



## **WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE COLD WAR?**

### **2007**

- (a) What was the 'Iron Curtain'? (4)
- (b) Explain why the Soviet Union blockaded Berlin in 1948. (6)
- (c) The Soviet Union was to blame for the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)

### **2009**

- (a) What was decided at the Yalta Conference of February 1945? (4)
- (b) Explain why the USA introduced the Marshall Plan. (6)
- (c) How successful was Soviet expansion in Europe by 1948? Explain your answer. (10)

### **2010**

- (a) What was the 'Cold War'? (4)
- (b) Explain why there were tensions at the Potsdam Conference of July 1945. (6)
- (c) 'The USA was more to blame than the USSR for the start of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)

### **2011**

- (a) Describe what happened at the Potsdam Conference. (4)
- (b) Explain why the USA-USSR alliance had broken down by 1947 (6)
- (c) Which country had the more successful policies in Europe between 1945 and 1949: the USA or the USSR? Explain your answer. (10)

### **2012**

- (a) What was the 'Iron Curtain'? (4)
- (b) Explain why Berlin was a cause of tension between East and West between 1945 and 1949. (6)
- (c) How successful was the West in containing Communism in Europe up to 1949? Explain your answer. (10)

**2013**

- (a) What did the USSR gain from the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences? (4)
- (b) Explain why it was difficult to reach agreement at the Potsdam Conference. (6)
- (c) 'The USA was successful in containing communism in Europe up to 1949'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

**2014**

- (a) What is meant by the term 'Cold War'? (4)
- (b) Explain the reasons for the Berlin Airlift. (6)
- (c) 'How far was the USA responsible for the start of the Cold War? Explain your answer. (10)

**2015**

- (a) Describe what happened during the Berlin Blockade of 1948-9. (4)
- (b) Why were there disagreements at the Potsdam Conference in 1945? Explain your answer. (6)
- (c) 'The Marshall Plan was an attempt by the USA to control Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)

## **WHO WON THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS?**

### **Specification**

- (a) What happened in the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961? [4]
- (b) Explain why Khrushchev sent missiles to Cuba in 1962. [6]
- (c) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was never a threat to world peace.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

### **2010**

- (a) Describe relations between Cuba and the USA in the period 1959-1961. (4)
- (b) Explain why Khrushchev sent missiles to Cuba. (6)
- (c) 'The USA gained more from the Cuban Crisis than the USSR.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)

### **2011**

- (a) Describe how Cuba changed under Castro. (4)
- (b) Explain Kennedy's options after missile sites were discovered on Cuba. (6)
- (c) 'The USA was more responsible for causing the Cuban Missile Crisis than the USSR.' How far do you agree with this view? (10)

### **2013**

- (a) Describe relations between Cuba and the USA between 1959 and the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961. (4)
- (b) Explain why the USA was concerned about Soviet Missiles in Cuba. (6)
- (c) 'Khrushchev handled the Cuban Missile Crisis very well.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)

### **2014**

- (a) Describe American involvement in the Bay of Pigs incident in 1961. (4)
- (b) Explain why President Kennedy took action against Soviet missile bases in Cuba in 1962. (6)

(c) 'How far was Cuban Missile Crisis a failure for the USSR? Explain your answer. (10)

**2015**

(1 b) Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis ended peacefully. (8)

## **WHY DID THE USA FAIL IN VIETNAM?**

### **Specification**

- (a) Who were the Vietcong? [4]
- (b) Explain why the USA became involved in Vietnam. [6]
- (c) Which was more important in bringing about the USA's failure in Vietnam: the military tactics of the North Vietnamese or public opinion in the USA? Explain your answer. [10]

### **2008**

- (a) Who were the Vietcong? (4)
- (b) Explain why America was involved in Vietnam. (6)
- (c) The following were all equally important reasons for the American withdrawal from Vietnam:
- (iv) the financial cost of war;
- (v) the military tactics of the Vietcong;
- (vi) the failure of US military tactics.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). (10)

### **2011**

- (a) What was the Tet Offensive? (4)
- (b) Explain why the methods used by the Americans to try to defeat the Vietcong were unsuccessful. (6)
- (c) The following were equally important reasons for America withdrawing from Vietnam:
- (i) public opinion in America;
- (ii) guerrilla warfare;

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer, referring only to (i) and (ii). (10)

### **2013**

- (a) What military tactics did the Americans use in the Vietnam War? (4)
- (b) Explain why the Vietcong was an effective fighting force. (6)

(c) Media coverage was more important than protest movements in causing America to withdrawing from Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)

**2014**

(1 b) Explain why America withdrew from the Vietnam War. (8)

**2015**

(a) Describe how the USA fought the war in Vietnam. (4)

(b) Explain why Kennedy and Johnson increased the USA's involvement in Vietnam. (6)

(c) Do you agree that the reporting of the Vietnam War by the media was the most important reason why the USA withdrew its troops? Explain your answer. (10)

## **GERMANY, 1918–1945**

### **Specification**

5 (a) What were the main features of the Weimar Constitution? [4]

(b) Explain why the period from 1924 to 1929 was successful for the Weimar Republic. [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the fall of the Weimar Republic was the economic depression which started in 1929'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 (a) Describe the methods used by the Nazis to deal with their opponents. [4]

(b) Explain why some individuals and groups opposed Nazi rule. [6]

(c) The following contributed to the failure of opposition to Nazi rule:

(i) the methods of the SS and the Gestapo;

(ii) the economic policies of the Nazis;

(iii) the divisions between the different opposition groups.

