



GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1 Understanding the modern world

1B Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship

with wider world depth studies

Additional 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 Henrik Metelmann in his book called 'Through Hell for Hitler', published in 1970.

Metelmann was a member of the Hitler Youth in the 1930s and he is referring to his experiences in this extract.

At the time, it was smashing. When we went on our marches the police stopped the traffic and passers-by had to give the Nazi salute. We were poor and suddenly had fine uniforms. I'd never been on holiday; now they were taking us to camp by lakes and mountains.

I am ashamed to say now that, to us, Hitler was the greatest human being in the world. At rallies we couldn't hear what he was saying – but we all screamed anyway. When war came I was so excited. I thought, 'Now, I can show the Fuhrer what I'm made of'.

Interpretation B Inge Scholl in her book called 'Students Against Tyranny' published in 1952.

Inge Scholl's brother Hans and her sister Sophie were members of the White Rose group. They were arrested and executed by the Nazi police state in 1943. Inge is referring to what happened when Hans returned from a Hitler Youth rally in the 1930s.

We could not believe it. I remember that the leaders had told Hans that his songs were not allowed. Why should he be forbidden to sing those songs just because they had been created by other races? Then came the racial legislation and our Jewish classmates had to leave school.

We were living in a society then, where hate and lies had become normal. No one was safe from arrest for the slightest unguarded remark, and some disappeared forever for no good reason. Unseen ears seemed to be listening to everything that was spoken in Germany.

0 1

How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about life for young people in Nazi 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 life for young people in Nazi 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 life for young people in Nazi Germany?

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

[8 marks]

0 4

Describe two problems faced by the German government in dealing with hyperinflation.

[4 marks]

0 5

In what ways did the lives of people in Germany change during the First World War?

Explain your answer.

[8 marks]

0 6

Which of the following was the more important reason why Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933:

- the economic weakness of the Weimar Republic
- the political weakness of the Weimar Republic?

Explain your answer with reference to both bullet points.

[12 marks]

Now turn to page 5 for Section B

This page has been left intentionally blank

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 questions 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.

Topic 1: Conflict and tension, 1894–1918

Source A President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech to the US Congress made on April 2, 1917.

Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare is a warfare against mankind. The German policy has swept every restriction aside. Neutrality is no longer possible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved.

We do not act for selfish reasons. We desire no conquest. The world must be made safe for democracy. We shall fight for the things which we care deeply about.

Source B A drawing published in 'The Illustrated London News' on 27 July, 1916. It showed the East Surrey Regiment advancing into battle on 1st July 1916



Source C From a report completed in July 1916 containing the evidence of two front line officers. They were giving evidence to an army inquiry after their Division had been accused of 'lacking courage' on the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

Captain Kerr: 'the smoke had at that time [8.10 a.m.] practically disappeared and the enemy's trenches and wire were plainly visible – my men were shot down as soon as they showed themselves and I was unable to get forward beyond 70 or 80 yards'.

Lieutenant Auden: 'I was in the third wave of the attack and from what I saw I don't think the wire had been successfully cut by the artillery as the posts were all standing and the grass in which the wire was standing was not destroyed. There was a heap of British dead and wounded in one small gap in the wire'.

Answer **all four** questions below.

0 7

Study **Source A**.

Source A supports the United States joining the First World War. How do you know?

Explain your answer 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 the Battle of the Somme?

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

[12 marks]

0 9

Write an account of how events following the Ludendorff Offensive became a crisis for both sides during the Spring of 1918.

[8 marks]

1 0

'The actions of Austria-Hungary were the main reason for the start of the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

Topic 2: Conflict and tension, 1918–1939

Source D A cartoon drawn by Viktor Deni in 1919 and published in Soviet newspapers. Deni was an important Communist and the words in Russian say, 'The League of Nations: Capitalists of all countries unite!' The three seated figures represent France, the US and Great Britain.



Source E From a cartoon published in a British magazine, August 1935. (A memorandum is a type of note.)



Source F From a speech by Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, to the House of Commons, December 1935.

