



GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1 Understanding the modern world

1B Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship
with wider world depth studies

Specimen 2018

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA answer booklet.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The examining body for this paper is AQA. The paper reference is 8145/1B.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Answer all questions from Section A.
- Answer all questions on your chosen topic for Section B.
- Only answer the questions for the topic you have studied in Section B.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Extended writing is tested in questions 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 in Section B.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) will be assessed in questions 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 in Section B. The marks for SPaG are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

Advice

- You are advised to spend 50 minutes on Section A and 50 minutes on Section B.

SECTION A**Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship**

Answer **all six questions** on page 3 and then turn to page 5 for Section B

Read **Interpretations A** and **B** and answer the questions **01**, **02** and **03** on page 3.

Interpretation A Albert Speer, writing in his book, 'Inside the Third Reich' written in 1960.

He remembers hearing Adolf Hitler speak in January 1931 at Berlin University. Albert Speer went on to become the Nazi Minister for weapons. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison after the war and released in 1966.

Everything about him was reasonable and ordinary looking; he was no shrieking fanatic in a uniform. He spoke passionately; it was hypnotic and persuasive. We were carried on a wave of enthusiasm. It swept away our doubts. Here, it seemed was hope, new ideals, a new understanding. The peril of communism could be stopped.

Interpretation B Victor Schiff, in an article written in 1950 where he explains Hitler's rise to power.

Schiff was a German journalist and socialist who worked as the Paris correspondent for the American 'Daily Herald' newspaper in the 1930s.

If there is one point on which we all agree, it must be surely that Hitler owes his rise and ultimate victory to the World Economic Crisis. Hitler appealed to the despair of the unemployed workers; the young people who had no future; to the middle class businessman and craftsman heading for bankruptcy and to the farmers threatened with a fall in agricultural prices.

0 1

How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B**.

[4 marks]

0 2

Why might the authors of **Interpretations A** and **B** have a different interpretation about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

0 3

Which interpretation do you find more convincing about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B** and your contextual knowledge.

[8 marks]

0 4

Describe two problems faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II's governments in ruling Germany up to 1914.

[4 marks]

0 5

In what ways were the lives of women in Germany affected by Nazi social policies? Explain your answer.

[8 marks]

0 6

Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919–1923:

- economic problems
- political unrest?

Explain your answer with reference to both reasons.

[12 marks]

Now turn to page 5 for Section B

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SECTION B**Wider world depth studies**

Choose **one topic** and answer all **four questions** from that topic

INSTRUCTIONS

If you have studied **Conflict and tension, 1894–1918**, turn to page **6** to answer questions 07, 08, 09 and 10.

If you have studied **Conflict and tension, 1918–1939**, turn to page **8** to answer questions 11, 12, 13 and 14.

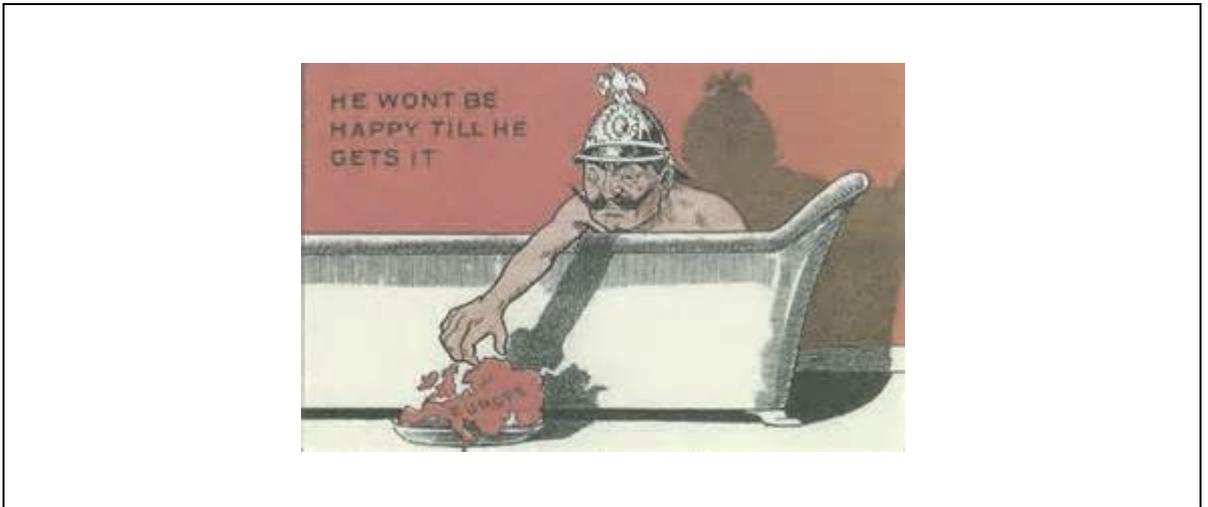
If you have studied **Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972**, turn to page **10** to answer question 15, 16, 17 and 18.

