

Examiners' Report
June 2013

GCE History 6HI01 D

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Introduction

Once again the vast majority of both centres and candidates are to be congratulated for the thorough preparation of topics studied in Unit 1. The June 2013 examination series showed that most candidates were able to produce a response that showed at least some attempt to provide an analytical framework to their answers. Many produced a response which provided a framework for discussion in the introduction, developed an argument in the main body of the answer, and attempted to reach some form of judgement in the conclusion. However, the most significant differentiators in the awarding of levels and marks were the explicit understanding of the focus of question and the quality of the supporting evidence.

The main features of high-level answers were:

- an initial plan focused on the demands of the question
- the development of a number of relevant points in the body of the answer
- relevant and secure supporting evidence
- an overall judgement in the conclusion
- secure qualities of written communication.

Despite this there are still some areas for improvement. For example, many candidates make general comments which either do not further their argument or which make it clear that the exact nature of the question is not fully understood. A large number of candidates refer to the time period of the question, e.g. '...the years 1939-45...' throughout the whole response as if it is an event rather than a period of time to be analysed. This becomes particularly problematic for questions which require an analysis of change over time as in Options A1, B2 and F13. This trend is also apparent in questions which are focused on two issues or factors, e.g. 'gain and consolidate'; when referred to together as one event it is clear that the focus has not been fully understood. Many candidates also begin their answers by using the phrase 'Many historians believe...' or 'There is a debate amongst historians...' This stock starting device does little to further the response unless reference is made to different historical opinions and as historiographical references are not required within Unit 1, should not be used unless reference to real historical argument or opinion is going to be made.

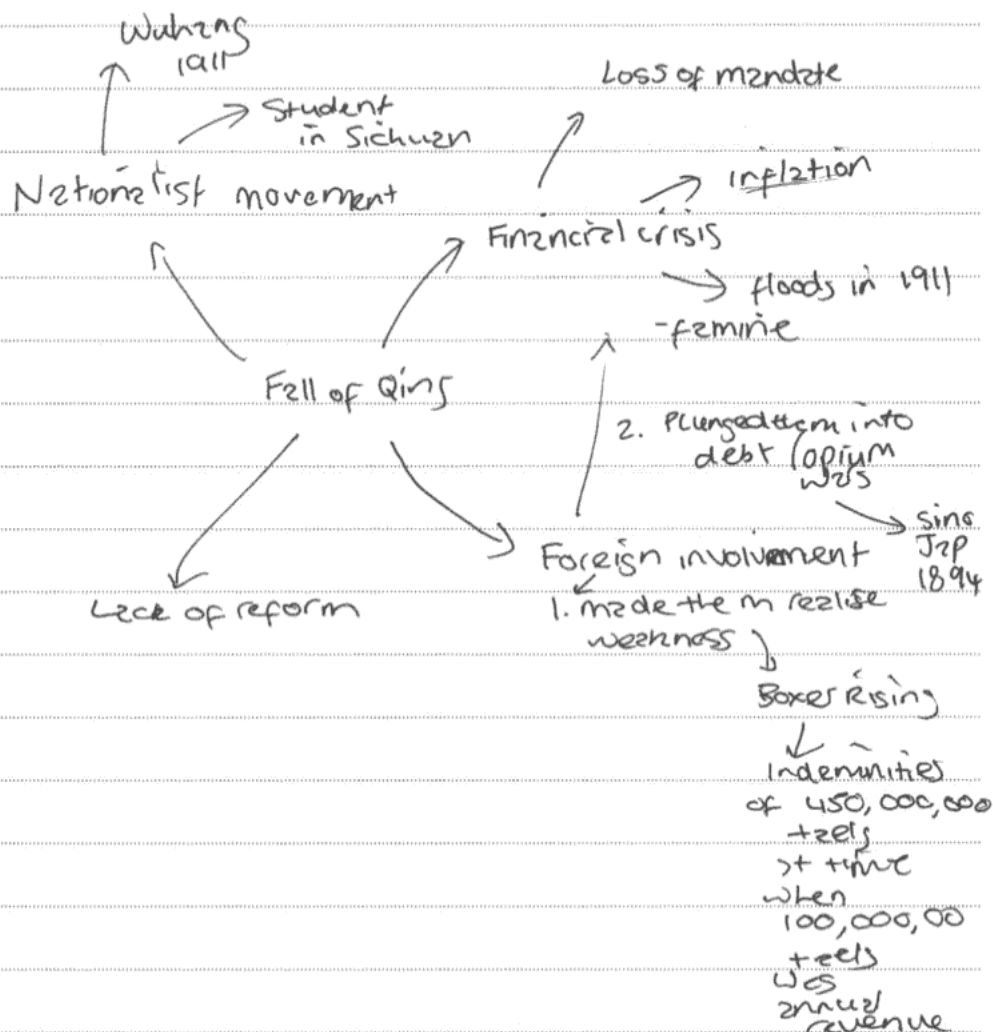
Most candidates are able to consider with some confidence the features of causation, but many find outcomes and consequences more demanding. This was particularly apparent in Option D, Question 4. Centres should work with candidates to consider the relative importance of consequences of events as well as causes, particularly where the specification clearly suggests that such questions might be set. This also applies to questions which refer to change over time.

Comments on communication skills made in previous reports continue to be relevant. A significant number of candidates struggle both with accurate historical terminology and their deployment within sentences correctly, e.g. '...*this is an example of Mussolini's gain consolidate...*' An increasing number of colloquialisms crept into candidates' answers this summer and should be avoided in a formal examination. A handful of scripts remain very difficult to read, and as legibility is included in strand (i) of the quality of written communication criteria, candidates should be reminded that illegible scripts are not communicating effectively and this may undermine their response.

Question 1

This question was enthusiastically embraced by many candidates who seized the opportunity to explain and often link, the many contributory causes of the fall of the Qing. Most had no difficulty in writing about at least some aspects of the financial crisis, frequently citing the pressures imposed by external problems (such as the loss of revenue due to foreign concessions and reparation payments imposed after the Boxer rebellion), as well as those caused by the inability of the Qing themselves to organise an efficient system. Links between finance and foreign dominance were often made, with some more able candidates successfully putting the financial situation in 1900 into the context of costly earlier wars against foreign powers. Candidates were well informed on a variety of additional factors that made survival unlikely for the Qing. The role of Sun Yatsen was well known, along with the perceived inability of the rulers to take modernisation seriously enough. Most answers noted the failure to deal effectively with the foreign powers, though few suggested that Sun's nationalist ideas were so popular precisely because the Qing were failing to stand up to foreign governments. The more able candidates often differentiated between long term factors which gradually eroded faith in the Qing, with the resulting loss of the mandate of heaven and short term factors that accounted for the timing of its fall in 1911: the role of natural disasters and the part played by Yuan and the army were important. However, surprisingly few candidates wrote about what actually happened in 1911.

