



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI  
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**HISTORY**

**6891/01**

Paper 1 International Relations and Depth Study

**October/November 2022**

**2 hours 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.  
No Additional Materials.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the spaces provided.  
Write in dark blue or black pen.  
Write your answers **only** on the spaces provided.

This Paper has **two** sections.

Answer **two** questions from Section A (International Relations 1919–1989).  
Answer **all** parts of the questions you choose.  
Answer **all** questions in Section B (Depth Study)

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
<b>Section A</b>	
<b>Question 1</b>	
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
<b>Question 2</b>	
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
<b>Question 3</b>	
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
<b>Question 4</b>	
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
<b>Section B</b>	
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
(d)	
<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.





2 (a) Describe **three** ways used by the Soviet Union to establish control in Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1947.

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why the USSR blockaded Berlin in 1948.

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3 (a) Describe **three** guerrilla tactics used by the Vietcong in the Vietnam War.

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why the USA got involved in the Vietnam War.

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4 (a) Describe **three** functions of the UN Security Council.

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why the United Nations Organisation is having challenges in doing its work.

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**Section B: Depth Study**Answer **all** questions**Germany, 1918–1945**

Study the sources below and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

In reality, the middle years of the Weimar Republic were stable only in comparison with the other periods before and after. Weimar's condition suggests that the fundamental problems inherited from war and the 1923 crisis had not been resolved. They persisted, up to the crisis that set in during 1929–30, because the Weimar Republic did not probe sufficiently to withstand the storm.

*Adapted from a history book published in 2010.*

**Source B**

A wonderful ferment was working in Germany. Life seemed more free, more modern, more exciting than in any place I have ever been. Everywhere there was an accent on youth. One sat up with young people all night in the pavement cafes, the plush bars, on a Rhineland steamer or in a smoke filled artist's studio and talked endlessly about life. Most Germans one met struck you as being democratic, liberal, even pacifist. One scarcely heard of Hitler or the Nazis except as jokes.

*A memoir from the 1920s.*

**Source C**

The Mittelstand (middle class) and the farmers found little joy in the Weimar economic miracle labelled the 'golden age'. By the late 1920s industrial sector wages had drawn level with those of the middle class and in some cases exceeded them. While unemployment fell generally, it remained high amongst white collar professionals. In 1928 farmers initiated a series of small-scale riots – dubbed the 'farmers revenge' – in protest against foreclosures and low market prices. Many in such groups were receptive of Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda.

*From a history book published in 2003.*

## Source D



A Nazi poster from the 1928 election reads 'Break the Dawes chains.'

## Source E



'The good old times.'

A cartoon published in the pro-Weimar German magazine, UHU in 1925.









