

New Specification



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2010

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth

Foundation Tier

[GHY11]

WEDNESDAY 2 JUNE, MORNING



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71	
Candidate Number	
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TIME

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on any additional sheets. Answer **four** questions: **two** questions from **your chosen option** in Section A **and two** questions from **your chosen option** in Section B.

If needed, you can ask for more sheets to finish your answers. Please attach these sheets to your question paper using the treasury tag supplied.

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
1	
2	
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15	
Total Marks	

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

Section A

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

OPTIONS	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1941	4–11
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941	12–18
Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941	19–26

Section B

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

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	27–35
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985	36–42

Section A

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

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1941.

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

1 This question is about the Aftermath of World War One and the Weimar Republic.

(a) Below is a list of names linked with the Weimar Republic:

Friedrich Ebert	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Wolfgang Kapp	Karl Liebknecht	Gustav Stresemann
-----------------	-------------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------

Match **each** name to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Staged a putsch against the Weimar Republic in 1920 Wolfgang Kapp

- (ii) Emperor of Germany until November 1918 _____ [1]

- (iii) First President of the Weimar Republic _____ [1]

- (iv) German Foreign Minister _____ [1]

- (v) A leader of the Spartacist Rising _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** term of the Treaty of Versailles.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which Germany was affected by the Treaty of Versailles.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did life get better for many Germans during the Stresemann years, 1924 to 1928?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

(ii) What actions did Hitler and the Nazis take to increase support between 1929 and January 1933?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

2 This question is about Nazi Germany, 1933–1939.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked with Nazi Germany:

Law for the Protection of People and State	Oath of Allegiance	Führer	Enabling Law	Night of the Long Knives
--	--------------------	--------	--------------	--------------------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) This allowed enemies of the state to be arrested Law for the Protection of People and State
- (ii) Title taken by Hitler in August 1934 _____ [1]
- (iii) Event when 200 members of the SA were killed _____ [1]
- (iv) Sworn by army to Hitler in 1934 _____ [1]
- (v) Allowed Hitler to pass his own laws _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Nazis wanted to control the churches.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis used propaganda to control the lives of people in Germany between 1933 and 1939.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did Hitler and the Nazis want to control the lives of **each** of the following:

- Young people
- Jews?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

3 This question is about Nazi policies and Actions in Europe, 1933–1941.

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked with German foreign policy.

Operation Barbarossa	Sudetenland	Appeasement	Rome–Berlin Axis	Polish Corridor
----------------------	-------------	-------------	------------------	-----------------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) 1936 agreement between Mussolini and Hitler Rome–Berlin Axis
- (ii) Territory which split Germany _____ [1]
- (iii) French and British policy towards Germany until March 1939 _____ [1]
- (iv) German plan to invade the USSR _____ [1]
- (v) Territory taken by Hitler in 1938 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Hitler invaded the USSR in 1941.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which Hitler broke the military terms of the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1935.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did Hitler want to remilitarise the Rhineland and take over Austria?

[6]

(ii) How was Hitler able to remilitarise the Rhineland and take over Austria by 1938?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1941.

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

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

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the October Revolution:

Kerensky	Aurora	Trotsky	Tauride Palace	Finland
----------	--------	---------	----------------	---------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Ship that fired shells at the Provisional Government's headquarters _____ **Aurora** _____
- (ii) Country where Lenin lived before the October Revolution _____ [1]
- (iii) Headquarters of the Provisional Government in October 1917 _____ [1]
- (iv) Bolshevik who planned the October Revolution _____ [1]
- (v) Leader of the Provisional Government in October 1917 _____ [1]

- (b) (i) Give **one** reason why Tsarina Alexandra was unpopular in Russia by 1916. _____

 _____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** effects of World War One on the Russian army.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did the Provisional Government lose support in Russia by October 1917?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark

(ii) How were the lives of **each** of the following affected by World War One:

- Peasants
- City workers?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

5 This question is about the Establishment of the Bolshevik State, 1917–1924.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of terms linked to the early months of Bolshevik rule:

Land Decree	Socialist Revolutionaries (SRs)	Constituent Assembly	Cheka	Sovnarkom
-------------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------	-----------

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Bolshevik government set up after the October Revolution **Sovnarkom**

- (ii) Elected parliament closed down by the Bolsheviks _____ [1]

- (iii) Party that won most seats in the election of November 1917 _____ [1]

- (iv) Law allowing peasants to keep land seized from the landlords _____ [1]

- (v) Bolshevik secret police _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was unpopular in Russia.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the New Economic Policy on the lives of Russians by 1924.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why was War Communism introduced in Russia in 1918 and why did War Communism end in 1921?