(This page is for your first answer.)



(This page is for your first answer.)

The fall of the Qing dynasty was caused by a combination of factors which all provided evidence to the Han Chinese, that the Qing had lost the right to rule China. A theme throughout the reasons for the collapse of the Qing would be the financial crisis, which linked to other factors like foreign involvement, lack of reform, and the growing Han discontent which was transformed into a widespread nationalist movement.

Firstly, the financial crisis stemmed from foreign influence. Wars in the 19th century, like the opium wars against the British and the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, put China into huge debt coming into the 20th century. This debt came from unequal treaties demanding that China pay indemnities for wars. Increasing interaction with the west made the Chinese realize their weakness. Prior to contact with western powers like Britain, Germany and Russia, China saw itself as superior in technology and culture (the Confucian ideals being the basis of their culture). When it became apparent that China was weaker in comparison,

(This page is for your first answer.) they sought to ~~abolish~~ destroy western influence. The Boxer Rising of 1900 was a rebellion against western influence ~~in western~~. The boxers attempted to destroy western institutions and generally stop the influence that was leading to their "loss of face" or embarrassment. ~~As~~ The ~~Qing~~ rebellion was supported by Empress Dowager Ci Xi, bringing the Qing into the rebellion against western influence. As a result, the western powers were forced to crush the rising. After doing so, swiftly, because their military technology was so much better, ~~they ordered~~ they forced the Qing to pay more indemnities for damage done to western institutions. Indemnities of around 450,000,000 taels were forced upon the Qing, at a time when about 100,000,000 taels was the annual revenue. As a ~~result~~ result, they were plunged into more debt. Moreover the British offered them loans to pay for it, again, sinking them into further debt.

~~Secondly, faults within the Qing itself provided evidence of a financial crisis. Firstly,~~ On the other hand, the lack of reform was a key point which led to the eventual

(This page is for your first answer.) overthrow of the Qing in 1911.

~~As a response to rebellions against~~ The Chinese people were starting to turn blame away from the west and toward the Qing, in response to the disastrous economic and social conditions they were in. Constant rebellions against the Qing, like the student movement in Sichuan, forced the Qing to either strengthen or collapse. They began a period of "self-strengthening" but this failed, firstly, because Empress Ci Xi was anti-western. This meant she refused to adopt their more modern techniques of development. Similarly, Chinese scholars refused to learn modern ideas because it went against the Confucian ideology. This lack of reform sparked the period of Han discontent.

The Han Chinese were peasants who made up around 95% of the population. They were firstly angered by the Qing because they were Manchus and thus alien to the Chinese. The Han felt they could not represent their thoughts because they were out of touch with them. Furthermore, the terrible economic conditions they were in, angered the Han, especially considering the fact that they were refusing to reform.

(This page is for your first answer.) As a result, leading nationalist theorists like Sun Yat Sen and Zhou Rong, gave anti-Qing speeches in order to mobilize Hen discontent into a widespread anti-Qing rebellion. They were, along with other leaders, mostly successful. The Hen started cutting off their pigtail braids, ~~and~~ originally as a statement of intent to suggest that they were no longer subservient. Similarly the Wuhang uprising of 1911 was a major ~~spark~~ spark for revolution, organised by the nationalists.

Lastly, referring back to the financial crisis, ~~we~~ it is understood that faults within the Qing and also the loss of the "mandate of heaven" were majorly important in bringing about the collapse of the Qing. The "mandate of heaven" was the divine right to rule over China. If evidence was provided to suggest that the 'gods were angry' then the ruling dynasty had lost this divine right, and could no longer rule ~~over~~ China. Firstly, rampant inflation put the economy in a terrible position. Widespread poverty and deaths suggested a loss of the 'mandate of heaven'. Similarly, huge levels of corruption, deteriorated China's wealth and as

(This page is for your first answer.) As a result poverty increased, adding to Han discontent and providing evidence that the gods were angry. Lastly, terrible floods in 1910, destroyed harvests and led to widespread famine, providing further evidence for the loss of the mandate of heaven. Considering when, in 1908, Ci Xi died, the ruling Emperor, Emperor Pu Yi was three years old, the Qing's hope of survival was already diminishing. With all the other factors like inflation, corruption and famine, the "mandate of heaven" had been lost and the overthrow of the Qing was inevitable.

Overall, the underlying factor of economic catastrophe and financial collapse was very significant in bringing about the collapse of the Qing. Foreign interference plunged the Qing into debt and poverty and starvation caused by natural disasters, corruption and inflation also provided reason for the overthrow of the Qing. Evidence, caused by the disastrous economic climate, showed that the Qing had lost the divine right to rule over China.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer is given high level 5. The introduction suggests that links would be established between the stated factor of the financial crisis and a range of other factors. Financial matters are dealt with in some detail, with reference to the conflicts of the nineteenth century and the reparations imposed after the Boxer rebellion. The answer refers to a growing sense of rebellion against the Qing linked to the failure of the reform programme, Han hatred of the Manchu and the growth of national feeling linked to Sun Yatsen. A number of factors - economic, corruption and natural disasters - are used to suggest that the Qing had lost the mandate of heaven. The conclusion again links factors to financial difficulties to reach a convincing judgement.

Question 2

Answers to this question were usually focused, but often brief. Candidates found it easier to go into detail when explaining the cooperation of the GMD and CCP in the earlier years, than their alienation after 1927. More able candidates highlighted the pragmatic benefits that Sun and the Comintern got from collaboration and those with more precise knowledge recognised that there was some common ideological ground between Sun's Three Principles and Communism. Less able candidates tended to ignore Sun altogether and saw the GMD under Chiang as simply waiting until they were strong enough to dispense with the CCP. Many candidates emphasised the different approach of the GMD once Chiang became leader and attributed the breakdown of the United Front partly to this, although the main factor was obviously the virtual defeat of the warlords by 1927. Rather than developing the reasons why they turned against each other between 1927 and 1935, some less able candidates drifted into describing how they did so, writing about the Shanghai Massacre and subsequent events. It was surprising that many failed to develop material on the encirclement campaigns and the Long March. The fact that Chiang prioritised eliminating the CCP's base in Jiangxi over dealing with the Japanese invasion ruled out any chance of a future resurrection of the United Front. The more able candidates were able to see the significance of Chiang's pursuit of the CCP at the expense of the Japanese: 'disease of the heart/disease of the skin' was regularly cited.

