

GCSE

History B (Modern World)

Unit **A015/01**: Aspects of international relations and causes and events of the First World War, 1890–1918

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of Annotation
	Blank page
	Point has been noted, but no credit has been given (big)
	Not Relevant
	Level 5
	Level 4
	Level 3
	Level 2
	Level 1
	Significant amount of material which doesn't answer the question
	
	Evaluation
	Development
	Unclear

Part 1: Section A - The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (a)		7	
	<p>Q: Study Source A. What is the cartoonist's message? Use the details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 5 (CV+CK) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon, by explaining the cartoonist's main message and produce a sound response in context.</p> <p>Level 4 (MM+CK) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon, by explaining the cartoon's main message and produce a sound response in context.</p> <p>Level 3 (SM+CK) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret a valid sub-message of the cartoon and produce a response in context.</p> <p>Level 2 (SM/MM/CV) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon in a valid way.</p> <p>Level 1 (SF) Candidates describe the cartoon and produce a very limited response.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance, demonstrating evidence of all three AOs.</p> <p><i>The message of the cartoonist is that the Nazis pose a significant threat to Central Europe now that they have taken over Czechoslovakia. The vultures cast a dark and evil shadow over the land suggesting that the cartoonist believes there is bloodshed and danger ahead for this part of Europe. The swastika shape of the vultures shows who is behind the threat: the Nazis. Since the cartoon was published on March 22 1939, it is a reaction to the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia earlier in the month. Hitler had already demanded and taken the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia in October 1938, and now went further and invaded the whole country. The cartoonist is clearly implying that this is a very dangerous development that puts at risk the whole of Central Europe. Up until then Hitler's gains of territory could be justified as self-determination - he gained land where there were many Germans living. However, the invasion of Czechoslovakia could not be justified this way and showed that Hitler was simply after expanding the German state and thus threatening the rest of Central Europe.</i></p> <p>Cartoonist's message: CV: Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia is a significant threat to Europe.</p> <p><i>NB- need focus on Nazi/Germany/Hitler, on Central Europe/Czech and the candidate needs to push the sense of threat, its imminence, dangerousness or significance.</i></p> <p>Main Message: MM: Nazis are targeting/threatening/menacing/taking over Central Europe.</p> <p><i>Needs focus on Nazis/Germany and Central Europe.</i></p> <p>Sub message: SM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war is coming/tension • Nazis are a threat (no place) • critical of Nazis • Central Europe is unstable/ • critical of appeasement and Britain and France <p>NB Note the CK needs to support message level, and is only valid if Feb 1938 onwards</p>

Part 1: Section A - The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (b)	<p>Q: Explain why Hitler was able to achieve Anschluss with Austria in 1938.</p> <p>Level 3 (2+ exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge to explain why Hitler was able to achieve Anschluss with Austria in 1938. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (One exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of why Hitler was able to achieve Anschluss with Austria in 1938. They explain to produce a single-causal response.</p> <p>Level 1 (ID/desc) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of Hitler's actions and the Anschluss with Austria.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>8</p> <p>6-8</p> <p>3-5</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>One reason he was able to achieve <u>Anschluss with Austria</u> was because there was <u>already</u> a strong Nazi party in Austria, and much support for the idea. <u>Many people were attracted to union with Germany</u> as they saw themselves as German and were attracted to the possibility of economic recovery at a time when Austria was much weaker than Germany. Hitler also used the <u>Austrian Nazi Party</u> membership to his advantage, encouraging them to <u>cause trouble</u> for their government by holding demonstrations demanding union with Germany. This put a lot of pressure on the Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg, eventually resulting in him calling a plebiscite. Once he had done this, the door was open for Hitler to send in troops to make sure the vote was 'trouble-free', and there was little surprise when the public 'willingly' voted for the union.</i></p> <p><i><u>The attitude of the Allies</u> was also a crucial factor. When Schuschnigg turned to them for help to resist Hitler before the plebiscite, they did not want to get involved. Many British people and politicians felt that Germany and Austria naturally belonged together, and that the Treaty of Versailles had been wrong to forbid a union. If Schuschnigg had had more support from stronger powers, he may have been able to stand up to Hitler and may not have made the mistake of calling for the plebiscite.</i></p> <p><u>Other IDs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hitler moved his troops to the border - Hitler arrested 80,000 opponents within Austria - because of appeasement - used a plebiscite - League a failure - pressured to include Nazis in government (Seyss-Inquart) - support from Austrians - pressurised Schuschnigg - Mussolini now an ally - economic reasons- unemployment in Austria <p>NB this question is how, not why the Anschluss happened, in other words, what factors facilitated it, as opposed to what Hitler's motives were. Be careful with this.</p>

Part 1: Section A - The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (a)		4	
	<p>Q: What were Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points'?</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; one additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Allow one mark to a candidate who offers a general point only, for example '<i>Wilson's aims at Versailles</i>'</p> <p>0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit.</p> <p>General point to be used instead of a genuine point on the right, not in addition to.</p>	4	<p>Answers could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wilson's ideas for maintaining world peace</i> • <i>Wilson's ideas for ending the war fairly</i> • <i>a set of principles he wanted all countries to agree to at Versailles</i> • <i>included freedom of the seas (1) and setting up a League of Nations (2)</i> • <i>included no more secret treaties (1), reduction of armaments in all countries (2)</i> • <i>a speech made to the US Congress</i> <p><i>Allow 4 marks for 4 different terms.</i></p>

Part 1: Section A - The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (b)		6	
	<p>Q: Why did the Germans react angrily to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 3 (2+ exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the reasons why the Germans reacted angrily to the Treaty of Versailles. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (one exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain why the Germans reacted angrily to the Treaty of Versailles. They produce a single causal response.</p> <p>Level 1 (ID/desc) Candidates demonstrate only limited knowledge about the German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>One reason is that they were <u>appalled by the 'war guilt' clause</u>. This said that they were responsible for causing the war and should therefore pay reparations. For many Germans, this was totally unacceptable: they at the very least felt blame should be shared, and many believed that their enemy Russia was more responsible for war as they had mobilised first. The idea of paying reparations was also hated. Although the sum to be paid had not yet been agreed, the German economy was majorly damage by war, its people were starving and they feared reparations would cripple them.</i></p> <p><i>Another source of anger was the <u>loss of 10% of its land</u> to benefit its enemies. This was a major blow to its pride and economy. Both the Saar and Upper Silesia were important industrial areas; in total Germany lost 16% of its coalfields and almost half of its iron and steel industry. Many people reasoned that reparations would be unpayable after these losses, and that the German economy would take years to recover from the blow. The Treaty seemed outrageous.</i></p> <p><u>Other IDs possible:</u></p> <p><i>reduction in size of armed forces</i></p> <p><i>destruction of Reich- loss of colonies</i></p> <p><i>unfairness of not being allowed self-determination</i></p> <p><i>did not follow Wilson's 14 Points</i></p> <p><i>diktat</i></p> <p><i>they had already conceded a new democratic government</i></p> <p><i>reparations were too high</i></p>