[6]

(ii) How did **each** of the following help the Bolsheviks win the Civil War:

- Actions of the Red Army
- Weaknesses of the White Army?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

6 This question is about Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1941.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked to the Five Year Plans:

Gosplan	Gorki	Stakhanov	Siberia	Quota
---------	-------	-----------	---------	-------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Remote area in Eastern Russia that was developed during the Five Year Plans _____ **Siberia** _____
- (ii) Production targets set for factories and workers _____ [1]
- (iii) Central planning organisation of the Five Year Plans _____ [1]
- (iv) New city built during the Five Year Plans _____ [1]
- (v) Miner famous for producing huge amounts of coal _____ [1]

- (b) (i) Give **one** action taken by Stalin to help him become ruler of the USSR by 1929.
- _____
- _____
- _____ [2]

- (ii) Describe **two** actions taken by Stalin to increase his control over the USSR in the 1930s.
1. _____
- _____
- _____
2. _____
- _____
- _____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did Stalin sign the Nazi–Soviet Pact in 1939 and why did the Pact end in 1941?

[6]

(ii) How did collectivisation affect **each** of the following in the USSR by 1939:

- Agriculture
- The lives of peasants?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Option 3: United States of America, 1918–1941.

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

7 This question is about the United States of America in the 1920s.

(a) Below is a list of terms linked to Prohibition:

Speakeasy	Mafia	Anti-Saloon League	Moonshine	Bootlegger
-----------	-------	--------------------	-----------	------------

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Person who smuggled illegal alcohol into the USA **Bootlegger**

- (ii) Alcohol made in people's homes _____ [1]
- (iii) Place where illegal alcohol was sold _____ [1]
- (iv) Organisation that gained control of trade in illegal alcohol _____ [1]
- (v) Organisation that supported Prohibition _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the USA refused to join the League of Nations in 1920.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the American economy grew in the 1920s.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did immigrants face hostility and discrimination in the USA in the 1920s?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(ii) How did the cinema and jazz music affect the lives of Americans in the 1920s?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

8 This question is about the Wall Street Crash: Causes and Consequences.

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(a) Below is a list of terms linked to the effects of the Depression on agriculture:

Sharecroppers	Hawley-Smoot Act	Dust Bowl	Eviction	Migrants
---------------	------------------	-----------	----------	----------

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Law doubling the tariffs on goods imported into the USA Hawley-Smoot Act
- (ii) Farmers who moved to other parts of the USA in search of work _____ [1]
- (iii) Farmers who did not own the land that they worked on _____ [1]
- (iv) Removal of farmers from their farms _____ [1]
- (v) Area in the Mid-West where a drought ruined farmland _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Bonus Army marched to Washington in 1932.

_____ [2]

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

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did the value of shares on Wall Street increase rapidly between 1927 and October 1929?

[6]

(ii) What actions did President Hoover take to deal with the effects of the Depression?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

9 This question is about Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of terms linked to the effects of World War Two on the USA:

Cash and Carry Act	Conscription	Britain	Lend-Lease	Weapons production
--------------------	--------------	---------	------------	--------------------

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Agreement signed by the USA in 1941 to supply ships to be used against Germany **Lend-Lease**

- (ii) Introduced in September 1940 to increase the size of the USA army _____ [1]

- (iii) Law introduced in 1939 allowing countries to buy weapons from the USA _____ [1]

- (iv) Provided thousands of jobs as the USA prepared for war _____ [1]

- (v) Country that the USA helped by supplying weapons in 1941 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Supreme Court opposed the New Deal.

 _____ [2]

(ii) Describe **one** criticism of the New Deal made by **each** of the following:

- The Republican Party
- Dr Townsend.

The Republican Party _____

Dr Townsend _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did agriculture and the lives of farmers in the USA change between 1933 and 1939?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How were the unemployed helped by the New Deal agencies between 1933 and 1939?

[9]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark

Marks	Remark

Section B

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

**Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality:
Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949.**

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

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

(a) Below is a list of terms linked to changes made by de Valera in 1937:

Douglas Hyde	Governor General	Taoiseach	Eire	Dail Eireann
-----------------	---------------------	-----------	------	-----------------

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Official who represented the British government until 1937 Governor General
- (ii) Name given to the Irish Free State after 1937 _____ [1]
- (iii) Name given to the Irish parliament after 1937 _____ [1]
- (iv) First President elected in 1937 _____ [1]
- (v) Name given to the Irish Prime Minister after 1937 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason for the Economic War in 1932.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** effects of the Economic War on Eire.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did Eire remain neutral at the outbreak of World War Two?

