



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2018

History

Unit 1: Studies in Depth
Higher Tier



GHT12

[GHT12]

MONDAY 4 JUNE, MORNING

TIME

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** Key Issue questions from your chosen option in Section A
and **all** questions from your chosen option in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 105.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in parts **(b)** and **(c)** of all
questions in Section A and in parts **(a)(iii)**, **(b)** and **(c)** of all questions in Section B.

Spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar will be assessed in Section B
questions **10(c)** and **11(c)**.

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

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Section A

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

OPTIONS	Pages
Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939	4–5
Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939	6–7
Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941	8–9

Section B

Answer **all** questions from **your chosen option**

Option 4: Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, 1932–1949	10–11
Option 5: Changing Relationships: Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985	12–13

Section A

Option 1: Germany, 1918–1939

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions
You should answer all parts of the question

1 This question is on Key Issue 1: The Aftermath of the First World War and the Weimar Republic.

- (a) Describe **two** ways in which Germany was able to recover from the hyperinflation crisis between 1923 and 1928. [4]
- (b) In what ways were the Weimar governments threatened by violent opposition between 1919 and 1923? [6]
- (c) Explain how the Nazi Party gained power in Germany between 1930 and January 1933. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Actions and mistakes of Weimar politicians, 1930–January 1933
 - Actions of Hitler and the Nazi Party, 1930–January 1933. [15]

2 This question is on Key Issue 2: Nazi Germany, 1933–1939.

- (a) Describe **two** ways in which the Nazis tried to improve the German economy between 1933 and 1939. [4]
- (b) In what ways did the Nazis have an impact on the lives of young people in Germany between 1933 and 1939? [6]
- (c) Explain how the Nazis tried to control the lives of German people from 1933 to 1939. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- The use of terror and the role of the Police State
 - Censorship and propaganda. [15]

3 This question is on Key Issue 3: Nazi Policies and Actions in Europe, 1933–1939.

(a) Describe **two** reasons why Hitler wanted to gain control of Austria. [4]

(b) How were the Nazis able to invade Poland in 1939? [6]

(c) Explain how Hitler and the Nazis were able to increase their influence in Europe between 1936 and 1938. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Hitler's actions, 1936–March 1938
- The Sudetenland and the Munich Conference. [15]

Option 2: Russia, c1916–1939

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions
You should answer all parts of the question

4 This question is on Key Issue 1: The End of Tsarism and the 1917 Revolutions.

- (a) Describe **two** problems experienced by the Russian army during the First World War between 1914 and 1917. [4]
- (b) How did the First World War affect the lives of peasants and city workers between 1914 and 1917? [6]
- (c) Explain why the Bolsheviks were able to gain control of Russia by October 1917. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Actions of Lenin and Trotsky
 - Weaknesses and failures of the Provisional Government. [15]

5 This question is on Key Issue 2: The Establishment of the Bolshevik State, 1917–1924.

- (a) Describe **two** effects on Russia of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 1918. [4]
- (b) How did the strengths of the Red Army contribute to its victory in the Russian Civil War, 1918–1921? [6]
- (c) Explain how the economy in Russia changed between 1918 and 1924. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Impact of War Communism on industry and agriculture
 - Impact of the New Economic Policy (NEP) on industry and agriculture. [15]

6 This question is on Key Issue 3: Stalin and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 1924–1939.

(a) Describe **two** results of the Purges which took place in the USSR in the 1930s. [4]

(b) Why was Stalin able to defeat his rivals in the leadership struggle in the USSR between 1924 and 1929? [6]

(c) Explain the impact of Stalin's economic policies on the lives of people in the USSR between 1928 and 1939. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- Impact on workers
- Impact on peasants.

[15]

Option 3: United States of America, c1920–1941

Answer any **two** Key Issue questions
You should answer all parts of the question

7 This question is on Key Issue 1: United States of America (USA) in the 1920s.

- (a) Describe **two** ways in which cinema affected life in the USA in the 1920s. [4]
- (b) How did Black Americans experience hostility in the 1920s? [6]
- (c) Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the American economy in the 1920s. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- New developments in production and marketing
 - Economic problems. [15]

8 This question is on Key Issue 2: The Wall Street Crash: Causes and Consequences.

- (a) Describe **two** effects of the Great Depression on the lives of people in the cities in the USA. [4]
- (b) How did share speculation and problems with the banking system lead to the Wall Street Crash of October 1929? [6]
- (c) Explain how and why President Hoover took limited action to deal with the effects of the Great Depression between 1929 and 1932. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.
- Hoover's beliefs
 - Hoover's actions between 1929 and 1932. [15]

9 This question is on Key Issue 3: Roosevelt and the New Deal.

(a) Describe **two** ways in which the Second World War affected the economy of the USA between 1939 and 1941. [4]

(b) How did Roosevelt's New Deal agencies affect agriculture and the lives of people living in the countryside? [6]

(c) Explain how and why some groups and individuals opposed Roosevelt's New Deal. In your answer refer to the guidelines and use other relevant knowledge.