Part 1: Section A - The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (c) 		16	 This question also carries 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar; use the separate marking grid on page to allocate SPaG marks.
	<p>Q: How far were ‘the Big Three’ satisfied with the agreements made at Versailles? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 5 (Both sides exp + conc) Candidates demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and understanding of how far ‘the Big Three’ were satisfied with the agreements made at Versailles. They produce a fully developed response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through detailed explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period to justify a valid conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 4 (Both sides exp) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of how far ‘the Big Three’ were satisfied with the agreements made at Versailles. They produce a developed response explaining both sides of the argument and demonstrate understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of some relevant key concepts and features of the period to reach a conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 3 (One side exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of how far ‘the Big Three’ were satisfied OR unsatisfied with the agreements made at Versailles, explaining one side of the argument. They produce a response that demonstrates some understanding of the past.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>7-9</p> <p>5-6</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>In many ways, the European allies were satisfied, as they got a lot of what they wanted. For example the military restrictions gave both the French and British security, which were aims of Clemenceau and Lloyd-George. By reducing the German army to 100,000 men, the French border would be much easier to defend, and their enemy much less likely to attack. The British got the naval restrictions they wanted; reducing the German navy to only six battleships and no submarines meant the British had massive naval superiority. Likewise, the French were pleased that the Germans lost use of industrial lands such as the Saar as this weakened their economy and meant a revenge attack was less possible The French were also pleased that the principle of reparations had been agreed: they badly needed this money for rebuilding, as the war had done most damage to their land, not Germany's.</i></p> <p><i>On the other hand, Wilson had less to be pleased about. He had gone to the conference intending not to punish Germany harshly, and wanted to ensure peace in the future through a League of Nations. Although he got his organisation, he believed the Treaty was too harsh, and would make Germany vengeful in the future. For example losing territory like the Polish corridor cut Germany in two and went against the idea of self-determination. Having said that, he had some small victories: he and Lloyd-George acted as a brake on Clemenceau's more extreme ideas, for example of dividing Germany into separate states. Equally, the European allies were not totally satisfied, for example Clemenceau had to agree to the Rhineland's demilitarisation, even though he truly wanted this border region to be an independent buffer zone between France and Germany.</i></p> <p><i>In conclusion, although it may seem that they were all more satisfied than not, because all got some of what they wanted, ultimately I feel they were more unsatisfied, as all had to compromise. Most importantly all left with big concerns about future security, Wilson and Lloyd George feeling the Treaty's harshness could provoke war from Germany, Clemenceau worried that France was still not safe as the Treaty was not harsh enough. As a result the feeling was largely one of dissatisfaction.</i></p> <p><i>The two sides in this question are Satisfied and Unsatisfied.</i> <i>If only one member is mentioned, bottom level only- all levels.</i> <i>L1- aims and general statements about harshness ‘WW thought too harsh’ etc</i></p>

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance					
<p>2 (c)</p> 	<p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 2 (ID or desc) Candidates use some relevant knowledge to identify how far 'the Big Three' were satisfied AND/OR unsatisfied and produce a basic response.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 1 (gen/ltd response) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the agreements made at Versailles and the leaders' reactions to them.</p> <p>Written work contains mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1137 247 1608 287"><i>Pleased/Satisfied</i></th> <th data-bbox="1608 247 2063 287"><i>Displeased/Unsatisfied</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1137 287 1608 587"> <p>-WW- got L o N and self-determination: 14 points</p> <p>-Clem- got Saar for 15 yrs, got Alsace-Lorraine, highish reps, German economy hampered by loss of resources and territory, WG clause.</p> <p>-LG reps and war Guilt pleased public at home, weakened navy, colonies</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1608 287 2063 587"> <p>-WW thought War Guilt/economic terms too harsh</p> <p>- Clem wanted loss of all army and higher reps, wanted Germany carved up into separate states</p> <p>-LG unsatisfied as harshness impacted future trade and rise of communism, worry about Danzig security</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Pleased/Satisfied</i>	<i>Displeased/Unsatisfied</i>	<p>-WW- got L o N and self-determination: 14 points</p> <p>-Clem- got Saar for 15 yrs, got Alsace-Lorraine, highish reps, German economy hampered by loss of resources and territory, WG clause.</p> <p>-LG reps and war Guilt pleased public at home, weakened navy, colonies</p>	<p>-WW thought War Guilt/economic terms too harsh</p> <p>- Clem wanted loss of all army and higher reps, wanted Germany carved up into separate states</p> <p>-LG unsatisfied as harshness impacted future trade and rise of communism, worry about Danzig security</p>
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Part 1: Section A - The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (a)		4	
	<p>Q: Describe the work of the League of Nations for workers and slaves.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; one additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Allow one mark to a candidate who offers a general point only, for example <i>“tried to improve their lives”, “tried to control things”</i>.</p> <p>0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	4	<p>Answers could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the ILO (1) tried to improve working conditions throughout the world (2), for example banning white lead in paint (2),</i> • <i>ILO (1) tried to introduce a 48 hour working week, (2) 8 hour day (2)</i> • <i>the ILO brought together employers, governments and workers representatives (1), once a year (2).</i> • <i>the ILO collected statistics and information on working conditions in member states (1) and persuaded member states to use its rulings, but could not force them (2).</i> • <i>the Slavery Commission (1) worked to abolish slavery around the world bringing about the freeing of 200,000 slaves in Sierra Leone (2).</i> • <i>the Slavery Commission organised raids against slave owners and traders in Burma</i> • <i>Reduced use of forced labour on Tanganyika railway and reduced numbers from 50%-4%.</i> <p><i>4 marks possible for one group only.</i></p>

Part 1: Section A - The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (b)		6	
	<p>Q: Explain why the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931.</p> <p>Level 3 (2 exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the reasons for the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (One exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain one reason why the Japanese invaded Manchuria.</p> <p>Level 1 (ID/desc) Candidates demonstrate only limited knowledge about the Manchurian invasion and the reasons for it.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>One reason why the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931 was because of the <u>world economic depression</u>. The Depression hit Japan hard, as the <u>USA</u> was one of its <u>leading trading partners</u>, and it put <u>tariffs on Japanese imports</u>. The collapse of the American market put the Japanese economy in crisis, and Army leaders felt that the answer to their problems was to build an own overseas empire to trade with. This was why they took advantage of the Mukden incident to invade.</i></p> <p><i>The <u>Mukden incident</u> was the trigger for the invasion. The Japanese had built and owned an important railway running through Manchuria. This helped them sell Japanese goods to Manchuria and China, and brought in valuable raw materials which their own country lacked. In September 1931 the Japanese claimed that Chinese soldiers had sabotaged the railway: this was the Mukden incident. In retaliation, the Japanese took control of Manchuria, throwing out all Chinese forces and setting up their own government 'to restore order'. Many believe this incident was a set-up, as Japan had ambitions to build an empire.</i></p> <p><u>Other IDs possible:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - desire to build an empire - army acted independently - secure raw materials - secure a market for Japanese products - opportunism- weakness of League - Manchuria in chaos - KMT threatening to take back railway - Underlining above indicates other possible ids

Part 1: Section A -The Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (c) 		10	 This question also carries 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar; use the separate marking grid on page 42 to allocate SPaG marks.
	<p>Q: ‘The causes of the League’s weakness in the 1930s were already clear in the 1920s’. How far do you with this statement. Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 5 (Both sides exp + conc) Candidates demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the causes of the League’s weaknesses in both decades to explain how far they agree. They produce a fully developed response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through detailed explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period, to justify a valid conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 4 (Both sides exp) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the causes of the League’s weaknesses in both decades to explain how far they agree. They produce a developed response that demonstrates understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of some relevant key concepts, and features of the period to reach a conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 3 (One side exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the League’s weaknesses in both decades to explain one side of the argument. They produce a response that demonstrates some understanding of the past.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>7-9</p> <p>5-6</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>In some senses this is true. One cause of weakness was the lack of the USA as a member. If it had been a member in the 1930s, Mussolini may have been more reluctant to invade Abyssinia in 1935, because the League would have had more credibility and authority to act with the USA in the Council. The League’s sanctions would also have been more effective with the US on-board. Italy’s invasion could have been stopped if oil sanctions had been applied. However as the US was the world’s largest supplier and was not in the League, it was not applied, for fear the US would ignore it. This weakness had also been clear in the 1920s. When Italy bombed the Greek island of Corfu in response to the Tellini incident, it was Greece that ended up paying compensation to Italy, because Mussolini threw his weight around with Britain and France. If the USA had been a member, again, Mussolini may have been more reluctant to use force in the first place, and would have found the other Council members harder to influence with the USA behind them.</i></p> <p><i>Having said that, the League had successes in the 1920s, unlike later when little went right: this suggests that something had changed in the 1930s. That something was the economic situation. The Great Depression which started in America made the leaders of the League much more concerned with their own self-interest. Britain and France could have applied economic sanctions to Japan in 1932, following the invasion of Manchuria, but they were more concerned with their own trade continuing, and preoccupied with sorting out their own and not world problems. This was not the case in the 1920s, when they showed more decisive decision-making over Corfu and the Bulgarian crisis, condemning first Italian and then Greek action. Countries also listened to the League in the 20s, Sweden and Finland in the Aaland islands, and Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia. In the 1930s in Manchuria and Abyssinia, Japan and Italy just ignored it.</i></p> <p><i>The League had many weaknesses in its lifetime but these were not all clear in the 1920s. This is shown by the fact that at the start its leading members were able to act reasonably decisively and be successful. It was the added challenges of the 1930s economy which was the real source of its decline.</i></p>

