



Examiners' Report

January 2010

GCE History 6HI01/D



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General comments

Once again most candidates for each option in Unit 1 appear to have been well prepared for the examination. There was, as is to be expected, a wide variety of responses but, as indicated in the reports for 2009, most candidates approach the questions with some attempt to focus on the question set and to attempt an analytical response. Considering the time limit for the examination it is commendable that candidates can produce two well structured answers, with little evidence of mismanagement of their time. Interestingly, most candidates answer the questions in the order in which they appear on the question paper even if they are less confident with the first topic covered. However, there are some areas (discussed below) that centres should consider when preparing their candidates for the Unit 1 examination.

The first two examination sessions of this new unit were complicated by the fact that a minority of students did not write their answers on the pages allocated in the answer booklet. A minor redesign of the booklet has, thankfully, eliminated this problem completely.

It is perhaps worth reminding centres that Unit 1 tests AO1(a) and AO1(b). AO1(a) is concerned with the recall, selection and deployment of historical knowledge, and the communication of knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner. AO1(b) tests the ability to demonstrate an understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and making judgements (the objectives are printed in full on page 10 of the specification). Examiners reported that candidates are becoming increasingly expert in developing some form of explanation or analysis and can, with varying degrees of effectiveness, frame their answer on the question. This skill alone, however, is not in itself sufficient to allow access to Levels 3 and above. The explanation must be supported and developed with a **range of relevant and accurate material** which allows the points made to stand up effectively. While some candidates still rely on extended passages of free-standing narrative, there were many whose limited or generalised knowledge, or even a considerable amount of incorrect information, affected the quality of their answers overall.

A welcome development is that planning of answers was much more apparent during this session than previously. Candidates should be encouraged to write brief but focused plans; some covered two pages and reduced the amount of time available for the answer itself. Planning will not be effective, however, unless candidates have studied the question and have understood precisely what is being asked of them. Answers at Level 4 require the response to relate well to the focus of the question and to show understanding of the key issues, and must be supported with a range of accurate relevant information. Once again, an appreciation of the time span set in the question is vital, but this links with an understanding of the whole question. This matter will be dealt with in greater detail in the reports on each question, but three examples highlight this point. Question D6 asked 'How far was Lenin responsible for the Bolsheviks' growing hold on power in the years 1917-24?' The phrase 'growing hold on power' suggests that the period under discussion is from the October/November coup of 1917 to Lenin's death in January 1924, since Lenin and the Bolsheviks did not exercise state power before this time. Several candidates, however, apparently saw the key words 'Lenin' and '1917' and wrote extensively on the Provisional Government before ending up, briefly, on the years to 1924. A few did not get beyond October/November. Many of the answers to C6 selected supporting evidence more relevant to the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 than the abolition of slavery in 1833. As indicated in 2009 there are also still many answers to F7 that confuse the hyper-inflation of 1923 with the Wall St. Crash of 1929.

Some of the most effective answers are those which produce a succinct introduction clearly focused on the question asked and four or more well focused, analytical and evaluative paragraphs, with a clear conclusion answering the question asked. The long contextual introduction of the 45 minute essay is not necessary for the extended answers of a 35-40 minute response. Introductions which show an understanding of the contribution of the highlighted factor/event/individual/concept and refer to its relative importance compared to other factors or relative success/significance give some indication as to whether the candidate

has understood the focus of the question; as does some indication of the time span involved. The questions require a judgement to be made but it is important that the conclusion sums up the argument made in the body of the essay.

Several questions invited a consideration of economic factors in determining an outcome. It was clear, across all six options, that many candidates are not comfortable addressing economic issues, and seemed uncertain of just what constituted an economic factor or economic conditions. In some cases, notably Questions B1 and C6, many simply ignored the given factor in the question in favour of other material with which they were familiar.

As always, the quality of written communication can have a marginal effect on candidates' attainment. Written communication is an assessed element of Unit 1 and this is clearly outlined in the mark schemes. Effective communication depends on a number of skills being deployed, and it is regrettable to record once again that very many candidates do not use capital letters appropriately, fail to spell common historical terms correctly, and do not shape their answer into appropriate and coherent paragraphs. Some only use capitals for inappropriate abbreviations. Naturally, developed literacy skills are a whole centre issue, but it might be worth pointing out to candidates that their communication will be taken into account, however marginally, in determining their final mark.

Question 1

It is possible that the question's focus, on China's domestic problems in the years 1925-37, may have deterred candidates; but the small number who answered the question often did so very expertly. The importance of the Northern Expedition was understood, as was the reunion of the country by 1928. Answers mentioned the drive to modernise the country after years of division and unrest, though Chiang's reforms in this direction were sometimes known in outline only. There were useful references to the New Life Movement, which many candidates regarded as a failure; and many decided that substantial military expenditure in the period weakened the impact of the modernisation programme.

PLAN

Domestic problems. unity.

- War lords - united China under Chiang-
- Northern expedition but fickle allies -
- ~~revolted~~ revolted - Chiang's strongest ally
- revolted in 1929.

New life movement

But didn't tackle big problems.

Modernisation

- Roads ⁵⁰⁰⁰, trains ³⁰⁰⁰, Cinema,
- western clothing. north to south.
- olive oil, but all to 5% of pop.
- standards. 85% peasants in poverty.
- tariffs.



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Examiner Comments

A clear and brief plan setting out the points to be made in the answer.

1. ~~§~~ Between 1925-1937 Chiang Chiang and the ~~§~~ GMD made an effort to improve the country. Firstly Chiang brought unity to a country that had been in political turmoil and rule by warlords for a long time. He also helped to modernise the country, ~~§~~ massively improving transport links. However this was undermined by his corruption, ~~and~~ brutality and illegal methods of getting money for his regime. Overall, Chiang wasn't hugely successful at solving all of China's domestic problems between 1925 and 1937 ~~and~~ as he ignored ~~§~~ the 85% peasant population and only had nominal control.

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Examiner Comments

This is a focused introduction. It sets Chiang's positive achievements (national unity and the quest for modernisation) against other features of the regime, including corruption and illegal practices. The summary final sentence is a strong one.

Chiang helped to achieve unity in China through the Northern expedition in 1926 ~~and~~ which expelled and defeated many of the warlords that had divided China for so long. He had a strong army, developed in the Whampoa military academy. Additionally, though

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Examiner Comments

Developed evidence of the promotion of national unity through the Northern Expedition and the reduction of foreign concessions.

(This page is for your first answer.) ...negotiation he was able to reduce the number of foreign concessions from 33 to 13. This was good and promoted a feeling of unity and nationalism. However Chiang only had nominal control of. By ~~the~~ December 1928 only Taiwan and the extreme west of the Qing dynasty was still independent. However Chiang only had nominal control of most of the provinces which were essentially still run by warlords. In addition, warlords were fickle allies, the warlord of Canton revolted against Chiang in 1929 despite the fact he was Chiang's strongest ally.

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Examiner Comments

Notes the contrary evidence which challenges the idea that Chiang was successful in his quest for national unity.

Chiang was able to extensively modernize China during 1925-37. He greatly improved the transport system by building 15,000 miles of new road and 3000 miles of new railway that made it possible to travel from the very north of the country to the very south. Additionally, there were

(This page is for your first answer.) things like cinemas available to the public to boost morale and support for the GMD. Western clothing also became available and was worn increasingly among the gentry and rich. ~~The~~ Communication systems also improved with postal services and telephones. Because ~~for~~ there were differing ideologies ~~Chiang decided~~ Chiang and the GMD decided to implement the ~~new~~ new life movement. This was ~~not~~ almost reverting back to the old Confucian ways of respect and ~~they~~ tried to stop things like spitting, smoking and urinating in the street. During this time China was also able to recover after coming off the silver standard and had complete control of their own tariffs.

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Examiner Comments

A detailed section on the nature and extent of modernisation, referring to roads, railways and the development of communications.

A useful reference is made to the New Life Movement.

However, many argue that these reforms, although good and successful for some, ignored the masses as they were only available to 5% of the rich population and not to the

(This page is for your first answer.) peasants who made up 85% of the population. Furthermore, Chiang and the AMD were brutal in the ways they dealt with opponents or anyone who got in the way of the government. He used the secret police - the bureau of statistics to deal with these people. ~~The~~ Chiang had ~~a~~ the problem of raising funds for his government. ~~to~~ He became corrupt and, because there was no rule of law, exploited ^{and} stole off citizens. He even resorted to kidnapping children and asking for money for their return.

This shows how actually he didn't deal with China's problems - still the same problems of corruption and oppression under the GMD as there was under some war lords. Additionally, his New Life movement was a failure and only dealt with trivial issues showing that the GMD didn't understand the bigger, real issues of China e.g. 85% of the population living in poverty.

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Examiner Comments

Another challenge to the point made. The answer notes that Chiang ignored the demands of the peasants and brutally suppressed opponents of his regime. Corruption was widespread, and the New Life Movement was not a great success.

