



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2023

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Unit 2:
Outline Study



[GHR21]

GHR21

WEDNESDAY 7 JUNE, AFTERNOON

TIME

1 hour 15 minutes.

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.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided in this question paper – there may be more space than you need. Additional lines have been added to the booklet if you require more space.

Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.

Complete in black ink only. **Do not write with a gel pen.**

Answer **all** questions in Section A and **two** questions in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.

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

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question **6(a)** or **6(b)** in Section B.



Section A

Answer **all** questions

The questions which follow are about different interpretations of the actions of the USSR in eastern Europe and the impact on international relations 1956–1968.

- 1 Study **Source A** below and answer the question which follows:

Source A: Speech by Nikita Khrushchev, leader of the USSR, in 1956

I believe that Stalin was a very suspicious man. He thought everyone was an enemy. He used extreme methods to make sure people supported him: violence, force and torture. Stalin often broke laws. Mass arrests of thousands of people and execution without trial created fear in the USSR. These crimes which Stalin committed were against his enemies, but also against people who had not carried out any crimes against the Communist Party or the Soviet government.

What does **Source A** tell us about the attitude of Nikita Khrushchev to Stalin's actions in Eastern Europe?

[4]





Use the lines below if required.

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2 Study **Source B** and **Source C** below and answer the questions which follow:

Source B: The view of the Hungarian President speaking in 2006 about events in Hungary in 1956. His family supported the uprising of 1956

Half a century ago, the Hungarian people revolted against the communists and the Soviet invasion. In 1956 Hungary was fighting for freedom and survival. Before the uprising living standards were low and food which we produced was sent to the USSR. Anyone who criticised the system could expect a visit from the secret police. For two weeks there was hope, then the uprising was crushed. Thousands were killed and hundreds more left Hungary. It was a tragedy for the people of Hungary, but also a dent in the pride of the USSR as it would inspire a similar revolution in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Source C: The view of the leader of Hungary's Communist Party speaking in 2010

Communism is a good system. In 1956 in Hungary, everyone had work, everyone could learn, and all people had opportunities. There were some mistakes in Hungary and people ended up in jails, but we should not forget the benefits of communist rule. Millions were in work who would otherwise not have been. My father was from a poor background and after World War Two he was able to get a good job in Hungary because of the Communist Party and Soviet rule.



(a) **Source B** and **Source C** give different views about events in Hungary in 1956.

Explain **two** ways in which these views differ.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

(b) Explain **one** reason why the views in **Source B** and **Source C** are different.

_____ [2]

Use the lines below if required.

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Section B

Answer question **5** and **either** question **6(a)** or question **6(b)**

5 Describe **two** reasons for the September 11 attacks in 2001.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

Use the lines below if required.



Answer **either** question **6(a)** or question **6(b)**

Either

- 6 (a)** Explain how events in Europe affected relations between the USA and the USSR between 1945 and 1949.

Use the following guidelines in your answer. You **must** also use information of your own.

- The USSR's fears and the Iron Curtain
- The USA's fears: The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan
- The Berlin Blockade and the Berlin Airlift, 1948 to 1949

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Or

- (b)** Explain why the USSR lost control over Eastern Europe between 1985 and 1991.

Use the following guidelines in your answer. You **must** also use information of your own.

- The policies of Gorbachev: Glasnost and Perestroika
- Events in Eastern Europe, 1985 to 1991
- The Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, 1989 to 1990

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Sources

Source A....© Adapted from 'The Modern World (GCSE History)' by Tony Lancaster, Derek Peale, pg 199, Causeway Press Ltd (1996)
ISBN 978-1873929056

Source B.... © Adapted from 'Hungary divided over Janos Kadar and his legacy' - BBC News www.bbc.news.co.uk

Source D....Adapted from © 'Heinemann History: The World since 1914, Joe Scott, 1st edition, page 138, (1989) ISBN 978-0435310325

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For Examiner's use only	
Section A	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
Section B	
5	
6	
Total Marks	

Examiner Number

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