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance												
<p>3 (c) </p>	<p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 2 (ID or desc) Candidates use some relevant knowledge to identify or describe the causes of the League’s weaknesses. They produce a basic response.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 1 (gen/ltd) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the League’s weaknesses and its issues in the 1920s and 1930s.</p> <p>Written work contains mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p><i>Ideally answers will focus on the Leagues’ weaknesses and use an example of how one was a problem in the 20s and 30s and then explain another factor that was a problem in the 30s to explain that actually there are new problems which have appeared:</i></p> <p>Also as L2 any narrative or explanation of a failure in the 20s and 30s without relating it to the question (ie an incident explained).</p> <p>Also as L3 answers which do not focus on the causes but focus on a slight misreading of the question: ‘Was the League a failure from the 20s’. Cap at L3/5.</p> <p>Expect to see specific examples of incidents/events explained at L3.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1137 571 2067 853"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1137 571 1603 603">Yes</th> <th data-bbox="1603 571 2067 603">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1137 603 1603 651">Failure to apply any/enough sanctions</td> <td data-bbox="1603 603 2067 651">Great Depression- failure in Aby and Manch</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1137 651 1603 699">Failure to use military force/no army</td> <td data-bbox="1603 651 2067 699">Rise of/strengthening of fascist dictators with explanations in 30s.-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1137 699 1603 746">US not a member</td> <td data-bbox="1603 699 2067 746">Aby</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1137 746 1603 794">British and French self-interest</td> <td data-bbox="1603 746 2067 794"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1137 794 1603 853">Dealing with larger powers</td> <td data-bbox="1603 794 2067 853"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	Failure to apply any/enough sanctions	Great Depression- failure in Aby and Manch	Failure to use military force/no army	Rise of/strengthening of fascist dictators with explanations in 30s.-	US not a member	Aby	British and French self-interest		Dealing with larger powers	
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Dealing with larger powers															

Part 1: Section A - The Cold War, 1945-1975

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (a)		7	
	<p>Q: What is the cartoonist's message? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 5 (CV+CK) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon, by explaining the cartoonist's main message and produce a sound response in context.</p> <p>Level 4 (MM+CK) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon, by explaining the cartoon's main message and produce a sound response in context.</p> <p>Level 3 (SM+CK) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret a valid sub-message of the cartoon and produce a response in context.</p> <p>Level 2 (SM/MM/CV) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon in a valid way.</p> <p>Level 1 (SF) Candidates describe the cartoon and produce a very limited response.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance, demonstrating evidence of all three AOs.</p> <p><i>The cartoonist's message is mainly one of criticism of the two Presidents who allowed the Cuban Missile Crisis to get so bad that a nuclear war could have happened, although there is also a hint of optimism and approval that they are now working together to prevent it in the future. In this Crisis both leaders could have caused a nuclear war, Kennedy by reacting with aggression to the USSR placing missiles on Cuba, and Khrushchev by forcing his way through the US naval blockade. How close they got is shown by the fact that the huge hand is almost out of the box, and this implies a criticism that the leaders did not act sooner to negotiate and prevent the risk of war. They seem relieved and exhausted by the effort of 'shutting war down' in the cartoon which highlights the last minute and quite desperate attempts to negotiate by letter and even using the President's brother.</i></p> <p><i>Yet the cartoon also shows some approval and optimism that the future will be less dangerous. Both leaders are shown working together and agreeing that together they must prevent war in the future by finding 'a lock' for the chest. As it was produced only a month after the crisis ended the cartoonist is aware that both sides made concessions and agreements to prevent war breaking out, and he clearly believes this air of cooperation will continue.</i></p> <p>Cartoonist Message: criticism of the leaders for risking nuclear war, OR praising the leaders for preventing nuclear war Main Message: Kennedy and Khrushchev have worked together to prevent nuclear war <i>in the CMC</i> OR Kennedy and Khrushchev risked nuclear war Sub Message: Kennedy and Khrushchev are working together/nuclear war is a terrible thing/nuclear war almost got out of control/neither President wanted a nuclear war</p> <p>NB: CK needs to support the message given NB: Do not credit the 'hotline' as CK NB: All relevant description of the October 1962 crisis can be credited</p>

Part 1: Section A - The Cold War, 1945-1975

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (b)		8	
	<p>Q: Explain why the USA took action against Cuba in the years 1959 to 1961.</p> <p>Level 3 (2+ exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge to explain why the USA took action against Cuba in the years 1959 to 1961. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (1 exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain why the USA took action against Cuba in the years 1959 to 1961. They produce a single-causal response.</p> <p>Level 1 (ID/desc) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of US action against Cuba in the years 1959 to 1961.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>6-8</p> <p>3-5</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>One reason the USA took action was that they were concerned at the changes Castro was making in Cuba. When he seized power from Batista he nationalised US-owned agricultural businesses and gave away their land to his peasant supporters. This created powerful opposition to Castro in the USA and the government responded by banning sugar imports from Cuba, which was vital to Cuba's economic survival. The whole situation escalated when Castro nationalised US-owned oil refineries without compensation, so the US responded with a full scale trade ban. The USA wanted to disrupt Cuba's trade to weaken its economy and in turn, weaken Castro's hold on power, which they saw as dangerous to its own economic and political interests.</i></p> <p><i>Another reason they took action was that they were concerned about the developing relationship between Khrushchev and Castro. When he first came to power it was not clear that Castro was a communist, however by the summer of 1960 he had allied Cuba with the Soviet Union and signed a trade deal. This worried the USA very much, as they felt threatened by a Soviet satellite 'in their backyard'. The Cold War was hotting up, and any advance of communism could damage the USA, so Kennedy broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba in January 1961. He also gave the go-ahead for the Bay of Pigs invasion with Cuban exiles in an attempt to remove Castro from power.</i></p> <p>NB: Explanations are likely to identify what Castro and/or the USSR did and show why that worried the US</p>

Part 1: Section A - The Cold War, 1945-1975

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 (a)	<p>Q: What disagreements were there between the leaders at the Potsdam Conference in 1945?</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; one additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Allow one mark to a candidate who offers a general point only, eg <i>'future of Europe'</i>.</p> <p>0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	4	<p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>how Germany should be treated, harshly or leniently</i> • <i>how much reparations to take from the defeated Germany</i> • <i>details about the boundaries between the different zones of occupation in Berlin and Germany</i> • <i>Soviet influence in eastern Europe (1). Stalin showed no signs of wanting to remove his Red Army from eastern Europe and Truman suspected his intentions (2)</i> • <i>future of Poland (1): Stalin had arrested the Polish government in exile, the so-called London Poles (the non-communists) to prevent them taking power (2)</i> • <i>Stalin wanted a foothold in the Mediterranean and Japan (1), but Truman rejected this (2)</i> <p>NB: credit what disagreements there were and not why there were disagreements (for example do not credit personality clashes or the circumstances around the US atomic bomb programme)</p> <p>NB: supporting detail <u>can</u> include the reasoning behind the disagreement</p>

Part 1: Section A - The Cold War, 1945-1975

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 (b)	<p>Q: Explain why Berlin was a cause of tension between East and West from 1945 to 1949.</p> <p>Level 3 (2 exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the reasons why Berlin was a cause of tension between 1945 and 1949. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (1 exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of why Berlin was a cause of tension between 1945 and 1949. They produce a single-causal response.</p> <p>Level 1 (ID/desc) Candidates demonstrate only limited knowledge about Berlin between 1945 and 1949.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>One reason was that Berlin was deep in the heart of Soviet controlled East Germany and Stalin resented that a large part of it was being run by the Western Allies. Berlin had been split into sectors at the end of the war in the same way that Germany had been split into zones, as it was the capital city. Stalin disagreed with the West's ideology of democracy and free-market capitalism, and did not want people in his zone to be attracted by the fruits of capitalist system. It would also make his own exploitation of East Germany more evident, as the West was not stripping its zones of resources as reparations for war.</i></p> <p><i>Berlin was also a cause of tension because of the Berlin blockade. In retaliation to the West unifying its zones and reforming the currency in 1948, Stalin prevented the Allies accessing West Berlin by land and sea. He closed off all roads, canals and railways forcing the Allies to come up with a plan to resource their 2 million people. They did, the Berlin Airlift, but the blockade massively raised the tension between the two sides and meant that one aggressive move could have resulted in military conflict.</i></p> <p>NB: do not credit material focussed on Germany as a whole (e.g. currency changes, Bizonia, etc.) NB: do not accept splitting of Berlin into 4 unless it is connected with its geographical position in the Eastern zone</p>

