

INTERNATIONAL GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1: International relations depth studies:
conflict and peace in the 20th Century

Additional specimen

Pre-release sources booklet

Sources for **Peacemaking and the League of Nations, c1919-1939** (pages 2-5)

- **Source A** for use with **Questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4**
- **Source B** for use with **Questions 1.2 and 1.4**
- **Source C** for use with **Questions 1.3 and 1.4**
- **Source D** for use with **Question 1.4**
- **Source E** for use with **Question 1.4**

Sources for **Crises of the Cold War, 1960-75** (pages 6-9)

- **Source F** for use with **Questions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4**
- **Source G** for use with **Questions 2.2 and 2.4**
- **Source H** for use with **Questions 2.3 and 2.4**
- **Source I** for use with **Question 2.4**
- **Source J** for use with **Question 2.4**

Sources for Peacemaking and the League of Nations, c1919-1939

Source A

Source A is an unseen source which is not included in this pre-release booklet.

It will be included in the Insert for Paper 1 on the day of the exam.

Source B

Adapted from an article written by a British historian Martin Gilbert called 'The Treaty of Versailles', published in 1969.

The Treaty of Versailles was not as vindictive as France had hoped, nor as moderate as Lloyd George wanted. There was a great concern for detail, an often-harsh attitude and very little account taken of the personal hardships which might arise.

The military clauses were as one would expect. The most controversial clause was Article 231, the notorious 'War Guilt' clause against which successive German governments argued against in vain, and which even many British politicians thought too extreme. What made the Allies so anxious to get Germany to accept responsibility? The clause originated before the end of the war, when Clemenceau and Lloyd George drafted a note to Wilson explaining the need for reparations from Germany. Thus was written the clause that most aggravated Anglo-German relations and made the Germans feel that whatever offers of friendship were made, in reality Britain believed in German guilt.

The lands which Germany lost outright were Alsace-Lorraine, a German war gain of 1871, and territory in the east which went to Poland. The Germans later made a great fuss about this, but its inhabitants were mainly Poles who were entitled to some security.

Of the four Empires shaken by the war, only the German empire survived. The treaty restrictions were annoying but made no serious inroads into national sovereignty. It preserved as a state the country in which Hitler was to make his mark. Germany was still the country with the largest population in Europe.

The day after the treaty was signed, a British government minister wrote to his sister: 'So Peace is signed at last...Will the world have rest? German hatred for the Poles must be a dangerous temptation...And think of Germany with its 60 or 70 million of people and France with its decreasing 40! I shudder!'