- _____

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

11 This question is about the Effects of World War Two on Northern Ireland.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of terms linked to the role played in the war effort by agriculture and industry in Northern Ireland:

Harland and Wolff	Tillage	Flax	Short and Harland	Land Girls
-------------------	---------	------	-------------------	------------

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Crop grown to provide material for making army uniforms **Flax**

- (ii) Factory in Belfast which built ships for the Royal Navy _____ [1]
- (iii) They worked on farms during the war _____ [1]
- (iv) Factory in Belfast producing planes for the Royal Air Force _____ [1]
- (v) System of agriculture that produced cereal crops _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why Britain won the Battle of Britain in 1940.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **one** way in which **each** of the following helped in the war effort:

- Naval bases in Northern Ireland
- Air bases in Northern Ireland.

Naval bases in Northern Ireland _____

Air bases in Northern Ireland _____

[4]

(c) (i) Why was Belfast so badly damaged during the Blitz of 1941?

[6]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

[Turn over

(ii) How did de Valera enforce the policy of neutrality in Eire during World War Two?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

12 This question is about Post-War Social and Political Changes.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of terms linked to Eire after World War Two:

Industrial Development Authority	The Emergency	Coal	Emigration	Clann na Poblachta
----------------------------------	---------------	------	------------	--------------------

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Political party set up in 1946 to try and improve the economy **Clann na Poblachta** _____
- (ii) Vital fuel that was scarce in Eire _____ [1]
- (iii) Leaving Eire to find work in Great Britain _____ [1]
- (iv) Organisation set up to help develop industry in Eire _____ [1]
- (v) Name given by de Valera to the economic difficulties in Eire in 1947 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason why the Ireland Act was introduced in 1949.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **one** effect of the Declaration of the Republic, 1949 on relations between **each** of the following:

- Eire and Great Britain
- Unionists and nationalists in Northern Ireland

Eire and Great Britain _____

Unionists and nationalists in Northern Ireland _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did people in Northern Ireland have differing attitudes to the introduction of the Welfare State?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) How did the Welfare State affect the lives of people in Northern Ireland by 1949?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

[Turn over

**Option 5: Changing Relationships:
Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1965–1985.**

Answer any **two** questions.

You should answer all parts of the question.

13 This question is about Northern Ireland in the 1960s and its relations with the Republic of Ireland.

(a) Below is a list of names linked with Northern Ireland in the 1960s:

William Craig	UVF	People's Democracy	Reverend Ian Paisley	RUC
---------------	-----	-----------------------	-------------------------	-----

Match **each** name to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i)** Member of O'Neill's government **William Craig**

- (ii)** Police force in Northern Ireland _____ [1]
- (iii)** Unionist leader who opposed O'Neill _____ [1]
- (iv)** Loyalist organisation banned by O'Neill in 1966 _____ [1]
- (v)** Civil rights organisation _____ [1]

- (b) (i)** Give **one** action taken by O'Neill to improve the economy of Northern Ireland.
- _____
- _____
- _____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(ii) Describe **two** actions taken by unionists to oppose O'Neill's policies in Northern Ireland in the 1960s.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did nationalists in Northern Ireland support the civil rights movement?

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

14 This question is about the Escalation of Political and Civil Unrest.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(a) Below is a list of words linked with the escalation of political and civil unrest in Northern Ireland:

Brian Faulkner	Downing Street Declaration	Falls Road Curfew	Edward Heath	Stormont
----------------	----------------------------	-------------------	--------------	----------

Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) House-to-house search for weapons in Belfast in 1970 Falls Road Curfew
- (ii) British Prime Minister who introduced Direct Rule _____ [1]
- (iii) Unionist Prime Minister of Northern Ireland _____ [1]
- (iv) Northern Ireland parliament suspended in 1972 _____ [1]
- (v) A British government response to the violence of 1969 _____ [1]

(b) (i) Give **one** reason for the formation of the Provisional IRA.

_____ [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which violence increased during the summer of 1969.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(c) (i) Why did nationalist attitudes to the British Army change between 1969 and 1971?

_____ [6]

(ii) How did people in Northern Ireland respond to **each** of the following:

- Internment
- Bloody Sunday, January 1972?

_____ [9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(c) (i) Why did many unionists oppose the Power-Sharing Executive?

[6]

(ii) How did unionists respond to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985?

[9]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
