Materials
For this paper you must have:
• an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions
• Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
• Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The Paper Reference is 91452.
• Choose three topics — one from Section A, one from Section B and one from Section C.
• You may not choose more than two of the following three topics:
  The Roaring 20s: USA, 1918–1929
  Depression and the New Deal: USA, 1929–1941
  Race Relations in the USA, 1945–1968
• Answer all questions on each of your chosen topics.
• Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
• The topics are on the following pages:

  Section A
  Topic 1 From Tsardom to Communism: Russia, 1914–1924 Pages 2-3
  Topic 2 Weimar Germany, 1919–1929 Pages 4-5
  Topic 3 The Roaring 20s: USA, 1918–1929 Pages 6-7

  Section B
  Topic 4 Stalin’s Dictatorship: USSR, 1924–1941 Page 8
  Topic 5 Hitler’s Germany, 1929–1945 Page 8
  Topic 6 Depression and the New Deal: The USA, 1929–1941 Page 9

  Section C
  Topic 7 Race Relations in the USA, 1945–1968 Page 10
  Topic 10 The Middle East, 1956–1999 Page 11

• The maximum mark for this paper is 69.
• The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
• You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.
• Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar will be assessed in questions 03, 06 and 09 in Section A; in questions 11, 13, 15 in Section B; in questions 17, 19, 21 and 23 in Section C. The marks for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG) are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

Advice
• You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on each of your chosen topics.
Topic 1: From Tsardom to Communism: Russia, 1914–1924

Answer questions 01, 02 and 03.

01  Study Source A.

Source A  The Provisional Government.

At first the Provisional Government was popular because it granted freedom of speech. Members of the government had many different ideas on how Russia should be governed and they found it hard to agree on decisions. One decision was to reject the idea of peasants owning land. It did decide to carry on fighting in the First World War even though people were short of food and fuel.

What does Source A suggest about the Provisional Government? [4 marks]

02  Explain why Tsar Nicholas II had become unpopular by early 1917. [6 marks]
Study Source B.

Source B  A Soviet poster of 1920.

It shows the ‘Aurora’ that took part in the Bolshevik uprising and Lenin holding a copy of the Bolshevik newspaper ‘Pravda’.

How useful is Source B for studying the Bolshevik uprising of October/November 1917?

Use Source B and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[10 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

If you have answered the questions on Topic 1, turn now to page 8 for Section B
Topic 2: Weimar Germany, 1919–1929

Answer questions 04, 05 and 06.

04 Study Source C.

Source C The Nazi Party in the late 1920s.

The Nazis became a national party and set up local branches all over Germany. They tried to appeal to factory workers but many of these supported the Communist Party. They had more success with the peasants who were not sharing the prosperity that was growing in the cities. The Nazis promised to help farmers if they were elected.

What does Source C suggest about the Nazi Party in Germany during the late 1920s?

[4 marks]

05 Explain the effects of the hyperinflation of 1923 on the German people.

[6 marks]
Study Source D.

Source D  A poster produced by the Spartacists in 1919.

It shows the Spartacists destroying the government. The headline says “Support Spartacists”.

How useful is Source D for studying the problems facing the Weimar Republic in the years 1919 to 1923?

Use Source D and your knowledge to explain your answer. [10 marks]

If you have answered the questions on Topic 2, turn now to page 8 for Section B
Topic 3: The Roaring 20s: USA, 1918–1929

Answer questions 07, 08 and 09.

07 Study Source E.

Source E

The Wall Street Crash, 1929.

The government was taken by surprise and had to provide soup kitchens. Investors sold their shares for whatever price they could get. Some investors committed suicide. Many banks had to repossess homes from investors who could not repay what they had borrowed.

What does Source E suggest about the effects of the Wall Street Crash? [4 marks]

08 Explain developments in the entertainment industries in the USA in the 1920s. [6 marks]
Study Source F.

Source F  A cartoon in an American magazine published in 1921.

Its title was 'The Only Way to Handle It'. It is commenting on the 1921 law to deal with immigration into the USA.

How useful is Source F for studying American attitudes to immigration in the 1920s?

Use Source F and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[10 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

If you have answered the questions on Topic 3, turn now to page 8 for Section B
Section B

Choose one topic from this section.

Answer both questions on your chosen topic.

Either

Topic 4: Stalin’s Dictatorship: USSR, 1924–1941

Answer questions 10 and 11.

10 Explain the economic results of the Five Year Plans in the years 1928 to 1941. [8 marks]

11 ‘Defeating Trotsky was the main reason why Stalin was the leader of the USSR by 1929.’ How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer. [12 marks] [SPaG 3 marks]

If you have answered the questions on Topic 4, turn now to page 10 for Section C.

or

Topic 5: Hitler’s Germany, 1929–1945

Answer questions 12 and 13.

12 Explain the effects of the Second World War on the lives of the German people. [8 marks]

13 ‘The use of propaganda in the years 1929 to 1933 was the main reason Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.’ How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer. [12 marks] [SPaG 3 marks]

If you have answered the questions on Topic 5, turn now to page 10 for Section C.
Topic 6: Depression and the New Deal: The USA, 1929–1941

Answer questions 14 and 15.

14 Explain why there was opposition to the New Deal. [8 marks]

15 ‘Hoover’s attempts to end the Depression were a complete failure.’ How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer. [12 marks] [SPaG 3 marks]

If you have answered the questions on Topic 6, turn now to page 10 for Section C
Section C

Choose **one** topic from this section.

Answer **both** questions on your chosen topic.

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Either

**Topic 7: Race Relations in the USA, 1945–1968**

Answer questions **1 6** and **1 7**.

**1 6** Why did the Freedom Rides and Freedom Marches lead to the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?  
[8 marks]

**1 7** ‘The Montgomery Bus Boycott was the most important event in the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s.’  
How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer.  
[12 marks]  
[SPaG 3 marks]

or


Answer questions **1 8** and **1 9**.

**1 8** Why did US media coverage lead to increased opposition to the war in Vietnam in the late 1960s?  
[8 marks]

**1 9** ‘The failure of the American bombing campaigns in Vietnam was the main reason why the USA struggled to win the war in Vietnam.’  
How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer.  
[12 marks]  
[SPaG 3 marks]

Answer questions 20 and 21.

20 Why did the situation in Northern Ireland in the early 1970s lead to Bloody Sunday in 1972? [8 marks]

21 ‘Economic and political conditions improved in Northern Ireland during the time of the O’Neill government, 1963 to 1969.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer. [12 marks] [SPaG 3 marks]

or

Topic 10: The Middle East: 1956–1999

Answer questions 22 and 23.

22 Why did the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) gain support in the 1960s? [8 marks]

23 ‘The Camp David Agreement showed that peace between Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East was possible.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer. [12 marks] [SPaG 3 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS