

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 1

HS1H

**Alternative H: The Emergence of the Super-Powers and
the New World Order, 1900–1962**

Monday 2 June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1H.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A After the Yalta Conference, the Russians did not conduct free elections in Poland. The Red Army's occupation of Poland was a fact and Stalin could do what he liked there. As a result of the failure to conduct free elections in Poland, President Truman lectured the Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov, on the importance of

5 honouring agreements. Molotov complained that he had never been treated so roughly at an official meeting. The dispute over Poland had created an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion between the two sides.

Adapted from O EDWARDS, *The USA and the Cold War*, 1997

Source B Adapted from a speech given by George Marshall at Harvard University, 5 June, 1947

It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health to the world. Our policy is not directed against any country or doctrine, but against hunger and poverty. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy throughout the world so as to permit

5 the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.

Source C

A brief text extract adapted from a speech given in Poland by Malenkov, a Soviet leader, 22 September, 1947, in which he expresses his view that the Marshall plan was America's way of gaining power in Europe. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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- 1 (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the importance of ‘free elections in Poland’ (line 1) in the context of the USA’s relations with Russia in 1945. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source C** challenges the views put forward in **Source B** about the USA’s motives for offering economic aid to countries after the Second World War. *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of the USA’s commitment to protect democracy in Europe, in relation to other factors, in explaining the development of the Cold War in the years 1945 to 1949. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER

2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

A brief text extract adapted from W R KEYLOR, *the Twentieth Century World*, 1996, stating that the First World War had eliminated the key threats that had faced Britain and the Empire in 1914. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘the main threats’ in the context of Britain’s international status in 1914. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the USA was an emerging world power by 1919. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The effects of the Second World War were primarily responsible for the collapse of Britain as a Great Power by 1950.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

OR

3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

The Americans based their policy on the domino theory; they believed the Vietcong were trying to spread communism into South Vietnam.

Adapted from N KELLY and G LACEY, *Modern World History*, 1999

- (a) Explain briefly what was meant by ‘the domino theory’ in the context of the USA’s attitude towards communism in the Far East in the years 1953 to 1962. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why North Vietnam wanted a unified Vietnamese state. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘It was the ideological differences between North and South Vietnam that led to the USA’s involvement in South Vietnam in the years 1954 to 1962.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS**

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Question 1 Source A: O EDWARDS, *The USA and the Cold War*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1997. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.

Source B: Quoted in E G RAYNOR, *The Cold War*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1992

Source C: Quoted in *ibid.*

Question 2: W R KEYLOR, *The Twentieth Century World*, OUP, 1996. By permission of Oxford University Press, Inc.

Question 3: N KELLY and G LACEY, *Modern World History*, Heinemann, 1999. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Education

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