If you have studied **Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975**, turn to page **12** to answer questions 19, 20, 21 and 22.

If you have studied **Conflict and tension, 1990–2009**, turn to page **14** to answer questions 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Conflict and tension, 1894–1918

Source A A British postcard cartoon of Kaiser Wilhelm produced in late 1914.



Source B An Austro-Hungarian postcard produced in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo.

The fist represents Austria-Hungary, while the writing says 'Serbia must die'.



Source C From advice given by Conrad von Hotzendorf, the leader of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces, to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

This is not the crime of a single fanatic; the assassination is Serbia's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. If we miss this chance, Austria-Hungary will break up. We must wage war to prevent this. To wait any longer means a diminishing of our chances – there must be a final and fundamental reckoning with the Serbs. It will be a hopeless fight – nevertheless it must be waged.

Answer **all four** questions below.

0 7

Study **Source A**.

Source A opposes Kaiser Wilhelm II. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

0 8

Study **Sources B** and **C**.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying opinions in Austria about Serbia?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

0 9

Write an account of how events in Morocco became an international crisis in 1905 and 1906.

[8 marks]

1 0

'The war at sea was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

Source F From J M Keynes' book 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace' published in 1919. Keynes was a leading economist who worked for the British government but resigned in protest three weeks before the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

Nations should not morally visit on the children of their enemies the wrongdoings of parents or of rulers. The Treaty includes no provisions for the economic recovery of Europe - nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbours. The Big Three were preoccupied with other issues - Clemenceau to crush the economic life of his enemy, Lloyd George to bring home something that would be acceptable for a week, the President to do nothing that was not just and right.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 1

Study **Source D**.

Source D opposes Germany. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using **Source D** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

1 2

Study **Sources E** and **F**.

How useful are **Sources E** and **F** to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles?

Explain your answer using **Sources E** and **F** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

1 3

Write an account of how events in Manchuria became an international crisis in the years 1931 to 1933.

[8 marks]

1 4

'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972

Source G A poster entitled, 'Glory to the Soviet people – the pioneer of space', published in the USSR in 1958.



Source H A poster about the Marshall Plan produced in 1950. This poster won first prize in a competition sponsored by the European Recovery Programme. The aim of the poster was to capture the goals and spirit of the Marshall Plan.



Source J From a speech by George Marshall in June 1947.

The seeds of Communism spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty. The Marshall Plan is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should permit the emergence of conditions in which freedom can exist. Any government which blocks the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us. Furthermore, governments or political parties which seek to prolong human misery in order to profit politically will meet the opposition of the United States.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 | 5

Study **Source G**.

Source G supports the Soviet Union. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using **Source G** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

1 | 6

Study **Sources H** and **J**.

How useful are **Sources H** and **J** to a historian studying opinions about the Marshall Plan?

Explain your answer using **Sources H** and **J** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

1 | 7

Write an account of how events in Hungary became an international crisis during 1956.

[8 marks]

1 | 8

'The main reason for the tension between East and West in Europe in the 1960s was the actions of the Soviet Union.'

