



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 11 November 2020 – Afternoon

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

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.

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 (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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 the actions of Al-Qaeda in the period 1995–2001. [5]

2 Explain why countries lost confidence in the League of Nations in the 1930s. [10]

3 Study Interpretation A.

Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on Chamberlain and the policy of Appeasement between 1937 and 1939? Use your knowledge and other interpretations of British policy towards Germany between these dates to support your answer. [25]

4 Study Interpretation B.

Explain why **not** all historians and commentators have agreed with this interpretation of the early stages of the Cold War. Use other interpretations and your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Interpretation A

When Mr Chamberlain stepped out of his airplane on the return from Munich, he said, 'This means peace in our time'.

Nobody can say that Mr Chamberlain deliberately told a lie. Mr Chamberlain said this because he believed it. He believed that when Hitler signed that little piece of paper he could be trusted. He believed that Hitler – who had built up his dictatorship through treachery and lies – had changed. Mr Chamberlain trusted Hitler and believed Hitler was a changed man. This belief must have been based on his mind reading powers, because during all three of his meetings with Hitler, Mr Chamberlain never spoke to him.

From 'Guilty Men' by Cato, published in 1940.

Interpretation B

American leaders had come to believe it was necessary and right to expand America's influence. America's policies offered the Russians no real choice. Particularly after the atom bomb was created and used, the attitude of the United States left the Soviets with only one real option; either to accept American dominance or to confront them.

From 'The Tragedy of American Diplomacy', written by the US historian William Appleman Williams and first published in the USA in 1960.

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** way that the African National Congress (ANC) in exile continued fighting against Apartheid. [2]
- 6 Explain why there was an uprising in Soweto in 1976. [10]
- 7 Study Sources A and B. How similar are these sources? [10]

Source A

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An extract from a leaflet issued by the leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC, 1961.

Source B

We decided to hold Sharpeville Day because our people had been killed in pursuit of the struggle of the black man within this country. It seemed only proper for us as black students to remember these occasions in honour of those people who died for our cause. These services tended to be calm, peaceful and untroubled.

An extract from a court trial in 1976. Steve Biko, leader of the South African Students' Organisation, appeared as a witness for the defence.

- 8* 'The failures of the National Party government led to the collapse of Apartheid.' How far do you agree? [18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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