



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education

2009

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Centre Number	
71	
Candidate Number	

History

Paper 1 Foundation Tier

[G4601]



WEDNESDAY 27 MAY, MORNING

TIME

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Answer **four** questions.

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen subject** area in Section A.

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen subject** area in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **Part (c)** of all questions.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
Section A	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
Section B	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
Total Marks	

Answer **four** questions **only**.

Section A

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen subject area**.

CONTENTS		pages
Chosen Subject Area – Germany Pages 3–15		
1	Germany – The Weimar Republic	3–6
2	Germany – Nazi Germany	7–10
3	Germany – Nazi policy towards Europe	11–15
Chosen Subject Area – Russia Pages 16–27		
4	Russia – The Fall of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions	16–19
5	Russia – Russia after the Revolution	20–23
6	Russia – Stalinist Russia	24–27
Chosen Subject Area – USA Pages 28–39		
7	USA – 1920s America	28–31
8	USA – 1929 Wall Street Crash and the Depression	32–35
9	USA – Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal	36–39

Section B

Answer **two** questions from **your chosen subject area**.

Chosen Subject Area – Peace, War and Neutrality Pages 40–51		
10	Peace, War and Neutrality – Anglo-Irish Relationships before World War Two	40–43
11	Peace, War and Neutrality – Experience of and Response to War	44–47
12	Peace, War and Neutrality – Post-War Relationships	48–51
Chosen Subject Area – Changing Relationships Pages 52–63		
13	Changing Relationships – Northern Ireland in the 1960s	52–55
14	Changing Relationships – Prelude to Direct Rule	56–59
15	Changing Relationships – The Search for a Solution	60–63

Section A

Answer **two** questions from your chosen subject.

- Either** A1 Germany c1918–c1941 page 3 to page 15
Or A2 Russia c1914–c1941 page 16 to page 27
Or A3 United States of America c1918–c1941 page 28 to page 39.
-

A1: Germany c1918–c1941.

Answer any **two** questions.

You should spend about **30** minutes on each question.

1 This question is about the Weimar Republic.

- (a) Below is a list of organisations associated with Germany during the time of the Weimar Republic:

Spartacists	Social Democrats	Storm Troopers	Nazi Party	Freikorps
-------------	------------------	----------------	------------	-----------

Following the example below, match **each** name to the correct description:

- (i) Political party led by Friedrich Ebert **Social Democrats**

- (ii) Group led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht _____ [1]

- (iii) Political party led by Adolf Hitler _____ [1]

- (iv) Group of ex-soldiers who took part in the Kapp Putsch _____ [1]

- (v) Group of supporters of Hitler known as the Brownshirts _____ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Munich Putsch failed.

 [2]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the Munich Putsch on Hitler and the Nazis between 1924 and 1928.

1.

 [2]

2.

 [2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

- Either** The Treaty of Versailles and its effects;
- Or** The Rise of the Nazis, 1929–1933.

Either
The Treaty of Versailles and its effects

(i) Why did many groups in Germany oppose the Treaty of Versailles?

 [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How was Germany affected by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

[9]

Or
The Rise of the Nazis, 1929–1933

(i) Why did Germany suffer an economic depression after 1929?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(ii) How did **each** of the following help the Nazis to become the most popular political party in Germany by 1933?

- The response of the Weimar governments to the Depression, 1929–33.
- The actions of Hitler and the Nazis, 1929–33.

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

2 This question is about life in Nazi Germany.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of names associated with Nazi Germany, 1933–39:

Gestapo	SS	Concentration Camps	Autarky	Strength Through Joy
---------	----	------------------------	---------	-------------------------

Following the example given below, match **each** name to the correct description:

(i) Nazi policy of self-sufficiency Autarky

(ii) Nazi organisation set up to control people's leisure time _____ [1]

(iii) Nazi secret police _____ [1]

(iv) Places where enemies of the Nazis were sent _____ [1]

(v) Hitler's personal bodyguards _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** method used by the Nazis to control young people in Germany between 1933 and 1939.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which Nazi policies affected the lives of Jews in Germany between 1933 and 1939.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

Either Women and churches in Nazi Germany, 1933–1939;

Or Life of workers in Nazi Germany, 1933–1939.

Either

Women and churches in Nazi Germany, 1933–1939

(i) Why did the Nazis want to control **each** of the following between 1933 and 1939?

- Women
- Churches

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) What methods did the Nazis use to control **each** of the following between 1933 and 1939?