Part 1: Section A - The Cold War, 1945-1975

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5 (c) 		10	 This question also carries 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar; use the separate marking grid on page 42 to allocate SPaG marks.
	<p>Q: The following were equally to blame for increasing Cold War tensions in Europe before 1950:</p> <p>(i) Soviet expansion in eastern Europe;</p> <p>(ii) the Truman doctrine and Marshall Aid.</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer referring only to (i) and (ii).</p> <p>Level 5 (Both sides exp + conc) Candidates demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the events in the Cold War before 1950 to explain how far they agree. They produce a fully developed response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through detailed explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period, to justify a valid conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 4 (Both sides exp) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the events in the Cold War to 1950 to explain how far they agree. They produce a developed response that demonstrates understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of some relevant key concepts and features of the period, to reach a conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>7-9</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>In many ways I agree. The USSR increased Cold War tensions by expanding Soviet control into eastern Europe. Stalin had been allowed a 'sphere of influence' in Europe according to the Yalta conference, and he was determined to surround the USSR with 'friendly' countries. He interpreted this as countries that were under his influence, and from 1945 to 1948 he made sure that these countries were run by communists. At times communists seem to have won elections honestly, at other times they gained power with the helping hand of the Red Army and underhand methods. Whichever way, the West was shocked and alarmed that eastern Europe should fall so completely under Stalin's influence, which is what motivated their actions in introducing containment. Stalin's desire for control and security frightened the USA and increased tension massively.</i></p> <p><i>However, the USA did not have to respond in the way it did, and you could argue that the Truman doctrine and Marshall Aid provoked Stalin. In 1947 President Truman announced that the USA would help any country at risk of a communist takeover. This was the Truman doctrine and was the start of the US policy of containment. The government did not keep this policy a secret and it not surprisingly raised tensions with the USSR who saw it as a direct attack on their ideology and threat to their security. Stalin could see that it worked too, as it led to the communists losing the civil war in Greece because the Americans funded the monarchists. Equally, when the USA offered money for rebuilding Europe through the Marshall Plan Stalin was suspicious, as he felt that the USA was trying to buy loyalty and discredit him to his allies because he had nothing to offer. The US attitude was provocative and bound to antagonise the Soviets, increasing tension.</i></p> <p><i>It is very difficult to argue one of these is more important than the other as both were motivated by the same reasonable goal of achieving security for a nation and way of life, but both knowingly made the other side feel threatened. Both sides were also acting out of mutual suspicion: as neither of</i></p>

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Level 3 (One side exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of Soviet expansion OR the Truman doctrine and Marshall Aid, explaining one side of the argument. They produce a response that demonstrates some understanding of the past.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 2 (IDs/desc) Candidates use some relevant knowledge to identify events that show Soviet expansion AND/OR describe the Truman doctrine and Marshall Aid. They produce a basic response.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 1 (general points) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the Cold War.</p> <p>Written work contains mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p><i>them trusted the other, they suspected and were suspicious of each other's actions, making both factors equally to blame.</i></p> <p>NB: Answers must first reach L4/9 in order to be credited as L5/10</p>

Part 1: Section A - The Cold War, 1945-1975

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6 (a)		4	
	<p>Q: Describe the anti-Vietnam War protest movement in the USA after 1965.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; one additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Allow one mark to a candidate who offers a general point only, for example ‘<i>campaigned in many cities</i>’.</p> <p>0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	4	<p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>included many civil rights campaigners (1) opposed to the money spent and so many blacks being drafted (2)</i> • <i>supported by famous singers and celebrities (1) including Muhammad Ali (2)</i> • <i>included student groups (1) opposed to the draft (2) (maximum of two marks for groups included)</i> • <i>reached its height in 1968-70</i> • <i>protests often involved burning the US flag</i> • <i>protests often involved violent clashes with the police (1) for example at Kent State University 4 students were shot dead (2)</i>

Part 1: Section A - The Cold War, 1945-1975

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6 (b)		6	
	<p>Q: How was the Tet Offensive a turning point in the Vietnam War? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 3 (2+ exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of how the Tet Offensive was a turning point in the Vietnam War. They produce a response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period, offering more than one explanation.</p> <p>Level 2 (1 exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain one way in which the Tet Offensive was a turning point in the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Level 1 (IDs/desc) Candidates demonstrate only limited knowledge about the Tet offensive and/or how it can be seen as a turning point.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>One way it was a turning point was that after the Tet Offensive the government decided to negotiate for peace and withdraw its troops from Vietnam. Until that point, it had told the people of America that it was winning the war in Vietnam, and would continue to fight until the Vietcong were crushed. However, the Tet Offensive showed that the VC was still strong enough to attack in more than 100 places at the same time, and this convinced the government that the war was unwinnable. As a result, Johnson decided to negotiate and make plans to withdraw troops.</i></p> <p><i>Another result was that the media seems to have turned against the war. Before Tet, when most newspapers and the TV reported the war they concentrated on US successes and what they were being told by the military. However, Tet seems to have changed that because it showed that the war was not going as well as official sources said. This made journalists less willing to believe what they were told by the military, and made them more critical, concentrating on more negative aspects of the war. This then influenced the public mood, and even government, after Tet.</i></p>

<p>6 (c)</p>	<p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 2 (Ids/desc) Candidates use some relevant knowledge to identify or describe the reasons the USA got more involved in the war in Vietnam, and they produce a basic response.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 1 (general) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the war in Vietnam and the USA's involvement.</p> <p>Written work contains mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>NB: Answers must first reach L4/9 in order to be credited as L5/10</p>
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Part 1: Section B - A New World? 1948-2005

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7 (a)		7	
	<p>Q: Study Source A. What is the cartoonist's message? Use the details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 5 (CV+CK) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon, by explaining the cartoonist's main message and produce a sound response in context.</p> <p>Level 4 (MM+CK) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon, by explaining the cartoon's main message and produce a sound response in context.</p> <p>Level 3 (SM+CK) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret a valid sub-message of the cartoon and produce a response in context.</p> <p>Level 2 (SM/MM/CV) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the cartoon in a valid way.</p> <p>Level 1 (SF) Candidates describe the cartoon and produce a very limited response.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of all three AOs.</p> <p><i>The cartoonist's message is criticising the leaders' approach to Berlin as it is a very dangerous situation yet neither President seems prepared to back down. Both are shown as determined to get what they want, arguing with their fists clenched. The danger is clear from the thoughts they are having about bombing the other with nuclear weapons, shown by the mushroom clouds in their thoughts. The caption makes it seem as if they are putting each other to the test to see who will give in, which is exactly what was happening at the time. Berlin was a city still divided between the capitalist and communist powers which was creating huge tension as many East Germans were using it as an escape route to the capitalist West. Khrushchev was under pressure from the East German leader to use force to prevent this movement, and at the same time thought he could bully the young new US President and prove his and communism's superiority. As a result, he insisted that the West withdraw US troops from the city. When Kennedy refused, tension grew, shown clearly in the cartoon, and there was a risk that the crisis could escalate and result in military aggression. The cartoonist believes that they are acting irresponsibly, and that they should be more aware of the risks they are running by confronting each other in this way.</i></p> <p>Cartoonist Message: criticism of leaders +MM (must relate to Berlin) Main Message: risk of war over Berlin as neither leader was prepared to back down; tensions are rising in Berlin; tensions may lead to war in Berlin (place important). Sub Message: leaders are arguing; Berlin is causing problems for them, mocking the leaders (no place), Berlin is at the centre of the Cold War, leaders are fighting over Berlin</p> <p>CK: The USSR had concerns over the number of people leaving East Germany via Berlin; at the Vienna Summit Khrushchev issued an ultimatum about the future of Berlin; the two leaders started to fallout at the Vienna Summit in June 1961; in the dispute over Berlin, Kennedy announced he was going to increase US preparedness for war.'</p> <p><i>NB Do not credit CK about building of wall as that was August 1961; the cartoon is about the build-up of tension. Do not credit blockade/airlift as too long ago.</i></p>

