

Modern World History GCSE Paper 1

The following pages contain questions that will help test if you understand a topic. They are not exam questions, but if you find it hard to answer one, then you need to hit the books again or one of the following revision websites! <http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk/>
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/>

PAPER 1 COLD WAR – first half of the paper:

Section a) What are the origins of the Cold War? 1945-1950s

1. What was the American and Soviet relationship like during World War Two?
2. What happened at the Yalta conference? (Who was there and what did they decide?)
3. What is meant by 'sphere of influence'?
4. What happened at the Potsdam conference?
5. What countries in Eastern Europe did Stalin take over?
6. What was the Truman doctrine all about?
7. What was Marshall Aid?



8. Why was NATO seen as a threat to the Soviet Union?
9. What happened to Germany after WW2?



10. Describe what happened during the Berlin blockade?

BIG QUESTION: Why did the war-time relationship of USA and USSR deteriorate?



BIG QUESTION: Who was to blame for starting the Cold War, USA or USSR?

PAPER 1 COLD WAR – first half of the paper:
Section b) The Cuban Missile Crisis? 1950s – 1962

1. Who was the leader before the Cuban revolution in 1959?
2. Why was Cuba important to America?
3. What happened during the Cuban revolution?
4. Why was America unhappy with the new leader Castro?
5. What happened at the Bay of Pigs?
6. Who were the leaders of USA and USSR during the missile crisis?
7. Describe what happened when America blockaded Cuba?



8. Describe the following aspects of the crisis: Khrushchev's letters, missiles in Turkey, Kennedy's diplomacy,
9. How did JFK and Khrushchev both help to end the crisis?
10. What is meant by a 'hotline' between USA and USSR?



A cartoon published in Britain, 17 October 1962. President Kennedy is on the left, Khrushchev is on the right. (Pruning means cutting back.)

BIG QUESTION: Who was to blame for causing the Cuban Missile Crisis?

BIG QUESTION: Who was more responsible for bringing the crisis to an end?

BIG QUESTION: Who is seen as the winner of the Crisis?

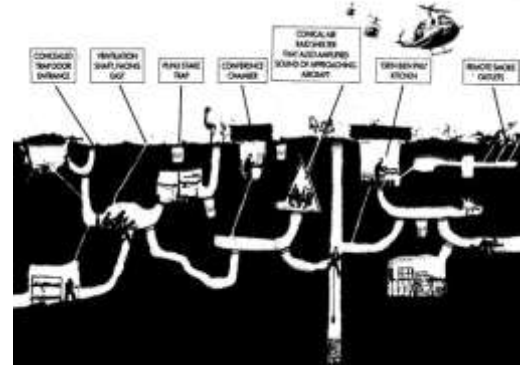
PAPER 1 COLD WAR – first half of the paper:

Section c) The Vietnam War

1. What support had Eisenhower given Vietnam in the 1950s?
2. How did the assassination of Diem affect the situation in Vietnam?
3. Why was President Johnson committed to the Vietnam war?
4. What problems faced the



American soldiers in Vietnam?



5. What happened at My Lai? And why was this important?
6. Why did people at home protest against the war in the mid 1960s?
7. What does Vietnamisation (of the war) mean?
8. Why did the Americans fail to win the war?
9. What tactics did Nixon use to withdraw American soldiers?
10. Name all the presidents involved in the Vietnam war

