

GCSE
HISTORY
8145/1D

Paper 1 Understanding the modern world
1D America, 1920–1973: Opportunity and inequality
with wider world depth studies

Mark scheme

Additional Specimen for 2018

1.0

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised, they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best-fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

In many of our mark schemes we use the following terms to describe the qualities and levels of reasoning of an answer:

Complex: Answers build on the qualities of developed answers. Answers display reasoning that shows the links or connections between evidence or details that are explicitly relevant to the question. Answers may show originality or sophistication. Answers demonstrate substantiated judgement or an awareness of the provisional and problematic nature of historical issues, evidence and interpretations.

Developed: Answers that display more than one step of reasoning or detailed explanation that is explicitly relevant to the question. Answers will sustain an explanation of the differences or similarities in sources or interpretations.

Simple: Answers that describe evidence, features or material relevant to the question. Answers that display simple one step reasoning or brief explanation of a point or comment that is explicitly relevant to the question. Answers may recognise, describe and may explain, simple similarities or differences in sources or interpretations.

Basic: Answers that identify evidence, features or material relevant to the question. Explanation is likely to be implicit or by assertion. Answers take features of sources or interpretations at face value. Material discussed may have implicit relevance.

When a question tests AO1 and AO2 in conjunction, the AO2 element of the level descriptor always is the first statement in the descriptor and the AO1 element is the second statement in the descriptor.

It is also important to remember that the 'indicative' content', which accompanies the level descriptors, is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. Other historically accurate and valid answers should be credited.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

Step 3 Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in questions 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 in Section B.

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate 	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate 	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate 	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner writes nothing • The learner's response does not relate to the question • The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning 	0 marks

Questions 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 in Section B are also extended responses. They give students the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

Section A

01 How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about women in the 1920s? **4**

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B**.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Analyse individual interpretations (AO4a)**
Analyse how interpretations of a key feature of a period differ (AO4b)

Level 2 **Developed analysis of interpretations to explain differences based on their content** **3–4**

Students may progress from a simple analysis of interpretations with extended reasoning to explain the differences. For example, how Fleischman (Interpretation A) details the groups of women in society who were clearly unaffected by the boom. By comparison students might draw on F Scott Fitzgerald (Interpretation B) to explain the hedonistic nature of the 'spree', which rich Flappers were in a position to enjoy, which had little to do with domestic chores and wage earning.

Level 1 **Simple analysis of interpretation(s) to identify differences based on their content** **1–2**

Students are likely to identify relevant features in each interpretation(s). For example, according to F Scott Fitzgerald (B), women could enjoy a wild, Flapper lifestyle; whereas Fleischman (A) claims that for the majority, life consisted of hard work combining drudgery inside and outside the home.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

02	Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about women in the 1920s?	4
	Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge.	
	The ‘indicative’ content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
Target	Analyse individual interpretations (AO4a) Analyse why interpretations differ (AO4c)	
Level 2	Developed answer analyses provenance of interpretation to explain reasons for differences	3–4
	Students may progress from identification to explanation of the reasons for differences in the interpretations with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to, for example: differences in provenance, context of their time of writing, place, previous experience, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, and access to information, purpose and audience.	
	Students argue that the interpretations were based on different circumstances, beliefs and purposes. For example, Fleischman was a campaigner for women’s rights and therefore a critic of the poverty endured by many and hence sought to justify her own views that the boom was not shared by everyone. Fitzgerald and his wife were part of, and represented ‘Flapper’ society; he was happy to draw on his experiences to sell his novels and enjoy a playboy lifestyle in which he clearly revelled. His circumstances, then, linked self-interest with personal experiences about his own social circle.	
Level 1	Simple answer analyses provenance to identify reasons for differences	1–2
	Students are likely to identify relevant reasons for the differences in each interpretation(s). Related to, for example, differences in provenance, context of their time of writing, place, previous experience, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience.	
	For example, Interpretation A was by Fleischman who was a campaigner and would use information about different groups of women to support her case. Interpretation B was by a novelist who would have had little knowledge outside his social circle of the experiences of most women. He wrote about what he knew.	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

