

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 1

HS1H

**Alternative H: The Emergence of the Super-Powers and
the New World Order, 1900–1962**

Wednesday 7 June 2006 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1H.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- All questions carry 25 marks.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Nasser was determined to prove that Egypt was independent. On 26 July 1956 he announced that the Suez Canal was ‘our canal’. Egypt would nationalise it and use the profits to build the Aswan Dam. He said that Britain and France could ‘choke on their rage’. They were furious and the British Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, was determined not to let Nasser ‘have his thumb on our windpipe’.

Adapted from M SCOTT-BAUMANN, *War and Peace in the Middle East*, 1998

Source B Adapted from a letter from the Soviet Premier, Bulganin, to Sir Anthony Eden, 5 November 1956.

It cannot be concealed that an aggressive war is being waged against the Arab peoples, for the purpose of restoring the regime of colonial slavery rejected by those same peoples. Nothing can justify the fact that the armed forces of France and Britain have attacked Egypt, a country which only recently gained its independence and which does not have sufficient means for its own defence.

Source C Adapted from a letter from Sir Anthony Eden to the Soviet Premier, Bulganin, 6 November 1956.

Our aim is to find a peaceful solution. We have already declared our willingness that the United Nations should take over the task of maintaining peace in Egypt. Our attacks on airfields and other military targets have been conducted with great care in order to cause the least possible loss of life. When all the fighting has ended it will be possible to establish the true figure, which will prove small.

(a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the significance of ‘nationalise’ (line 3) in the context of Britain’s relations with Egypt in 1956. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source C** challenges the views put forward in **Source B** of Britain’s involvement in the Suez Crisis. (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of the Suez Crisis, in relation to other factors, in explaining Britain’s decline as a colonial power by 1962. (15 marks)

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Britain's influence in the Middle East increased after 1918 when it assumed control of a number of mandated territories from the Turks.

Adapted from J ALDRED, *British Imperial and Foreign Policy 1846–1980*, 2004

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'mandated territories' in the context of Britain's role in the Middle East up to 1948. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Britain withdrew from Palestine by 1948. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Britain's international status was undermined more by events in the Empire than by any other factors in the years 1918 to 1939.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

By 1948 Berlin was a symbol of Western freedom and the struggle with Communism.

Adapted from T McALEAVY, *Superpower Rivalry*, 1998

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'the struggle with Communism' in the context of America's aims in Europe by 1948. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Warsaw Pact was created in 1955. (7 marks)
- (c) 'The policies of the United States were responsible for the development of the nuclear arms race in the years 1949 to 1962.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: M SCOTT-BAUMANN, *War and Peace in the Middle East*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1998. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.

Question 1 Source B: Quoted in EG RAYNOR, *The Cold War*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1992. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.

Question 1 Source C: *ibid*

Question 2: Adapted from *British Imperial and Foreign Policy 1846–1980* by JOHN ALDRED. Reproduced by permission of Harcourt Education.

Question 3: T McALEAVY, *Superpower Rivalry*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

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