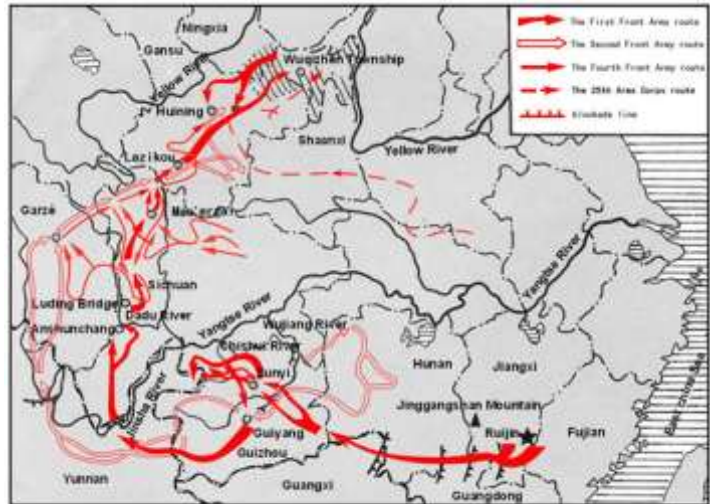


1. **BIG QUESTION:** Why do the Americans get increasingly involved in the Vietnam War?
2. **BIG QUESTION:** Why does the war become increasingly unpopular?
3. **BIG QUESTION:** Why do the Americans fail to win the war?

PAPER 1: MAO'S CHINA – second half of the paper:

Section a) The Communist Revolution

1. What were the two main political parties in China and who were their leaders?
2. What problem did the death of Sun Yat Sen cause?
3. How did Chiang Kai Shek change China?
4. What happened to the Chinese during WW2?
5. How did WW2 help Mao's position?
6. Why was Mao more popular than Chiang Kai Shek?
7. What happened during the Long March? And why was this an important event?



The Long March Route (August, 1934 - October, 1936)



敬祝毛主席万寿无疆

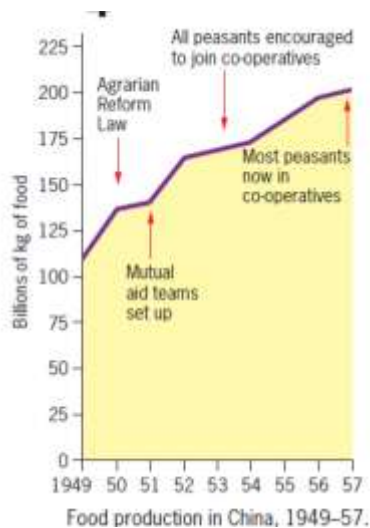
8. Where does Chiang go after the civil war?
9. Who do the Americans back in the civil war and why?

1. **BIG QUESTION:** Why does China fall in to Civil War?
2. **BIG QUESTION:** Why does Mao win the Civil War?

PAPER 1: MAO'S CHINA – second half of the paper:

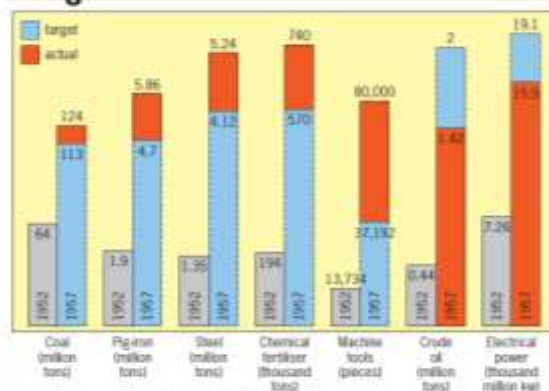
Section b) Mao's China

1. How does Mao improve the lives of the Chinese peasants? And Chinese women?
2. What changes does Mao make to Agriculture?
3. What were the 5 Year plans? And what did they include?
4. What is meant by the term 'great leap forward'?
5. Did Mao's industrial and agricultural plans work?



6. What was Mao's 'hundred flowers bloom' campaign?
7. How did Mao use young people to his advantage?
8. What happened to China during the 'cultural revolution'?
9. How did China deal with neighbouring countries like India, Tibet, Taiwan and Korea?
10. Who were Mao's political rivals?
11. How does Mao's relationship with the USSR change and why?
12. How did China's relations with American change during the 1970s?

SOURCE 8



Industrial production in 1952 and 1957. Although historians now question the accuracy of these figures, contemporary observers agree that the achievements were still impressive.

1. **BIG QUESTION:** Was Mao a good leader for China?
2. **BIG QUIESTION:** How did Mao turn China into a communist country?
3. **BIG QUESTION:** Was China able to become a superpower by the 1970s?