



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI  
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**HISTORY**

**6891/01**

Paper 1 International Relations and Depth Study

**October/November 2020**

**2 hours 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet. Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on **all** the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper has **two** sections.

Answer **two** questions from Section A (International Relations, 1919-c. 1989). Answer **all** parts of the questions you choose.

Answer **all** questions in Section B (Depth Study).

At the end of the examination, fasten **all** your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

**Section A: International Relations, 1919-c. 1989**

Answer **two** questions.

- 1** (a) Describe any **three** territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [5]
- (b) Explain any **two** reasons why the 'war guilt clause' was imposed on Germany. [7]
- (c) 'Making Germany pay the reparations was fair.'
- How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 2** (a) Describe any **three** agreements of the Locarno Treaties of 1925. [5]
- (b) Explain any **two** reasons why the League of Nations failed to achieve disarmament. [7]
- (c) 'The fact that Italy was a major power was the main reason for the League's failure to stop the Italian invasion of Abyssinian.'
- How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 3** (a) Describe any **three** things on the events in the Saar in 1935. [5]
- (b) Explain any **two** reasons why Britain and France allowed the remilitarisation of the Rhineland. [7]
- (c) 'Hitler's foreign policies were the main reason for the outbreak of war in 1939.'
- How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]
- 4** (a) Describe any **three** things about America's relationship with Cuba from 1959 to 1961. [5]
- (b) Explain any **two** reasons why the USA was worried about Soviet missiles in Cuba. [7]
- (c) 'Khrushchev won the Cuban Missile Crisis.'
- How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]

**Section B: Depth Study**

Answer **all** questions.

**The USSR, 1905-1941**

Study the sources carefully and then answer questions **(a)** to **(d)**.

**Source A**

Week by week food became scarcer. One had to queue for long hours in the rain. Think of the poorly dressed people standing on the streets of Petrograd for whole days in the Russian winter! I have listened in the bread-lines, hearing the bitter discontent which from time to time burst through the miraculous good nature of the Russian crowd.

*A speech by an American writer who lived in Petrograd in 1917.*

**Source B**

The decision taken to continue the war and to launch a large offensive backfired. As the summer offensive of 1917 faltered and conditions at home didn't improve, food remained scarce and what food there was proved to be too expensive for many. Soldiers and sailors took to the streets of Petrograd in July 1917 and they were soon joined by workers in the factories. Riots occurred on 16 and 17 July.

*From a history book published in 2013.*

**Source C**

The Bolsheviks were a disciplined party dedicated to the revolution, even though not all the Bolshevik leaders believed this was the right way to change Russia. The Bolsheviks had some 800,000 members, and their supporters were also in the right places. At least half the army supported them, as did the sailors at the important naval base at Kronstadt near Petrograd.

*From a history book published in 2001.*

## Source D

***Peace! Bread! Land!***

*Lenin's slogan from the April Theses published in 1917.*

## Source E

To call at present for an armed uprising means to risk the future of our party and the revolution. A majority of workers and a large part of the army is for us. But all the rest are not. We are convinced that the majority of peasants will vote for the Socialist Revolutionaries. If we take power now and are forced to fight a revolutionary war, the mass of soldiers will not support us.

*A letter from leading Bolsheviks to the Bolshevik Party, October 1917.*

Now answer questions **(a)** to **(d)**. Make sure you use the sources and your knowledge when answering these questions.

**(a)** Study Source A.

What is the message of this Source? Explain your answer using the source. [6]

**(b)** Study Sources B and C.

How far do these sources agree? Explain your answer using the sources. [9]

**(c)** Study Source D.

How useful is this source to a historian studying events in the USSR in 1917? Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge. [8]

**(d)** Study **all** the sources.

‘The collapse of the Provisional Government was due to the growing power of the Bolsheviks.’

How far do these sources agree with this statement? Explain your answer using the sources. [12]





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