Question 3

For this question most candidates knew at least the essentials of the two, five-year plans and could demonstrate the contrast between the apparent progress in terms of productive capacity of 1952-56 and the regression of later years, for which backyard furnaces took most of the blame. Many candidates could cite accurate numerical evidence to support their comments about change. More able candidates discussed the mixed value of Soviet advisers (useful in technical terms, but costly financially) and could point to control of inflation and mass mobilisation of the 'blue ants' to work on the huge engineering projects, as further successful aspects. Some answers focused on the two plans, without noting that the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950 was vital for subsequent developments. The effect of State Owned Enterprises and the iron rice bowl on workers' motivation featured less often, but could have provided further evidence to use on the negative side. Some less able candidates described the agricultural policies without making them relevant to industry and others got drawn into examining working conditions, which were not relevant here. Others gave a narrative of the events of the 1950s, including the antis campaigns and the Hundred Flowers movement. However, some of the more able candidates noted that the Hundred Flowers had relevance as it silenced criticism of the industrial policies that were to follow.

Question 4

In this question many candidates speculated on Mao's aims in introducing the Cultural Revolution, rather than focusing on its consequences, which is what the question asked (although as there was probably overlap between them this didn't necessarily hinder the relevance). The fate of Liu and Deng were well known and many candidates went on to discuss the purges of the lesser ranks of the party and of intellectuals, although Lin Biao's fall was less well known. As his potential rivals' power fell, so did Mao's return to new heights, facilitated by the appearance of the 'Little Red Book'. An effective way of judging the importance of the consequences was to examine how long lasting they were and the number of people affected. Some more able candidates did this, arguing that Deng's later re-emergence suggests that other consequences, such as the human death toll or the destruction of culture, were more significant. Although most candidates knew about the active role of young people in the Red Guards, the impact of the Cultural Revolution on them in terms of education and family life, received less attention, as did the damage to the economy.

Question 5

This question required a judgement on the extent to which Russian industry and agriculture had changed, but less able candidates were often limited to merely describing, with varying degrees of accuracy, the policies of Witte and Stolypin which helped move the economy forward. Only a few referred to the earlier work of Vyshnegradsky and Bunge, despite their having an integral role in the question's focus. Details of Witte's 'great spurt' of the 1890s were well known, as was his use of foreign loans to pay for new factories and railways. Similarly, most candidates knew that Stolypin had attempted to release the potential of the richer peasants by enabling them to leave the mir, borrow money more easily and possibly migrate to Siberia where there was more land available. However, since a judgement of extent was required, in order to get a clear perspective, it was also important to establish the factors that held back change. Therefore, some consideration of the lack of an educated workforce, the poor state of communications, the Orthodox Church's opposition to change and the reluctance of wealthy Russians to invest in industry would have been helpful. While some candidates touched on these while discussing the repressive policies of Alexander III and Nicholas II, the negative impact of these policies on economic development was often not made clear. Finally, although industry and agriculture were mentioned separately in the question, it was worth explaining that industrialisation could only be achieved if agriculture provided the food for the cities, so both were reliant on each other.

(This page is for your second answer.)

The Russian industry and agriculture had definitely transformed in the years of 1881-1914, especially after 1905 revolution but there were many limitations to the reforms because of a lack of good policies and workers and peasants were also politicised hence unlikely to be favoured by the government. Alex III and Nicholas II were also not determined to reform Russia due to their autocratic nature.

The reforms of agriculture had not been so successful before the 1905 revolution because of the repressive nature of autocracy. The Russian society was extremely hierarchical, only 4% was nobles and upper class the vast majority of the population up to 80% was peasants. However the peasants had not been treated well at all, they were majority serfs, only under 1861 the serf reform or emancipation - abolition of serfdom that they were not treated as slaves. However when Alexander III had returned to autocracy after the assassination of his father who was the 'liberator'. He did not promote any kind of land reform but to repress even further under his tutor Pobedonostev.

(This page is for your second answer.) The peasants were still highly restricted and due to Witte's economic reform which focused on the industries and hard industry, agricultural reform was ignored. There were frequent famines in 1891, 1897 and 1903. ~~Witte's~~ The early agricultural reform from Bunge was not successful, he created the Peasant Land Bank but most peasants had not benefited from this. The increasing population also meant there was increasing pressure on the farmers. Strip farming was ineffective and inefficient. The redemption payment from emancipation would last for 49 years and this was a huge burden to the peasants.

However the agricultural reform was supported by Stolypin who became prime minister in 1906. He supported agrarian reforms because he wanted to create a more prosperous class of peasants to avoid them being radicalised like the 1905 revolution. He called this 'derestricting' the peasants. Firstly he reintroduced the land bank, to give aid to peasants to ~~buy~~ buy farm and invest. He said peasants had unlimited rights to land. Secondly he provided state education on farming to reduce strip farming which was extremely ineffective with low productivity. Thirdly he gave subsidies and lower taxation to peasants to migrate to Siberia to take off land pressure in Russia. 3 million peasants did so which was fairly significant. Fourthly, he gave the peasant rights to live the mir which they did not have the right to before the 1905 revolution, they were controlled by the leaders owners of the mir. All of these above was significant on top of the cancellation of redemption payment promised in the October Manifesto and finally achieved in 1907.

(This page is for your second answer.) One may however agree that agriculture was not much reformed under Stolypin because he was assassinated in 1911, the long term effect was not seen. Also the land bank only accentuated inequality between rich and poor peasants, the kulaks were the rich peasants who gained from selling farm and so. ~~Moreover~~ Furthermore, there was in fact not much growth in output of food after Stolypin's agricultural reform, and most peasants remained poor hence could not invest even though they were given the right to sell produce. ~~Industrialisation~~

In terms of industrial reform, back in the era of Vysnegradsky who was minister of finance after Bunger in 1891, he had promoted the Russian industry hugely. He introduced foreign loans from France, USA, Britain and this had pumped Russia further in terms of industrial reform. ~~Moreover~~ Witte as the next Minister of finance then introduced the State Capitalization. The idea behind this was because Russia lacked a middle class to purchase goods, the biggest investor had to be the state itself. The GDP of Russia had a 96.8% growth from 1881 to 1903, this was exceptionally impressive. ^{Fig from 1881 to 1903 200%} However this all came to a halt in 1903 when European economy was extremely poor and reached recession. Therefore the criticism of this was that Russia (Stages of) was over-reliant on foreign loans, and the economic growth was not sustainable! Also it was focused on hard industry.