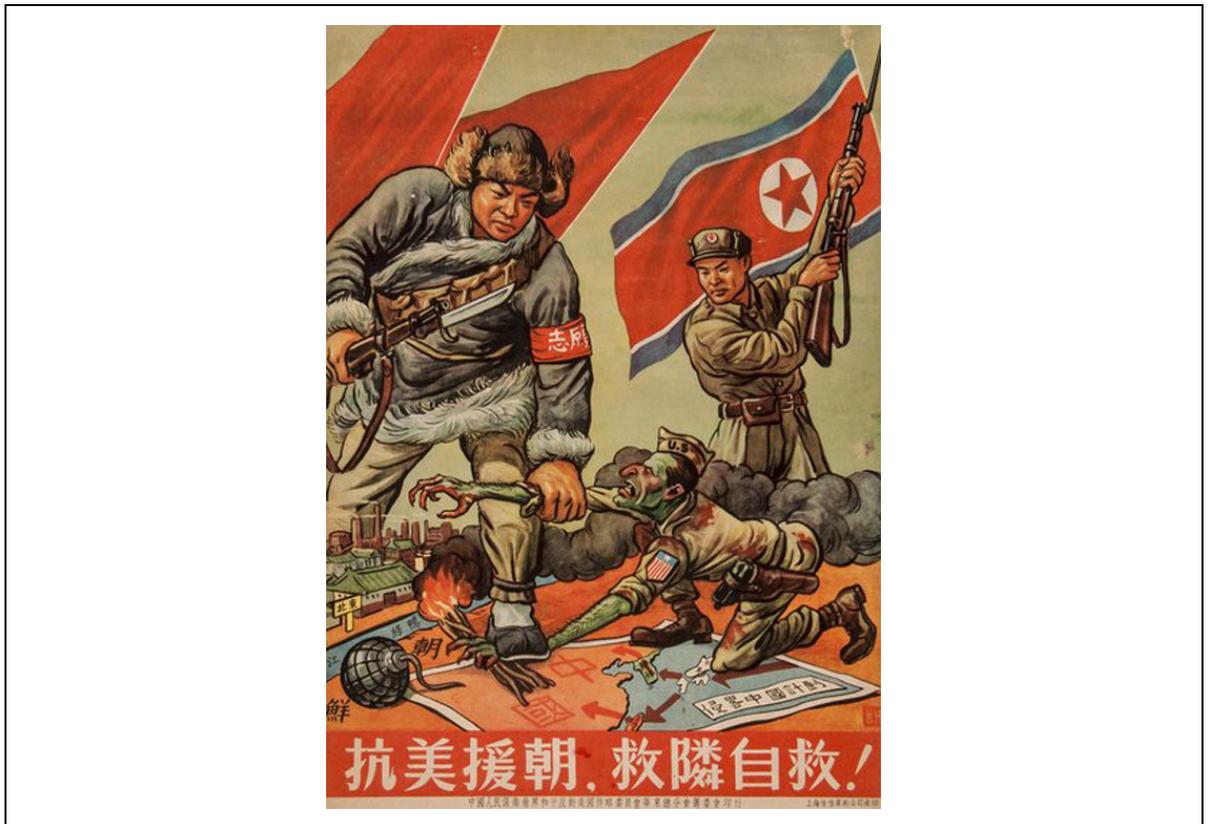
How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

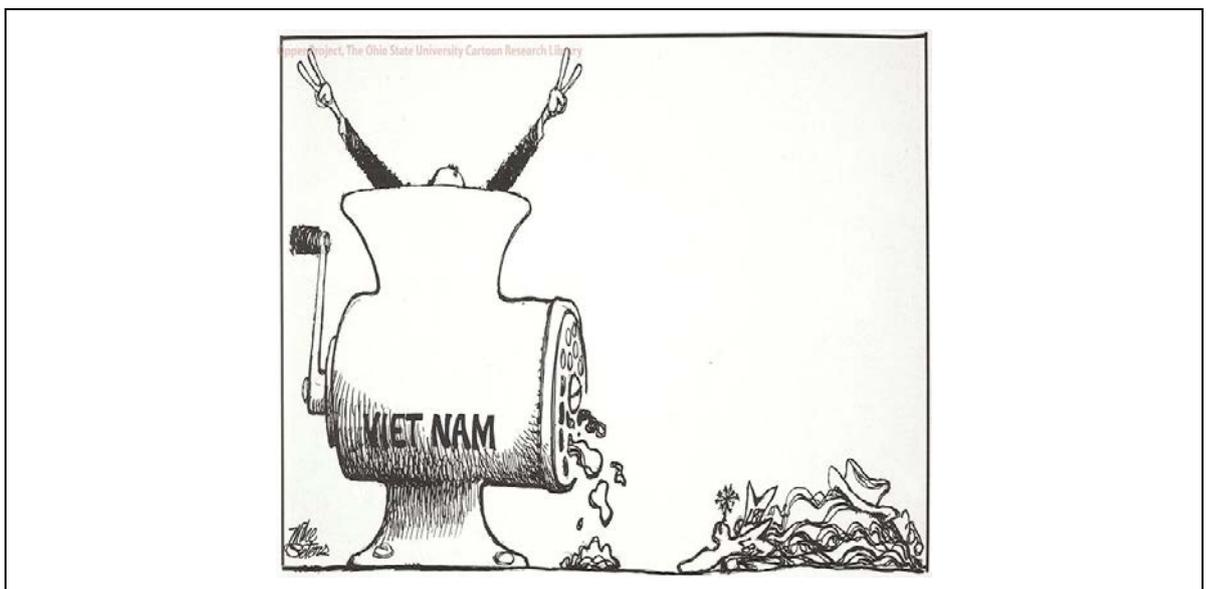
Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975

Source K A poster published in China in 1951. It says 'Resist US and Support Korea to Save Neighbours-Ourselves'.