03	Which interpretation do you find more convincing about women in the 1920s? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge.	8
	<p>The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.</p>	
Target	Analyse individual interpretations (AO4a) Evaluate interpretations and make substantiated judgements in the context of historical events studied (AO4d)	
Level 4	Complex evaluation of interpretations with sustained judgement based on contextual knowledge/understanding Extends Level 3. Students may progress from a developed evaluation of interpretations by analysis of the relationship between the interpretations supported by factual knowledge and understanding. For example...the judgement that Interpretation A is more convincing as it takes a wider view – it continues the explanation from Level 3 by contrasting large variations in wealth during the boom and how this had an impact on women. While there is a sound basis of knowledge to support the activities of flappers, there is also evidence of more continuity for the largest groups of women; so there was rather more to it than Interpretation B’s single and narrow focus on one small group of women, who came to represent one small aspect of the jazz age, rather than the experience of most women.	7–8
Level 3	Developed evaluation of both interpretation based on contextual knowledge/understanding Extends Level 2. Answers may assert one interpretation is more/less convincing. Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the interpretations by extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding. For example...supporting Interpretation A by explaining why some of the groups identified in Level 2 remained depressed, and by explaining why Fitzgerald’s (Interpretation B) comments about Flappers’ excesses does accord with our knowledge of the way that some young women embraced new behaviours eg smoking, dancing, new forms of dress etc.	5–6
Level 2	Simple evaluation of one interpretation based on contextual knowledge/understanding There may be undeveloped comment about the other interpretation. Students may progress from a basic analysis of interpretations by supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.	3–4

For example, students might develop an argument supporting Interpretation A by reference to identified knowledge of specific groups who remained poor in the 1920s, such as white farmers, workers in traditional industries, women and black Americans.

Level 1 Basic analysis of interpretation(s) based on contextual knowledge/understanding 1–2

Answers show understanding/support for one/both interpretation(s), but the case is made by assertion/recognition of agreement.

For example, answers state that Interpretation A is convincing as many Americans were poor and did not enjoy the benefits of the economic boom, and/or that Interpretation B is not convincing as Fitzgerald is only talking about Flappers.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

04	Describe two problems faced by President Roosevelt from the opposition to the New Deal.	4
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
Target	Demonstrates knowledge of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied (AO1a) Demonstrates understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied (AO1b)	
Level 2	Answers demonstrate knowledge and understanding	3–4
	Students may progress from a demonstration of knowledge about the issues identified with extended reasoning supported by understanding of, for example, the ways in which events were problematic.	
	These might include:	
	Opposition gained support and a large following; Huey Long was regarded as dangerous and Father Coughlin's NUSJ had a large membership. They both thought the New Deal should go further.	
	Another problem was opposition from the Supreme Court which caused problems because reforms were ruled unconstitutional.	
Level 1	Answers demonstrate knowledge	1–2
	Students demonstrate relevant knowledge about the issue(s) identified which might be related to, for example, opposition from those who thought the New Deal didn't do enough, such as Huey Long, and from those who thought the New Deal went too far, eg Republicans.	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

- 05** In what ways did the lives of African-Americans and women change during the Second World War? **8**

Explain your answer.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

**Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)**

Level 4 Complex explanation of changes Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question **7–8**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of changes by explanation of the complexities of change arising from differences, such as time, group, social and/or economic impact supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, building on the changes in Level 3, the analysis focuses on complex differences such as explaining why the experiences of black service people were worse in the Navy, and/or contrasting the real advances for women in the war because some of them became pilots for example, serving as more than nurses or secretaries.

Level 3 Developed explanation of changes Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question **5–6**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple explanation by developed reasoning considering **two or more** of the identified changes, supporting them by factual knowledge and understanding.

In addition to a Level 2 response, students make additional developed point(s).

For example, while black Americans joined the forces in huge numbers and continued to face discrimination, those in war production in northern cities enjoyed increased wages. They still only received half the wages of white workers causing worsening racial tensions as evidenced by some severe race riots. In the army, at first, black Americans were cooks and labourers and not allowed to fight. Slowly changes took place; by 1944 black American units were in combat and by 1945, integrated units had appeared for the first time.

For example, millions of women joined in war production while some joined the armed forces. In aircraft and munitions factories, women were a large part of the workforce. While they were able to enjoy the extra income, women were disappointed to receive lower wages than men for doing the same work.

Level 2 Simple explanation of change **3–4**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students may progress from a basic explanation of change by using simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to **one** of the identified changes.

For example, millions joined in war production while some joined the armed forces. In aircraft and munitions factories women were a large part of the workforce. While they were able to enjoy the extra income, women were disappointed to receive lower wages than men for doing the same work. But women in the armed forces could become pilots.

Level 1 Basic explanation of change(s) **1–2**
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students identify change(s), which are relevant to the question. Explanation at this level is likely to be implicit or by assertion.