Although some of the reforms were successful, such as the improvement of transportation, these were still only basic transportation systems. China ~~and~~ had the same amount of railway as the State of Illinois. Furthermore, the country / CMD was involved in some sort of military activity for more than 20 years. This led to ~~an~~ a vast amount of money being spent on the military and schools, ~~and~~ education etc being ~~still~~ sidelined.

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Examiner Comments

Notes the limits of Chiang's reforms, and that military expenditure diverted valuable resources from domestic concerns.

In conclusion, although there were some improvements to China's domestic problems by Chiang and the GMD during 1925-1937 such as unity uniting ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} and modernising it extensively much of this only benefited the rich urban class (5% of pop). Some may argue that Chiang didn't deal with the problems of peasant poverty and though country was officially under his control this was only by name.


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Examiner Comments

A balanced conclusion which suggests in the end that Chiang's failures outweighed his successes.

(This page is for your first answer.) Many of the warlords still had real ~~a~~ control in their provinces as ~~the~~ the GMD found it hard to hold control of such a ~~a~~ vast ~~cont~~ country. Furthermore, Chiang/GMD corruption brought misery to ~~many~~ thousands in China ~~sto~~. This shows how Chiang never really brought vast improvements to China between the years 1925-37.

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Examiner Comments

The answer maintains a strong focus on the question, and considers a good range of material which has been highlighted in the indicative content. There is a clear evaluation of material going on here, examining Chiang's achievements and his failures. The final paragraph is a secure conclusion which weighs up the issues involved.

Fits the Level 5 generic descriptor: 28 marks.

Question 2

Most answers managed to discuss the complications caused to the situation by the Japanese invasion, but candidates knew more about the impact of Soviet aid than American. Mistakes by Chiang were the most commonly cited additional factors, although these were rarely explained in detail, apart from highlighting Chiang's inability to delegate responsibility. The other possible reasons were less widely known and few answers got as far as evaluating the relative significance of the reasons for Communist victory. Some answers were narrowly focused, mentioning either only the Japanese intervention or only the civil war. Examiners noted that a few answers felt like prepared responses on why the CCP won in 1949 rather than modifying their material to target the question set.

(This page is for your first answer.) Foreign intervention in China, during 1937 and 1949, certainly aided the CCP to victory over the GMD in 1949 in that with help from the USA and USSR the invading Japanese were defeated, clearing the way for the CCP to rise to power. Also Russia's help in securing Manchuria for the CCP resulted in the communists having strategic land that helped in the civil war.

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Examiner Comments

Foreign intervention is noted with reference to the CCP only, thus ignoring any assistance offered to the GMD, especially in 1945.

The USA and USSR's help towards the GMD in the Sino-Japanese War was vital in protecting China and therefore the GMD and CCP. Had China not received the aid from the two foreign superpowers then surely they would have been defeated and ^{the} CCP would not have reaped the rewards of being hailed as the heroes who stood up to Japanese aggression and brutality. This title emphasized the determination and loyalty of the CCP and consequently undermined the GMD, who lost support as a result, and were exposed as weak when it came to protecting Chinese sovereignty that had been beaten by foreigners for years. Therefore victory over the Japanese led to the CCP's


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Examiner Comments

Notes the importance of foreign intervention for both the GMD and CCP in 1937-45, but supporting development is not extensive.

years. Therefore victory over the Japanese led to the CCP's victory over the GMD as they gained the respect of the majority in China* This would not have been possible without the help of foreign powers.

Another way in which foreign intervention aided the CCP on their long and tough road to victory was


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Examiner Comments

The point in these final sentences is not clear.

(This page is for your first answer.) how the USSR secured Manchuria and evacuated it, letting the CCP take control. Manchuria was a vital piece of land for the CCP to control during the Civil War as Chiang Kai Shek was determined to get it for its wealth of resources and strategic advantages. As Chiang desperately wanted Manchuria he attempted to take it, resulting in the ^{death} loss of many of his experienced fighters. The CCP had a base in Manchuria which helped them to strengthen their control and organization. Manchuria is in Northern China which was strategically beneficial to Mao because Chiang initiated and directed his army's orders from further south. This perhaps worsened the efficiency of his army and strategies which would have been sent through messengers, taking time and losing impact and unity, as in a game of Chinese Whispers. Therefore had Mao not been granted Manchuria by the USSR his army may have been scattered and less organized which may have resulted in defeat.

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Examiner Comments

The role of the USSR in Manchuria is considered, but the answer does not make the course of events very clear and relies on generalised statements, especially at the end of the paragraph.

Although foreign intervention played an important role in the CCP's victory perhaps the inefficiency and failures of Chiang was more prominent. Mao was able to trust his commanders and delegate power accordingly which is in total contrast to Chiang who held many positions at one time and insisted on controlling the army from hundreds of miles away. As a result the GMD's army was less


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Examiner Comments

Another relevant factor is addressed. Mao was happy to delegate control, especially to Lin Biao, whereas Chiang was unwilling to do so.

(This page is for your first answer.) Initiated and organised compared to the CCP's. Mao entrusted the command of his army to Lin Biao who was very good and efficient, combining constant guerrilla warfare ~~the~~ with set piece battles. The CCP promoted a good code of conduct which won over the hearts and minds of the people and dramatically increased their support. The GMD however were known to rape, kill, steal and destroy and consequently became seen as the enemy in the eyes of the Chinese, reinforced by their passiveness towards the Japanese.


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Examiner Comments

A final factor is mentioned, the differing approaches of the CCP and GMD towards the peasants.

In conclusion it was more so the failures of Chiang and his inability to delegate power that resulted in the eventual victory of the CCP in 1949. Although foreign intervention did help China during the Sino Japanese war it seemed to be given more to the GMD rather than the CCP, further supporting the idea that Chiang's inability was the cause of GMD defeat and CCP victory.

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Examiner Comments

The answer is a useful example of Level 4 process supported by weaker material. The candidate understands the demands of the question, and frames the answer around the given factor and two others. However, the supporting material needs to be more convincing to allow for a mark towards the top of Level 4. In evaluating an answer, examiners are instructed to decide on a level to be awarded, and to begin to make their final judgement at the mid point of the band. This answer is Level 4 analysis, but the supporting material is sufficient only for a mark at the bottom of Level 4. 20 marks.

Question 3

Many candidates were well briefed on details of the first Five-Year plan, noting the high growth rates achieved and the major advances made in the production of primary industrial products. Mao's intentions for the second plan were understood, and candidates were especially aware of its shortcomings, though for some the only weakness in the plan was the obsession with backyard furnaces. Breaking down assessment of both plans into successes and failures usually produced analytical answers, but comparatively few candidates were able to focus clearly on what was meant by 'the modernisation of the Chinese economy', and so evaluation was not particularly effective.

Question 4

This question on the Cultural Revolution produced many answers which displayed a lot of knowledge but a lack of clear focus. Candidates were often diverted into an extensive discussion of why Mao launched the revolution, or to a narrative on the course of the revolution (the young Red Guards and their destructive practices featured prominently in these answers). Many stated that the Cultural Revolution strengthened Mao's position, without explaining in a convincing manner why this should be so. Reference to the personality cult, the Party Congress of 1969 and its domination by the PLA would have led to better supported answers on the changes in power. Many candidates were aware that they ought to be contrasting the increase in Mao's power with some reference to limitations, but were struggling to produce specific evidence. Better answers used the events of the Cultural Revolution to lead in to their discussion of the nature of power in mid-1960s China, or referred effectively to the weakening of Mao's position following the failure of the Great Leap Forward.

Cultural Revolution

Carried out by: Red Guards, PLA

Attacked: Four Olds

Victims: Four olds, Class enemies, bureaucracy etc
land lords, wealthy peasants

Caused/Results: Genocide, class warfare, rapid
modernisation of China

Purge of the Party

Mao's intentions: Modernise China
Attack old traditions, customs,
habits, culture
Mobilize Chinese Youth

How far did the Cultural Revolution
Strengthen Maos personal control over China?

Strength

development of Cult of
Mao

little red book

purge of the party -
possible opposition

Weakness

Red guards were
difficult to
control



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Examiner Comments

Reference here to strengths and weaknesses might indicate a Level 4 answer.

The Cultural revolution can be seen as a process, under which Mao mobilized the Chinese youth to bring about a rapid modernisation of China. This was done mostly through militant action. The nation's youth were organised into the Red Guards, a symbolic title which suggested that it was now the role of the youths to carry on the process of Communist revolution. The result was a scene of such complete and utter destruction of ancient traditional Chinese culture, and class warfare, the likes of which had not been seen since the Hundred Flowers campaign of 1957.

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Examiner Comments

The answer describes some features of the Cultural Revolution, but there are no links to Mao's control over China.