Moreover industrialisation was still significant under Witte's economic reform. The population of cities were booming, Petrograd and Moscow had double or five in a matter of few years.

(This page is for your second answer.) Petrograd population grew from 1 million to 2 by 1902. However this growth in cities were not planned, where most workers were extremely poor conditions. Pays were low, also most workers were [working in] unskilled, the rural-urban migration meant that the workers were in fact mostly associated with peasant backgrounds. Also the 1905 revolution had certainly done harm to both ~~the progress and industrial~~ progress of industrial and agricultural growth. During the revolution, rural anarchy was common, 3000 manors were destroyed, this had demonstrated the anger and desperation of peasants of land reform. They simply took the land from authorities through means of violence. ~~Also~~ This is an example of a lack of agricultural reform before 1905, hence Stolypin focus on agriculture in 1906. Also many workers were constantly on strike, and up to 200,000 workers had struck throughout Russia this meant they were not producing enough things. The Russo Japanese War also angered the peasants as the increase military spending were taken from them as taxes were increased even further.

~~However~~ However in 1907 investments began to flow to Russia and the revolution was settled. Up to 2-3 million workers were employed.



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This is an analytical answer which has focus overall and identifies some key issues. The structure could be tighter and the absence of a conclusion is a disadvantage. Nonetheless, a range of relevant points, coupled to the analytical framework, merits a high Level 4 award.

Question 6

Most candidates could supply a range of reasons for the fall of the Provisional Government in answer to this question, but the quality of explanations was variable. Less able candidates restricted their coverage of the war's impact to comments about social and economic hardship, but most could highlight the negative impact on the PG's popularity of the June Offensive and linked this to the rise of the Bolsheviks and the appeal of Lenin's promises. The July days and the Kornilov episode lured some into unnecessarily descriptive accounts of events, but these were used more analytically by many to demonstrate the mistakes which cost Kerensky dear. It was perhaps surprising that candidates did not place more stress on the connection between the war and the political mistakes of the new government, since the continuing war could have been blamed for delaying elections and failing to tackle the land redistribution issue effectively, as well as the origin of the rivalry with the Petrograd Soviet. All of these were frequently cited as crucial errors, but not necessarily linked to the war. More candidates did link the war to Lenin's appeal, although less able candidates continued to see Lenin as automatically tapping in to a fund of popular goodwill as soon as he stepped off the train at Petrograd. Generalisations about the wishes of 'Russian people' are much less convincing than comments about particular social groups, such as aristocrats, the middle class and the peasantry.

(This page is for your second answer.) There was many reasons why the Provisional government failed. The people of Russia had just disposed of the Tsar whose family had been ruling over them for more than a century. The people had never felt this powerful.

The first problem the Provisional government had to deal with was authority. The government had not been selected by the people so couldn't really be seen as official. On top of that they had to deal with Lenin who was plotting their fall. ~~On top of that~~ Whilst all this was going on in the background, the Provisional government decided to continue the war.

The First World War can be seen as one of the main reasons the Tsar abdicated. This means that the war was already extremely unpopular with the people. The death toll was extremely high, and

(This page is for your second answer.) the constant needs of the army caused food shortages back home.

The war was not the only reason the Provisional government was failing, inflation was ~~incredibly~~ ~~absolutely~~ incredibly high. All this causing the people calling for the head of those in charge again.

In conclusion, I think that the continuation of the war was the main reason for the fall of the provisional government. It had become clear to the people of Russia during the time of the Tsar that they were fighting a war that they could not win. Other factors did play a role like Lenin's promise of a revolution and the poor state of the economy. However, it was the continuation of the war that caused the fall of the Provisional government to an extreme extent.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The opening paragraph is very generalised and does not establish an agenda for the rest of the answer. Some relevant points are touched on, such as the legitimacy of the Provisional Government, the role of Lenin and the war itself. However, the answer is lacking in both range and specific development of material. The failure to link factors, coupled with the lack of depth, limits the answer to high Level 2.

Question 7

For this question, many candidates took the opportunity to explain a range of well-rehearsed reasons for Stalin's success in the leadership struggle. Many assumed that the question required only a consideration of reasons for Stalin's ultimate triumph and thus failed to address 'so easily' in the question. The more able candidates showed an impressive grasp of the way Stalin reacted to the changing economic context between 1924 and 1929 and used his powers of patronage as General Secretary to win crucial votes inside the party and distance himself from his 'allies' at the right moment. At the other extreme, some less able candidates persisted in seeing Stalin's victory as the result of widespread popular appeal to the nation as a whole. In between the two were many competent responses explaining the errors his opponents made, the value of Stalin's image as a 'grey blur' and his ruthless exploitation of Lenin's legacy. Most answers were analytical in shape, though there were often some sections of extended narrative on the Triumvirate and Duumvirate. Stalin's manipulation of events was well known, explained by the Lenin testament, Lenin's funeral and his actions against both Trotsky and Bukharin. Some impressive answers noted that the struggle for power was not simply a question of personalities, but was a profound ideological struggle over the whole future of the revolution.

(This page is for your first answer.) Plan - ⁴³Triumvirate (1923) ⁵Duumvirate (1928)
Stalin v. right opposition (1928), Lenin's testament, 1st 5 year plan

In the years following Lenin's death, Stalin was able to defeat his political rivals very easily. The three main contributing factors are; the Triumvirate, Duumvirate and Stalin v. right opposition.

In the 1920s, Stalin did not support specifically the right or left wing, instead he kept changing his mind to eliminate his opponents. The first major event to happen for Stalin to achieve this was the ~~formation~~ formation of the Triumvirate. The Triumvirate included Stalin, Zinoviev and Kamenev. All three of these political rivals had one ~~thing in common~~ common enemy, Trotsky. During the years of the Triumvirate, Zinoviev and Kamenev were trying to push Trotsky out of the power struggle. They did this by convincing people that he was ~~trying~~ Trotsky was trying to introduce "Trotskyism" which they argued ~~was~~ that

(This page is for your first answer.) it went against the ideology of 'Leninism'.