Which do you think was the most important? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii).

[10]

### **2007**

5 (a) Describe what happened during, and immediately after, the Reichstag Fire in 1933. (4)

(b) Explain why Hitler carried out the Night of the Long Knives (1934). (6)

(c) 'Popular support for Hitler was the most important reason why he became Chancellor in 1933.' How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (10)

6 (a) Describe the propaganda methods used by the Nazis. (4)

(b) Explain why women were important in Hitler's plans for Germany. (6)

(c) How far did the Nazis achieve total control in Germany between 1933 and 1945? Explain your answer. (10)



## 2008

- 5 (a) Describe the Kapp Putsch of 1920. (4)
- (b) Explain why 1923 was a year of crisis for the Weimar Republic. (6)
- (c) How successful was the Weimar Republic in dealing with Germany's problems? Explain your answer. (10)
- 6 (a) Describe how Hitler reduced unemployment. (4)
- (b) Explain why the Nazis persecuted different groups in German society. (6)
- (c) How successful was the Nazi Party in controlling young people? Explain your answer. (10)

## 2009

- 5 (a) Describe the main events of the Munich Putsch. (4)
- (b) Explain how Hitler was able to turn the failure of the Munich Putsch to his advantage. (6)
- (c) The following were equally important reasons why Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933:
- (i) the Great Depression;
  - (ii) Nazi propaganda;
  - (iii) the actions of von Papen and Hindenburg.
- How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). (10)
- 6 (a) How did the Enabling Act benefit Hitler? (4)
- (b) Explain why Hitler considered Röhm and the SA a threat. (6)
- (c) The following were equally important reasons as to why there was little opposition to Hitler and the Nazis in the 1930s:
- (i) the Gestapo;
  - (ii) Nazi propaganda;
  - (iii) the reduction of unemployment.
- How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). (10)

## **2010**

- 5 (a) What problems existed in Germany in the period 1919-1920? (4)
- (b) Explain why there was an economic crisis in Germany in 1923. (6)
- (c) How far did the Weimar Republic recover between 1924-1929? Explain your answer. (10)
- 6 (a) What did the Nazis do to reduce unemployment? (4)
- (b) Explain the importance of women and the family to the Nazis. (6)
- (c) How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family? Explain your answer. (10)

## **2011**

- 5 (a) In what ways did Hitler and the Nazis change tactics following the Munich Putsch? (4)
- (b) Explain why so few people voted for the Nazis before 1930. (6)
- (c) 'The effects of the Depression were the main reason why Hitler became Chancellor of Germany by 1933'. How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (10)
- 6 (a) Describe different types of Nazi propaganda. (4)
- (b) Explain why Kristallnacht took place. (6)
- (c) 'Terror was the most effective method used by the Nazis to control the German people'. How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (10)

## **2012**

- 5 (a) Describe how some church leaders opposed the Nazis. (4)
- (b) Explain why the Night of the Long Knives happened. (6)
- (c) The following were equally important in enabling Hitler and the Nazis to exercise control over the German people:
- (i) terror;
- (ii) propaganda.
- 6 (a) What was the Hitler Youth? (4)

(b) Explain why young people were important in Hitler's plans for Germany. (6)

(c) The following were equally important in increasing support for the Nazis:

(i) policies aimed at women and the family;

(ii) policies aimed at workers.

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i) and (ii). (10)

## **2013**

5 (a) Describe the Kapp Putsch of 1920. (4)

(b) Explain why 1923 was a difficult year for the Weimar Republic. (6)

(c) 'The Weimar Republic was a failure in the years after 1923.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)

6 (a) Describe the Munich Putsch of 1923. (4)

(b) Explain why the Munich Putsch was not a complete disaster for the Nazis. (6)

(c) How far was the threat of Communism the main reason for Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933? Explain your answer. (10)

## **2014**

5 (a) Describe the problems facing Germany, 1919-1921. (4)

(b) Explain why the French occupation of the Rhur caused problems for Germany in 1923. (6)

(c) How far did the Weimar Republic achieve stability between 1924 and 1930? Explain your answer. (10)

6 (a) Describe Nazi policies towards the family. (4)

(b) Explain why the education of the young people was important to the Nazis. (6)

(c) How far did the German working class benefit from Nazi rule? Explain your answer. (10)

**2015**

- 8 (a) Describe the Spartacist rising of January 1919. (4)
- (b) Why did the Kapp Putsch take place in 1920. Explain your answer. (6)
- (c) 'The Weimar Republic never really recovered from the events of its early years.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (10)
- 9 (a) Describe how the Nazis used the Depression in their political campaigns. (4)
- (b) Explain why Hitler was appointed as Chancellor in January 1933. (6)
- (c) How far was the Munich Putsch a disaster for the Nazis? Explain your answer. (10)