(This page is for your first answer.) In the run up to the Cultural revolution Mao had somewhat withdrawn from the political scene, resulting in a power struggle within the Chinese Communist Party. On the left of this struggle were the Gang of four, in the centre was the Group of 5 and to the right ~~was~~ were figures such as Liu Shaoqi and Jiang Xiang. These Groups had taken advantage of Mao's temporary withdrawal, and had used the opportunity to ~~create~~ implement policy without him.


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Examiner Comments

Some references to the period before 1966. The candidate is aware that there was a power struggle going on at this time.

Mao initiated the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960's. His main instrument in this process was the nation's youth, as he perceived it as their role to carry on the Communist revolution, modernise China and carry out an offensive on traditional Chinese culture.


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Examiner Comments

Links to the question have still not been made, and this paragraph repeats points already made.

Mao's position was strengthened as those who opposed him were purged, often being humiliated publicly, subjected to re-education or imprisonment, and in many other cases executed. The party too was purged. Critics of Mao, especially


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Examiner Comments

Some appreciation that Mao's position was strengthened during the Cultural Revolution, but supporting evidence is not developed.

(This page is for your first answer.)

those who had criticised his policy concerning the Great Famine or even admitted it had existed were subjected to cruel treatment at the hands of the PLA. By the end of the cultural revolution many had accepted that to conform to Mao meant survival, which strengthened Mao's position.


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Examiner Comments

Features of the Cultural Revolution not linked to the question.

It can also be argued that Mao's position was weakened as a result of the cultural revolution. Mao's main tool, the Red Guards, were especially challenging to control, so much so that the PLA had to be called in to prevent the situation escalating into an all out civil war.


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Examiner Comments

Attempts to develop a contrary view. but the point made is not persuasive or developed.

It can also be argued that due to the wide reaching cult of personality that Mao enjoyed his position was not strengthened. As Chairman, Mao was the supreme authority on official policy so had the capability to pass any laws he wished. ~~Mao~~ The cultural revolution came to an end ~~in 1966~~ with Mao's death, and the use of terror as a political tool was not new, so for this purpose it can be said that Mao already had a vice like grip on China. In conclusion, the question as to whether Mao's personal control over China benefited from the cultural revolution can be seen in varying lights.


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Examiner Comments

Unclear at this point.

On one hand, Mao's mobilization of the nation's youth did much to benefit his personal position as his popularity in younger generations soared as the traditional Chinese system and its followers came under vicious attack.

The Revolution served as a reminder that people should tow the line to avoid persecution.


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Examiner Comments

Some link between Mao's popularity and his power.

On the other hand it can be said that the Godlike power Mao possessed was unexpected, how else could he have withdrawn ^{from} the public eye for so long without ~~his~~ his position being eroded at all? And as Mao never lived to see China after the cultural whether or not his personal control benefited or not is difficult to determine. Mao's principal instrument, the Red Guards were erratic and heard to


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Examiner Comments

The point made here is not clear, and is perhaps contrary to accepted evidence.

(This page is for your first answer.) Control, which spinned the 'clown to the valleys up to the villages campaign', in an effort to divert their energy else where. For these reasons Mao's personal position was not strengthened.


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Examiner Comments

The answer attempts a focus on the question and makes some explanatory points. However, development of material is not very extensive, and there are some free-standing passages of narrative.

The generic Level 3 descriptor refers to answers which attempt analysis and which show some understanding of the focus of the question. Supporting material will be either descriptive, or which strays from that focus. Factual material will be accurate but may lack depth and/or reference to the given factor. All these qualities are displayed in this answer, which therefore received a mid Level 3 mark of 16.

Question 5

Question 5 was undoubtedly challenging for many, particularly on the economic side (already noted above in the General comments). While it might be extreme to suggest that Stolypin has been written out of AS Russian history, there were a lot of candidates who simply attributed all economic progress to Witte (sometimes with a nod in the direction of Vyshnegradsky), confining Stolypin to his repressive political role. Some aspects of Stolypin's land reforms were well known (notably the desire to end strip farming, the creation of the Peasant Land Bank and the encouragement of migration to Siberia), but his dismantling of the peasant commune was less well understood and there were few candidates who could see the connections between Witte's work and that of Stolypin in terms of using agriculture to finance the long term development of industry. Lenin's gloomy comment about the negative impact of the land reforms on the future likelihood of revolution might have been useful in helping to comment on the extent of change, and to contrast its short term impact with its potential over the longer term. On the political side, candidates found it easier to address the nature and extent of change. The Tsar's continuing hold on power was evidenced with the October Manifesto and the Fundamental Laws. His hold over the Dumas was well documented, though there was often less development on the Third and Fourth Dumas. More sophisticated answers discussed the evidence that in some ways democracy was slowly developing in terms of parliamentary practices, and that some constructive reforms were passed after 1910, so that this period was not merely a simple continuation of autocracy.

It is often stated that in order to maintain its loosening grip on power in the early 20th century, Tsarism needed to introduce widespread reform, and after the much needed wake up call of the 1905 revolution, one would assume that this would have happened. However, ~~was~~ were the "reforms" introduced, truly reforms or was there an aspect of political expediency that merely introduced superficial reforms to appease an angry populace?


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Examiner Comments

Focused introduction which addresses the question.

The key political reforms of the period 1906-1914 were introduced at the beginning of this period. The October Manifesto, implemented in early 1906, promised much, the right to form political parties, freedom of speech, and, the holy grail of many liberals at the time, a nationally elected State Duma. These sweeping reforms can be seen to have changed the political face of Russia, and in some respects they did. With the ~~set~~ repressive rule of Alexander the III ~~no~~ relatively fresh in the minds

of many Russians, the idea of a state duma was truly revolutionary, as were the ideas of freedom of speech and relaxed censorship. Of course it can be argued that this was the intention of the October Manifesto, to appear revolutionary, without truly changing the system. This idea of superficial reform is supported by Tsar Nicholas' introduction of the fundamental law in 1906 and his swift actions in dissolving the first two parliaments. In these acts Nicholas, it seems, ~~has~~ revolutionised the impact of the October Manifesto and as opposed to ~~an~~ true ~~constitutional~~ ~~reforms~~ reform it simply became a symbol of further Tsarist domination, particularly after the Duma were rigged to return a pro-Tsarist majority by ~~Stolypin~~ in 1907 by Stolypin.


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Examiner Comments

Considers the impact of both the October Manifesto and the Fundamental Law. The creation of the Dumas is mentioned, but the nature of this reform is not considered in much depth.

In economic terms 1906-1914 was certainly a time of change, however, whether or not this can be defined as "reform" or merely industrialisation's natural course is debatable. One area where reform did occur was in the agrarian sector. Given enough time Stolypin's land reforms had the

(This page is for your first answer.) potential to combat the backwardness of the peasant population. The abolishment of redemption payments was not only important in improving the wealth of the peasants, but politically a shrewd move. Redemption payments had placed the ex-^{serfs} at odds with the government since 1861 and to finally appease them, was perhaps very important in preventing further revolution. Of course Stolypin's other reforms were in fact more important economically. Reducing the power of the Mir not only improved efficiency on the land, but freed peasants to face the ever present industrial revolution in the cities!



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Examiner Comments

Stolypin's agricultural reforms are mentioned, with some supporting development.

In what seemed a period of huge political reform, the Tsar managed to maintain true autocratic control of his nation. Although the October Manifesto wasn't all superficial, (the Duma managed to pass some significant social reform + economic reform), much of it provided a veil for the old system under a new guise. Economically the beginnings of real land reform were interrupted by war in 1914 and Stolypin's death in 1911, and where the economic


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Examiner Comments

The conclusion analyses the extent of political and economic change in the given period.

(This page is for your first answer.) Free of Russia continued to be revolutionised, it didn't see huge reform.


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Examiner Comments

The answer is focused on the question and addresses both economic and political reform. Factual material is accurate and relevant. The generic mark scheme notes that at Level 4 the selection of material may lack balance in places, and the answer does display that quality. The changing development of the four Dumas is only hinted at, and agricultural reforms might have been considered through the formation of the Land Bank and the policy of encouraging resettlement in Siberia. However, the analytical shape, along with adequate factual material and secure communication skills all point to high Level 4 and a score of 23 marks.

Question 6

Question 6 highlighted how important it is for candidates to read the question carefully. While Lenin's role in helping the Bolsheviks seize power could be made relevant, the question did specifically say "growing hold on power" and did go to 1924, so candidates who concentrated on what Lenin did between February and October 1917 were only addressing part of the question. Some dealt exclusively with the Bolsheviks and the Provisional Government, suggesting that the party's growing popularity was evidence of growing power. There were, however, some excellent responses which assessed the impact of a wide range of political steps (closure of the Constituent Assembly, signing of Brest Litovsk, organisation of a new political system, the terror system, ban on factions etc) and economic policies, and how these helped the Bolsheviks keep power. Lenin's personal role of course needed to be addressed and there were weaker answers that attributed everything automatically to Lenin, giving him an exaggerated role in the civil war. Having said that, Trotsky's input was well known, with plenty of references to his organisation of the Red Army, the use of Tsarist officers and, of course, his legendary armed train. This was a clear way for some candidates to broaden the range of factors under discussion. However, the role of "public opinion" confused some candidates, who assumed that the general popularity of what the Bolsheviks offered guaranteed them success – there seems to be a vague assumption that Bolshevik Russia was a democracy.

