www.Educate-UK.net

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 11 November 2020 – Afternoon

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

J410/02 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with Germany 1925–1955: The People and the State

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

8206645060

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 **4** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

© OCR 2020 [601/8091/2]
DC (MS) 190300/4
OCR is an exempt Charity

www.Educate-UK.net

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 Al-Qaeda in the period 1995–2001. **[5]**

2 Explain why countries lost confidence in the League of Nations in the 1930s. **[10]**

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Chamberlain and the policy of Appeasement between 1937 and 1939? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of British policy towards Germany between these dates to support your answer. **[25]**

4 Study Interpretation B.

Explain why **not** all historians and commentators have agreed with this interpretation of the early stages of the Cold War. Use other interpretations and your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

Interpretation A

When Mr Chamberlain stepped out of his airplane on the return from Munich, he said, 'This means peace in our time'.

Nobody can say that Mr Chamberlain deliberately told a lie. Mr Chamberlain said this because he believed it. He believed that when Hitler signed that little piece of paper he could be trusted. He believed that Hitler – who had built up his dictatorship through treachery and lies – had changed. Mr Chamberlain trusted Hitler and believed Hitler was a changed man. This belief must have been based on his mind reading powers, because during all three of his meetings with Hitler, Mr Chamberlain never spoke to him.

From 'Guilty Men' by Cato, published in 1940.

Interpretation B

American leaders had come to believe it was necessary and right to expand America's influence. America's policies offered the Russians no real choice. Particularly after the atom bomb was created and used, the attitude of the United States left the Soviets with only one real option; either to accept American dominance or to confront them.

From 'The Tragedy of American Diplomacy', written by the US historian William Appleman Williams and first published in the USA in 1960.

© OCR 2020

www.Educate-UK.net

SECTION B

Germany 1925–1955: The People and the State

Answer **all** the questions.
You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

5 Describe **one** feature of the Nazis' National Community. **[2]**

6 Explain why there was so little opposition to the Nazi regime between 1933 and 1939. **[10]**

7 Study Sources A and B. Why do Sources A and B give such different views of Weimar Germany in the late 1920s? **[10]**

Source A

All the parties have lied and betrayed the people. Not one has attempted to put into practice what it promised. The parties pay attention to the people only during elections. Do the parties really represent Germany? Do we have to agree to a future of being disappointed and betrayed by them? We say no! If the parties are bad, then throw them out and join the people in fighting the parties!

An extract from a Nazi leaflet published in Germany in 1927 and then reissued in 1931.

Source B

By 1928 the Republic and its democratic parties seemed to have found their feet. One hardly heard of Hitler or the Nazis except as the subject of jokes. In the election of that year the Nazi Party got less than one million out of a total of thirty-one million votes and had only twelve of the Reichstag's 491 members. The Nationalists also lost heavily. In contrast, the Social Democrats received more than nine million votes, with 153 seats in the Reichstag, making them easily the largest political party in Germany.

An extract from a book written in the 1940s by American journalist William Shirer describing Weimar Germany. Shirer lived and worked in Berlin throughout the 1920s and 1930s but he had to flee to the USA in 1940 to avoid arrest by the Nazis.

8* 'Defeat and occupation were the largest impacts of the Second World War on the German people.' How far do you agree with this statement? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

© OCR 2020

www.Educate-UK.net

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© OCR 2020