Part 1: Section B – A New World? 1948-2005

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7 (b)		8	
	<p>Q: Explain why the Soviet Union crushed the Hungarian Uprising of 1956.</p> <p>Level 3 (2 exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge to explain why the Soviet Union crushed the Hungarian Uprising of 1956. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (one exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain why the Soviet Union crushed the Hungarian Uprising of 1956. They produce a single-causal response.</p> <p>Level 1 (ID/desc) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the Hungarian Uprising and the reason it was crushed.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>6-8</p> <p>3-5</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>The main reason the USSR crushed it was because they were concerned that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact. This was a military alliance just created in 1955 which would help protect the Soviet Union should they be attacked by the West. The Soviet Union could not allow a hole in their protective frontier of buffer states so stepped in when it became clear that the new Hungarian leader Nagy wanted to remove his country.</i></p> <p><i>Another important reason is that Khrushchev wanted to send a message to Eastern Europe that there were limits to the changes the Soviets were prepared to accept. Since Khrushchev himself had attacked Stalin's memory earlier in the year, there had already been demonstrations against the Soviet-backed government in Poland. Next in Hungary popular uprisings led to the fall of two communist leaders. When Nagy came to power he wanted much greater political freedoms, including free elections. It would be very dangerous for the Soviets to allow this, for fear they would lose control over the government, and it would also encourage other East European countries to demonstrate for similar freedoms.</i></p> <p>Other IDs possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagy liberal reforms • Nagy abolished the one party state • Nagy announced freedom of speech in Hungary • Nagy announced freedom of religion. • Cardinal Mindszenty, leader of the Catholic Church was released. • The Western powers were involved in the Suez Crisis. • They knew the Americans weren't going to stop them • It was getting out of control as there were many Hungarian protestors on the streets • The power and dominance of the Red Army <p>NB This question is about WHY the Soviets crushed the uprising, not HOW they did. The answer must be connected to the reasons behind the response.</p>

Part 1: Section B - A New World? 1948-2005

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8 (a)		4	
	<p>Q: Describe the methods used by Al Qaeda and its supporters.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; one additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Allow one mark to a candidate who offers a general point only, eg 'attacks on US', 'bombing', 'shooting', 'propaganda', 'terrorism'</p> <p>0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	4	<p>Answers could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>use of suicide bombers</i> • <i>attacks on US military (1) for example October 2000 attack on USS Cole (2)</i> • <i>attacks on US embassies (1) in Kenya and Tanzania (2)</i> • <i>attack on World Trade Centre (Twin Towers) in New York (1) and the Pentagon (1) after hijacking four aircraft (2). Max 2 marks.</i> • <i>attacks on Western tourists</i> • <i>Madrid train bombing in 2004</i> • <i>Hi-jacking</i> • <i>Kidnapping (1) with Boko Haram (2) (or Al Shabab)</i> • <i>Truck bomb attack on World Trade Centre in 1993 by Ramzi Yousef</i> • <i>Attack on USS Cole in Yemen</i> • <i>London bombings- 7/7</i> • <i>Use of social media/internet</i> • <i>Create 'Cells'</i> • <i>Radicalisation (1) through the use of the media/teachings/fundamentalist Islam (1)</i> <p><i>NB: 'Bombing', 'shooting', 'terrorism' and 'propaganda' are just general points and need to be qualified</i></p>

Part 1: Section B - A New World? 1948-2005

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8 (b)		6	
	<p>Q: Why have some people resorted to terrorism? Explain your answer using examples from terrorist groups you have studied.</p> <p>Level 3 (2 exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding to explain why some people resort to terrorism. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (one exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain one reason why some people resort to terrorism.</p> <p>Level 1 (ID/desc) Candidates demonstrate only limited knowledge about why some people resort to terrorism and terrorism in general.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p> <p>NB: This question is about why terrorists 'resorted' to terrorism. Not just why people supported the cause.</p>	<p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>Many of the people who resort to terrorism do so because they feel they do not have a voice. They feel powerless and have concluded that no one will listen to them unless they use force. For example, the Provisional IRA believed that even though they lived in a democratic country, the government was biased against them. As Catholics Republicans were also in a permanent minority in the North compared to Protestant Unionists they also felt the electoral system did not represent them. As a result the British government would not listen to their demands for an independent, united Ireland, and the Northern Irish government would not listen either because it was full of Unionist politicians. They saw violence as the way to get what they wanted as it would get the attention of the governments and pressurise them.</i></p> <p><i>One of the reasons the PLO resorted to violence was because of the strength of their enemies. They were fighting against Israel for control of a homeland in the Middle East, but the USA was supplying Israel with weaponry, so the PLO had little chance of success in a conventional war, even though it was supported by Arab states. As a result some Palestinians turned to terrorist attacks as a way of weakening their enemy, disrupting their lives and business because they were too strong to defeat in any other way. Bitterness and resentment against the Israelis was also bred in the poverty of the refugee camps the Palestinians lived in while they were trying to regain land Israel had claimed. This anger was channelled by the PLO who gave idle and restless refugees status and recognition if they joined their ranks.</i></p> <p><u>Other IDs possible</u></p> <p><i>a) PLO are aggrieved because they have lost land b) The IRA felt they were powerless c) Al Qaeda feel they are opposed by an over mighty enemy.</i></p> <p><i>NB: Al Qaeda terrorists did not 'resort' to terrorism in the same way as PLO and IRA so can accept that they thought this would buy them a route to Jannah/Heaven as they had been radicalised.</i></p>

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8 (c)		10	<p>This question also carries 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar; use the separate marking grid on page 42 to allocate SPaG marks.</p>
	<p>Q: How successfully have governments responded to terrorism? Explain your answer using examples from terrorist groups you have studied.</p> <p>Level 5 (Both sides exp + conc) Candidates demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and understanding to analyse how successfully governments have responded to terrorism. They produce a fully developed response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through detailed explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period, to justify a valid conclusion. Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 4 (Both sides exp) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding to explain how successfully governments have responded to terrorism. They produce a developed response that demonstrates understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of some relevant key concepts and features of the period, to reach a conclusion. Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 3 (One side exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of explain how governments have OR have not successfully responded to terrorism, explaining one side of the argument. They produce a response that demonstrates some understanding of the past. Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>7-9</p> <p>5-6</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>Often governments have not dealt successfully with terrorism. In 1971, the British government introduced Internment in Northern Ireland to disrupt IRA activities. This meant they could arrest and hold anyone suspected of terrorism without charge. Not only did it fail to catch the IRA's key leaders, it also increased support for the IRA in Ireland and the USA, because it was only used against nationalists and was often accompanied by torture. This was a massive own goal. Equally, when Israel got tough with the PLO they often created bad publicity for their own cause. In 1982 they launched a full scale invasion of Lebanon to destroy the PLO's bases there, which they achieved. However, there were around 19,000 civilian casualties, including a massacre in 2 refugee camps, which massively damaged support for Israel around the world, even with their ally the USA.</i></p> <p><i>On the other hand at times they have successfully limited terrorist's freedom of action. For example in 1985 the British signed an agreement with the Republic of Ireland to increase co-operation between the two countries' security forces. This made it much more difficult for the IRA to move people, arms and equipment between the North and Republic of Ireland. The USA has also had success against Al Qaeda, destroying their training camps and heavy weapons in Afghanistan, finding and targeting Bin Laden and setting up Special Forces bases all over the world to target the organisation. Even in the Middle East, the Israeli government's 'Get tough' approach may be considered to be part of the reason Arafat was willing to compromise some of the PLO's aims in the Oslo Accords.</i></p> <p><i>Terrorism is very difficult for governments to handle effectively as the terrorists are often versatile and skilled propagandists, and governments are criticised for negotiating with them. That said, they have had some success. However the main reason for this is usually more to do with changes in the terrorist organisations themselves, eg the emergence of Sinn Fein as the political wing of the IRA, rather than because they have successfully prevented terrorists actions. As a result, I conclude that overall they have not always responded well enough.</i></p> <p><u>Other IDs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British Government tried to starve the IRA of publicity • Internment • Good Friday Agreement and other significant attempts to sort out Irish issue- Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1994 meetings with John Major