(This page is for your first answer.) 1917-1924

Lenin - Organised Bolsheviks ✓	Chistka 1918
Civil War	WWI
War Communism	Continued fear after death
NEP	

♡ of peeps? fear Tsar

The Bolsheviks growing hold on power from 1917-1924 was due to a combination of factors. Lenin's leadership was one of these factors but the extent of importance that this had is debated amongst historians.

When the February revolution of 1917 broke out Lenin was not present in Russia. His party were not able to take hold of the revolution or control it so that it resulted in them gaining power. The result of this was the Provisional government. They made many mistakes during their 8 months in power but the most important of them all was allowing exiles from the past to return to Russia. This included Lenin and Trotsky and they were able to begin organising the Bolsheviks and preparing them to seize power.



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Examiner Comments

Provisional Government; only marginally relevant.

(This page is for your first answer.) After months of preparation, the Bolsheviks met their aim. They were able to seize power by storming the Winter palace in October. This ~~show~~ shows that Lenin was responsible for the Bolsheviks growing hold on power as he was able to organise them to seize power in a few months. This was something that the party had ~~been able~~ not been able to do without him, despite trying for several years.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Not a clear point on the Bolsheviks' growing hold on power, but an acceptable comment.

A significant event which ultimately led to the Bolshevik reign was the Civil War. During this time Lenin made sure his troops seized the parts of Russia which would be useful to them, such as the railways which were useful for communication and food transportation. His strict discipline of the Red Army ensured that the Bolsheviks would win the Civil War. On the other hand the Whites and the Greens did not have good communication and although they surrounded Petrograd and St Petersburg, lost the Civil War. This shows that Lenin was responsible for the growing hold on power of the Bolsheviks because losing the Civil War would have resulted in them losing power. Without Lenin's leadership during the Civil War, the Red's wouldn't have been as strong as they were and so would've lost power in Russia.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The candidate attributes success in the Civil War exclusively to Lenin, thus ignoring the central role of Trotsky and the Red Army. The concluding comment links to the question.

One measure taken by Lenin to ensure victory in the Civil War was War Communism. This was the hoarding of grain from the peasants to help feed the soldiers fighting the war. During this period Lenin used the tactic of fear to ensure that the people cooperated with him. Without this policy the Bolsheviks would have lost the Civil War. This shows that Lenin was responsible for the Bolsheviks growing hold on power because it was his policies which enabled them to succeed to victory.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

War Communism; some links established.

War communism was found to be ineffective as it led to famines. Lenin abandoned it and instead adopted the New Economic Policy (NEP). This policy allowed peasants to sell surplus grain on the free market to make money. It led to an increase in richer peasants (Kulaks) and ensured that Lenin and the Bolsheviks had more support from the people. Although this was a capitalist policy and not communist, Lenin was able to regain the love of his people and if famine had continued another revolution would have broke out and the Bolsheviks could have potentially lost power ~~again~~. This shows that Lenin was responsible for the Bolsheviks growing hold on power because he was willing to do what was necessary to keep the people on his side. This was the opposite to Nicolas II who was forced to abdicate. Lenin's decisions ensured this would not happen.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Not a clear point on the Bolsheviks' growing hold on power, but an acceptable comment.

Within his party, Lenin also asserted authority. He used a Chistka (cleansing) in 1918 to expel members from the party non-violently. This reminded everyone in his party who was boss and people were scared that this could happen to them. This suggests Lenin was responsible for the Bolsheviks growing hold on power because he made his authority


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Statements on Lenin's hold over the Bolshevik party.

(This page is for your first answer.) *known to people. Whether people accepted him out of respect or fear, Lenin made sure that opposition was kept to a minimum which prevented anybody from attempting to overthrow the Bolsheviks. This continued even after his death.*

In conclusion the Bolsheviks increasing hold on power was down to Lenin and his leadership because Lenin was the one who was able to properly organise the party into a dangerous revolutionary group. Without his policies the Bolsheviks would not have been able to abolish opposition and most certainly would not have survived longer than a couple of months.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer is focused on the question and attempts an explanatory framework on power. However, there is no indication here of how Bolshevik power grew more secure in stages over time. Most importantly, there is no reference to any other relevant factor beyond that of Lenin; and, notably on the Civil War, Lenin's role is perhaps misunderstood.

Examiners are instructed to award no more than high Level 3 to answers which deal exclusively with the given factor. 18 marks were awarded, reflecting the range of supporting material.

Question 7

Many candidates took full advantage of the opportunity to analyse the various reasons for Stalin's victory in the power struggle, and there were some impressive responses covering ideological issues, the economy and the power bases of the contenders as well as the given factor of 'personalities'. While it was not obligatory to separate personalities from decisions taken by individuals, candidates who did so were able to structure clearer responses. For a topic that involves an understanding of the narrative of the shifting alliances, it was pleasing that most candidates still constructed an analysis that used selected elements of the story, rather than merely recounting the events. High quality answers emphasised the power that Stalin's posts gave him to control party membership and hence key decisions in the Party Congress; by contrast, some weaker responses assumed that somehow public opinion must have been the deciding factor (as in Question 6) and that Trotsky alienated this by his behaviour. For most candidates, however, this was not a problem and there were some telling references to fears within the Party that Trotsky would use the Red Army to become a military dictator. There were also references to his Menshevik past and the less than glorious revolutionary records of Kamenev and Zinoviev in arguing against the October coup. Some of the best answers recognised that the struggle for power involved real ideological differences, comparing Stalin's Socialism in One Country with Trotsky's less popular ideas on Permanent Revolution.

How significant were the personalities of the contenders to succeed Lenin in accounting for Stalin's defeat of his opponents in the years 1924-29?

~~Plan~~

~~Plan~~ - Lenin died 1924

- better - weak = Zinoviev

Yung = Kamenev

had opposition "banged up"

Stalin = Stalin - elected people to power from his group in congress.

- elected by congress to become General secretary.

Trotsky = foolish, undermined by Stalin not to go to

Lenin's funeral → looks bad → Stalin good → elected to power

Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik party, died in 1924. There were many contenders to succeed Lenin, but only one could prevail due to his crude and destructive motivation to get what he wanted. This was of course ~~St~~ Joseph Stalin. His malice and organisation led to the downfall of his opponents as well ^{as} other ^{Factors}.

Lenin left a death letter which should have been ^{after his death} read out in parliament in March 1924. In this letter, Lenin stated the growing weakness's and strengths of all significant party members. It included Kamenev, Zinoviev, Trotsky and Stalin. He also showed his views of where the Bolshevik party was heading. This letter was viewed as damaging to many party members such as Kamenev, ~~on~~ Zinoviev and Stalin, therefore it did not become public, as it was felt that it would damage political status of the upcoming contenders for Lenin's position.

In turn, Lenin's letter summed up the personality of individuals rather well.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Refers, not always correctly, to Lenin's Testament and its comments on leading members of the party.

Zinoviev was a new member to the party with great ideas ~~and~~ but little understanding of the Marxist idea. A converted Menshevik, did not in time help his cause to become "Lenn" instead it harmed his cause. Leading others to ~~believe~~ ^{question his} his loyalty to the Bolshevik party.

Kamenev was a young man with little experience in the political stage. This lack of experience held question in Lenin's mind as to what does Kamenev believe? His Marxist


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Limited comments on Zinoviev.

(This page is for your first answer.) ideas and plans. His open and sometimes immature approach to politics ~~and~~ drew unnecessary attention to ~~the~~ himself.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Kamenev; weak and generalised statements.

Trotsky's personality was of a mature well rounded young man, ~~an~~ With lots of knowledge of the Marxist plan and ideas he was Lenin's first choice for his successor. But no matter what his maturity to politics and ~~strategy~~ strategy towards politics did not win him any votes in government. Also his blindness to Stalin's high ranking Lenin's funeral made him look ^{bad} to the people. People that vote!


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Lenin's views on Trotsky are not well made, and again are lacking in specific detail.

Stalin played a very different game. He kept himself to himself and did not draw any unnecessary attention to himself. His game was to use his power to elect his believers into government. Thereby ensuring the vote on who should be Lenin's successor. Also his harsh, some might say necessary approach to his political rivals, putting them in imprisonment and using his power alone all to achieve his aims.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Stalin: incorrect in places.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer shows an awareness of the existence of Lenin's Testament, but goes on to make brief comments on the principal contenders for the succession without backing up the points made with developed evidence. The answer fits the Level 2 descriptor, and unconvincing range and depth of material makes for a low Level 2 mark of 8.

