



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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HISTORY

6891/01

Paper 1 International Relations and Depth Study

October/November 2023

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the spaces provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.

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)

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

For Examiner's Use

Section A

Question 1

(a)

(b)

(c)

Question 2

(a)

(b)

(c)

Question 3

(a)

(b)

(c)

Question 4

(a)

(b)

(c)

Section B

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Total

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

2 (a) Describe **three** steps taken by the League of Nations to solve the Upper Silesia crisis.

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why the Locarno Treaties were important for peace in the 1920s.

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3 (a) Describe **three** features of the Truman Doctrine.

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why the USSR and USA wartime alliance was unlikely to continue after World War II.

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4 (a) Describe **three** economic restrictions imposed on Hungary under communist rule.

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why the ordinary people of Hungary accepted Soviet rule at the end of World War II.

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Section B: Depth Study

Germany, 1919–1941

Answer **all** questions

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

Source A



A 1936 Nazi poster shows vehicle production, jobs created and goods produced between 1932 and 1935.

Source B

To get a grip on the economy, the Nazis introduced a new economic programme. They formed the German Labour Front, to look after workers' interests by improving working conditions instead of fighting for higher pay. It immediately set up two organisations: The Beauty of Labour which improved conditions at the workplace, and the Strength Through Joy Programme which provided opportunities to improve leisure activities for the low paid workers. Even then, by the late 1930s no one who knew German conditions would suggest that the standard of living was high, but the important thing was that it had been rising in recent years.

Adapted from a history book published in 2001.

Source C

Although Nazi economic policies resulted in higher wages, on average the cost of living increased during the 1930s, thereby cancelling out the gains. All basic groceries, except fish, cost more in 1939 than they had in 1933. Food items were in short supply partly because it was government policy to reduce agricultural production. Workers were encouraged to save 5 marks per year to own their own car, yet by the time war broke out in 1939 not a single customer had taken delivery of a car.

From a history book published in 2001.

Source D

A Nazi poster published in 1934 with the words, 'Hitler is building, help him. Buy German goods.'

Source E

The living standards of German workers in the non-armament industries did not really improve under the Nazis. From 1933 to 1939, wages fell, the number of hours worked rose by 15 per cent, serious accidents in factories increased and workers could be blacklisted by employers for questioning their working conditions.

From a history book published in 2001.