	<p>Level 2 (IDs/desc) Candidates use some relevant knowledge to identify/describe how successfully governments have responded to terrorism. They produce a basic response. Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 1 Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of governments' responses to terrorism. Written work contains mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p> <p>NB: If only one terrorist group is mentioned- bottom level only- All levels</p>	<p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Covert operations such as informers</i> • <i>Working with the government of Eire</i> • <i>Secret talks with IRA</i> • <i>Israel launched a full scale assault on PLO bases in the Lebanon in 1982.</i> • <i>Commando raids on Tunis in 1998.</i> • <i>Oslo Talks</i> • <i>'War on Terror' in Afghanistan</i> • <i>Use of intelligence – spy satellites and bugging against possible Al Qaeda sympathisers.</i> • <i>Guantanamo Bay detention camp</i>
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Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9 (a)		4	
	<p>Q: Describe the methods used by the Americans and British against the Iraqi insurgency of 2003 to 2006.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; one additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Allow one mark to a candidate who offers a general point only, eg 'bombing', 'shooting', 'propaganda', 'counter-insurgency'.</p> <p>0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	4	<p>Answers could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>laser guided air strikes to target key insurgents</i> • <i>ground war to retake lost land (1) for example, Fallujah (2)</i> • <i>cordon and search operations</i> • <i>use of informants to identify weapons stashes</i> • <i>speeded up transfer of power from coalition forces to an Iraqi government</i> • <i>raids on suspected insurgents</i> • <i>Use of high tech weapons to target insurgency groups</i> • <i>Engagement with the Mahdi Army at Najaf</i> • <i>Internment at Abu Ghraib</i> • <i>Operation Sinbad - Basra 2006</i> • <i>Operation Iron Hammer 2003 – using US air force</i> • <i>Operation Phantom Fury- Fallujah, 2004</i> <p><i>NB: Do not accept Operation Phantom. This was in 2007</i></p>

Part 1: Section B - A New World? 1948-2005

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9 (b)		6	
	<p>Q: Explain the international impact of the Iraq war.</p> <p>Level 3 (2 exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the international impact of the Iraq war. They produce a response explaining multiple impacts that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (one exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the international impact of the Iraq war. They explain one consequence.</p> <p>Level 1 (IDs/desc) Candidates demonstrate only limited knowledge about the international impact of the Iraq war.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>One international impact was the damaged reputations of both America and Britain. Many suspected the motives of the Bush Administration in getting involved in the war, and when it became clear that most of the big rebuilding contracts went to US or non-Iraqi firms it made it even easier to criticise Western involvement in Iraq as being self-serving. The coalition also seemed unable to control the insurgency, which made it look weak and made people question US military might, damaging its reputation further.</i></p> <p><i>A connected and equally important consequence was that the war increased support for militant Islam around the world. To many in the Arab world the war seemed to be a Crusade against Muslims and the large loss of civilian life was evidence of the West's careless attitude. Terrorist cells and attacks in the US and UK often claim to be revenge for Western involvement in Iraq, and Intelligence reports believe the Iraq war has had a key role in increasing the threat of terrorism in the West.</i></p> <p><u>Other IDs possible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a humanitarian crisis with refugees • Soured relations between the USA and some European nations • Altered US approach to foreign policy • Helped Obama win US presidency • Led to the rise of Isis • Rise in Oil Price • Ruined international reputation of Blair/Bush

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 2 (IDs/desc) Candidates use some relevant knowledge to agree AND/OR disagree that the main reason for the invasion of Iraq was because of Saddam Hussein's lack of co-operation with UN weapons inspectors. They produce a basic response, only identifying or describing factors.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 1 Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the reasons for the invasion of Iraq or Saddam Hussein's lack of co-operation with UN weapons inspectors.</p> <p>Written work contains mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p><u>Other IDs possible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There was a strong anti-Saddam lobby in the USA</i> • <i>Saddam had suspected links with Al Qaeda</i> • <i>Saddam's human rights violations</i> • <i>Iraq's oil wealth</i> • <i>To bring democracy to the Middle East</i> • <i>Establish a long term military presence in the Middle East for the USA</i> • <i>Pressurise Saudi Arabia over its links with terrorism</i>

Part 2: Causes and Events of the First World War 1890-1918

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10 (a)	<p>Q: Study Source A. How useful is this source as evidence about the Gallipoli Campaign of 1915? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 4 Both sides + CK Candidates demonstrate sound understanding and evaluation of the source and sound knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the source, assess its utility and produce a fully developed response in context.</p> <p>Level 3 One side + CK Candidates demonstrate some understanding of the source and some knowledge and understanding of the period. They interpret the source, assess its utility and produce a developed response in context.</p> <p>Level 2 source only- stock eval Candidates demonstrate basic knowledge and understanding about the period to paraphrase the source and to make basic claims about its usefulness.</p> <p>Level 1 SF or CK that doesn't answer Q Candidates describe the source and produce a very limited response.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p> <p>NB: This source is written in May and the British attack at Helles was not until August. The CK should come from before May, unless the answer is phrased in a way that 'we know that Fisher was right because...'</p>	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of all three AOs. <p><i>This source has some use as evidence about the Gallipoli Campaign. It tells us that not everybody on the British side was in favour of the campaign. Fisher, who was head of the British navy, thinks it will be a disaster and will fail. He also thinks it was a waste of the navy because the Dardanelles were not important. What mattered to Fisher was the North Sea where there was a contest for control with Germany as is seen by the Battle of Jutland in 1916. However, Fisher is writing this to Churchill who came up with the idea and it shows that Churchill was warned in advance that the campaign would not work.</i></p> <p><i>However, the source's use is limited. It does not give the other side of the story - that Churchill's idea was to open up a new front thus forcing Germany to split its forces to support the Turks. This would lead to the German army on the Western Front being weakened and allow the Allies to make progress in an area that was bogged down in trench warfare. It would also open up a sea route to Russia which was Britain's ally.</i></p> <p><i>It is also important to remember that Fisher was an Admiral and wanted to fight sea battles. He did not like the navy being used for tasks he thought unworthy of the navy like bombarding the coast. This may have led to his opposition to the campaign although it is not mentioned in his letter. Finally, although Fisher predicts disaster, the letter cannot tell us that the campaign did end in disaster.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible CK: Before the event -First, failed, attack had happened in March- Queen, , Irresistible and Bouvet were sunk 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZ and ANZAC forces had landed in April -the Turks were aware that the attack was coming and were prepared -mines had been laid in the Dardanelles and artillery guns put in place After the event (has to be qualified) -the Turkish army was much stronger than they had thought and was well dug in -the allied army faced heavy machine gun fire when they attacked -the commanders had been refused aid by the Royal Flying Corps so lacked valuable reconnaissance -Churchill resigned