Question 8

In contrast to Question 7, answers to Question 8 were noticeably less well. It is worth reminding centres that the second bullet point in the specification refers not only to collectivisation and industrialisation, but also to 'changing government policies on education, the family and divorce' in the years 1928-41. Question 8 was extended to 1945 to give candidates the opportunity to note how Stalin's social policies to 1941 made it easier to develop a war economy (bullet point 4) by conscripting women and children into the industrial workforce. Unfortunately, many candidates either did not know the relevant details of the social policies, or were unwilling to address the question of "extent", and so merely summarised what happened. Some weaker answers assumed that women had never worked before the 1930s; while at the other extreme, others wrote that under Stalin they all had to stay at home raising families. The massive influx of women into the Soviet labour force was therefore rarely given adequate attention, particularly in wartime when it was such a vital factor in the Russian victory (unlike in Nazi Germany where women weren't conscripted into the labour force). Knowledge of policies towards children was also sadly lacking, with few answers going beyond generalities about schooling and work. Candidates might have made better use of references to the Komsomol and young shock workers in pushing forward the Five-Year Plans, and maybe the myth of Pavel Morozov in promoting the Stalin cult and the "correct" attitudes to family. A few candidates described Stalin's industrial and agricultural policies, and the Purges, and speculated in a general way on their effect on children and women.

Question 9

There were many high level responses to Question 9. At the very least, most candidates were able to discuss legislation passed, or enforced, by Federal Government and make some comparative observations about the role of the various branches of the Civil Rights movement and its leaders. Those candidates that understood the American political system and were able to examine separately the role of the President, Congress and the Supreme Court often produced more discriminating assessments of the Federal Government's input. Truman's cautious approach to 'To Secure These Rights' was linked to the forthcoming Democratic National Congress of 1948, but there was much praise for his desegregation of the armed forces. Eisenhower's and Kennedy's response to particular circumstances was handled well, with detailed consideration of Little Rock and events in Alabama in 1960 and 1963. The general hostility to change shown by Congress was appreciated and analysed, as were the landmark decisions of the Supreme Court. Knowledge of the Civil Rights movement's activities was often impressive, and apart from a minority of responses which merely recounted descriptions of the events, most answers used specific examples of grass roots activity such as the Montgomery bus boycott and the Freedom Rides to make a point.

To what extent was
the federal government responsible for
improving the status of black people in the
USA 1945-64?

- ~~Federal~~ Acts.
- ~~Organ~~ Reluctance.
- Federal intervention.
- Organisations.

The federal government played a big
role in the advancement of civil rights
in the years 1945-64. However, other factors
such as the media, also had a large part
to play, and federal action was often limited
due to ~~the~~ a reluctance to support the civil
rights movement, or lack of interest in doing
so.

A number of acts and rulings were

passed & during the period which helped advance civil rights. ~~However~~ President Eisenhower in particular, pass two important acts: The civil rights act of 1957 and the civil rights act of 1960. These established the civil rights commission and appointed federal court referees, who would help black voters. The federal court also produced rulings such as ~~Robinson~~ *Browder vs Gayle*, which helped end segregation on transport and *Brown vs the board of education, Topeka*, which helped ~~end~~ ~~abolish~~ establish equal education rights and end segregation in schools. Therefore, in the years 1945 - 64, the De jure position of blacks was somewhat improved by federal action.

However, in some instances federal action was limited ~~by~~ by an indifferent or reluctant attitude. President Truman, for example, was presented with a report 'To secure these rights' in 1947, which called for an end to segregation and equality for blacks. However, ~~with~~ with the Democratic National Convention ~~also~~ approaching, Truman did not wish to make any changes which would ~~do~~ damage his

position within the party. ~~He did not, therefore wish to aggravate the white southern members of the party by being seen to 'side with' the blacks. To secure these rights therefore, went ignored.~~ Eisenhower, was slightly different, he saw blacks as rude and violent, as did many members of his party. This, therefore, limited the number of changes he was willing to make. The two civil rights acts he passed were very conservative and did not have a huge effect on the black community. Therefore, the reluctance on individual limited the effect of federal government on the status of blacks.

In some cases, federal action dealt less with the De Jure position of blacks and more with the De facto position. Both Eisenhower, at Little Rock (1957) and Kennedy at Alabama during the Freedom Rites (1961) and Birmingham (1963), were forced to send in the military in order to protect black citizens. This showed that the federal government believed violence against blacks had to be stopped, limiting the violence they experienced.

and allowing them to protest successfully. Federal intervention in cases such as these, therefore, ~~the~~ helped the black civil rights movement, thus helping improve the status of blacks.

In order to assess the significance of Federal action, we must take into account other factors such as organisations such as the SCLC, under powerful leaders such as Martin Luther King, and the role of the media. The organised ~~self~~ and non-violent way in which civil rights groups campaigned demonstrated very clearly the injustice of the way they were being treated. They proved they were intelligent and capable of organising successful demonstrations on a mass scale. They also ~~also~~ appeared very civilised when compared with whites such as 'Bull' Connor (~~Mayor of~~ Birmingham), who fired high pressure hoses at peaceful demonstrators and set dogs on children, and Jim Clark (Selma). This shocking contrast was ~~the~~ shown to the nation through the media; seeing those images on television demonstrated ~~how stark~~ to whites how bad the situation was and how necessary change was. ~~Per~~ Without these factors

to motivate the federal government; perhaps ~~that~~ it would not have been so active in ~~changing~~ improving black civil rights. However, ~~we cannot say~~ it cannot be said that it was less significant than other factors, as without the support of federal government, ~~the~~ other factors could not have made significant legal changes.

To conclude, despite being limited in some cases by the attitude of individuals, the federal government was ~~a~~ vital to the improvement of the status of blacks. ~~It passed~~ It changed their de jure position, as ~~well as~~ helping them protest and helped them campaign for equality. It was motivated partly ~~also~~ through ^{non-violent} organisations such as the SCLC and CORE, ~~not~~ with the help of the media.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer begins by highlighting a number of relevant factors in the introduction. The candidate considers the roles of both Truman and Eisenhower, noting the limitations of their actions. The role of the Supreme Court is mentioned, with some supporting development. Presidential interventions in particular cases are dealt with, exemplified by Little Rock, Alabama and Birmingham. Other factors are noted, especially the civil rights movement itself, the role of King, and the importance of the media, though development here is not as confident as on the Federal government.

An analytical approach on the question, though lacking a little balance in places. High Level 4: 23 marks.

Question 10

The question did cause some problems of focus. Many candidates wrote about the causes of the divisions, or described their nature, rather than concentrating on the impact that such divisions had on their achievements. Some candidates argued that the divisions themselves actually helped the cause of Civil Rights. While it might be possible to argue that militancy and non-reliance on white support gave confidence to the black community and made a strong media impact, such answers tended to be unsupported and ignored the counterproductive effect on government that was far more damaging to the movement. Surprisingly few responses spent time assessing the other factors which limited the effectiveness of the movement; when they did, King's views on Vietnam and the priority that the war assumed with the media and government were used effectively. Many made an effective comparison between King's successes in the southern states and his failures in the north in the mid-1960s.

The 1960's saw the emergence of the 'Black Power' movement, a new leg of the civil rights movement. This movement ~~differed greatly from~~ introduced a new set of tactics and ideas, ~~that~~ which clashed with ideas already in place. The internal divisions now created often hindered the civil rights movement's overall effectiveness.

The Black Power Movement held different meanings for different people. This in its self created divisions. Whilst some chose to interpret the meaning of 'Black Power' as pride in black culture and history. To others, ~~movement~~ such as Stokely Carmichael, it was a fight for power for black people within the government. Many even going to interpret it as a demand for a separatist state. Because there was so much confusion over the term it hindered a united stance in fighting for black power and divided protesters.

In addition to this, another division within the Civil Rights Movement was between the numerous groups who fought for the cause. For example, the NAACP would criticize other groups for not taking a more political route; as they were in the movement. The NAACP predominantly fought in the court room, such as in the case of *Brown vs. Topeka* when segregation in schools was announced unconstitutional and also in the case of the *Montgomery Bus Boycott* where the NAACP fought ~~the case~~ in the courtroom half of the protest till it was announced that segregation on buses was also unconstitutional.

Once over the SCLC were criticized by the SNCC ~~for~~ ^{holding} not ~~meeting~~ enough in the line. Once over, the SNCC, often took a very direct action based tactic organising freedom rides - where students would ride ^{greyhound} buses from the north to the south and refuse to segregate on them. And also in organising sit-ins where black students would sit on a whites-only ~~seater~~ area and refuse to move, despite the violence they received. ~~Therefore~~ ^{There} was tension between SNCC and SCLC as the SNCC wanted the SCLC to be more involved in these. Due to these differing tactics there was often tension.

between organizations. This only worsened in 1966 when Stanley Carmichael overtook John Lewis as president of the SNCC. Carmichael was inspired by Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam's teachings that encouraged separatism. Carmichael was a radical leader and encouraged discouraged the organizations' non-violent ethos. This created a divide between the SNCC and the SCLC as president of SCLC Martin Luther King felt that a loss of non-violent campaigns could only hinder the movement.

