

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

J410/04 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with Russia 1928–1964: The People and the State

Sample Question Paper

Version 2.2

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



OCR supplied materials:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



INSTRUCTIONS

- Section A – International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001. Answer **all the** questions.
- Section B – Russia 1928–1964: The People and the State. Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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

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 the USSR in Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1948. [5]
 2. How successful were attempts at international co-operation in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
 3. Study Interpretation A.
Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the policies of Neville Chamberlain in the period 1937–1939? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of the events of 1937–1939 to support your answer. [25]
 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 A

There was widespread and sincere admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to maintain peace. However, in writing this account it is impossible for me not to refer to the long series of miscalculations, and misjudgements which he made. The motives which inspired him have never been questioned. The course he followed required the highest degree of moral courage. To this I paid tribute two years later in my speech after his death.

From 'The Gathering Storm', a history of the Second World War by Winston Churchill, published in 1948.

Interpretation B

Here, then, was the difficulty after the war. The Western democracies wanted a form of security that would reject violence. Security was to be for everyone, it was not to be a benefit denied to some in order to provide it to others. Stalin saw things very differently: security came only by intimidating or eliminating potential challengers. The contrast, or so it would seem, made conflict unavoidable.

From 'We Now Know: Rethinking the Cold War' by the American historian John Lewis Gaddis, published in 1997. Gaddis was writing about relations between the USA and the USSR immediately after the Second World War.

Please turn over for Section B

Section B

Russia 1928–1964: 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 Khrushchev's policies in the period 1954–1956. [2]
6. Explain why the Soviet war effort was successful. [10]
7. Study Sources A and B. Which is the more reliable source about Collectivisation? [10]

Source A

We have more than 600 hectares; of these 123 are sown with cotton, 225 planted with wheat. Our vineyards cover 45 hectares. Our three lorries can hardly cope with the work. Our farmers have built 70 new houses for themselves. Look at our happy children! They all go to school. In our club dozens of farmers are learning to read and write, joining literature, agriculture and politics classes.

An extract from a speech made by a commander of a collective farm as it was being visited by a western author during the 1930s and published in 1938.

Source B

In the autumn of 1930 the land was all ploughed and the following spring sown, and the harvest was a good one. But it was time to deliver to the state and all the grain was taken away. There wouldn't be enough to sow our land. And at the present time collective farm workers with small children are perishing from hunger. They don't eat sometimes for a week and don't see a piece of bread for several days. People have begun to swell up because of hunger. And all the men have departed, despite the fact that in the near future the spring planting is coming.

A letter from a Russian citizen to the Communist Party Central Committee, written in 1932.

- 8.* 'Life for Russians improved under Stalin in the period 1928–1941.' How far do you agree? [18]

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Summary of updates

Date	Version	Details
August 2021	2.2	Updated copyright acknowledgements.

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Interpretation B: Adapted from John Lewis Gaddis, *We now know: Rethinking Cold War History*, Clarendon Press UK, 1998. Reproduced with permission from Oxford University Press through PLS Clear.

Source A: Recorded in Bertha Malnick, *Everyday Life in Russia*. George G. Harrap and Co. UK, 1938.

Source B: From a letter to VTsIK from A. K. Nikishin on starvation in Middle Volga Krai, 1932.

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...day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon

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SAMPLE MARK SCHEME

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK 105