



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 3 June 2019 – Morning

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

J410/05 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.2001 with South Africa 1960–1994: The People and the State

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 – South Africa 1960–1994: The People and the State.

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

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 how international peace was encouraged in the 1920s. [5]

2 Explain why the USA and USSR clashed over Germany in the period 1945 to 1949. [10]

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the reasons why the Cold War began? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of the early stages of the Cold War 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

Stalin was determined for Russia to control Eastern Europe and to weaken Germany and this was the major cause of the Cold War. To understand Stalin's determination it is necessary to look back at what had happened to Russia during the Second World War. During the war, Germany and her allies had carried out terrible acts against the Russian people and Stalin was fearful of these countries allying with Germany again against the USSR. If the Soviet Union dominated Eastern Europe after the war then this could not happen and Stalin was determined to make sure that this was the case.

From 'The Soviet Achievement', a book written by the British historian JP Nettl. It was first published in 1967.

Interpretation B

Munich was the triumph of appeasement but it also marked its failure and this was largely down to Chamberlain. Hitler then took advantage of Chamberlain's actions and this also wrecked appeasement. Munich happened because of a mixture of Chamberlain's fear of war and also his good intentions and faith in diplomacy. In hindsight, fear was the more important of those two things.

From 'English History 1914–45', a book written by the British historian AJP Taylor. It was first published in 1965.

Please turn over for Section B

Section B**South Africa 1960–1994: The People and the State**

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

- 5 Describe one consequence of the Rivonia Trial of 1964. [2]
- 6 Explain why President FW de Klerk decided to end Apartheid. [10]
- 7 (a) Study Source A. How reliable is this source about Botha's strategies in South Africa at this time? [5]

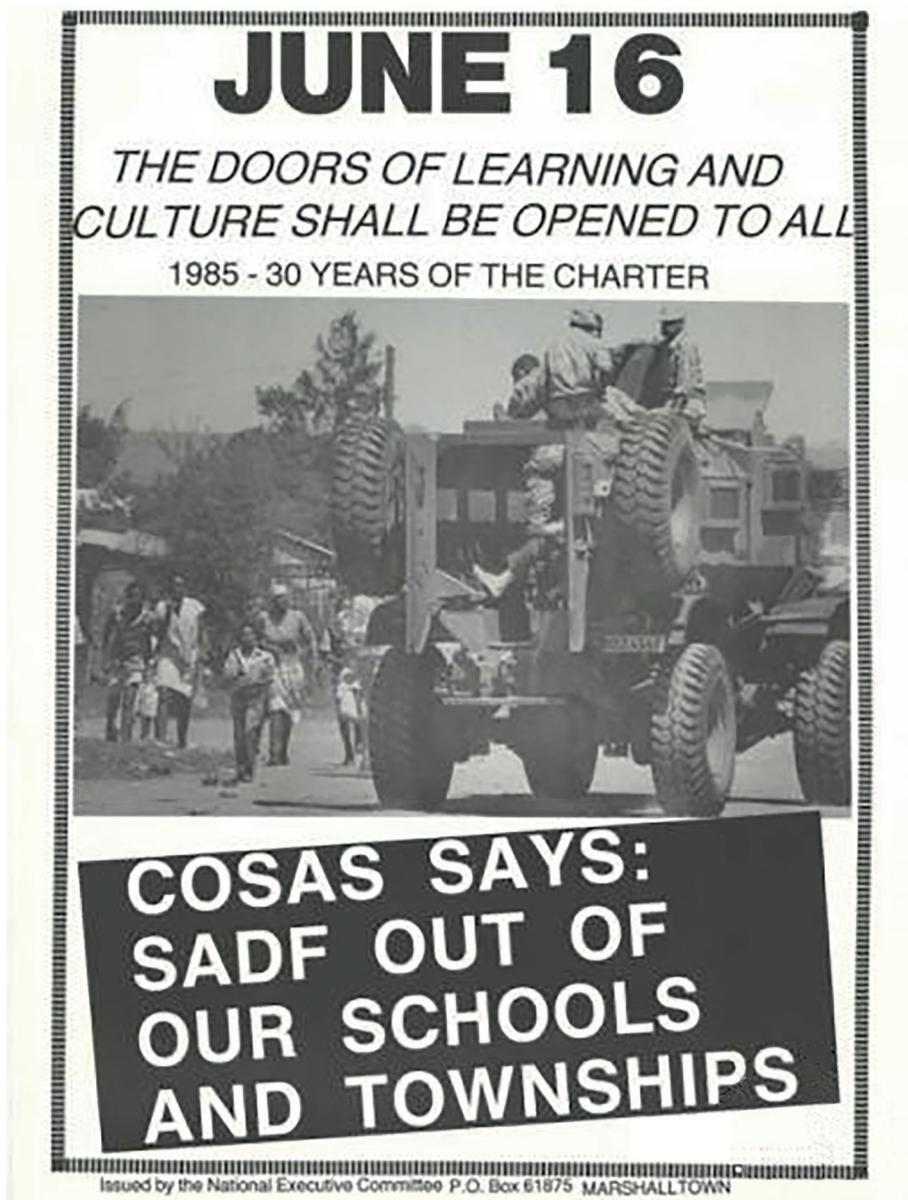
Source A

Adapted from Republic of South Africa, 'Parliamentary debates', 25 January 1985, from © H Giliomee, 'Great expectations: Pres. PW Botha's Rubicon speech of 1985', p11, New Contree, No. 55, May 2008. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions. Link to material: [http://dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/5286/No_55\(2008\)_Giliomee_H.pdf?sequence=1](http://dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/5286/No_55(2008)_Giliomee_H.pdf?sequence=1)

An extract from a speech given by President PW Botha to the South African parliament in January 1985.

(b) Study Source B. Explain why this source was published in South Africa at this time. [5]

Source B



A poster produced by the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) in 1985. SADF stands for the South African Defence Force.

8* 'The South African government was very effective in crushing opposition to Apartheid.' How far do you agree with this view? [18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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