



**Division and Realignment
History Past Exam Papers
Ordinary Level**

2013

Section 3-Question 4

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4
Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, which relates to the Hungarian Uprising, Imre Nagy speaks on Hungarian radio, 5.20 a.m. on 4 November, 1956. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

This is Imre Nagy, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples' Republic, speaking.

In the early hours of this morning, the Soviet troops launched an attack against our capital city, with the obvious intention of overthrowing the lawful, democratic, Hungarian government.

Our troops are fighting. The government remains in place.

I inform the people of the country and world public opinion of this.

1. What position was held by Imre Nagy?
2. What event was he reporting?
3. What reassurances does he offer his listeners?
4. What did Nagy do as a result of what had happened that morning?
5. What finally happened to Imre Nagy?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Simone de Beauvoir.
2. The Oil Crisis, 1973.
3. John Lennon.
4. Impact of the computer on society.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What leadership did Nikita Khrushchev provide in domestic and/or foreign affairs?
2. How did Jean Monnet and/or Jacques Delors contribute to moves towards European unity?
3. What was the impact on the Catholic Church of the Second Vatican Council?
4. What leadership did Margaret Thatcher provide in domestic and/or foreign affairs?

2012

Section 3-Question 4

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4
Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, Alexander Solzhenitsyn describes life in a Soviet labour camp. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Lieutenant Volkovoi, the security chief, was as unpopular with the prisoners as with the guards. Everyone was afraid of him. He was a wolf indeed and looked it. He was tall, dark and with a scowl. At first, in 1949, he had been in the habit of carrying a whip of plaited leather, as thick as his forearm. He was said to have used it for flogging prisoners in their cells.

Now for some reason, Volkovoi had stopped carrying his whip.

There were three thousand six hundred and fifty three such days in a ten-year sentence. The three extra days were for leap years.

Source: Alexander Solzhenitsyn, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1963.

1. With whom was the security chief, Volkovoi, unpopular?
2. How does the author describe Volkovoi's appearance?
3. For what purpose had Volkovoi carried a leather whip?
4. Why did prisoners serve three extra days in a ten-year sentence?
5. In Soviet Russia, why was Solzhenitsyn known as a dissident writer?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The Berlin Crisis, 1948-1949.
2. Marshall Aid.
3. Margaret Thatcher.
4. Advances in nuclear power and/or the computer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did the Hungarian Uprising of 1956 take place and why did it end in failure?
2. How did the oil crisis in 1973 affect social and economic conditions in Europe?
3. What was the impact of the Second Vatican Council on the Catholic Church?
4. What leadership did Mikhail Gorbachev provide in domestic and/or foreign affairs?

2011

Section 3–Question 4

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4
Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This picture relates to the Hungarian Uprising which provoked a Soviet reaction when, on the morning of 4 November 1956, Russian tanks (one of which is shown below) attacked Budapest. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. Where and when did the event shown take place?
2. What evidence of conflict does the picture offer?
3. Was fighting taking place when the photograph was taken? Explain your answer.
4. Why are there so few people on the street?
5. In 1956 on which side of the Iron Curtain was Budapest situated: East or West?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The Berlin airlift, 1948-1949.
2. Alexander Solzhenitsyn.
3. Simone de Beauvoir.
4. John Lennon.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What leadership did Nikita Khrushchev provide in domestic and/or foreign affairs?
2. What was the impact of the 1973 Oil Crisis on society and economy in Europe?
3. What part did one or more of the following play in European affairs: Jean Monnet; Margaret Thatcher; Jacques Delors?
4. What was the historical importance of the Second Vatican Council?

2009

Section 3-Question 4

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4
Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this extract the Soviet leader, Josef Stalin, explains why the Soviet Union has expanded into Eastern Europe. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The following circumstances should not be forgotten.

The Germans made their invasion of the Soviet Union through Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to do so because, at that time, governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries.

As a result of the German invasion, the Soviet Union has lost a total of about seven million people. In other words, the Soviet Union's loss of life has been several times greater than that of Britain and the United States put together.

The Soviet Union cannot forget about them. And so what is surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious about its future safety, is trying to make sure that governments loyal to the Soviet Union should exist in the countries of Eastern Europe?

1. Through which countries did the Germans invade the Soviet Union?
2. According to Stalin, how was it possible for the Germans to invade the Soviet Union through these countries?
3. How many Soviet citizens were killed in the war?
4. How does Stalin propose to ensure the future safety of the Soviet Union?
5. Mention one major crisis of the Cold War.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Imre Nagy.
2. Nikita Khrushchev.
3. John Lennon.
4. Advances in nuclear power and/or the computer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the impact on Europe of Marshall Aid and/or of the Oil Crisis of 1973?
2. What was the impact of the Second Vatican Council and/or of Pope John Paul II on the Catholic Church?
3. How successful was Margaret Thatcher as a political leader?
4. What did Jean Monnet and/or Jacques Delors contribute to European unity?

2008

Section 3-Question 4

Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is a map of divided Berlin in 1961. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. What Western Powers were stationed in West Berlin?
2. How many airports are in West Berlin?
3. Why was it important to have several airports in West Berlin?
4. What communist country occupied East Berlin?
5. What developments in the communist-block countries led to the fall of the Berlin Wall in October 1989?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The origins of the Cold War in Europe.
2. The establishment of the EEC in 1957.
3. How the role of women changed between 1950 and 1980.
4. Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful were Imre Nagy and/or Nikita Khrushchev as political leaders?
2. What was the origin of the oil crisis in 1973, and how did it affect economy and society in Europe?
3. How important was John Lennon in the history of youth and popular culture?
4. What changes did the Second Vatican Council introduce into the Catholic Church?

2007

Section 3-Question 4

Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is a picture of family life in the 1950s. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. How many children are there in this family?
2. Mention one type of food prepared for the meal.
3. What role has the mother in the picture?
4. How does the picture suggest that the man is the head of the household?
5. Mention one change that took place in the role of women between 1945 and 1992.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Marshall Aid to Europe.
2. The Berlin airlift, 1948-1949.
3. John Lennon.
4. The impact of the computer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Hungarian Uprising, 1956, end in failure?
2. What were the main effects of the oil crisis, 1973?
3. What were the major events in the life of Pope John Paul II?
4. What problems did Margaret Thatcher encounter as British Prime Minister, and how did she deal with them?

2006

Section 3-Question 4

Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Picture Y on page 15 is a cartoon depicting the Oil Crisis, 1973. It shows an Arab leader 'holding up' the leaders of four western countries with the nozzle of a petrol pump. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

1. Why do you think the Arab leader is using the nozzle of a petrol pump instead of a gun?
2. Why do you think that these four countries are especially at risk from the Arab action?
3. Why are the four leaders not reacting to the situation?
4. What caused the oil crisis, 1973?
5. Mention one way in which the oil crisis affected the economies of Western Europe.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. How the Cold War in Europe began.
2. The welfare state.
3. Margaret Thatcher.
4. The impact of nuclear power, 1945 - 1992.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the causes of the Hungarian Uprising, 1956?
2. What contribution did Jean Monnet and/or Jacques Delors make to European unity?
3. How did decisions reached at the Second Vatican Council affect Catholicism in Europe between 1965 and 1992?
4. How important was Mikhail Gorbachev as leader of Soviet Russia?