For example, women were in demand in factories for war production so millions gained employment; Black Americans were drafted into the armed forces in large numbers but at first weren't allowed to fight.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

06 Which of the following achieved more in the 1960s and early 1970s: **12**

- campaigns to improve the rights of African-Americans
- campaigns to improve the rights of women?

Explain your answer with reference to both bullet points.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:6)
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:6)

Examiners are reminded that AO1 and AO2 are regarded as interdependent and when deciding on a level should be considered together. When establishing a mark within a level, examiners should reward three marks for strong performance in both assessment objectives; two marks may be achieved by strong performance in either AO1 or AO2 and one mark should be rewarded for weak performance within the level in both assessment objectives.

Level 4 Complex explanation of both bullets leading to a sustained judgement **10–12**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of consequences by complex explanation of the relationship between consequences supported by factual knowledge and understanding and arriving at a sustained judgement.

For example...students may argue from their developed explanations and conclude that changes to the law did not lead to a breakthrough in rights for either group. Segregation was made illegal, but for black Americans, the death of Martin Luther King and the rise of racial violence and Malcolm X, proved that attitudes were hard to change.

Similarly, for women, it took repeated court judgements to give them equal pay and the opposition from some women to the Equal Rights Amendment, which would have changed the Constitution, showed again people were not convinced about equal rights. Though answers may conclude that more was achieved for women given the degree of racist violence, which made black Americans uneasy.

Level 3 Developed explanation of both bullets **7–9**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of consequences with extended reasoning supported by developed factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 resulted in the outlawing of discrimination on the basis of race and colour in hotels, restaurants and theatres. It forced desegregation onto government agencies, while schools were only encouraged to desegregate. Black Americans had to wait for a new law giving them voting rights – so the Act only went so far. The 1968 Act did go a little further and gave rights when buying or renting property. For women, a law was passed which gave them equal pay with men and this was followed by the 1964 Act also outlawed discrimination and helped them towards better status in society. Without the laws being passed, there would have been no hope of improvements being made, but at least they now had a chance to use the courts to back up examples of discrimination.

Level 2 Simple explanation of bullet(s) 4–6
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students may progress from a **basic** explanation of consequences by using simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, The Civil Rights Act of 1964 resulted in the outlawing of discrimination on the basis of race and colour in hotels, restaurants and theatres. The 1968 Act gave rights when buying or renting property. For women, the 1964 Act also outlawed discrimination and helped them towards equal pay.

Level 1 Basic explanation of bullet(s) 1–3
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students recognise and provide a basic explanation related to one/both bullet points.

For example, Civil Rights Acts had been passed to change the law leading to improvements for both black Americans and women.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

Section B**Topic 1: Conflict and tension, 1894–1918**

07	Study Source A .	4
	<p>Source A supports the United States joining the First World War. How do you know?</p> <p>Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.</p> <p>The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.</p> <p>Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)</p> <p>Level 2 Developed analysis of source based on content and/or provenance</p> <p>Students may progress from a simple analysis of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the features of the source.</p> <p>For example, the impression of the language and tone is that Germany was entirely to blame – for waging war on ‘innocent people’ and for making the world no longer safe for democracy. The date would suggest that the US is ready to declare war because 1917 was the year Germany provoked the US to declare war because U boats had been sinking US ships and taking American lives. The speech represents Wilson’s purpose to justify and gain support for the US joining the war.</p> <p>Level 1 Simple analysis of source based on content and/or provenance</p> <p>Students identify relevant features in the source and support them with simple factual knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>For example, in the speech, the US President blames Germany for using submarine warfare as a war ‘against mankind’, so the US can’t stay neutral; given the date of 1917 this was when the US declared war on Germany.</p> <p>Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question</p>	<p>3–4</p> <p>1–2</p> <p>0</p>

08 Study Sources B and C.**12**

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the Battle of the Somme?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

**Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)
Evaluate sources and make substantiated judgements (AO3b)**

In analysing and evaluating sources, students will draw on their contextual knowledge to question critically the content and provenance of sources (for example, the context of the time in which source was created, place, author's situation, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience).

Level 4 Complex evaluation of both sources with sustained judgement based on content and provenance 10–12

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of the sources by complex reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and provenance. They may evaluate the relationship between the sources based on analysis of provenance and contextual knowledge.

