



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2019

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Unit 1

Modern World Studies
in Depth and Local Study

MV24

[GHR11]

TUESDAY 28 MAY, MORNING

Time

1 hour 45 minutes, plus your additional time allowance.

Instructions to Candidates

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on any additional sheets.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided in this question paper – there may be more space than you need.

Do not write on blank pages.

Complete in black ink only.

Answer **all** questions from your chosen option in Section A and **all** questions from your chosen option in Section B.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 80.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Questions **3, 4, 5, 8, 9** and **10** in Section A and in Questions **6** and **12** of Section B.

Section A

Choose **one** option. Answer **all** questions from **your chosen option**.

Options	Pages
Option 1: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945	4–11
Option 2: Life in the United States of America, 1920–1933	12–19

Section A

Option 1: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945

Answer **all** questions

- 1 Below is a list of words linked to the lives of workers in Germany between 1933 and 1939:

National Labour Service (RAD)	Autarky	Beauty of Labour (SdA)	Rearmament	German Labour Front (DAF)
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you. [1 mark for each]

Improved working conditions in factories

Beauty of Labour (SdA)

(a) Replaced trade unions and controlled workers

(b) Tried to make Germany's economy self-sufficient

(c) Provided employment for workers by making weapons

(d) Provided public work schemes for young people

2 Describe **two** ways in which Jews were persecuted in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1939. [3 marks for each]

1. _____

2. _____

Use the lines below if required.

Use the lines below if required to answer
Option 1 Question 5.

Option 2: Life in the United States of America, 1920–1933

Answer **all** questions

6 Below is a list of words linked to the experiences of Native Americans in the 1920s:

Reservation	Manifest Destiny	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Snyder Act	Allotment
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Match **each** word to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.
[1 mark for each]

Law giving Native Americans citizenship rights in 1924

Snyder Act

(a) Belief that the American government had a duty to civilise Native Americans

(b) Area of land controlled by Native American tribes

(c) Small piece of land given to Native American families to farm

(d) Organisation set up by the US government to “supervise” Native Americans

7 Describe **two** ways in which immigrants faced hostility in the USA in the 1920s.
[3 marks for each]

1. _____

2. _____

Use the lines below if required.

Use the lines below if required to answer
Option 2 Question 10.

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Section B

Choose **one** option. Answer **all** questions from **your chosen option**.

Options	Pages
Option 1: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1920–1949	22–31
Option 2: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1965–1998	32–43

Section B

Option 1: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1920–1949

Answer **all** questions

- 1 Study **Source A** below and answer the question which follows.

Source A: The view of an Irish republican on the Anglo-Irish Treaty, December 1921

I am against this treaty because it means we have to swear an oath of loyalty to the British king and it also means that the partition of Ireland will continue. I believe that the purpose of the Boundary Commission is to keep Ireland divided.

Using Source A and your contextual knowledge, give **one** reason that explains why some Irish republicans opposed the Anglo-Irish Treaty, December 1921.

[2 marks]

2 Study **Source B** below and answer the question which follows.

Source B: An extract from the Irish Constitution, 1937

The national territory of Ireland is made up of the whole island of Ireland. The laws passed by the parliament in Dublin will only apply to the 26 counties until Ireland is reunified. The state recognises the special position of the Catholic Church and the Irish language as the national language.

Using Source B and your contextual knowledge, give **two** reasons that explain why some unionists in Northern Ireland opposed the Irish Constitution, 1937.

[2 marks for each]

1. _____

2. _____

- 3** Study **Source C** below and answer the question which follows.

Source C: Extract from a private document produced by the British government in August 1945 giving information on Éire's policy of neutrality during World War Two

We have to be honest, that although Éire gave us no military help its government clearly followed a policy of benevolent neutrality. Britain has benefited from that policy. Éire agreed to let us use the Donegal air corridor and sent information on any German pilots and aircraft that crashed there. These pilots were arrested. Our own pilots who crashed were allowed to cross into Northern Ireland.

5 (a) Give **one** effect of the Economic War on the economy of the Irish Free State.
[1 mark]

(b) Name the British Prime Minister who signed the Anglo-Irish Agreements of 1938. [1 mark]

(c) Give **one** consequence of the introduction of the Welfare State in Northern Ireland. [1 mark]

(d) Describe **one** response of the Northern Ireland government to the outbreak of World War Two in 1939. [2 marks]

Use the lines below if required.

Use the lines below if required.

Option 2: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1965–1998

Answer **all** questions

7 Study **Source A** below and answer the question which follows.

Source A: An extract from a leaflet produced by the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), December 1985

The SDLP welcomes the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985. It presents a major opportunity for the nationalist people of the north. It is a chance to create equality, justice and fairness for all the people of the north of Ireland.

Using Source A and your contextual knowledge, give one reason that explains why some nationalists supported the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985. [2 marks]

- 8 Study **Source B** below and answer the question which follows.

Source B: An extract from a speech by the Reverend Ian Paisley in response to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985

Unionists were afraid of a dirty deal done behind our backs by the British and Irish leaders. The hearts of Ulster people have now been broken with the news of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, tells us that the Republic of Ireland has got a say in the running of Northern Ireland. We say never, never, never. We are prepared to lay down our lives for Ulster in response, as men have done in the past.

We pray this night that God will deal with the Prime Minister of our country. Take revenge upon this wicked, lying woman.

Using Source B and your contextual knowledge, give two reasons that explain why some unionists were opposed to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985.

[2 marks for each]

1. _____

2. _____

- 9 Study **Source C** below and answer the question which follows.

Source C: A public statement made by Jack Lynch, Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland, 28 April 1969, following the resignation of Prime Minister Terence O'Neill.

Captain Terence O'Neill was, I believe, sincere in his efforts to improve conditions in the north of Ireland. He tried to promote understanding among all sections of the community. He worked to encourage co-operation and good relations between North and South and worked to improve the economy of the north.

My hope is that O'Neill's reforms will allow unionists and nationalists in the north to have civil rights and freedom from discrimination.

11 (a) Name the town where the IRA tried to kill Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1984. [1 mark]

(b) Give **one** reason why the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) emerged in Northern Ireland in the 1960s. [1 mark]

(c) Give **one** term of the Downing Street Declaration, 1993. [1 mark]

(d) Describe **one** response to the Good Friday Agreement, 1998. [2 marks]

Use the lines below if required.

Use the lines below if required.

**THIS IS THE END OF THE
QUESTION PAPER**

Sources

Section B, Option 1, Source A: © Adapted from *'Phrases Make History Here: Century of Irish Political Quotations, 1886-1986'*, by Conor O'Clery, O'Brien Press Ltd (1986), pg 73, ISBN-0862781086

Section B, Option 1, Source B: © Adapted from *'Peace, War and Neutrality: Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland'* by Norman Johnston, Colourpoint Books (1997), ISBN-10: 189839234X

Section B, Option 1, Source C: © Adapted from *Independent Ireland (Helicon History of Ireland)* by Ronan Fanning, Helicon: The Educational Co. of Ireland (1983), ISBN-10: 0861673018

Section B, Option 2, Section A: © Adapted from a leaflet produced by the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), December 1985

Section B, Option 2, Source B: © Adapted from *'Conflict in Ireland: From Origins to the Peace Agreement'*, by Tony McAleary, Collins Educational (1999), ISBN-000327057

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Section A	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
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Section B	
1	
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Total Marks	

Examiner Number

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