

Candidate name

Candidate number

Centre name

Centre number


**Paper 2: History**

**Sample Paper**

**2 hours**

It is necessary to respond on the answer sheets provided alongside this question paper. Additionally, you can use a dark blue or black pen.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- You must write your name, candidate number, centre name and centre number on the answer sheets in the designated spaces.
- The paper consists of one question in Section A (Core Content) and one question in Section B (Depth Study) and it is essential that you attempt both of them.
- Attempt all the questions using a dark blue or black pen.
- It is important to follow the instructions provided on the answer sheets.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Avoid writing on any bar codes.

**INFORMATION:**

- This paper has a total of 60 marks.
- The number of marks assigned for every question or its parts is indicated within brackets [ ].
- Rough work must be completed on this question paper.

**Section A**  
**Core Content**

**Instructions: Answer the following question below**



**The Gap in the Bridge. Cartoon on the absence of the USA in the League of Nations.  
Punch, 10 December, 1919. Private Collection.**

(a) Study the cartoon "The Gap in the Bridge" from *Punch* magazine, 10 December 1919.

What message does the cartoon convey about the League of Nations and the absence of the USA? (5 marks)

(b) Why did the League of Nations have some successes during the 1920s? (7 marks)

(c) How far can the failure of the League of Nations in the 1930s be blamed on the Great Depression? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

(20 marks)

**Instructions: Answer one depth study only**

**DEPTH STUDY A  
GERMANY, 1918–45**

Study the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A**

Our opponents accuse us Nazis and me in particular, of being intolerant and quarrelsome. They say that we don't want to work with other parties. They say the National Socialists are not German at all, because they refuse to work with other political parties. So is it typically German to have thirty parties? I have to admit one thing – these gentlemen are quite right. We are intolerant. I have given myself one goal – to sweep these thirty parties out of Germany. They mistake us for one of them. We have one aim, and we will follow it fanatically and ruthlessly to the grave.

- Hitler speaking at an election campaign, July 1932.

**Source B**

Most Germans did not support the Nazis through their votes. The Nazis were openly against democracy and were willing to eliminate anyone who opposed them. If the Communists and Socialists had united, they may have had enough power in both the Reichstag and on the streets to prevent the rise of the Nazis. However, by 1932-3, there were not sufficient numbers of Germans who valued democracy and personal freedom to protect the Weimar Republic.

From a British history textbook, 1988.

**(a)** (i) Analyze Source A. What information about the Nazi Party can be inferred from this source? Provide evidence from the source to justify your response. *(6 marks)*

(ii) Examine Source B. To what extent does this source indicate that the Nazis were seen as the most powerful political party? Explain your answer. *(7 marks)*

(iii) Consider both sources. Which source is more effective in offering evidence of the political situation in Germany during that time? Explain your answer. *(7 marks)*

**(b)** (i) Identify the two presidents of the Weimar Republic. *(2 marks)*

(ii) What were the main characteristics of the Weimar Constitution? *(4 marks)*

(iii) What factors contributed to the rise in popularity of the Nazi Party after 1929?  
*(6 marks)*

(iv) Do you agree with the statement that the Reichstag Fire was the primary reason for Hitler's rise to dictatorship in Germany in 1933-4? Please provide an explanation for your answer. (8 marks)

(Total marks: 40)

### DEPTH STUDY B RUSSIA, 1905–1941

Study the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

#### Source A

"How are you doing?" I inquired of a man, who glanced around nervously to ensure there were no soldiers nearby. "We have nothing at all. They have confiscated everything," he replied before quickly walking away. This statement was accurate - they truly had nothing left. Furthermore, it was confirmed that all their possessions had been seized. The famine was a planned event. The villagers were aware that some of the food taken from them was being sent for export.

This account is from a British journalist's observation of collectivization in the Soviet Union in March 1933.

#### Source B



Soviet workers demonstrate on a collective farm in 1929. Their banner reads Liquidate the Kulaks as a Class. – Unknown Photographer

**(a)** (i) Analyze Source A.

What information can be gathered from this source regarding collectivization? Justify your response with evidence from the source. *(6 marks)*

(ii) Examine Source B.

To what extent does this source indicate that the peasants backed Stalin's actions against the kulaks? Explain your response. *(7 marks)*

(iii) Consider both sources.

Is one of these sources more valuable than the other in terms of evidence on collectivization? Explain your reasoning. *(7 marks)*

**(b)** (i) Provide two explanations for Stalin's aversion to the NEP. *(2 marks)*

(ii) Explain what collectivisation entailed? *(4 marks)*

(iii) What was Stalin's motivation for implementing collectivisation? *(6 marks)*

(iv) How effective were Stalin's agricultural policies by 1941? Justify your response. *(8 marks)*

(Total marks: 40)

**End of Paper**