Mussolini made it clear that if he had to go to war, his aim would be to wipe the name of Abyssinia from the map.
I have been terrified by the thought that we might make Abyssinia think that the League could do more than it can. In the end there would be a terrible moment of disappointment when Abyssinia would be destroyed altogether.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 | 1

Study **Source D**.

Source D is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know?

Explain your answer 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 the Abyssinian Crisis?

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

[12 marks]

1 | 3

Write an account of how problems relating to the Sudetenland led to an international crisis in 1938.

[8 marks]

1 | 4

'The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was because of its military terms.'

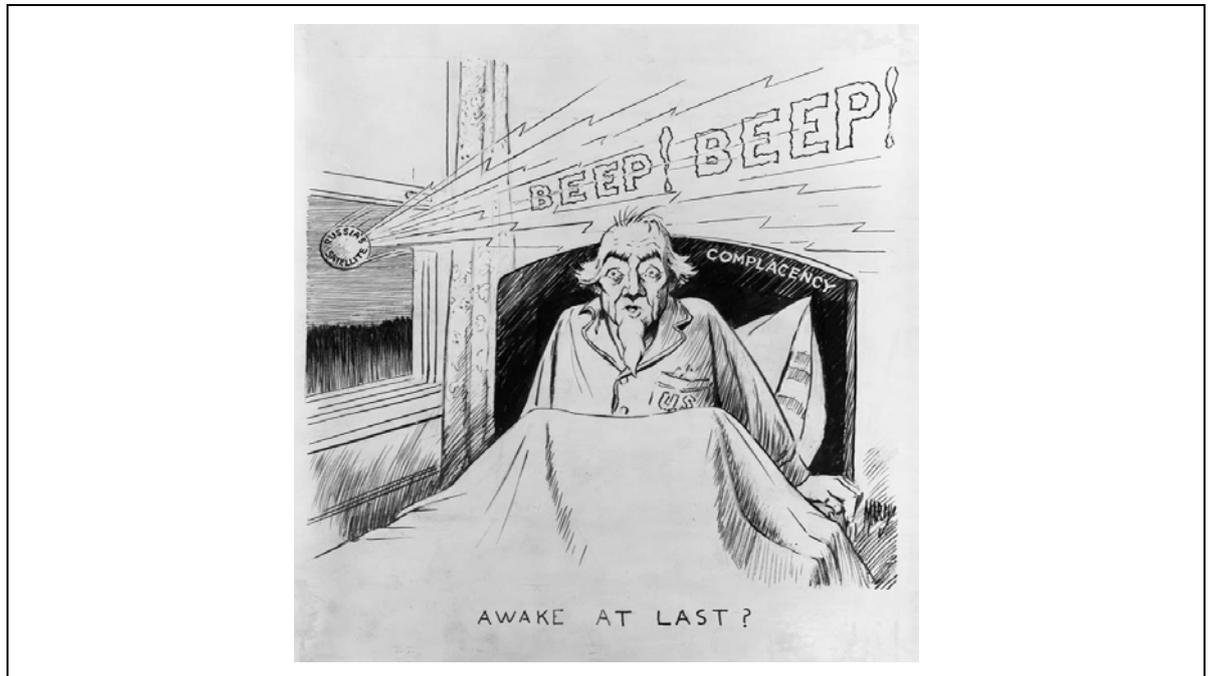
How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

Topic 3: Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972

Source G An American cartoon published in October 1957.
It shows the USA being woken by a Russian satellite.



Source H A cartoon called 'Red Voodoo' published in an American magazine in January 1959.
In the cartoon the leaders of China and the USSR are standing behind Castro.

Some people believe that voodoo is a type of magic where pain can be inflicted on victims by 'hurting' models of the victims.



Atlanta Constitution, 1959, Clifford H 'Baldy' Baldowski Editorial Cartoons. Courtesy of the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies, University of Georgia Libraries.

Source J From a speech made by Fidel Castro in February 1962.