- The Supreme Court and Republican Party
- Fr Coughlin, Huey Long and Dr Townsend. [15]

Section B

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

Answer **all** questions

10 Source A: An extract from a History textbook, explaining the role of agriculture in Northern Ireland during the Second World War.

The best performing part of the Northern Ireland wartime economy was agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture, Sir Basil Brooke, was enthusiastic in making Northern Ireland a major supplier of food to Britain in its time of danger. He encouraged farmers to grow more crops. However, rationing was introduced in Northern Ireland during the war because of food shortages.

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(a) (i) Study Source A

Using **Source A**, and **your own knowledge**, describe how agriculture in Northern Ireland responded to the Second World War between 1939 and 1945. [6]

Source B: Extract from a website on Éire's attitude to the Second World War.

Éire was the only country in the Commonwealth not to support Great Britain in the Second World War. Neutrality was a way of showing Éire's independence from Great Britain. This policy had been made possible by the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938. Éire was not ready to fight a war because its army was small and its economy weak. De Valera feared that supporting the war would split the government and the country.

© Éire's neutrality and impact on relations during World War Two. BBC, Bitesize GCSE CCEA

(ii) Study Source B

Using **Source B**, and **your own knowledge**, explain why Éire followed a policy of neutrality when the Second World War began in 1939. [9]

Source C: An extract from a History textbook on the effects of the Economic War.

De Valera hoped that the Economic War would bring positive results for Éire and lead to a self-sufficient economy. However, the Economic War was a failure for Éire as it worsened its relations with Northern Ireland and Great Britain. There were also negative effects on Irish agriculture, industry and for the people of Éire. On the other hand, Great Britain found other markets for its exports and the Economic War provided industry and agriculture with new opportunities. Northern Ireland's farmers took advantage of this by increasing exports to Great Britain.

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(iii) Study Source C

Source C suggests that the Economic War only had negative effects on Éire.

How far do you agree with the view that the Economic War was negative for Éire while Great Britain and Northern Ireland benefited? Explain your answer using

Source C and **your own knowledge**. [12]

(b) How did the Welfare State affect the lives of people in Northern Ireland by 1949? [6]

(c) In this question **5 additional marks** are available for your use of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

“The Declaration of the Republic and the Ireland Act of 1949 were better for Great Britain and unionists in Northern Ireland than for the Republic of Ireland and nationalists in Northern Ireland.” Do you agree? Explain your answer. [17]

and [SPaG 5]

**Option 5: Changing Relationships:
Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, 1965–1985**

Answer **all** questions

11 Source A: An extract from a History textbook on the Ulster Workers' Council strike.

In late 1973 the Ulster Workers' Council (UWC) was formed to organise action against government plans to introduce power-sharing. The Ulster Workers' Council was supported in 1974 by loyalist paramilitaries and anti-power-sharing politicians. In May 1974 the UWC organised a strike which eventually brought life in Northern Ireland to a standstill. By the end of May 1974 the UWC strike had contributed to the collapse of the power-sharing assembly.

© Northern Ireland & Its Neighbours since 1920 by Sandra Gillespie and Gerry Jones.
(ISBN: 978-0340620342) Published by Hodder Education, 1995.

(a) (i) Study Source A

Using **Source A**, and **your own knowledge**, describe the effects of the Ulster Workers' Council strike of May 1974.

[6]

Source B: A modern historian's view on why internment was introduced in 1971.

By August 1971 there was pressure on the unionist government to deal with rising violence in Northern Ireland. The government used the Special Powers Act to introduce internment, the power to arrest, interrogate and detain without trial anyone suspected of being involved in the IRA. Internment had been used in the past in Northern Ireland, and it had been successful in reducing levels of violence.

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(ISBN: 978-0340620342) Published by Hodder Education, 1995.

(ii) Study Source B

Using **Source B**, and **your own knowledge**, explain why the unionist government introduced internment in August 1971.

[9]

Source C: An extract from Terence O'Neill's autobiography, where he describes his efforts to gain support in Northern Ireland.

As the Unionist Party would never allow change, I tried to improve relations between the North and the South and also in the North itself between the two sections of the community. In this respect I think I can truthfully say that I succeeded. During the period between 1965 and 1968 the Catholic community came to realise that I was interested in their welfare. At the same time the Republic of Ireland began to work more closely with Northern Ireland.

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(iii) Study Source C

Source C suggests that Terence O'Neill's actions towards nationalists and the Republic of Ireland were successful.

How far would you agree that O'Neill's actions towards nationalists and the Republic of Ireland were successful? Explain your answer using **Source C** and **your own knowledge**.

[12]

(b) In what ways did the people of Northern Ireland respond to the arrival of British troops to Northern Ireland by 1970?

[6]

(c) In this question **5 additional marks** are available for your use of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

"The years 1980 to 1985 were a time of continuing violence in Northern Ireland with little attempt to find a political solution." Do you agree? Explain your answer.

[17]

and [SPaG 5]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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