For example, this may relate to the way that, taken together, the sources are useful because they reflect similar attitudes towards the need to show heroism in the army, but they also have limitations. Source B is propaganda and its purpose is to show heroism in action. Given the disaster of the first day of the Somme and news about the losses at home, the Illustrated London News would wish to show Tommies taking the fight to the enemy.

Source C is from an Inquiry into a military failure and you might expect it to deliberately cover up the truth, but it doesn't. In assessing utility students may observe that Source C has particular value because the evidence from the officers is supported by other battlefield reports of the failure of 7 days of shelling against barbed wire, the 20000 death toll on the first day, and the fact that German machine gunners survived to train their machine guns on gaps in impenetrable wire.

Level 3 Developed evaluation of sources based on the content and/or provenance 7–9

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the sources with extended reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance. They may focus on the specific aspects of the sources individually and explain how they might reflect military attitudes.

For example, it is useful because the newspaper would wish to portray their heroic actions in battle as pieces of propaganda to boost morale (Source B).

Or that the officers were merely confirming that 7 days of bombardment across the whole front had failed to break German defences, as proven by the few significant advances, and casualty figures of around 60,000 men (Source C).

Level 2 Simple evaluation of source(s) based on content and/or provenance 4–6

Students may progress from a basic analysis of the source(s) to simple evaluation of the content and/or provenance.

For example the drawing (Source B) is useful because it suggests how a British newspaper wanted to portray a heroic advance by British troops across No Man's Land.

The report (Source C) is useful because they were eye witnesses and saw the obstacles presented by the wire at first hand.

Level 1 Basic analysis of sources(s) 1–3

Answers may show understanding/support for one or both sources, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference.

Students identify basic features which are valid about the sources and related to the enquiry point, for example, the officers in Source C were suggesting that an advance on the first day of the Somme was doomed to failure; the message was that the wire was an impassable barrier.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question. 0

- 09** Write an account of how events following the Ludendorff Offensive became a crisis for both sides during the Spring of 1918. **8**

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)

Level 4 **Complex analysis of causation/consequence** **7–8**
Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed narrative of causation/consequence with complex sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at different stages and/or showing understanding about how much each part of the sequence increased tension and led to a crisis.

For example, the Ludendorff Offensive threatened to break through the Western Front. The attacks were effective because the Allies faced well trained German ‘shock troops’ and they had to fall back to such an extent that even Paris came into range of German guns. The crisis for the Allies was how to regroup and they unified command under Foch.

However during May, German offensives made little progress. This was because their best troops had been killed, discipline was poor and they faced Allies who were well resourced and supported by inexhaustible reinforcements from the US. When the Allies counter attacked, the German resistance crumbled and they faced their own crisis, ie retreat and defeat.

Level 3 **Developed analysis of causation/consequence** **5–6**
Answer is presented in a structured and well-ordered narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple narrative of causation/consequence with developed sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example to an analysis of how/why tension increased at one stage in the process.

For example, the Ludendorff Offensive threatened to break through the Western Front. The attacks were effective because the Allies faced well trained German ‘shock troops’ and they had to fall back to such an extent that even Paris came into range of German guns. The crisis for the Allies was how to regroup and they unified their command under Foch.

However, the Germans were exhausted by these attacks. The Allies counter attacked, and the German army found itself unable to do anything except retreat.

Level 2 Simple analysis of causation/consequence 3–4
Answer is presented in a structured account that demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students may progress from a basic narrative of causation/consequence by showing a simple understanding of sequencing, supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the Ludendorff Offensive meant that German troops made significant breakthroughs on the Western Front. At some points, they advanced 64 km easily taking the Allied front line trenches. Allied forces had to retreat and regroup and then Foch took over as overall Commander-in-Chief of the Allies. The German advance weakened and the Allies were able to counter attack. The German army was forced to retreat.

Level 1 Basic analysis of causation/consequence 1–2
Answer is presented as general statements which demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Students identify cause(s)/consequence(s) about the events such as the fact that the German forces made large advances into enemy held land.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

Question 10 requires students to produce an extended response. Students should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

- 10** ‘The actions of Austria-Hungary were the main reason for the start of the First World War.’ **16**
4 [SPaG]

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

**Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:8)
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:8)**

Level 4 Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement **13–16**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance.

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of causation by complex explanation of the relationship between causes supported by detailed factual knowledge and understanding to form a sustained judgement.

This might be related, for example, to the way reasons interacted such as Austria’s intention to crush Serbian nationalism coinciding with the assassination provided the opportunity, and Germany’s unconditional support summed up by the Kaiser’s statement, ‘Whatever comes from Vienna, to me, is a command’. The actions were taken despite the suspicion that Russia would intervene and this would spark general war between the Alliance systems.