Source L A cartoon which appeared in a local newspaper in Ohio, America in 1971.

In this cartoon, President Nixon is being consumed by a meat grinder labelled Vietnam. The pile on the right represents the remains of Lyndon Johnson after being destroyed by the same meat grinder.



Source M From a speech by President Nixon in January 1973 to the American people.

Throughout the years of negotiations we have insisted on peace with honour. In the settlement that has now been agreed all these conditions have been met. The conditions include the release of prisoners of war within 60 days and all American forces to be withdrawn within the same time.

To the people of South Vietnam, we say by your courage you have won the right to determine your own future. To the leaders of North Vietnam, as we have ended the war through negotiation, let us build a peace of reconciliation.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 | 9

Study **Source K**.

Source K supports China. How do you know?

Explain your answer using **Source K** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

2 | 0

Study **Sources L** and **M**.

How useful are **Sources L** and **M** to a historian studying opinions in the United States about the Vietnam War?

Explain your answer using **Sources L** and **M** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

2 | 1

Write an account of how events in Korea became an international crisis in 1950.

[8 marks]

2 | 2

'The main reason for the military success of the Vietcong was the support of the Vietnamese people.'

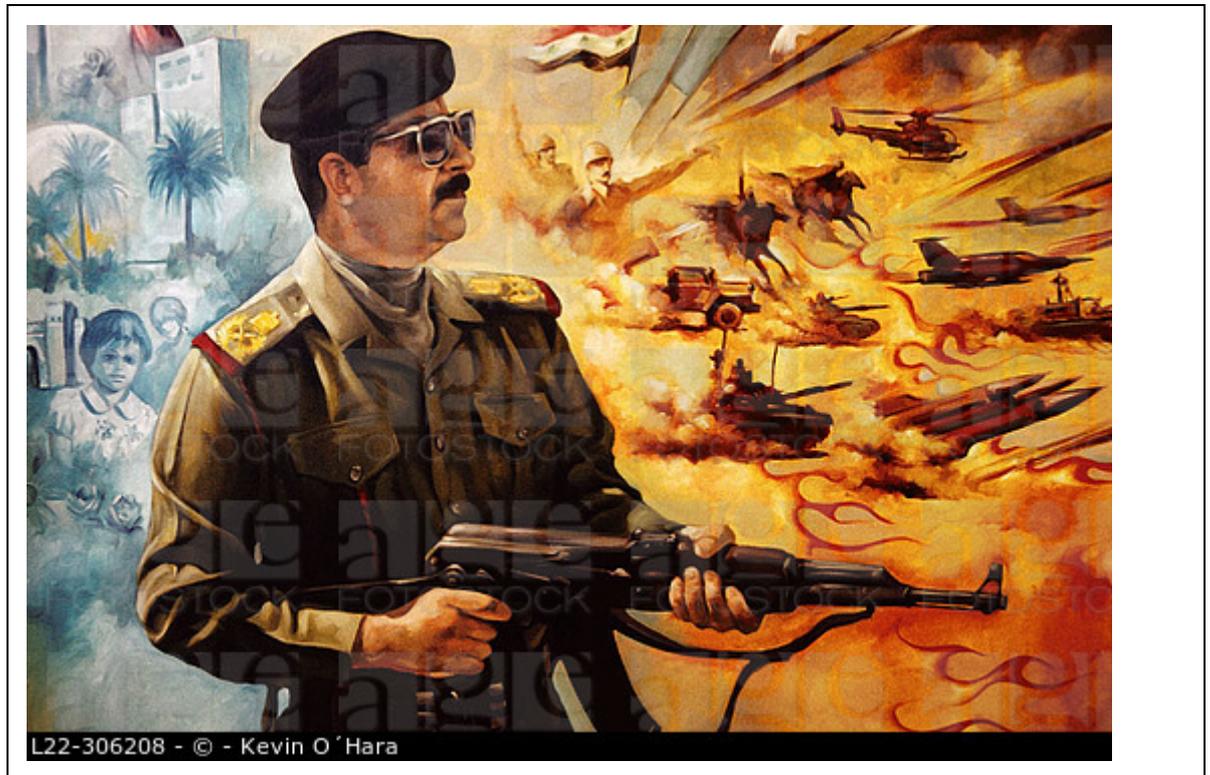
How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