Part 2: Causes and Events of the First World War 1890-1918

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10 (b)	<p>Q: Study Source B. 'The Battle of Jutland was a success for Germany.' How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 4 (2 sided + eval using CK/prov/purpose) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the period, and sound evaluation of the source, to evaluate effectively the interpretation that the Battle of Jutland was a success for Germany.</p> <p>Level 3 (2 sided- only 4 marks if no use of source at all) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the period, and some understanding of the source, to evaluate the interpretation that the Battle of Jutland was a success for Germany.</p> <p>Level 2 (1 sided- only 2 marks with no use of source at all- CK and source use =3) Candidates demonstrate basic knowledge and understanding of the period, and basic understanding of the source, to comment on the interpretation that the Battle of Jutland was a success for Germany.</p> <p>Level 1 lim. answer- CK but not attached to Q Candidates demonstrate very limited knowledge and evaluate the source superficially.</p> <p>Level 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response or no response worthy of credit. NB: The strength of the argument should be judged within the level- If no CK is used, it will be at bottom of level 	<p>7</p> <p>6-7</p> <p>4-5</p> <p>2-3</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p>	<p>•</p> <p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of all three AOs.</p> <p><i>On the whole I do not agree with this interpretation although there is an argument to be made for both sides. Source B claims that the British navy suffered greater losses than the German navy in the battle. It says that the British lost 120,410 tons of ships while the Germans only lost 60,300 tons. These figures are fairly accurate, Britain did lose more ships and this included, as the source shows, some of its strongest ships like the Indefatigable. Britain also lost more men. The Germans declared a victory straightaway and there were great celebrations around the country. This source is part of the propaganda that Germany published to support these claims. Its weakness as evidence is that, because it was published soon after the battle, it cannot judge the longer-term result of the battle.</i></p> <p><i>However, the German aim had been to win control of the North Sea and to break the naval blockade it was suffering from. Neither of these aims were achieved. The German navy retreated to harbour and gave up the idea of gaining control of the North Sea which the British controlled for the rest of the war. The British fleet remained a powerful fighting force but the German navy was not. Because of this Britain was able to continue the blockade of Germany, which was having a damaging impact on the German people, many of whom were short of food. In the winter of 1916-7 they had to eat turnips instead of potatoes. This was an important factor in forcing Germany to accept the armistice at the end of the war.</i></p> <p><i>In the short term, Germany may have won the Battle of Jutland, but in the longer term there is no doubt that it was a British victory and helped the Allies to win the war.</i></p> <p>CK Britain won: GB navy was unphased and was still very powerful Germans were blockaded and had failed to break it German fleet remained in port for rest of war</p> <p>Germany won: GB had 14 ships sunk to Germany's 11 GB was embarrassed GB lost 110,000 tonnes to Germany's 60,000 GB lost 6,000 sailors to Germany's 2,500</p>

Part 2: Causes and Events of the First World War 1890-1918

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10 (c)		7	•
	<p>Q: Study Source C. 'Explain why this poster was published in Germany in 1918? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 4 P+CK Candidates demonstrate sound understanding of the source and sound knowledge and understanding of the situation in 1918. They interpret the purpose of the poster to produce a response explaining its context and its intended impact on the intended audience.</p> <p>Level 3 M+CK Candidates demonstrate some understanding of the source and some knowledge and understanding of the context. They interpret the message of the poster and produce a response explaining why it was published.</p> <p>Level 2 CK or M or P Candidates demonstrate basic understanding of the source and basic knowledge and understanding of the context, but they do not relate them to the purpose of the source OR they explain the purpose or message without setting in in the context of 1918. (2 marks for M/3 for P- CK is dependent on quality)</p> <p>Level 1 SF Candidates paraphrase the speech and produce a very limited response.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit</p> <p>• NB: SM can only get into L2 and no further- even with CK</p>	<p>7</p> <p>6-7</p> <p>4-5</p> <p>2-3</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of all three AOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This poster was published in Germany in 1918 because of the state that Germany was in by then. The Allies had been blockading Germany since the beginning of the war. Merchants' ships entering the North Sea had to put into British ports to be inspected. If there was any cargo for Germany it was taken away. This led to Germany becoming short of raw materials such as those mentioned in the poster - aluminium, copper and brass. By 1918 the effects of the blockade were really being felt and Germany was in a desperate state. The sustained fighting in 1917 made enormous demands on Germany's resources. The blockade made it difficult for Germany to import the raw materials it needed to meet these demands. In 1917 steel production declined and by 1918 Germany's number of field guns was decreasing and it was making only half the number of shells it had been producing a year before.</i> • <i>This situation in Germany explains why the poster was published. It is trying to encourage the German people to look through their belongings and hand over anything they have made of metal. This could all be melted down and used to make armaments. This was crucial if Germany was to continue fighting the war.</i> • • P- To encourage/make/demand German citizens to donate scrap metal and other metal objects to the war effort, To make them feel a responsibility for the war effort by donating metal, to encourage them to hand over their metal possessions to help the war effort (some level of action/coercian) • M- It is showing that the German military are short of metal to continue fighting the war/ the German people need to help the military out • <i>(SM- Germany is losing the war)</i> • • CK: Reference to • <i>-How the German economy was under severe pressure</i> • <i>-How The British blockade continued and starved Germany out</i> • <i>-How the German army were short of guns, munitions, tanks etc.</i> • <i>-How the output of shells was in decline</i>

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(b)	<p>Q: Explain why Franz Ferdinand was assassinated.</p> <p>Level 3 (2+x exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge to explain why Franz Ferdinand was assassinated. They produce a multi-causal response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (1xexp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain why Franz Ferdinand was assassinated. They produce a single-causal response.</p> <p>Level 1 (IDs/desc) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p> <p>NB: The causes should be linked to the actual assassination if they are long term.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p> <p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2. • • <i>Relations between Serbia and Austria had been getting worse especially since 1908 when Bosnia had been taken over by Austria. This increased the number of Serbs living under the hated Austrian rule. Serb nationalists, who wanted to unite all Serbs into one state of their own, became more active. Before 1914 there had been several assassination attempts against Austrian officials. Franz Ferdinand was the heir to the Austrian throne and so was an obvious target for the Serb nationalists. Assassinating him was one way of attacking Austria and forcing it to give them what they wanted.</i> • <i>Franz Ferdinand had been chosen because he was a reformer. He actually supported reorganising the Slav lands in the Austrian empire into a separate kingdom under Austrian control. The Serb nationalists were worried that if this was done it would take away some of their support because some Serbs would be happy with the new arrangements and would no longer support the aim of all Serbs living in their own independent state. In his trial Princip said that Franz Ferdinand had been chosen for this reason.</i> • • Possible CK: • -Long term causes inc. Balkan Wars • -The motivations of the Black Hand- Serb nationalism etc • -The position of Franz Ferdinand as heir- he represented a dwindling Hapsburg Empire • -The rise in Serb nationalist terrorism • -The nature of the visit making it an easy day to target FF. He had inadequate security. • -It was Serbia's National Day • •

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(c)	<p>Q: 'Austria was to blame for the fact that the assassination of Franz Ferdinand led to the outbreak of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 5 (Both sides exp + conc) Candidates demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the parts played by Austria and other countries in the assassination leading to the outbreak of war. They produce a fully developed response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through detailed explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period, to justify a valid conclusion. Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly. Level 4 (Both sides exp) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of the parts played by Austria and other countries in the assassination leading to the outbreak of war. They produce a developed response that demonstrates understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of some relevant key concepts, and features of the period to reach a conclusion. Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly. Level 3 (One side exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the part played by either Austria or other countries in the assassination leading to the outbreak of war, explaining one side of the argument. They produce a response that demonstrates some understanding of the past. Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly. 	<p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>7-9</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2. <i>Austria was mostly to blame. Although the Serbian government had not been involved in the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Austria made unreasonable demands on Serbia. It could be argued that they deliberately made demands that they knew Serbia could not agree to because they wanted to cause a war with Serbia. Even when Serbia agreed to nearly all the demands, Austria rejected this and mobilised its troops. It was determined to sort Serbia out for good. The Austrians felt that Serb nationalism, with its demands for southern Slav parts of the Empire to break away, was a threat to their empire which would fall apart. They had to defeat Serb nationalism. They blamed Serbia for supporting the nationalists and believed that defeating Serbia in war was a way of defeating Serbian nationalism. They also knew that a war with Serbia was certain to grow into a war with Russia. Before they acted they also got a promise from Germany that it would back Austria if Russia intervened. This means that that Austria knew that their unreasonable demands of Serbia would probably end up in a European war.</i> <i>However, Austria was not totally to blame. Russia must also take some of the blame. It certainly did nothing to avoid a war. As soon as the Austrian ultimatum went to Serbia, Russia began to mobilise and put its forces on a war footing. The Serbs were fellow Slavs and Russia was determined to protect Serbia at any cost - even the cost of a European war. The Russian mobilisation was a massive trigger to war. It encouraged Serbia to defy Austria and made Germany mobilise. When this happened, Europe was well on the way to war. Germany realised it could not fight France and Russia at the same time and so tried to defeat France before Russia was fully ready.</i> <i>Although Russia carries some blame for making the situation worse, the assassination led to war because of Austria's determination to defeat Serbia and Serb nationalism. The assassination gave them a chance to do this and they exploited it. It was ready to pay the price of a European war for this. Russia was merely reacting to Austrian actions.</i>