In 1967 Carmichael stepped left SNCC and joined the Black Panthers a very militant group founded in California who often equipped its members with guns. The Black Panthers wanted Black Power and held a Ten Point Plan that demanded aid for Black in many areas, such as education & housing for Black Americans and other ethnic minorities. These radical tactics often led to shoot outs with the police and only greater divided the civil rights movement.

However, despite all of the divides many of the organizations still worked together on many projects such as the March on Washington in the mid-60's where John Lewis and Martin Luther King helped to organize the event. And also

The 1962 'march against fear' saw both Stokely Carmichael and him cooperate. Because although there was a divide within the movement many were fighting for the same thing.

Alongside this, despite the divisions the civil rights movement still continued to progress throughout the 1960's both in political terms and in creating a greater awareness of black equality. And president Johnson continued to support the movement in the 60's demonstrated by the Voting Rights Act of 1964.

Overall, the internal divisions of the Civil Rights Movement did not prevent the movement overall success, although it may have slowed down some of the progress. The divisions were not so wide that they could greatly hinder the movement.



ResultsPlus

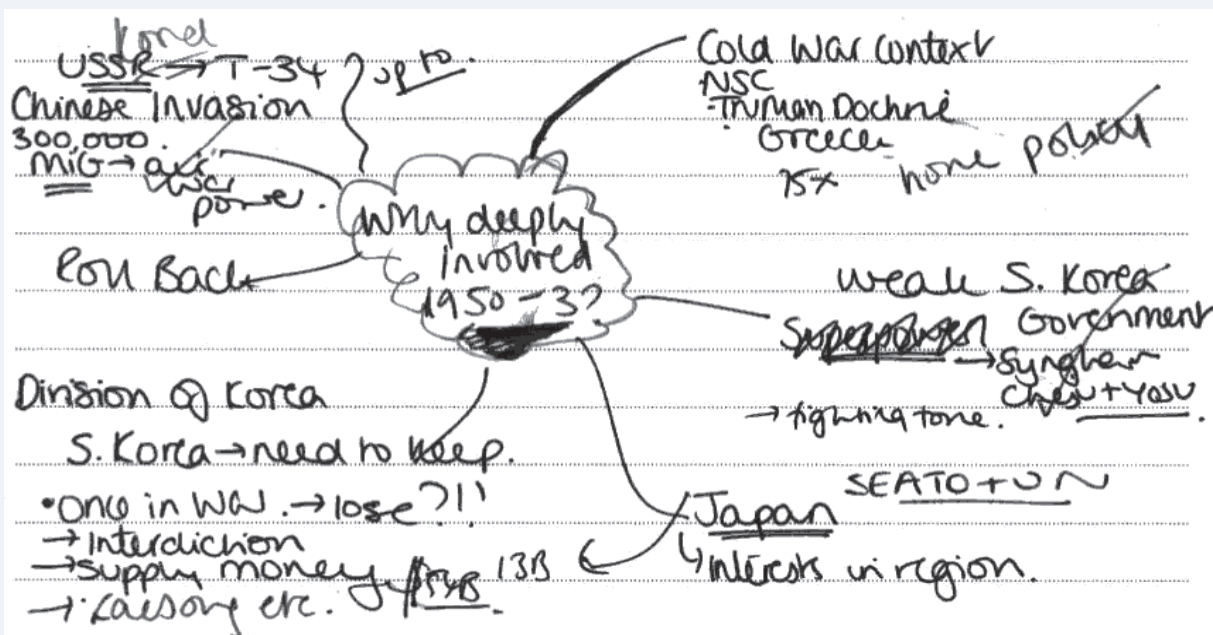
Examiner Comments

The answer is clearly focused on the question and is aware of its demands. The candidate considers divisions within the Black Power movement which weakened its effectiveness overall, and notes the divisive role of Stokely Carmichael within the SNCC and later in the Black Panthers. The divisions in aims and methods are highlighted by comparing the NAACP's focus on courtroom battles with the more radical actions of other groups. The conclusion notes that, despite these divisions, the civil rights movement as a whole did make some progress in the 1960s, and notes the often positive attitude of Lyndon Johnson.

This is an analytical response focused on the question, with strong supporting material in several places. High Level 4: 24 marks.

Question 11

The necessity for reading the question carefully and understanding its demands was essential in Question 11. Many candidates appeared to read 'Why did the United States become involved in the Korean War', and wrote often extensive and detailed causation answers focused on the Cold War context, Truman's priorities, and the weakness of the South Korean government. However, in order to access higher levels answers had to consider why the USA 'became so deeply involved in the Korean War in the years 1950-53'. Naturally this involved a more extensive range of material, including the role of MacArthur, the Chinese intervention and the development of a stalemate; and chronological accuracy was vital. These factors compelled Truman and Eisenhower to take more action as the war developed. Truman's domestic priorities explain why the initial reasons for American involvement became more pressing as time went on, such as the growth of McCarthyism. Some answers, while focusing largely on the causes of the war, were able to access higher levels by developing their points with reference to events during the war. For example, fear of Communism was evidenced, not only by Mao's victory in China in 1949, but also by the intervention of the 300,000 strong 'volunteer army'.



The US government ~~was~~ became deeply involved in the Korean War (1950-53) because of the Cold War context ~~and~~ and the idea of the Truman Doctrine, the weak and unpopular South Korean Government led by Syngman Rhee, the Chinese invasion ~~and~~ the interests that the Americans had in keeping South Korea a nation with interests in China ~~and~~ the



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The introduction lists a number of relevant factors which will be discussed in the rest of the answer.

(This page is for your second answer.) strength of the US army with the change of policy from "containment" to "Roll Back" and role of Eisenhower. The US ~~had~~ were deeply involved in the Korean War because of the cold war context. The National Security Council 68 Document and the Truman Doctrine changed America's ^{pre} World War Two of isolationism to globalisation and through the Greek Civil War shown the need of US to keep fighting ~~with~~ against Communism. The ~~home~~ political situation in America with the growth of McCarthyism meant that Truman believed he needed to get into the war so deeply as to avoid being shown as being weak on Communism. Indeed, when the announcement of the war in Korea was made, 75% of US public approved.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The Cold War context is addressed, with consideration of both domestic and foreign matters which motivated Truman in the late 1940s.

The weak South Korean government also meant that the US needed to become deeply involved in the war. Syngman Rhee was unpopular, shown in the Yosu and Cheju rebellions and him winning ~~only~~ 48 seats in the 1950 elections ^{in South Korea} with 120 seats going to the political left. This meant the US had to get more involved in the war because ~~the~~ South Korea was a divided country and therefore needed more help and support throughout the war.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Highlights the weakness of the South Korean government, which could lead to defeat in a conflict with the North.

The US also needed to become so deeply entrenched in the war because of the strong will of the North Korean's People's Army which was helped by China and USSR. When the 150,000 North Korean People's Army attacked on 25th June 1950, they had T-34 tanks provided by the Russians. The army was also well equipped and trained as it had fought in the

Chinese civil war. This meant the Americans needed to remain deeply involved in the war because they were against a strong enemy. This ~~was~~ problem was added to when the 300,000 man Communist Party Volunteers Army Corps entered the country and the war began on October 1st 1950. This increased the need for America to remain involved in the war because they were facing this vast military strength and also because they did not want to appear weak against their communist foe. It also kept America involved, thanks ^{to poor negotiations at Kaesong}.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes the initial strength of the North Korean forces, and their reinforcement during the war with massive Chinese support.

The Americans also needed to remain deeply involved in the war because of the military decisions they took in the war and the interests they had in the ~~eastern~~ area. After the successful "Inchon Landings" (Operation Chromite) Truman changed his policy from Containment to Roll Back. This meant the US ~~was~~ ^{became more} deeply involved in the war because they would have to fight into North Korea. Later on in the war, General Westmoreland's new policy of interdiction, ~~and~~ ^{such as the "Operation Strangle" in 1967} and to beat the Chinese MiG planes meant the US needed to ~~go~~ remain deeply involved in the war to finish it, as the war cost \$54.8 billion.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Truman's changing priorities during the war are assessed, noting the important change from containment to roll-back.

America ~~was~~ remained deeply in the Korean war because of the election of Eisenhower and the interests of the area. Eisenhower, just elected in 1952, did not want to appear weak and said "I will go to Korea". He also wanted to remain deep in the war because he did not want to lose South Korea, the country. America had lost so many men for and also to keep America's new ally


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes the effect of Eisenhower's election in 1952, and his determination to support both South Korea and Japan.

(This page is for your second answer.)



