Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 16 May 2025 – Morning

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

J410/01 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–1975 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 1918–1975

You should spend about **1 hour** on this section.

1 Outline how the terms of the Treaty of Versailles were intended to ensure future peace. **[5]**

2 Explain why Cuba became a focus of tension between the USSR and the USA in the 1960s. **[10]**

3 Study **Interpretation A**.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Neville Chamberlain and his policies in the period 1937–1939?

Use other interpretations of the events of 1937–1939 and your knowledge to support your answer. **[25]**

Interpretation A

From 'Munich – Its Lessons Ten Years Later', an essay written by British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper, published in 1948.

> There was plenty of evidence that Hitler was following a policy of aggression, but Neville Chamberlain was a man of limited intelligence. He simply could not believe that Hitler was any different from himself. If Chamberlain wanted peace, so must Hitler. If the evidence contradicted him, he ignored it. Chamberlain did not want to strengthen the alliance against Hitler, he wanted to break it up in order to clear the way for his personal diplomacy. The fact that he acted out of arrogance and stupidity, not out of wickedness, is no excuse. Hitler flattered Chamberlain by telling him he was the only man he had ever given in to, and Chamberlain believed him.

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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 B

From 'The Origins of the Cold War', an essay written by US historian Arthur Schlesinger, published in 1970.

> Neither side made a decision to start the Cold War. It happened because each followed policies which the other saw as a threat. The USSR thought it had no choice but to strengthen its security in Eastern Europe. The Americans saw this as the USSR's first step towards taking over Europe and so they responded by declaring their interest in Eastern Europe. This made the USSR think that the USA was trying to set up anti-Soviet governments in the area. There was a failure of communication between the USA and the USSR and, as time went on, a tendency to think the worst of the other side's actions.
>
> **Soviet** is another term for the USSR.

Turn over for Section B

Section B

China 1950–1981: The People and the State

You should spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

5 Describe **one** example of opposition to Deng Xiaoping between 1976 and 1981. **[2]**

6 Explain why Mao used propaganda in China between 1966 and 1976. **[10]**

7
(a) Study **Source A**.

Why was this poster published by the Chinese government in the early 1980s? **[5]**

Source A

A Chinese government poster from the early 1980s. The writing on the bottom of the poster says ‘it’s good to have only one’.

(b) Study **Source B**.

How reliable is this source as evidence about the Chinese economy between 1976 and 1981? **[5]**

Source B

From a written statement by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in June 1981. All members of the Communist Party were ordered to read the statement.

> Through a struggle waged by the entire Party and the people, the damage caused by the Cultural Revolution has started to be repaired. Progress has been made in our economy. Grain output has increased and significant successes have been achieved in industry, science and technology.

8* 'Between 1950 and 1965, Mao's policies were a disaster for the Chinese people.'

How far do you agree? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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