Stalin did not play a large part in the Triumvirate, instead he sat back and let the other contenders fight each other in the power struggle fight ~~and~~ which each other.

In 1925, the Triumvirate ~~was~~ forced to Trotsky to leave and temporarily resign, this caused Stalin, Zinoviev and Kamenev to ~~be~~ no longer have a common enemy, therefore

In early 1925 the Triumvirate split. The Triumvirate proved that Stalin was going to easily be able to defeat his political ~~and~~ rivals in the next few years to come.

In late 1925, the Duvumvirate was formed. Stalin had now switched from supporting the left wing party (Zinoviev and Kamenev) to now joining up with Bukharin to form the Duvumvirate.

The Duvumvirate lasted for three years because half way through, another political rival joined the left opposition.

The left opposition started off as Zinoviev and Kamenev.

Stalin and Bukharin accused them of going against the NEP and 'Leninism'. Half way through the Duvumvirate, Trotsky returned. The left opposition now became 'United opposition'.

It is evident that Stalin was slowly picking apart ~~the~~ his political rivals between the years of 1924-29.

~~The~~ Zinoviev and Kamenev were now more ~~scared~~ afraid of Stalin and Bukharin than Trotsky because of the powerbase that Stalin had ~~started~~ started.

(This page is for your first answer.) Once the United opposition had been defeated, ~~and~~ Trotsky was forced to resign as head of the red army and Zinoviev and Kamenev were sent to smaller less important regions ~~like~~ ^{of} Russia like Moscow so that they would have less authority. Following this, by 1929, Bukharin and Stalin had split. Bukharin was the final major ~~for~~ opponent in the power struggle and ~~the~~ of Stalin's political rivals. ~~Buch~~ In Lenin's testament which was hidden, Bukharin was known as the 'Golden boy' where as Stalin was favored by Lenin. This began ~~the~~ Stalin v. Right opposition. This did not last long as Bukharin was easily defeated. ~~This began~~ Stalin's 5 year plans. This was mainly because Stalin had already begun his first 5 year plan in 1928 which started off being very popular and gained him a lot of support. Therefore, Stalin was able to defeat his political ^{rivals} ~~opponents~~ so easily in the years 1924-29 because he was able to use the opponents against each other and manipulate them ~~to~~ in to his ideology without it seeming as if the action was coming directly from him.



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The answer is narrow in the range of factors addressed. The focus here is on the pattern of shifting alliances established by Stalin in the years after Lenin's death. The Triumvirate, Duumvirate and the United Opposition are all considered and the answer notes that Stalin stayed in the background and allowed his political opponents to fight among themselves. The narrow focus here might suggest a Level 3 award. However, the conclusion does note that Stalin was, in the end, able to pick off his opponents with relative ease, a point made in the question. This allows an award at low Level 4.

Question 8

This question gave more able candidates the chance to show the economic advances made under the three Five-Year Plans, balancing progress against limitations. Less able candidates often lost focus on 'industrial policies' and wrote about collectivisation without linking it to the need to produce more food and free up industrial labour, both of which did help industrial growth. Some drifted into accounts of living and working conditions, which again could have been made relevant as a limiting factor if used to explain that demoralised workers were less productive. However, many candidates did supply accurate numerical evidence of increased production of raw materials and heavy industrial goods and showed awareness that significant economic changes did occur over the period as a whole, even allowing for the various limiting factors, which included the purging of experts, the effect on planning of having unreliable statistics, and the emphasis on quantity over quality. The question ended in 1941, but this did not prevent more able candidates commenting that Russia's ability to withstand the German invasion would have been inconceivable without the advances made in the 1930s.

Question 9

This question had a broad chronological range. The wording 'Federal Government and Supreme Court' was used to point candidates towards both branches of government. It was vital for candidates to select appropriately rather than try to cover everything, which more able candidates did to good effect. Many candidates showed good knowledge of the components of Federal Government and wrote on both individual presidents and the role of Congress. The filibustering of southern Dixiecrats was cited as a limiting factor in the earlier years. Candidates are used to explaining the difference between de jure and de facto changes and applied this to explain the slow pace of change. Supreme Court rulings were also well known, although here some candidates got drawn into referring to more cases than was necessary to make a point. Future candidates might be advised that the Supreme Court does not pass legislation, but rather issues binding rulings. Most candidates argued that without the activism of the various branches of the Civil Rights movement, the Federal Government might have been far less involved. King's campaigns in the south and his relationship with Johnson, were used to good effect. Many also showed the positive impact that Black Power groups had in terms of raising African American status through the success of their social and welfare schemes and their promotion of treatment for sickle cell anaemia. Again, selection could prove a problem for well-informed but less analytically inclined candidates, who described Civil Rights campaigns at excessive length, rather than using specific episodes to support a point. It is interesting to see a growing recognition of the work of both Truman and Johnson in promoting the cause of civil rights.

~~The reports~~ African Americans status changed drastically between 1945 to 1968. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act enshrined African American rights into the constitution. The Federal Government and the Supreme Court were important factors in this changing of African American status, however they are not the only factor as Civil Rights groups, protests and marches, impact of World War II and the media helped change their status. I believe Civil rights groups were the most important & responsible for changing the status of African Americans.

The Federal government and Supreme Court had a strong influence in changing the status of African Americans. Firstly, Truman was the first president since Lincoln to address the issue of civil rights. He was supportive of their cause because he was disgusted at the treatment of War veterans from WWI & WWII in the South. He used his

(This page is for your first answer.) power to improve their rights in the Army; desegregated them in US Army and Navy & armed forces in 1948. This was an important moment as a key American institution was desegregated which would later encourage other institutions to follow. However the National guard in the USA remained segregated. This was ~~another~~ a limitation as the national guard were situated in USA and closer to American views and opinions. Furthermore, the Supreme Court played a key role in helping the civil rights movement between 1946 to 1954. They ruled in favour of the cases which were presented to them by the NAACP. The unanimous ruling of Brown v Topeka (1954) was arguably the most important moment in changing the status of African Americans. It ruled that segregation in schools was unconstitutional ~~and~~ ^{as} they were not equal in facilities. This ruling was very important as it ~~reduced~~ reduced the argument of 'Separate but equal' from Plessy v. Ferguson (1896). However, the supreme court rulings were limited in practice as the Southern states ~~refused~~ refused to implement them. Schools were slowly desegregated, interstate buses were not mixed as was evident in the harsh attacks the freedom riders suffered in 1961. Finally, the Johnson administration were