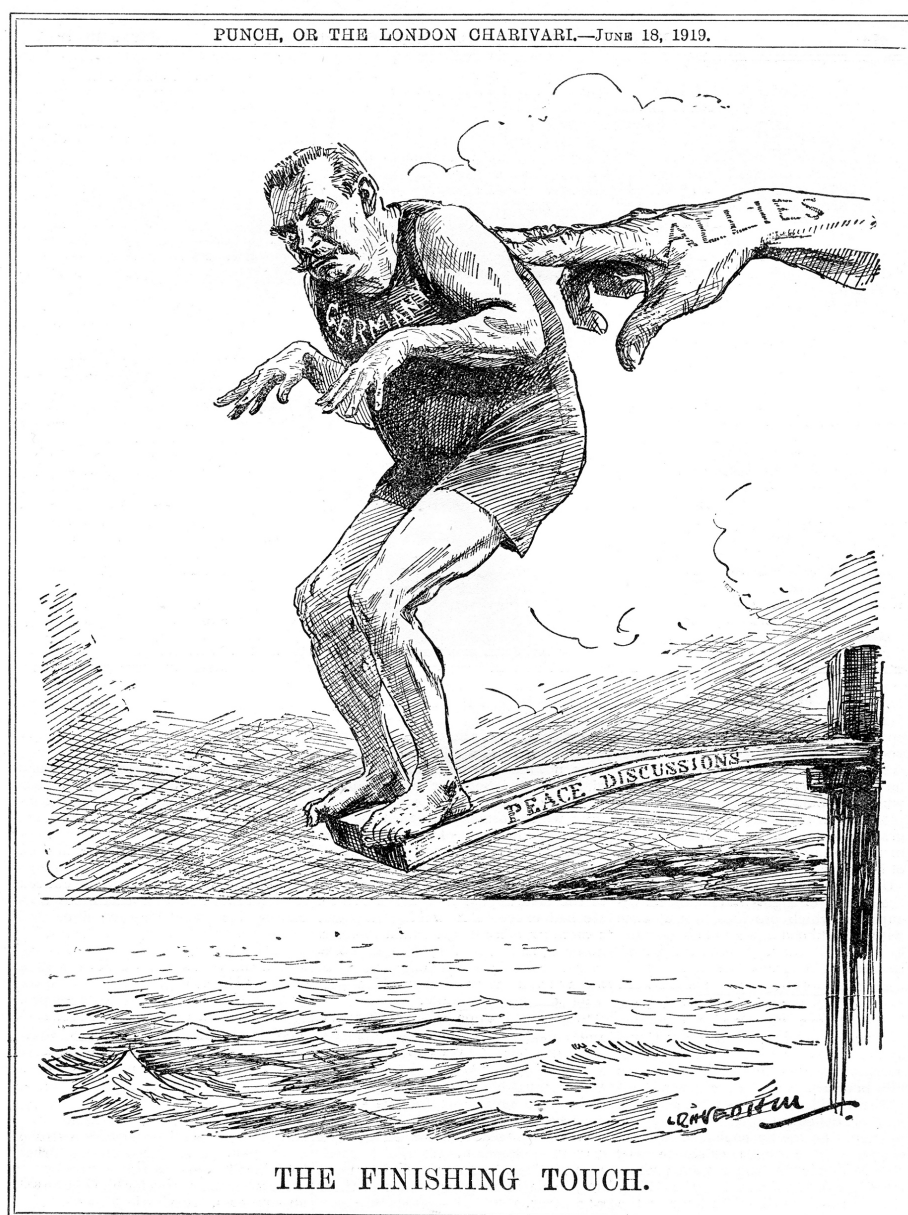
Source C

Source C is an unseen source which is not included in this pre-release booklet.

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Source D

A cartoon from a British magazine called Punch published on June 18th, 1919. The hand of the Allies pushes a shy swimmer (Germany) off the diving board of the 1919 peace discussions after World War One.



Source E

From J M Keynes' book 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace' published in 1919. Keynes was a leading economist who worked for the British government but resigned in protest three weeks before the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

Nations should not morally visit on the children of their enemies the wrongdoings of parents or of rulers. The Treaty includes no provisions for the economic recovery of Europe - nothing to make the defeated powers into good neighbours.

The Big Three were preoccupied with other issues - Clemenceau to crush the life of his enemy, Lloyd George to bring home something that would be acceptable for a week, President Wilson to simply do the just and right thing.

Sources for Crises of the Cold War, 1960-1975

Source F

Source F is an unseen source which is not included in this pre-release booklet.

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Source G

From a Soviet note sent to the American Ambassador in Moscow, 27th November 1958.

This was shortly after Khrushchev's warnings about Berlin. The note talks about the Potsdam Agreement, signed in 1945 by the US, USSR and Britain. It was agreed at Potsdam that Berlin would be split into four sectors to be administered by the allies, with an Allied Control Commission having supreme governmental authority.

The policies of the Western powers in West Germany have broken the Potsdam Agreement designed to ensure Germany as a peace-loving state. In West Germany there is a government which does not conceal its hatred for the Soviet Union, whereas East Germany there is a government which has completely broken from Germany's aggressive past.

The Western Powers are abusing their position in West Berlin using it as a centre for secret and subversive activity against the Soviet Union and we cannot tolerate such a situation any longer.

Source H

Source H is an unseen source which is not included in this pre-release booklet.

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Source I

A cartoon published in a well-known American newspaper in 1961 at the time of the building of the Berlin Wall. Soviet leader Khrushchev (on the right) is showing President Kennedy what he claims to be his property in East Berlin.



Source J

From the magazine 'History of the 20th Century', published in 1969.

The article was written by John Man, the magazine's deputy editor.

To remove the threat from the West, Khrushchev aimed to destroy the continuing division of Berlin into four zones. The campaign which followed showed him at his most cunning and effective.

Khrushchev's main assault began in November 1958. In a note to America, France and Great Britain, he demanded their occupation of Berlin be ended within six months. At Vienna in June 1961 Khrushchev renewed the offensive, this time against Kennedy who became deeply disturbed about the possibility of war. Khrushchev had found America's weak spot - the willingness to negotiate as a means to improve East-West relations. He then ordered a 25% increase in Russia's military spending.

In August, Khrushchev agreed to close the border. The flow of East Germans to the West was to be stopped. On the morning of Sunday the 13th, sprawling spirals of barbed wire cut the city in two. The next day, the 'Washington Evening Star' stated the Western reaction – there was disapproval, but it would not be an advantage to 'do anything drastic'.

The Communists had succeeded beyond their wildest expectations. Kennedy was increasingly unhappy about the way things were going. A large-scale Western invasion would have no hope. He appointed vice-president Lyndon Johnson to head a special mission to Berlin. With him was General Clay, the hero of the Airlift who Kennedy made his personal representative in Berlin.

The West was going to stand firm. The US army in Berlin was reinforced immediately. While the morale of the city was restored, the problem of West Berlin remained.

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Source D: © Chronicle / Alamy Stock Photo.

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The Economic Consequences of the Peace by John Maynard Keynes, 1919.

Source G: Documents on Germany, 1944–1959: Background Documents on Germany, 1944–1959, and a Chronology of Political Developments affecting Berlin, 1945–1956. Washington, DC: General Printing Office, 1959, pp. 317–31.

Source I: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, drawing by Edmund S. Valtman, PR 13 CN 2001:055-4

Source J: John Man, 'History of the 20th Century' Magazine Edition 84.