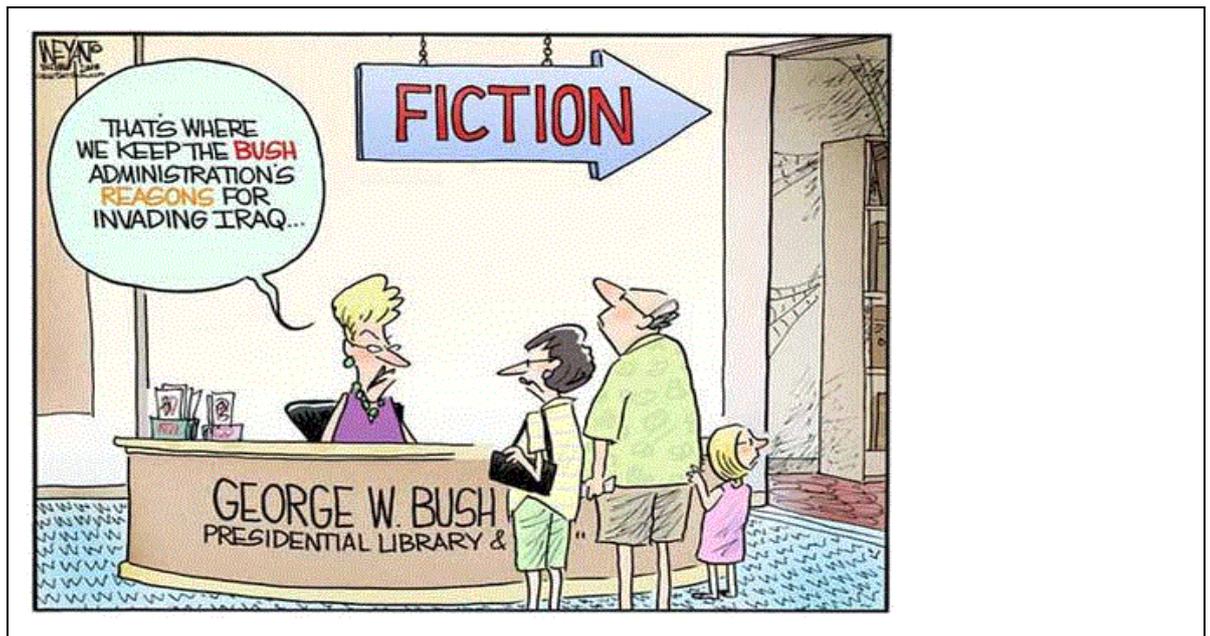
Conflict and tension, 1990–2009

Source N A wall painting of Saddam Hussein completed in the 1990s. It was on display in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq.



Source O An American cartoon published in 2009 at the end of George W Bush's presidency.

It appeared in 'The Hill', which is a newspaper with a small readership, published in Washington DC.



Source P From President George W Bush's announcement of the invasion of Iraq on US radio, March 2003.

Good morning. American and coalition forces have begun a campaign against Saddam Hussein. Our cause is just, the security of the nations we serve and the peace of the world. And our mission is clear, to disarm Iraq of weapons of mass destruction, to end Saddam's support for terrorism, and to free the Iraqi people. America faces an enemy who has no regard for morality, using innocent people as shields for his own military. We will defend our freedom and bring freedom to others. I know that the families of our military are praying that all who serve will return safely. Millions of Americans are praying with you. May God bless our country.

2 | 3

Study **Source N**.

Source N supports Saddam Hussein. How do you know?

Explain your answer using **Source N** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

2 | 4

Study **Sources O** and **P**.

How useful are **Sources O** and **P** to a historian studying opinions in the United States about the invasion of Iraq in 2003?

Explain your answer using **Sources O** and **P** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

2 | 5

Write an account of how Saddam Hussein's occupation of Kuwait became an international crisis in 1991.

[8 marks]

2 | 6

'The main reason for Al-Qaeda's terror campaign was to destroy the state of Israel.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPGST: 4 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page.

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