Concludes by selecting one factor, the Chinese invasion, and showing why the candidate feels this to be the most important reason for growing US involvement in the war.



The answer focuses completely on the question set, addressing reasons for the deepening involvement of the United States in the conflict. Five clear points are developed which all link to the question, and the conclusion takes the argument forward to a final conclusion. Secure Level 5 evaluation which merits a mid Level 5 award of 28 marks.

Question 12

The need for chronological accuracy also applied to Question 12. Candidates who were uncertain as to which presidents took which actions were obviously unable to produce clear answers since the question involved comparison of Kennedy's actions with those of the other presidents. Indeed some candidates struggled to identify where the focus of the answer should lie here, and wrote about why Kennedy was involved, rather than explaining the extent to which he could be held responsible for the intensification of the conflict. Nevertheless, there were some excellent responses which showed detailed understanding of the pressures placed on Kennedy and the advice he received (or chose to listen to) from the hawks in the Defence department, rather than the State department; the consequences of Diem's conduct; and the issue of whether he was actually considering withdrawal when he was assassinated. Well informed candidates were able to create a broader context, referring to Eisenhower's policies in the late 1950s and, in greater detail, to Johnson's subsequent military actions in the years to 1968. Almost inevitably, candidates tended to place the blame firmly with Johnson rather than with his predecessor.

(This page is for your first answer.) The policies of Kennedy were mixed but certainly contributed to the growing conflict even after his death. On the other hand, some have argued that his caution suggests he would have withdrawn from Vietnam had he lived, not escalate like Johnson. Other factors to consider in the growing conflict include Johnson himself and Vietnamese forces themselves.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Notes the given factor in the introduction and suggests others to be considered.

Kennedy did inherit commitment to Vietnam from Eisenhower, who had started sending military aid. Also, he was cautious of increasing involvement—for example, he preferred sending counter-insurgency "Green Berets" rather than US troops. In this way, his policies were mild and cannot be held accountable for the later conflict. On the other hand, his administration and team encouraged policies like the "Strategic Hamlets" which turned Vietnamese peasantry towards communism and established the precedent of misunderstanding of Vietnamese cultural factors on the US part. This team, including key


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A clear evaluation here of Kennedy's policies. Notes the importance of Eisenhower, and that Kennedy's initial policies were cautious.

Figures in the latter escalation such as McNamara continued under Johnson and contributed to ~~the~~ ~~some~~ mistakes shared between the two presidents, eg that ~~the~~ the assumption that Ho Chi Minh was Mao's puppet. Kennedy's choice of team thereby effected the later, more extreme policies taken. Also,


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Criticises aspects of Kennedy's policies, and points out the policies pursued by his own team which were then escalated by Johnson.

(This page is for your first answer.) Kennedy ignored repeated warnings from figures such as Galbraith and De Gaulle, continuing the conflict rather than getting out while he could have. In this way, he was not cautious enough.

Some have argued that he would have withdrawn more after the 1964 election and that his policies were not leading inevitably to great conflict. For example, he approved a memo only weeks before his death advising gradual withdrawal and 'Vietnamisation'. However, this memo was quite vague and unrealistic, only allowing withdrawal which did not "hinder the war effort"; moreover, in an interview with Cronkite in August 1963, he publicly said that withdrawal would be "a great mistake". The fact is that his policies, ~~and~~ of supporting an authoritarian regime and then a military coup do not suggest he was afraid of military involvement - in fact, his administration's fostering of Diem's assassination not only solidified the use of force to achieve US aims in Vietnam, but also greatly increased Kennedy's moral obligation to the subsequent Saigon governments. Therefore I believe he was not ^{seriously} working towards de-escalation when he died.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Counters the view that Kennedy considered withdrawal - and does so effectively with well chosen evidence.

However, he did die, and from 1963 to 1968 the growing conflict was overseen by Johnson. Key decisions such as the first bombing operation, 'Rolling Thunder' in February 1965 must be attributed to him, not Kennedy. His escalation of the war was extreme, despite the fact that he did, from 1964, have his own mandate, and could have chosen to heed the anti-war movement which began in 1964. They certainly believed that the conflict was due to his policies, for example with their 1967 chant "Hey Hey LBJ How many kids did you kill today?" It may be that his macho Texan personality contributed to his self-delusion in believing that escalation would bring a swift end to the war. He was personally committed to the conflict, visiting Vietnam 1967 to try and sell the war to the US public, and telling the troops "We Will not Yield." This suggests it was his personality and politics that caused the conflict to grow.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This is a slightly weaker passage on Johnson which would have benefited from additional and detailed evidence on the nature of the escalation of the war from 1965

Finally, the influence of the Vietnamese, North and South, was substantial. Diem, Kai and Thieu in the South were all opposed to any de-escalation or withdrawal of support by the US. Thieu in particular was opposed to any diplomatic concessions for North Vietnam, frustrating Nixon from 1968 and contributing to the stalling of peace talks. North


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes the role of both the North and the South Vietnamese in escalating the conflict.

Vietname negotiators could be equally intransigent, rejecting peace talks in 1969 and declaring they would sit and negotiate "until the chairs rot" if need be. In explaining the terrible conflict, Dean Rusk said one of his two greatest mistakes was to underestimate the "tenacity" of the North Vietnamese.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Reaches a secure conclusion which does not simply repeat points made earlier, but which takes the argument to a clear conclusion.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is an analytical answer which is focused securely on the question. Ranges widely and includes material on Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. Considers the given factor along with others to reach a focused and persuasive conclusion.

The answer is a Level 5 evaluative answer. It was awarded 26 marks, the lowest point in the level to reflect the weakness of the material on the important years 1965-68.

Question 13

Question 13 tended to be answered only by those who were comfortable with economic issues, and there were a few highly succinct answers that showed impressive control of their subject matter. There were some well developed criticisms of Reagan's policies, noting that free market policies did not account entirely for the impressive economic growth during his presidency, and pointing out the significance of high levels of military expenditure in driving growth. Clinton's policies were also understood and examined, with much made of the importance of NAFTA. Some answers engaged well with the downside to Reagan's policies, targeting the declining significance of trade unions and the growth of poverty, especially among African Americans and Hispanics, and noting the extent to which Clinton tried to reverse these trends.

(This page is for your second answer.) Reagan's policies of deregulation and tax cuts did contribute to economic growth, as did Clinton's signing of NAFTA and his moderate welfare programmes. But they also had negative effects, and other policies and phenomena helped to cause growth also.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Reasoned introduction, considering the given factor and others making for economic growth in the USA

Reagan's free market - influenced policies included deregulation, which weakened unions and made US labour more competitive. He also cut taxes which stimulated a corporate boom. These widely popular policies ~~was~~ created one of the fastest economic recoveries since World War Two - 1980 to 1984, ~~unemployment~~^{inflation} was down 7%, and in 1984, unemployment was just 1.9%. However, many jobs created were, because of the weak unions, unstable and low paid, contributing to urban poverty.



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Notes the role of deregulation and tax cuts, but also points out the impact of these on the growth of poverty.

Furthermore, Reagan's free-market policies caused major problems at the end of the 1980s and into the 1990s. A mini stock-market crash in 1987 revealed how precarious the situation was, and prefigured the recession under Bush 1988-1992. The \$750 billion cut in taxes under Reagan was simply unsustainable, and Bush had to renege on his election promise by raising taxes. Also, the tax cuts and deregulation ~~had~~ helped contribute to an appalling National Deficit - under

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Further criticism of Reagan's policies, with well chosen and pointed evidence.

(This page is for your second answer.) Reagan it went from \$90 billion to \$283 billion. This caused imports and a terrible Trade Deficit which harmed US production, also leading to bankruptcies and increasing the difficulties for the poor.

On the other hand, Clinton's brave signing of NAFTA, somewhat of a third rail issue since the 80s, is a good example of a Free Market policy success. The export industry was helped, although ~~some areas~~ blue collar workers in some areas were harmed. Clinton also pursued a moderate, more "New Democrat" than "Old Democrat" approach to welfare and social mobility. For example, he avoided introducing ~~new~~ racial quotas and concentrated on improving the workforce's skills - thus he avoided reversing Reagan's deregulation and "made work pay". The Free Market atmosphere of the 90s actually helped African Americans - during 1992-2000, their poverty rate fell from 32% to 24%. Mexican immigrants, enabled by NAFTA, also helped to better the economy as they were eager to work. Productivity by some counts increased 80% in the decade, partly because of a more competitive environment.

Nonetheless, other, non-Free-Market-inspired policies can also be credited for
*government



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A strong section on Clinton's policies in the 1990s, which had the effect of reducing poverty among ethnic minorities.

5
(This page is for your second answer.) the economic growth. For example Reagan increased* spending in the military sector by 41%, creating many new jobs, for example in the aerospace industry. Certain welfare policies such as Head Start, which saw increased funding in the 90s, ~~was~~ ^{were} not exactly free market but did help to decrease poverty, and therefore by the end of the decade welfare rolls were down and tax revenues up - this indicates that sometimes non Free-Market ideas can be very beneficial. Finally, certain chance phenomena such as the 90s IT boom also greatly helped economic growth.