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12 (a)	<p>Q: Describe the terms of the Armistice of November 1918.</p> <p>One mark for each relevant event; one additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Allow one mark to a candidate who offers a general point only. E.g. 'Germany were to be weakened'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit. <p>NB: This is about the terms of the armistice and not the terms of the ToFV.</p> <p>Although many of the terms were similar, they were not exactly the same. Always check.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • Answers could include: • • <i>fighting to stop (1)</i> • <i>German troops to withdraw behind their own borders (1)</i> • <i>Allied prisoners of war to be released (1)</i> • <i>Germany promised to pay reparations (1)</i> • <i>the German fleet was interned and German submarines were surrendered (2)</i> • <i>the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was renounced</i> • <i>There were 34 clauses (1) including German disarmament (1)</i> • <i>All occupied lands in Belgium, France, Lux to be evacuated (1) within 14 days (1)</i> • <i>Alsace-Lorraine to be evacuated (1)</i> • <i>German forces to be withdrawn from their allied nations (1) Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey (1)</i> • <i>The naval blockade to continue (1)</i> • <i>Germany would be blamed for the war (1)</i> <p>NB: There were 34 terms altogether, and many of them became the ToFV, but not all.</p> <p>E.g. do not accept £6.6bn reparations, League of Nations, most land lost at Versailles.</p>

Part 2: Causes and Events of the First World War 1890-1918

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12(b)	<p>• Q: Explain the importance of the USA's entry into the First World War.</p> <p>Level 3 (2+exps) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge to explain the importance of US entry into the First World War. Their response explains more than one reason why it was important and demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period.</p> <p>Level 2 (1exps) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding to explain the importance of US entry into the First World War. Their response explains one reason why it was important.</p> <p>Level 1 (IDs/desc) Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of the importance of US entry into the First World War.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p> <p>•</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5-6</p> <p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p>•</p> <p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p>•</p> <p><i>One way in which US entry was important was the arrival in the spring of 1918 of fresh and well-equipped American soldiers on the Western Front. 10,000 were arriving each day. This was at a time when the British and French troops were exhausted and the arrival of the Americans boosted morale. It was also important because the Germans could not replace their losses in the same way. Knowing that Americans were on their way was an enormous psychological boost for the Allies and very damaging to German morale. US entry forced the Germans into their Spring Offensive, which was an attempt to win before the American arrived. The Germans threw everything into it and when it failed they were finished. The Americans then played a major part in the Allied offensive that followed and led to victory in November.</i></p> <p><i>The other reason US entry was important was economic. American intervention meant that Britain was sure of food and supplies continuing to come across the Atlantic. These supplies had been endangered by German U-boats which were sinking enormous amounts of British shipping. Despite this supplies got through because even more were sent from America. The American destroyers also had wirelesses which helped them send vital information to the British who could then route the convoys away from U-boats.</i></p> <p><i>Possible CK</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased troops- nearly 5m men were trained and sent into Europe -Over 1.6m increase in soldiers in 1918 alone -Increased supplies from US -The US industrial machine was behind the allied effort -Psychological boost from US -Germany had been in the ascendency and US entry tipped the balance in favour of allies -It shortened the war, which is predicted to have likely lasted 2 more years

Part 2: Causes and Events of the First World War 1890-1918

Q	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12(c)		10	•
	<p>Q: Which had more impact on the First World War, trench warfare or the use of new technology? Explain your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Level 5 (Both sides exp + conc) Candidates demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the relative impact of trench warfare and the use of new technology in the First World War. They produce a fully developed response that demonstrates thorough understanding of the past through detailed explanation and analysis of the relevant key concepts and features of the period, to justify a valid conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 4 (Both sides exp) Candidates demonstrate sound knowledge and understanding of trench warfare and the use of new technology to explain which had more impact in the First World War. They produce a developed response that demonstrates understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of some relevant key concepts, and features of the period to reach a conclusion.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate. Meaning is communicated very clearly.</p> <p>Level 3 (One side exp) Candidates demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the period to explain whether trench warfare or the use of new technology had more impact in the First World War, explaining one side of the argument. They produce a response that demonstrates some understanding of the past.</p> 	<p>10</p> <p>7-9</p> <p>5-6</p>	<p>This is an example of a top level response that may be used as guidance demonstrating evidence of AOs 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>Trench warfare had a very important impact on the way the war developed because once a stalemate had been reached on the Western Front at the end of 1914 the rest of the fighting was dominated by trench warfare. This meant that the two sides faced each other until 1918 in a system of trenches that stretched from the English Channel to the Swiss border. These were so strong defensively that neither side made much progress until well into 1918. Trench warfare led to enormous casualties with over half a million British soldiers dying on the Western Front. On the first day of the Battle of the Somme there were 60,000 British casualties. This was because in the trench system the defences were much stronger than methods of attack. As men attacked across No Man's Land they were mown down by machine guns or caught in the barbed wire. This meant that the trench system was responsible for the war going on for so long when many people thought it would be over by Christmas 1914.</i></p> <p><i>New technology had less of an impact. Tanks were used for the first time in the Battle of the Somme but had little impact because they were slow and kept breaking down. They were effective in 1917 in the Battle of Cambrai when they made a breakthrough, but it was not followed up and trench warfare continued. Aircraft were used for reconnaissance and spying on enemy positions but neither this nor the famous dogfights had an impact on the course of the war. The same can be said of the use of gas which blinded and killed soldiers, and made life in the trenches even more unpleasant, but it did not change the course of the war.</i></p> <p><i>I think that trench warfare had more of an impact. It was how much of the war was fought for nearly all the time and killed millions of soldiers. When trench warfare was brought to an end it was not new technology that was responsible, although tanks did play some part in the Battle of Amiens in 1918.</i></p>

<p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Level 2 (IDs/desc) Candidates show some relevant knowledge as they identify or describe the impact of trench warfare or the use of new technology in the First World War. They produce a basic response.</p> <p>Written work is legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation are mostly accurate. Meaning is communicated clearly.</p> <p>Level 1 Candidates demonstrate limited knowledge of trench warfare and/or the use of new technology.</p> <p>Written work contains mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation, which sometimes hinder communication.</p> <p>Level 0 No response or no response worthy of credit.</p> <p>NB: The two sides of the argument are about Trench Warfare and New Technology, so these can be positive or negative points about either of those to fit into that argument</p>	<p>3-4</p> <p>1-2</p> <p>0</p>	<p><u>Possible CK:</u></p> <p>Trench warfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation and development of stalemate- elongated war -Length of trench system -Trench battles- Somme, Ypres, Passchendaele etc. - No use of cavalry as expected <p>New Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tanks- used poorly at Somme, but better at Cambrai. Were used effectively by Haig in 1918 to break German line -Subs- German submarine warfare and related crises e.g. bringing US into war Attempts and eventual failure to break down British blockade -Aircraft- Surveillance in early part of war, Dogfights later in war- neither had massive impact <p>Bombing in later part of war e.g Gotha bombers over London (minimal impact but fear in GB (like Zeps)</p> <p>Machine Guns</p> <p>Others- Zepellins, Creeping Barrage, Flame Throwers.</p> <p><i>NB: Be carfeul to avoid crediting generic description- should be connected to specifics e.g. battle/stats</i></p> <p><i>NB: This question is about impact on the war, so should not get bogged down in effects on the soldiers within trenches. Things like Trench foot etc could therefore be credited as IDs, but really need to be developed to impact on the actual war to be developed into exp.</i></p>
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Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) assessment grid for use with questions 2c and 3c, OR 5c and 6c, OR 8c and 9c.

<i>High performance 5-6 marks</i>
Candidates spell, punctuate and use rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.
<i>Intermediate performance 3-4 marks</i>
Candidates spell, punctuate and use rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
<i>Threshold performance 1-2 marks</i>
Candidates spell, punctuate and use rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

Assessment Objectives (AO) Grid

(includes Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar )

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	SPaG	Total
1/4/7 (a)	1	2	4		7
1/4/7 (b)	4	4	0		8
2/3/5/6/8/9 (a)	4	0	0		4
2/3/5/6/8/9 (b)	3	3	0		6
2/3/5/6/8/9 (c) 	4	6	0	6	16
10 (a)	1	2	3		6
10 (b)	1	2	4		7
10 (c)	1	2	4		7
11/12 (a)	4	0	0		4
11/12(b)	3	3	0		6
11/12 (c)	4	6	0		10
Totals	30	30	15	6	81

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