- Women
- Churches

[9]

Or
Life of workers in Nazi Germany, 1933–1939

(i) Why did the number of unemployed people in Germany fall between 1933 and 1939?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(ii) How were the lives of workers in Germany affected by Nazi policies between 1933 and 1939?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

3 This question is about Nazi policy towards Europe.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of terms associated with Nazi policy towards Europe between 1933 and 1941:

League of Nations	Chamberlain	Sudetenland	Von Ribbentrop	Appeasement
-------------------	-------------	-------------	----------------	-------------

Following the example below, match **each** name to the correct description:

- (i) German Foreign Minister in 1939 **Von Ribbentrop**

- (ii) British policy towards Germany from 1935 to 1939 _____ [1]

- (iii) Organisation which Germany left in 1933 _____ [1]

- (iv) Area of Czechoslovakia where many German speakers lived _____ [1]

- (v) British Prime Minister who attended the Munich Conference _____ [1]

- (b) (i) Give **one** of Hitler's foreign policy aims from 1933 to 1941.
- _____
- _____
- _____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which Hitler had built up Germany's armed forces by 1935.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

Either The Rhineland and Austria;
Or Poland and Russia.

Either
The Rhineland and Austria

(i) Why did Hitler want to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles which dealt with **each** of the following?

- The Rhineland
- Austria

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How was Hitler able to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles which dealt with **each** of the following?

- The Rhineland
- Austria

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

Or
Poland and Russia

(i) Why did Hitler want to invade **each** of the following?

- Poland
- Russia

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

A2: Russia c1914–c1941.

Answer any **two** questions.

You should spend about **30** minutes on each question.

4 This question is about the fall of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions.

(a) Below is a list of names associated with the October Revolution:

Tauride Palace	Smolny Institute	Kerensky	Aurora	Petrograd
----------------	------------------	----------	--------	-----------

Following the example below, match **each** name to the correct description:

- (i)** Ship that helped the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution Aurora

- (ii)** Headquarters of the Provisional Government in the October Revolution _____ [1]

- (iii)** Capital city of Russia in 1917 _____ [1]

- (iv)** Headquarters of the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution _____ [1]

- (v)** Leader of the Provisional Government in October 1917 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** event of the February Revolution of 1917.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Give **two** reasons why the Russian army was defeated in World War One.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

Either The Downfall of Tsar Nicholas II;
Or The Downfall of the Provisional Government.

Either
The Downfall of Tsar Nicholas II

(i) Why were Tsarina Alexandra and Rasputin unpopular in Russia by 1916?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(ii) How did World War One affect the economy and the lives of peasants and city workers in Russia by 1916?

[9]

Or
The Downfall of the Provisional Government

(i) Why did the weaknesses and mistakes of the Provisional Government lead to its downfall in October 1917?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did the actions of Lenin and the Bolsheviks lead to the overthrow of the Provisional Government in October 1917?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(ii) Describe **one** effect of War Communism on the lives of **each** of the following:

- Peasants
- Workers

Peasants _____

Workers _____

_____ [4]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

- Either** Bolshevik control and the Civil War;
Or The New Economic Policy.

Either
Bolshevik control and the Civil War

(i) Why did the Red Army win the Civil War?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(ii) What actions did the Bolsheviks take to keep control of Russia from the October Revolution until the outbreak of the Civil War?

[9]

Or
The New Economic Policy

(i) Why was the New Economic Policy introduced by the Bolsheviks in 1921?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did the New Economic Policy affect the lives of peasants and workers by 1924?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Stalin introduced the Five Year Plans in 1928.

[2]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the Five Year Plans on Russia's industry and the lives of workers by 1941.

1. _____

[2]

2. _____

[2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

- Either** Collectivisation;
Or Stalin's rise to power and relations with Germany.

Either
Collectivisation

(i) Why did Stalin introduce Collectivisation of agriculture in 1929?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

A3: United States of America c1918–c1941.

Answer any **two** questions.

You should spend about **30** minutes on each question.

7 This question is about the main features of life in America in the 1920s.

(a) Below is a list of terms associated with the experiences of Black Americans and immigrants in the USA in the 1920s:

Clara Bow	KKK	Lynching	Ghettos	Rudolph Valentino
-----------	-----	----------	---------	-------------------

Following the example below, match **each** term to the correct description:

(i) Parts of cities where most Black Americans and immigrants lived

Ghettos

(ii) Secret society that killed many Black Americans in the 1920s

_____ [1]

(iii) Famous female star in the 1920s

_____ [1]

(iv) Public hanging of Black Americans without trial

_____ [1]

(v) Male film star who died in 1926

_____ [1]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why some Americans opposed jazz music in the 1920s.

[2]

(ii) Give **two** effects of the cinema on lifestyle in the USA in the 1920s.

1. _____

[2]

2. _____

[2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

Either Prohibition;
Or The Economic Boom.

Either
Prohibition

(i) Why did some Americans support and some oppose the introduction of Prohibition in 1920?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why farmers in the Mid-West experienced problems in the 1930s.

[2]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the Depression on the lives of the unemployed in the 1930s.

1. _____

[2]

2. _____

[2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

- Either** The Wall Street Crash;
- Or** Hoover and the Depression.