(This page is for your first answer.) Key in changing ~~American~~ African American statuses as they passed the Civil Rights Act in 1964 and Voting Rights Act in 1965. These ~~Acts~~ Civil Rights Act ended segregation and enforced desegregation, ruled that discrimination was against the law. This raised the status of African Americans as they were not supposed to be treated fairly. Furthermore, African Americans received the vote fairly now after ~~these~~ Literacy test and poll taxes were abolished allowing African Americans to vote. By 1968 only 4 states had less than 50% of ~~black~~ black people voting. However this can be seen as ineffective in changing the attitudes of ~~the~~ white people in the South. White backlash can be evident from the 1966 mid term congressional elections where the democrat party were weakened. Also, the support and votes that George Wallace gained in the 1968 election showed that the view of African Americans status was not universally changed as Wallace came first in 5 states & commanded 13.1% of the vote. Overall the federal government and Supreme Court changed the rights & status of black Americans legally but ~~not~~ this didn't change the statuses of ~~black~~ African Americans in respect to the views of white Americans. Also the change in statuses was slow and heavily resisted by the South. It can be argued that

(This page is for your first answer.) Civil Rights groups were the more important reason in changing the status of African Americans.

Civil Rights groups in the USA were fighting for equal rights in social & economic ways. Groups such as ~~SLC~~ SCLC, NAACP, CORE & SNCC campaigned for their rights. Martin Luther King Jr. led successful campaigns in Montgomery, Birmingham and March on Washington. The direct action non-violent tactics of the civil rights movement caused the reaction of the federal government and supreme court to improve African American status. The violent reaction the protestors faced in Birmingham in 1963 forced the federal government and Kennedy to commission a report on a Civil Rights Bill. Furthermore the tactics of SNCC, SCLC and CORE relied on a violent reaction from the authorities to force the federal government to get involved. The freedom rides in 1961 led to buses being attacked, white and black people being beaten. The federal government viewed this from the media coverage. Furthermore, the supreme court rulings were only occurring due to the work of the NAACP taking cases to them. The rulings of Brown v. Topeka (54)

(This page is for your first answer.) *Morgan v. Virginia* (47) and *Sweatt v. Painter* (50) changed the status of African Americans. The NAACP took those cases which then were ruled by the liberal Supreme Court judges. So in reality ~~to~~ the work of civil rights campaigners was most important in changing the status of African Americans. The tactics they used ended desegregation quickly. Such as Montgomery buses stopped segregation, Greensboro businesses ended segregation after the sit-ins. Interstate buses ended segregation after the freedom rides in 1961. Overall, the work of civil rights groups were more important in changing the ~~aspect~~ status of African Americans. But they also relied on the media's role.

The media changed African American status and were more responsible for changing the white Americans' views than the federal government and ^{the} Supreme Court. The media was a key factor as they covered some campaigns such as Birmingham, the freedom rides, and the march on Washington. They showed the world and America the treatment black people received. ~~The~~ It is argued that the media's coverage of Birmingham forced Kennedy to commission the Civil Rights Act.

(This page is for your first answer.) After Americans from the north viewed their struggle. The coverage changed white people's view which then grew support for the civil rights movement. This then had an effect on ^{the} federal government to support the cause. Black people had a changing role in the media. Black actors were given main roles, such as Sidney Poitier becoming a leading actor. Furthermore actors such as Bill Cosby were writing their own shows. Status of African Americans was changing as they were able to be portrayed positively in the television age. White people became more ~~are~~ ^{open} ~~acceptive~~ of ~~to~~ ~~integro~~ ~~ntegration~~. ~~At~~ The media played an important role as it showed the ~~gave~~ people in the north of the harsh treatment of the black people which then grew support for the movement which then forced the government to change the status of African Americans through the Civil Rights Bill.

In conclusion, ~~at~~ I believe the work of the civil rights groups was most responsible for the ~~they~~ change in status of African Americans as it led to other factors. The work of the groups led to media coverage showing the treatment of African Americans which then led to support from the

(This page is for your first answer.) north that prevented the federal government. However, it must be noted that Truman was the first President to address the issue which then gave the Civil Rights group a cause to fight for. But overall, the civil rights groups forced the changes in two ways. One they forced the government to act to protect their international prestige in the face of the cold war and 2, they forced desegregation in some southern facilities such as restaurants. Civil rights groups were most responsible.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer handles a wide range of material encompassing most of the chronology and does so with confidence. The attitudes of successive presidents, notably Truman and Johnson, are considered, along with some of the landmark decisions of the Supreme Court. Some of the work of the Civil Rights movement as a whole and the NAACP in particular, is investigated and much of this material is linked to the Federal Government. There is a detailed section on media coverage, and the conclusion reaches a judgement on the importance overall of the civil rights movement. There is an impressive range of material deployed: analysis, range and depth are all credited with an award of high Level 5.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

The answer very appropriately uses the terms 'African Americans' and 'White Americans'. You should try to use these terms rather than 'black' and 'white'.

Question 10

This question required a judgement on the extent of the differences between King and the Black Power activists. Less able candidates asserted that both movements were entirely different from one another, with no points of contact established between them. More able candidates addressed both aims and methods and managed to identify some common ground, as well as the more obvious differences. The more able candidates backed up their observations by referring to specific events and noted the different contexts in which King and Black Power worked. King's campaigns for civil rights in the southern states were contrasted with the economic focus of much of the work of Black Power in the north. Some of the best answers showed how both evolved over time, so that King began to pay more attention to social and economic issues as he moved north and Malcolm X became more open to equality after his pilgrimage to Mecca. Inevitably many candidates' knowledge of Black Power was confined to Malcolm X alone, though there were some excellent discussions of the work of the Black Panthers.

Question 11

Since this question demanded a judgement on the success of US involvement in Korea, it made sense to establish US aims at the outset and look back to these when examining the various outcomes. Taking a thematic approach and examining military, economic, strategic and political outcomes was a way of keeping a tight focus on the question and avoiding telling the story of the war. Having said that, some candidates were unable to resist describing the military events of 1950 in excessive detail, producing narrower answers as a result. The relief of Pusan, the Inchon landings, China's 'dragon attacks' and the US forces' 'longest retreat in their history', were all addressed as examples of success or failure. The other common weakness was to provide too much information about why the US got involved, rather than just a quick summary to show what they hoped to achieve from intervention. Most candidates concluded that the final balance was in the US's favour, since Communism was contained, the US did cement its place as a super power and Japan's future as a capitalist ally was secured. The military record was mixed, but Truman had avoided the worst by removing MacArthur in time.