What is hidden behind the Americans' hatred of the Cuban Revolution... a small country of only seven million people, economically underdeveloped, without financial or military means to threaten the security or economy of any other country? What explains it is fear. Not fear of the Cuban Revolution but fear of the Latin American Revolution.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 | 5

Study **Source G**.

Source G supports the USA taking part in the space race. How do you know?

Explain your answer 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 the threat posed by Cuba?

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

[12 marks]

1 | 7

Write an account of how the shooting down of a U2 spy plane in 1960 became an international crisis.

[8 marks]

1 | 8

'The main reason for the development of the Cold War in the years 1945 to 1949 was the Truman Doctrine.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

Topic 4: Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975

Source K A British newspaper cartoon, published in 1973, commenting on the situation in Vietnam. President Nixon is the boxer. The 'punch-bag' Hanoi was the capital of North Vietnam.



As we now both recognise the desirability of peace . . .

Source L A photograph of the Kent State University shootings taken by John Filo, a photojournalist, on 4th May 1970. He was present at the shootings and started to take pictures because he was worried that there would be a cover-up. This photograph was widely published at the time in US newspapers and magazines.



Source M From an eye witness account by Professor Charles Brill, a member of Kent State University staff, May 1970.

They are shooting blanks, I thought. Then I heard a ping. I thought, 'My God, this is for real'. The shooting stopped. The campus was suddenly still. Then screams broke out. 'My God, they're killing us!' one girl cried. They were. A river of blood ran from the head of one boy, soaking his textbooks.

Answer **all four** questions below.

1 | 9

Study **Source K**.

Source K supports ending the war in Vietnam. 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 anti-Vietnam War protests in the United States?

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

[12 marks]

2 | 1

Write an account of how events at Dien Bien Phu created an international problem in 1954.

[8 marks]

2 | 2

'The main result of the war in Korea, 1950–1953, was that Communist forces had been removed from South Korea.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

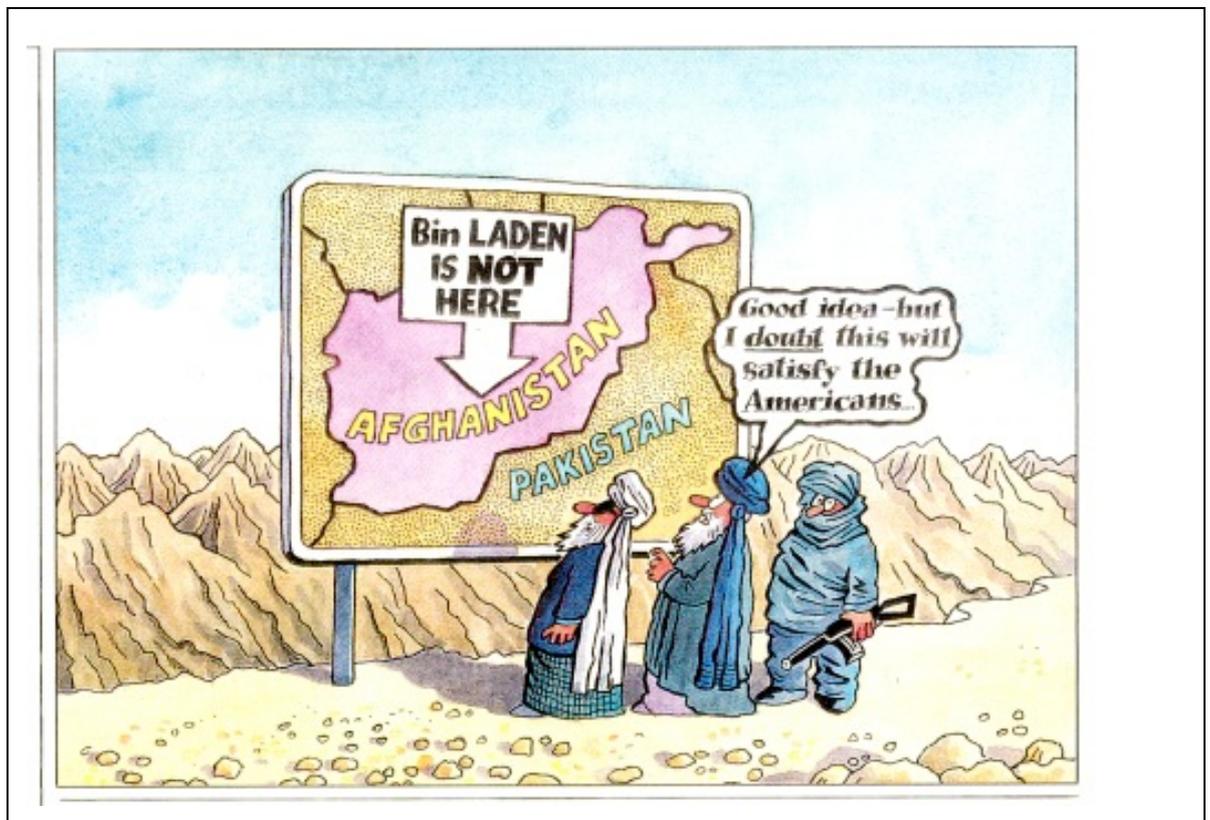
[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