Either
The Wall Street Crash

(i) Why did the Wall Street Crash take place in October 1929?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did Hoover deal with the effects of the Depression on industry and the unemployed?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

9 This question is about Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of terms associated with Roosevelt’s Hundred Days:

Beer Act	Relief, Recovery and Reform	Fireside Chats	Emergency Banking Act	Civilian Works Administration
----------	-----------------------------	----------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------

Following the example below, match **each** term to the correct description:

- (i) Plan to regulate banking Emergency Banking Act

- (ii) Law which ended Prohibition _____ [1]

- (iii) Plan to offer emergency work to the unemployed _____ [1]

- (iv) Roosevelt’s weekly radio broadcasts to the American people _____ [1]

- (v) Roosevelt’s beliefs about dealing with the Depression _____ [1]

(ii) How did some groups oppose Roosevelt's New Deal between 1933 and 1939?

[9]

Or
The New Deal: Industry and Agriculture

(i) Why did employers and workers in the USA differ in their views towards Roosevelt's New Deal agencies?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Section B

Answer **two** questions from your chosen subject.

- Either B1** Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland and the Second World War c1932–c1949 **page 40 to page 51**
- Or B2** Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland c1965–c1985 **page 52 to page 63.**

B1: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland and the Second World War c1932–c1949.

Answer any **two** questions.

You should spend about **30** minutes on each question.

10 This question is about Anglo-Irish relationships before World War Two.

- (a) Below is a list of words associated with Anglo-Irish relationships before World War Two:

Cobh	Douglas Hyde	Lord Craigavon	Dail Eireann	Stormont
------	--------------	----------------	--------------	----------

Following the example below, match **each** word to the correct description.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) One of the Treaty ports | Cobh
<hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> |
| (ii) Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1939 | <hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> [1] |
| (iii) First President of Eire | <hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> [1] |
| (iv) Location of the Northern Ireland Parliament | <hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> [1] |
| (v) Parliament of the Irish Free State | <hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> [1] |

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) (i) Give **one** reason for the outbreak of the Economic War between Eire and Britain.

[2]

(ii) Describe **two** results of the end of the Economic War in 1938.

1. _____

[2]

2. _____

[2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

- Either** The Years leading up to the outbreak of World War Two;
Or The Declaration of War.

Either
The Years leading up to the outbreak of World War Two

(i) Why did Britain follow a policy of appeasement towards Hitler in the 1930s?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

11 This question is about the experience of and response to War.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words associated with the experience of war:

Internment	Local Defence Volunteers	Rationing	Castle Archdale	Hitler
------------	--------------------------	-----------	-----------------	--------

Following the example below, match **each** word to the correct description:

- (i) Organisation which defended Eire Local Defence Volunteers
- (ii) A means of controlling prices and supplies _____ [1]
- (iii) A flying-boat base in Fermanagh _____ [1]
- (iv) Leader of Germany during World War Two _____ [1]
- (v) Measure introduced to control the activities of the IRA during World War Two _____ [1]

- (b) (i) Give **one** example of how Eire followed a policy of neutrality during World War Two.
- _____
- _____
- _____ [2]

12 This question is about Post-War Relationships.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of names associated with post-war relations:

Sir Basil Brooke	Winston Churchill	Education Act	National Health Service	Lord Beveridge
------------------	-------------------	---------------	-------------------------	----------------

Following the example below, match **each** name to the correct description:

(i) Northern Ireland Prime Minister in 1945 Sir Basil Brooke

(ii) British leader who criticised Eire’s neutrality _____ [1]

(iii) Gave free health care for all _____ [1]

(iv) Provided free secondary education _____ [1]

(v) His report helped to introduce the Welfare State _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why some people in Northern Ireland opposed the introduction of the Welfare State.

 _____ [2]

- (ii) How were relations between Britain, Northern Ireland and Eire affected by the Declaration of the Republic and the Ireland Act of 1949?

Britain and Northern Ireland _____

Britain and Eire _____

Northern Ireland and Eire _____

[9]

End of Section B1
Peace, War and Neutrality c1932–c1949

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(ii) What actions did O'Neill take to improve relations with **each** of the following?

Nationalists in Northern Ireland _____

The Republic of Ireland _____

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) (i) Give **one** reason for the introduction of internment in 1971.

[2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which nationalists in Northern Ireland responded to the introduction of internment.

1. _____

[2]

2. _____

[2]

(c) Choose **one** of the following:

- Either** The breakdown of law and order and the increase in violence;
Or The IRA and new political parties.

Either
The breakdown of law and order and the increase in violence

(i) Why did nationalists respond with anger to the events of Bloody Sunday?

[6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

15 This question is about the search for a solution.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of names associated with Northern Ireland between 1972 and 1985:

Gerry Adams	Hillsborough	Margaret Thatcher	Fermanagh-South Tyrone	The DUP
-------------	--------------	-------------------	------------------------	---------

Following the example below, match **each** name to the correct description:

- (i) Bobby Sands won an election here in 1981 Fermanagh-South Tyrone
- (ii) British Prime Minister during the Hunger Strikes _____ [1]
- (iii) The Anglo-Irish Agreement was signed here _____ [1]
- (iv) Sinn Fein politician _____ [1]
- (v) Political party which opposed the Anglo-Irish Agreement _____ [1]