Chosen Question Number:						
Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Inchon Landings</u> <u>Chinese Intervention</u> <u>Meatgrinder / War of attrition</u> <u>concord changing goals</u>
Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Question 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

(This page is for your first answer.)

When the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea (DPRK) overran defenses at the 38th parallel, the line at which Korea was divided, they pushed the forces of the Republic of Korea to the ~~small~~ port of Pusan. But then the U.N intervened, comprised of 90% U.S. troops.

One extremely successful US operation was General Douglas MacArthur's Inchon Landing offensive. A combination of large artillery fire, ~~the~~ surprise landing and rapid offense quickly relieved the trench-warfare siege at Pusan. The operation quickly liberated all previous land the ROK ~~was~~ controlled. A limitation of this would be the high financial cost of the operation.

as well as reasonably high casualties, though these were mainly ROK troops rather than

(This page is for your first answer.) American. Though the cost of the operation was great, it was the largest gain of land in the Korean war.

A not so successful part of the war was when Chinese troops entered ~~the DPRK~~. President Harry S. Truman had feared Chinese involvement since Korea was divided, and so when MacArthur demanded the war be expanded to China, he was sacked. Chinese involvement came when U.S. troops had taken nearly all of the DPRK, and reached the border with China at the Yalu ~~river~~ river. Initially, 200,000 Chinese troops swept the Americans of their feet with many more in reinforcements arriving. The Chinese troops were battle hardened from the Chinese civil war that they won in 1949. What followed next was the largest military retreat the U.S. ever carried out. All U.S. holdings in the DPRK were lost and the U.S. only managed to stop the advance 50 miles ~~back~~ back from the 38th parallel. This was by far the U.S.' low point in the Korean war with thousands of soldiers being taken prisoner.

After this the U.S. changed their tactics to what

(This page is for your first answer.) became known as 'The meatgrinder'. It involved a slow advance of all troops, inflicting heavy casualties on both sides. The ~~Korean~~ meatgrinder kept going until 1953, when the war ended, and the U.S. ~~may~~ did gain some ground above the 38th parallel, although this was nothing in comparison to the early offensives of the war.

To conclude, U.S. involvement in the Korean war started out extremely successfully and the Inchon Landings were the most successful part of U.S. involvement in the Korean war. But the US changed their ~~tactic~~ tactics from defending and reclaiming the ROK, to uniting the Koreans. The issue with this is that they spread themselves too thin across the DPRK, so the Chinese were able to steamroll over the divided army, making the Chinese intervention ~~the~~ ~~most~~ the least successful part of the Korean war for the U.S. The meatgrinder ran for the remaining year and a half of the war and ~~very little~~ ~~and~~ the small land gain was not worth the large cost of life. That said the U.S. did achieve its original goal of defending the ROK. It should be said however, that the Korean war was a U.N effort and that countries like France and the UK contributed enormously.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer does not take a broad overview on matters of success and failure. Instead, success is measured with reference to the Inchon landings and the relief of Pusan; while failure is considered through MacArthur's actions in the north which forced Chinese intervention. The conclusion mentions that the US had achieved its goal of defending the independence of South Korea. There is some understanding of one or two issues and an attempt at analysis, but range and depth of material are both very limited. A mid Level 3 answer.

Question 12

This question was a multi-causal question with human and financial costs as the stated factor. While more able candidates gave some numerical evidence relating to costs, there were some wildly exaggerated figures for American deaths, which some candidates put as high as 200,000 - over three times higher than the accepted figure. Some noted the high death toll for the Vietnamese people, military and civilian. Most could explain the negative impact of these costs on government spending elsewhere, notably the Great Society and on troop morale. Many, however, argued that the costs might have been tolerable if the US had been perceived as winning the war, but after the media exposure surrounding the Tet Offensive, domestic opposition forced the politicians to re-think, so it was more a matter of political will in the end. A range of reasons for withdrawal was addressed by candidates, who developed the reasons why the war came to be seen as unwinnable and linked these to examples of domestic protest which politicians at home, with one eye on the next election, could not ignore. While more able candidates supplied accurate details of this opposition, they also put it in perspective by referring to Nixon's 'silent majority' and highlighted the disquiet among presidential advisers and Congress, where the repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution was significant. There were some perceptive answers that examined how changing American attitudes to the Cold War reduced the necessity of staying in Vietnam, although only the more able candidates could explain that Nixon and Kissinger's ability to negotiate effectively speeded up the prospects of withdrawal. The actual process of withdrawal did cause problems for some candidates, who had difficulty distinguishing between reasons for withdrawal and how that departure was achieved. Vietnamisation in particular caused some confusion in this respect, with some candidates seeing it as a reason why the US left, rather than being a policy option which would have speeded up withdrawal if it had been more successful. Similarly, 'peace with honour' was not why the US got out of Vietnam, it was how they wanted to exit.

(This page is for your first answer.) ~~The Korean War lasted 3 years and cost countless numbers of US lives but how successful were the US if they were at all?~~

~~In 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea the US and UN forces entered to help fight back the North Koreans. In this case within a few weeks the US army was pushing the invasion back towards the 38th parallel. General MacArthur's Inchon landings also helped push back the North Koreans. In terms of containment the US was successful in pushing back the North Koreans. But the ~~desete~~ ~~desed~~ decision to roll back Communism lead to the involvement of China in the war. ~~that~~ This prolonged the Korean War as the US and Chinese + Korean forces entered a ~~stat~~ stalemate for 3 years.~~

(This page is for your first answer.)

In terms of the stalemate the US involvement was not a success because it did not achieve any of its goals and lead to increased defence spending and lives lost. ~~Over the war the US~~ Although the stalemate prolonged the war it did also keep Japan safe, one of the reasons for joining the war was to make sure there wasn't 'A dagger pointed at the heart of Japan' The US achieved the goal of protecting Japan and keeping South Korea independent and capitalist.

