

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY

HS4J

Unit 4

**Alternative J: Totalitarian Ideologies, Economic, Social
and Foreign Policies, 1848–1956**

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black 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 HS4J.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- 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.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

SECTION A: THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF 'TOTALITARIAN IDEOLOGIES', 1848–1956

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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

- Source A** Immediately after the revolution of 1905, Trotsky discovered the central dilemma which a victorious Russian revolution would face. How was a revolutionary Russia to maintain itself in a hostile world? Backwardness made revolution easy, but survival difficult. Trotsky gave the answer to which he adhered all his life:
- 5 Permanent Revolution. The Russian revolution must inspire revolutions elsewhere. It was with this belief that Trotsky led the revolution of 1917, and composed the most ringing phrases in the foundation manifesto of the Communist International.

Adapted from AJP TAYLOR, *Europe: Grandeur and Decline*, 1967

Source B

A brief text extract adapted from A ANTONOV-OVSEYENKO, *The Time of Stalin*, 1980, outlining the development of a friendly relationship between the Fascist Party and Stalin's Socialist Party and the Soviet Union's signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source C Adapted from the Programme of the Nazi Party, 24 February 1920

1. We demand the union of all Germans in a Greater Germany on the basis of the right of national self-determination.
2. We demand equality of rights for the German people in its dealing with other nations, and the destruction of the peace treaties of Versailles and Saint-Germain.
- 5 3. We demand land and territory (colonies) to feed our people and to settle our excess population.

Source D

A brief text extract adapted from R WOLFSON, *Years of Change*, 1978, discussing Mussolini's desire to return Italy to greatness and how, after the country's defeat in the First World War, this was to be strived for through any possible means. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

How fully does **Source B** support **Source A** in explaining the ideological basis of Soviet foreign policy? *(10 marks)*

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

‘Both Fascist and Nazi foreign policy ideology had their roots in nineteenth century ideas.’

Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: POLICY AND PRACTICE IN TOTALITARIAN REGIMES

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 2 How far did Soviet economic policy succeed in spreading socialism within the USSR and in preparing the USSR for war in the years 1928 to 1941? (20 marks)
- 3 How far did Stalin's foreign policy succeed in protecting the USSR and in extending Soviet influence abroad in the years 1929 to 1941? (20 marks)
- 4 How successful was Nazi economic policy in solving domestic economic problems and in preparing Germany for war in the years 1933 to 1939? (20 marks)
- 5 How far was Nazi foreign policy motivated by ideology rather than by pragmatic factors in the years 1933 to 1941? (20 marks)
- 6 How successful was Fascist economic policy in solving domestic problems and in preparing Italy for war by 1940? (20 marks)
- 7 How far was Fascist foreign policy motivated by ideology rather than by pragmatic factors in the years 1922 to 1940? (20 marks)
- 8 'Ideological consistency was more important in economic policy than in foreign policy.' Assess the validity of this view with reference to **any one** of the totalitarian regimes you have studied. (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source A: AJP TAYLOR, *Europe: Grandeur and Decline*, Pelican Books, 1967

Source B: A ANTONOV-OVSEYENKO, *The Time of Stalin: Portrait of a Tyranny*, Harper and Row Publishers, 1981, pp260–261.
Copyright © 1980 by Khronika Press. English translation copyright © 1981 by Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc.
Introduction copyright © 1981 by Stephen F Cohen

Source D: R WOLFSON, *Years of Change*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1978. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.