]**

7 Study Sources A and B. How reliable are these sources as evidence of the development of the Chinese economy between 1950 and 1965? **[10]**

Source A

A poster produced by the Chinese government in 1956. The headings say 'The steel industry is the basis of all other industries. It is used to make all kinds of new machinery'.

Source B

The communes were set up because they are important to our economy. We should not give the communes up just because things are difficult. We need to stick to the plan. There have been difficulties, and mistakes will be made, but we can solve them. The negative things being said about the Great Leap Forward are a problem, because it will destroy the enthusiasm and commitment of the people, and go against Communism.

An extract from a letter written by Mao Zedong to a Communist Party official on 5 August 1959.

8* 'Deng Xiaoping allowed greater freedoms in China between 1976 and 1981 than under Mao's earlier leadership.' How far do you agree? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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