



HISTORY

Paper 1 Structured Questions

2 hours

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

- Answer **three** questions in total:
 - Section A (Core content): answer **two** questions.
 - Section B (Depth studies): answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

- 1** Much of Europe was under threat from revolution in 1848.
- (a) Describe the attitude of Pope Pius IX to revolutionary events in Italy in 1848. [4]
 - (b) Why was Louis Philippe overthrown in February 1848? [6]
 - (c) 'The 1848 revolutions did not achieve their aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** Many factors contributed to the unification of Germany.
- (a) What was the purpose of the Zollverein? [4]
 - (b) Why did revolution break out in Prussia in 1848? [6]
 - (c) How important was the defeat of Austria in 1866 for the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** Tensions between Northern and Southern states of the USA erupted into war in 1861.
- (a) What was the 'Slave Power'? [4]
 - (b) Why did violence break out in Kansas in the 1850s? [6]
 - (c) 'The North won the Civil War because it had economic advantages over the South.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** In the years before 1914, relations between European powers grew increasingly tense.
- (a) What were the aims of the Triple Alliance? [4]
 - (b) Why was there a naval race between Britain and Germany? [6]
 - (c) 'Austria was responsible for the outbreak of war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Option B: The twentieth century

- 5** The League of Nations faced many humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges.
- (a) Describe the actions taken by the League of Nations to improve working conditions. [4]
 - (b) Why did Italy invade Abyssinia? [6]
 - (c) 'The League enjoyed more successes than failures in peacekeeping in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6** Hitler established a clear set of aims for his foreign policy.
- (a) Describe the main features of Hitler's foreign policy from 1933 to 1935. [4]
 - (b) Why did Britain and France fail to take action against the Anschluss in 1938? [6]
 - (c) How important was the Munich Conference in causing the outbreak of war in September 1939? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** The outbreak of the Korean War tested the American policy of containment.
- (a) Describe events in Korea between June and September 1950. [4]
 - (b) Why was General MacArthur dismissed from command of the UN forces in Korea? [6]
 - (c) Which was more successful in the Korean War: North Korea or the USA? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** Objections in East European states to Soviet control met with resistance.
- (a) Describe the impact of the building of the Berlin Wall on the people of Berlin. [4]
 - (b) Why was there a demand for change in Czechoslovakia in 1968? [6]
 - (c) How different was the reaction of the USSR to the uprising in Hungary in 1956 from its reaction to events in Czechoslovakia in 1968? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

- 9** Both sides tried many ways to achieve a breakthrough on the Western Front.
- (a) Describe the use of aircraft on the Western Front. [4]
 - (b) Why was it difficult to launch an attack from a trench? [6]
 - (c) Which was more important for the Allies: the Battle of Verdun or the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** The war had an impact on civilians in many different ways.
- (a) What were 'conscientious objectors'? [4]
 - (b) Why did life change for many women during the war? [6]
 - (c) 'The introduction of rationing was the reason Britain was able to deal with the problem of food shortages.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

- 11** Germany faced difficult times in the aftermath of the First World War.
- (a) Describe the effects of hyperinflation on the German people. [4]
 - (b) Why was Germany able to recover from hyperinflation? [6]
 - (c) 'Right-wing opposition posed a more serious threat to the Weimar Republic than left-wing opposition in the years up to 1923.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Germany's economy and society were put under strain as the Second World War progressed.
- (a) What was autarky? [4]
 - (b) Why did conditions deteriorate for German civilians during the war? [6]
 - (c) 'The Nazis pursued a consistent policy towards women.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

- 13** Despite rising discontent in the years up to 1905, the Tsarist regime survived.
- (a) What happened on the battleship Potemkin in 1905? [4]
 - (b) Why was discontent with the Tsarist regime widespread by the beginning of 1905? [6]
 - (c) 'The October Manifesto was more important than repression to the survival of the Tsarist regime up to 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Many factors contributed to Stalin's ability to achieve and maintain control over the USSR.
- (a) What was Trotsky's idea of Permanent Revolution? [4]
 - (b) Why did Stalin win the leadership struggle with Trotsky? [6]
 - (c) 'Stalin was able to stay in power because of the Purges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

- 15** The boom brought advantages for some Americans but did not benefit all.
- (a) What methods were used to encourage Americans to buy consumer goods? [4]
 - (b) Why did the boom bring changes to the lives of many women? [6]
 - (c) Which suffered more in the 1920s: farming or traditional industries? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** Although the New Deal attempted to address many problems, it faced criticism.
- (a) Describe measures introduced by the New Deal to help the unemployed. [4]
 - (b) Why did Republicans criticise the New Deal? [6]
 - (c) 'The New Deal solved the problems facing farmers.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

17 Hitler's conquest of most of mainland Europe was rapid.

- (a) What was Operation Barbarossa? [4]
- (b) Why was the Battle of Britain important? [6]
- (c) 'Germany was able to defeat France in six weeks because it had superior forces.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Civilians across the world suffered as a result of war.

- (a) Describe Malayan resistance to occupation by the Japanese. [4]
- (b) Why did an uprising against the Nazis break out in Warsaw in August 1944? [6]
- (c) 'German bombing raids on Britain were designed to destroy civilian morale.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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