Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# Friday 16 May 2025 – Morning

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

**J410/06** International Relations: the changing international order 1918–1975 with The USA 1919–1948: The People and the State

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**You must have:**
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

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**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

## The USA 1919–1948: The People and the State

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

**5** Describe **one** example of discrimination against women in the USA during the 1920s. **[2]**

**6** Explain how the Second World War affected the USA's economy. **[10]**

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

What is the message of the cartoonist? **[5]**

**Source A**

A cartoon published in a US newspaper in March 1936.
Roosevelt and one of his advisors are pictured in the cartoon.
Roosevelt is the figure on the right wearing a hat.

**JUST IN CASE THEY EVER WANTED TO SLOW DOWN…**

**(b)** Study **Source B**.

Explain how this source is useful to a historian studying the New Deal. **[5]**

**Source B**

A photograph taken in 1936 in the state of North Carolina.
The photographer was working for the Farm Security Administration (a government agency).
In the photograph a farmer is repaying a loan.

**8*** 'Prohibition failed because law enforcement officials were corrupt.'

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

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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