



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Thursday 18 May 2023 – Morning**

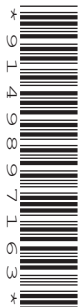
**GCSE (9–1) History A (Explaining the Modern World)**

**J410/05** International Relations: the changing international order  
1918–c.1975 with South Africa 1960–1994: The People and the  
State

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet



**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

**Section A****International Relations: the changing international order 1918–c.1975**

You should spend about **1 hour** on this section.

- 1** Outline how the USA took action against the spread of communism around the world in the 1960s. **[5]**
  
- 2** Explain why there was tension in Europe in the 1930s. **[10]**
  
- 3** Study **Interpretation A**.  
  
Do you think this interpretation is a fair comment on the British policy of appeasement? Use other interpretations of the events of 1937–1939 and your knowledge to support your answer. **[25]**
  
- 4** Study **Interpretation B**.  
  
Explain why **not** all historians and commentators have agreed with this interpretation. Use other interpretations and your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**  
  
(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

**Interpretation A**

THE MAN THE WORLD LOOKS UP TO.

How well our faith in Mr Chamberlain has been justified! His firmness of spirit and gentleness of heart have been successful. Refusing to give in, refusing to be discouraged or give way to opposition and insults, he went tirelessly on until he stopped the armies of Britain and Germany from going to war.

**An extract from the front page of 'The Daily Sketch', a popular British newspaper in the 1930s. This extract was published on 29 September 1938.**

**Interpretation B**

In the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union were driven by many forces: the Soviet Union by its need for security and to rebuild after the destruction of war; the USA by its belief in countries' rights to independence, fear of communism and its view of its own supremacy and power. All of this made their confrontation a hostile one. Although they looked for peace, their beliefs made understanding each other impossible.

**From 'The United States and the Origins of the Cold War', a book written by the US historian John Lewis Gaddis and published in the USA in 1972.**

**Turn over for Section B**

## Section B

## South Africa 1960–1994: The People and the State

You should spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

- 5 Describe **one** feature of the Pan African Congress (PAC). [2]
- 6 Explain the consequences of the Rivonia Trial. [10]
- 7 (a) Study **Source A**.  
Explain why this source was published in 1976. [5]

## Source A



A poster published in Britain in 1976 by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

**(b) Study Source B.**

Explain how this source is useful to a historian studying Apartheid in South Africa.

**[5]**

**Source B**

Mr Biko died as a result of injuries received during the interrogation of 6<sup>th</sup> September 1977. His death was a great embarrassment. It was clear it would have a negative impact on the image of South Africa abroad, and it could lose foreign investment for the country. The matter had to be managed so that the security forces and the South African government could be protected. We were given instructions that the true facts about Biko's death had to be changed or simply not mentioned.

**Evidence given to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1997 by Major Snyman. Snyman is talking about the death of Steve Biko. Steve Biko was an anti-Apartheid leader who died in police custody in 1977. Snyman was one of the policemen who interrogated him.**

- 8\*** 'The policies of PW Botha and the National Party improved the lives of black South Africans in the period 1980 to 1989.'

How far do you agree?

**[18]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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