



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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

**J410/06** International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with The USA 1919–1948:  
The People and the State

**Monday 4 June 2018 – Morning**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet  
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Section A – International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001.
- Section B – The USA 1919–1948: The People and the State.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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



## 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 impact of the worldwide economic depression on international relations in Europe in the 1930s. [5]

2 Explain why the USA got more involved in the war in Vietnam in the 1960s. [10]

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the policy of Appeasement? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of Appeasement 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**

After March 1939 British attempts to build a barrier to Hitler's expansion were either half-hearted or too late. Led by Chamberlain, the government chose not to deter Hitler. Chamberlain's powerful, stubborn personality and his skill in debate probably held back serious chances of preventing the Second World War.

*From 'Chamberlain and Appeasement' by British historian Robert Parker, published in Britain in 1993.*

**Interpretation B**

America's leaders often whipped up Cold War fears that were very exaggerated. These at times frightened its allies but also deepened divisions at home. However, whether the Cold War could have been managed much less dangerously is doubtful. This is because of the way Stalin and his successors operated, and because of the refusal of American policy-makers to retreat from their grand expectations of their role in the post-war world.

*From 'Grand Expectations', written by the US historian James Patterson and published in the USA in 1996.*

**Please turn over for SECTION B**

## SECTION B

## The USA 1919–48: 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 racial tension in the USA in the 1940s. [2]
- 6 Explain how prohibition affected the USA in the 1920s. [10]
- 7 Study Sources A and B. Is one source more reliable than the other as evidence about the impact of the Great Depression? [10]

**Source A**

Thousands of working class families have been thrown out of their homes because they can no longer pay the rent. In the streets of every large city workers are dropping, dying and dead from starvation and exposure. Every newspaper reports suicides of these workers, driven to desperation by unemployment and starvation.

*An extract from the evidence given to a committee of Congress in 1931 by William Foster, leader of the American Communist Party*

**Source B**

Dr. Rossman: 'You wouldn't have known that a depression was going on... don't forget that the highest unemployment was less than twenty per cent.'

Interviewer: 'Your patients then, weren't really affected?'

Dr. Rossman: 'Not very much. They paid reasonable fees. I just came across a handbook that I had between 1931 and 1934 and, by God, I was making \$2000 dollars a month in those days which was a hell of a lot of money.'

*An extract from an interview with Dr. Rossman, a psychiatrist in the 1930s. It was reported in a book about the Great Depression published in 1970.*

- 8\* 'The New Deal's achievements were greater than its failings.' How far do you agree with this statement? [18]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**







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