Topic 5: Conflict and tension, 1990–2009

Source N *From Richard Kemp, Commander of British forces in Afghanistan, writing in 2009 about the Taliban in Afghanistan.*

The Taliban in Afghanistan are cruel masters at shielding themselves behind the civilian population and then melting in among them for protection. The use of women to shield gunmen as they attack NATO forces is now so normal it is hardly worth mentioning. Schools and houses are routinely booby-trapped. Snipers shelter in houses deliberately filled with women and children.

Source O A cartoon published in a British newspaper, 20 September 2001



Source P From a statement made by Prime Minister Blair following the first British attacks in Afghanistan, 7th October, 2001.

As you all know from the announcement by President Bush, military action against targets inside Afghanistan has begun. I can confirm that UK forces are engaged in this action.

No country lightly commits forces to military action. We stated that, following the attacks upon the US on 11 September, we would take action once it was clear who was responsible.

I am sure that anyone who has been through all the available evidence, including intelligence material, knows that these attacks were carried out by the al-Qaeda network headed by Osama Bin Laden, and supported by the Taliban inside Afghanistan.

2 3

Study **Source N**.

Source N is critical of the Taliban. 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 the start of the war in Afghanistan in 2001?

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

[12 marks]

2 5

Write an account of how the difficulties faced by weapons inspectors in Iraq became an international crisis in 2002 and 2003.

[8 marks]

2 6

'The main result of the Gulf War, 1990–1991, was that Iraqi forces were removed from Kuwait.'

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.

Acknowledgement of copyright-holders and publishers

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Section A Interpretation A: H Metelmann, *Through Hell for Hitler*, Spellmount publishers, 2002

Section A Interpretation B: *Students Against Tyranny: The Resistance of the White Rose, Munich, 1942–1943 @1970* by Inge Scholl. Published by Wesleyan University Press. Used by permission.

Section B Source A: www.firstworldwar.com

Section B Source B: *The Battle of the Somme*, Woodville, Richard Caton II / Private Collection / Photo © Mark Fiennes / Bridgeman Images

Section B Source C: A MacDonald, *A Lack of Offensive Spirit*, Iona Books, 2008. 1916 report.

Section B Source D: © SPUTNIK / Alamy

Section B Source E: www.punch.photoshelter.com © Punch Ltd

Section B Source F: Samuel Hoare, *Speech to Parliament*, Hansard, 1935

Section B Source G: By kind permission of the Marcus family. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

Section B Source H: *Atlanta Constitution, 1959*, Clifford H 'Baldy' Baldowski Editorial Cartoons. Courtesy of the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies, University of Georgia Libraries

Section B Source J: www.spartacus-educational.com

Section B Source L: © John Filo / Getty Images

Section B Source N: David Eshel, *The UN Goldstone Commission: A lesson in Farical Hypocrisy*, Defense Update. Defense-update.com

Section B Source O: Paul Thomas, "Bin Laden is not here", Daily Express 20 September 2001, from the British Cartoon Archive Collection