The US could say that the Korean ~~was~~ war wasn't a success, it didn't actually achieve much with ~~the~~ North Korea remaining Communist and China now an enemy. The cost of the war also doesn't justify it as a success

The Vietnam war was fought for over a decade, with both human and financial costs ~~rising~~ rising every year but was that the reason that the US withdrew from the war?

The human cost of the Vietnam war was growing ever higher, for example in the Tet Offensive in 1968 the Americans and South

(This page is for your first answer.) Vietnamese lost a combined total of over 10,000 ~~people~~ ^{soldiers} these continued everyday with death toll rising and troop escalations rising with ~~400,000~~ half a million troops in Vietnam by the end of Johnson's presidency he himself agreed it was time to leave. The rising death tolls were shown to the American public back at home and this caused friction between the public and the federal government.

As protests against the war increased back in the US it became clear to the government that this wasn't a popular war, one of the most famous university protests was Kent University where 4 protesters were shot dead by federal guard, this was shown to the wider American public and it was clear to see that many Americans hearts and minds weren't in the war. The anti-war movement continued as popular culture started writing anti war songs all of these protests showed the US government and the world that the Vietnam war wasn't popular from a home point of view and America was now fighting a war at home as well as in Vietnam.

(This page is for your first answer.) The financial cost of the war was also dramatic, Martin Luther King said in his speech condemning the war 'on every Vietcong killed \$5000 is spent but only \$53 is spent on a family in poverty.' This shocking figure showed just how much the war was actually costing America and highlighted the other issues that were happening in America that needed support. The financial cost of the war was also a factor in why America withdrew.

Although the war had been happening since 1964 it was clear that the ~~NVA~~ NVA and Vietcong were not going to stop fighting their determination also meant that America was going to be the one to withdraw. Although they had lost thousands more soldiers than the US it was clear that the hearts and minds of the Vietcong were strong and they weren't going to give up willingly even when Nixon restarted operation rolling thunder and operation steel tiger the Vietcong kept fighting showing that America had to leave not it.

* The average age of a combat soldier in the

(This page is for your first answer.) Vietnam War was 19 and so this loss of youth had a huge impact on how many felt about the war.

* This was furthered by images and news that
* the US public saw images of things such as children having their skin burnt by Napalm or Agent Orange's side effects really horrified the US public so much so Agent Orange was ~~by~~ banned by ~~Atx~~ Nixon in 1970. Also cover ups by the army were also discovered like the Mai Lai massacre where an entire village of innocent Vietnamese were murdered by the US Marines. All these images and stories added to the unpopularity of the war and so it meant that the country wanted to withdraw.

Overall although the financial costs were huge I don't think is the biggest factor that caused the withdrawal, if the US public had supported the war then I think it would have been more successful as soldiers would have been motivated. The human cost is also a factor in why they withdrew if it hadn't been so high or with young boys they might have stayed in Vietnam for longer. Also if the Viet Cong and NVLA hadn't

(This page is for your first answer.) been so committed then the
war may have ended differently, so a
mixture of all 4 factors caused America to
withdraw in 1973.

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ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The answer discusses the human and financial costs of the Vietnam war, supported with a range of accurate evidence and with links established to growing domestic opposition to the war. The answer notes that the media was increasingly significant in influencing public opinion and that, unlike US forces, the NVLA were prepared to fight on despite growing and very heavy losses. The conclusion is not entirely convincing, but the analysis and depth of development warrant a mark of high Level 4.

Question 13

Accurate knowledge of the period was displayed by most candidates who answered this question. They handled very well the large number of dates and names involved, as well as the candidates involved in successive elections. Two different approaches were popular and both were equally successful. One approach was to focus on the three Democratic victories, in 1976, 1992 and 1996, with an explanation focused on the strengths and weaknesses of both parties and their candidates. Carter's victory was often explained with reference to the impact of Watergate, Carter's status as a Washington outsider and Gerald Ford's inadequate campaign. Few mentioned the divisive Republican convention, where Reagan came close to winning the nomination. For 1992 and 1996 many focused on Clinton's obvious charm and charisma, the emphasis on economic policy and the weaknesses of both Bush senior and Dole. A second approach placed the entire chronology into a broad context of change. The changing political landscape was noted, with Nixon's southern strategy, the rise of the Religious Right and the end of the Cold War described and explained. Within this context Republican successes, notably by Nixon in 1972 and Reagan in the 1980s were seen as almost inevitable. It is worth noting that Bush's presidency (1989-93) and the 2000 election were mentioned only very rarely.

Question 14

This question gave candidates the scope to draw on a wide range of relevant material and, inevitably, a wide range of references were deployed. The best answers were well-structured and rooted in a strong theme, such as the influence of African Americans on US culture, or protest against the Vietnam war. These phenomena were linked in some answers by an explanation of the role of the media and of new technology, such as the internet. Interesting discussions were encountered in answers by candidates who questioned the ideas of 'influence' and 'protest'. Some toyed with the ambiguous boundaries between cultures and reflected on the way that subcultures can be absorbed into the dominant culture. A frequently cited example was gangsta rap, which might be viewed as either a subversion of conventional values based on criminal lifestyles, or as a trend which merged with mainstream materialism and US gun culture. It is also of interest that 'grunge' protest by the 90s, if it did exist, was largely directed inwards, appearing entirely devoid of political engagement. Satire of the dominant culture was rightly perceived in unlikely places. The Simpsons was often cited for its portrayal of an incompetent police force, while South Park was referred to for its attacks on aspects of popular culture as diverse as 'High School Musical' and 'The Passion of the Christ'.

One other note regards sport. There are valid links to be made between sport and popular culture and the likes of Michael Jordan have transcended these boundaries. However, these links must be justified and cannot be assumed. An answer entirely considering American sport is not really valid.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Don't attempt to predict questions or create model answers based on the presumed wording of a question. This can limit revision, lead to lack of choice and/or to a lack of explicit focus, resulting in lower levels being awarded.
- Analyse causation using a variety of methods. Factors influencing causation are usually addressed with confidence but questions which require learners to weigh up the relative significance of long-term against short-term/immediate factors less so.
- Pay greater attention to the analysis of concepts other than causation; also consider the relative significance of a number of outcomes and reflect on issues concerning change over time within the period of study.
- Use historical words and phrases appropriate to the period of study and to deploy these with some fluency.
- Finally, centres are strongly advised to acquaint candidates with the format of the answer booklet before sitting the exam, particularly in which part of the booklet to write the two answers.

Grade Boundaries

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