In conclusion, the signing of NAFTA and Reagan's deregulation were very influential in increasing productivity and growth. But some policies like great tax cuts did possibly more harm than good, only bringing short term benefits. Free Market ideas were the cornerstone of the growth, but without certain other mitigating/complementary factors, it would not have been nearly so sustainable.

* Bush's '91 Omnibus Act, with its "Work Fare" incentives, were similar.



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An effective and critical conclusion.


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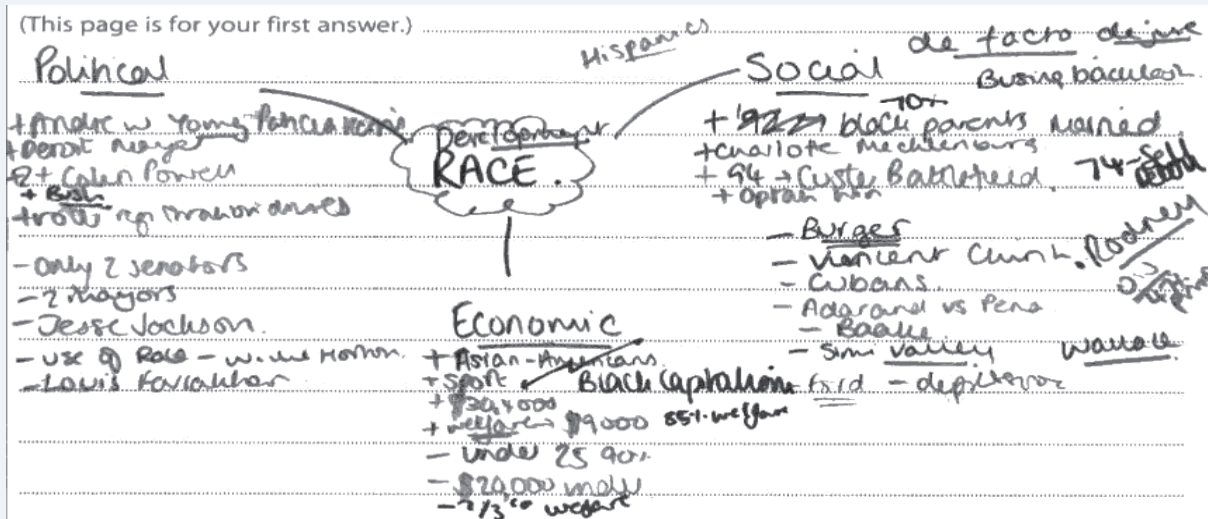
Examiner Comments

A sustained analytical focus which deploys a wide range of relevant material on the question. The answer weighs matters effectively, and refuses to accept that free market ideas were a universal panacea. Mid Level 5 mark of 28.

Question 14

Many answers focused on the progress made by significant individuals rather than on different races; Oprah Winfrey, Michael Jackson and Colin Powell were popular choices. Others focused on equality issues in the 1960s and 1970s only, and thus did not access the whole chronological range. Many were unable to score highly because they concentrated only on African Americans; the question asked for consideration of greater equality between different races. Some strong answers looked at economic and social changes achieved by African Americans, Hispanics and American Indians, though sometimes without considering whether greater equality between races had been achieved. Clinton's attitude towards questions of race and equality was well known and handled well. Candidates who addressed the key issues of different races, and who recognised the uneven changes that were experienced tended to do so in an evaluative manner, and thus were able to access Level 5 with relative ease. It is important to note that although Questions 13 and 14 involved fairly lengthy time spans, this should not encourage candidates to opt for generalisations rather than specific evidence.

(This page is for your first answer.)



In 1968, much of 'de jure' segregation had been outlawed by the 1964 Civil Rights Bill and 1965 Voting Rights Act. However, there was still de facto segregation as many white people (especially in the south) were sceptic of segregation. In the 1968-2001, time period much progress has been made in the relations. Politically, there were more politicians from different racial backgrounds but race was still sometimes still used for political gains, even in the latter part of the

(This page is for your first answer.) period. Socially, there was more tolerance of ~~difference~~ between different races but there were still problems with black crime rates. Despite 'Great Society' programmes helping racial minorities at the beginning of the period, the harsh conditions of the eighties affected the racial minorities but improvements were made in the Clinton years.

Racial equality has been improved from 1968-2001. Since the candidacy of segregationist Wallace in 1968, who won 5 states, black people are now present in national politics. Carter selected Andrew Young to be US ambassador to the UN and also chose Patricia Harris to be Secretary of Urban Development and Housing. There are also ~~black~~ ^{electoral} officials in Detroit, and Los Angeles. Thanks to registration drives in New Mexico and California, the Hispanics have a much greater voice when it comes to national and regional elections.

On the other hand, there were still problems in the period which has meant that politically, there isn't as much greater racial equality as ~~what~~ one would hope. There have only been two black Senators elected in the period and Jesse Jackson failed to gain the Democratic nomination in 1984. Willie Horton's race was also used by ~~Blacks~~ Republicans in the 1988 election in provoking fear about race and crime. Perhaps, most significant in showing political divide is leader of The Nation of Islam Group, Louis Farrakhan saying in 2000: "white people are potential humans, they just haven't evolved yet", highlighting how some racial minorities in America are politically not equal.

(This page is for your first answer.) In the 1968-2000 period, there has also been major improvements in racial equality economically. In the census in 2000, it showed Asian-Americans, mainly centred in California, to have a higher than average income. Through Nixon's "Black Capitalism" programmes, many black people benefitted, creating a prominent black middle class; in 1996 there were 60,000 black lawyers and doctors. Through Clinton's welfare reforms, ~~black~~ single ~~mom~~ mothers who worked could earn up to \$9,000 more ~~on~~ than previously and keep their health benefits.

However, there is still much progress to be made economically. Whilst ethnic minorities are doing well, white people are doing better still, in 2000 with the median white family earning \$20,000 more than the median black family. In 2000, two thirds of black children from 18 went onto welfare rolls which conservatives fear breeds an apathetic culture and is down to bad public policy. However, the less promising economic inequality comes have resulted from the economic period in the 1980s, where "Reaganomics" hurt ethnic minorities in inner-cities. In 1984, 90% of single mums under 25 were under the poverty threshold. This means that economically, there has been less racial equality success.

Socially, ~~there~~ there has been racial equality breakthroughs. The 1974 Indian Self-Determination Act gave more freedom to native Americans and in 1996 the Carter Battleground was renamed the Little Bighorn Battleground. In welfare reforms in the 90s, the number of black children raised by named parents

(This page is for your first answer.) rose from 34% to 38%, providing ~~a better~~ social benefits for the children. In the ~~80s~~ 1980s, TV stars such as Oprah Winfrey and Bill Cosby provided good role models for ~~on~~ black children as the Williams sisters did in the ~~undergarments~~ 1950s.

Nevertheless, social inequalities do remain major to the period. Since the Supreme Court "Charlotte-Mecklenburg v. Swann" case in 1973 allowing busing, a more conservative court has led to problems with positive discrimination shown with the "Bakke vs. Regents University of California" case showing positive discrimination as unconstitutional. The white backlash against busing was also a factor in Massachusetts in 1974. There have also been problems with violence from and against minority groups. The cases of Rodney King and Vincent Chin show that white juries have been perhaps too lenient in white aggression cases and the 1980 influx of 120,000 Cubans to Florida created many racial backlash and the National Guard was drawn in. In 2000, 47% of ~~black~~ ^{the prison population was black} ~~the~~ "first black President".

Overall, there has been much improvement in race relations from 1968-2001. "De facto" discrimination is less strong even though it is still present in American society. Perhaps over the period the most significant improvement for racial minorities in gaining equality has been politically ^{and cannot be quickened} especially through elections of city mayors. Despite this, there is still much more progress to be made, especially economically where ~~black~~ groups living in inner-cities still have many problems. Indeed, work is still needed to be done socially between different racial minority groups.

*² Indeed, ~~there were~~ many drugs gang wars in inner cities.



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The answer is provided as an example of what a candidate can achieve in 40 minutes. The candidate considers political, economic and social matters, supporting the points made with wide-ranging and well-selected material. There is an attempt to evaluate the nature, and the rate, of change over a 30 year period, and the conclusions are pointed and well made.

The answer was awarded a high Level 5 mark of 29.

6HI01/D Statistics

Mark Ranges and Award of Grades

Maximum Mark (Raw)	Mean Mark	Standard Deviation
60	35.5	9.8

Grade	Max. Mark	A	B	C	D	E
Raw boundary mark	60	45	40	35	31	27
Uniform boundary mark	100	80	70	60	50	40
% Candidates		18.2	35.5	57	72	83.9

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