Level 3 Developed explanation of the stated factor and other factor(s) **9–12**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance.

Extends Level 2.

Answer may suggest that one reason has greater merit.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of causation with developed reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

This might be related, for example, to the part played by Austria-Hungary in initiating war against Serbia, blaming it for the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne and taking the opportunity to suppress Serbian nationalism. This action was taken despite the dangers from Russia who would declare war in defence of a fellow Slav nation. Austria therefore must take most responsibility for taking the initiative.

Students may additionally explain, for example, the importance of Germany's entry into the war, because the Kaiser leapt to the defence of its ally and offered it a 'blank cheque' to take whatever action it wished. This would also allow Germany to pursue its anti-French policies.

Level 2 Simple explanation of stated factor or other factor(s) **5–8**
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant.

Answers arguing a preference for one judgement but with only basic explanation of another view will be marked at this level.

Students may progress from a basic explanation of causation by simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, Austria was not completely to blame, although it did declare war on Serbia following the result of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Other explanations must place initial blame on Russia for its support of another Slav nation and willingness to defend it against attack from Austria-Hungary. The alliance system meant that Triple Alliance and Triple Entente countries were dragged into conflict with each other.

Level 1 Basic explanation of one or more factors **1–4**
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a basic line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.

Students recognise and provide a basic explanation of one or more factors.

Students may offer a basic explanation of the stated factor, such as Austria blamed Serbia for the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and declared war as a result.

Students may offer basic explanations of other factor(s), for example Germany gave Austria-Hungary complete support if it wished to settle its Serbian problem.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate 	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate 	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate 	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner writes nothing • The learner’s response does not relate to the question • The learner’s achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning 	0 marks

Topic 2: Conflict and tension, 1918–1939

11	Study Source D.	4
	Source D is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source D and your contextual knowledge.	
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
Target	Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)	
Level 2	Developed analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	3–4
	Students may progress from a simple analysis of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the features of the source. For example, the League was depicted as greedy capitalists exploiting the poor at their feet; the League was a club for capitalists as implied by the legend in the cartoon; as the Soviets were communist and had been left out of the League, it was the enemy of capitalism.	
Level 1	Simple analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	1–2
	Students identify relevant features in the source and support them with simple factual knowledge and understanding. For example, the League is represented as Capitalists with figures of rich and greedy businessmen; it was published by the Soviets and therefore the cartoon was anti-League.	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

12 Study Sources E and F.**12**

How useful are **Sources E** and **F** to a historian studying the Abyssinian Crisis?

Explain your answer using **Sources E** and **F** and your contextual knowledge.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)
Evaluate sources and make substantiated judgements (AO3b)

In analysing and evaluating sources, students will draw on their contextual knowledge to question critically the content and provenance of sources (for example, the context of the time in which source was created, place, author's situation, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience).

Level 4 Complex evaluation of both sources with sustained judgement based on content and provenance **10–12**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of the sources by complex reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and provenance. They may evaluate the relationship between the sources based on analysis of provenance and contextual knowledge.

For example, taken together, the sources are useful because they reflect similar attitudes to the League's inaction; but answers might also recognise limitations arising from provenance as Source F shows a politician making a speech, trying to justify not taking action against Italy at a time when they were planning to give part of Abyssinia away to Mussolini (the Hoare Laval Pact). In assessing utility students may observe (eg) that Source E has greater value as the authorship was British and it is making fun of Britain's weakness – their 'mild disapproval' was not 'awful' at all as the cartoonist knows. This is supported by the fact that all Britain and France were doing was to keep Mussolini as a potential ally against Germany.

Level 3 Developed evaluation of sources based on the content and/or provenance

7–9

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the sources with extended reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance.

They may focus on the specific aspects of the sources individually and explain how Source E is useful because it was part of the popular press coverage before Mussolini invaded Abyssinia. It is making fun of how weak the French and British are as all they will do is issue a warning. It is sarcastic about how 'awful' this would be and suggests that little was being done to stop Mussolini taking military action. Source F revealed doubts that Britain could do very much and it appears that the British Foreign minister is trying to justify inaction.

Level 2 Simple evaluation of source(s) based on the content and/or provenance 4–6

Students may progress from a basic analysis of the source to simple evaluation of the content and/or provenance.

For example, Source E is useful because it shows how the British saw the League as weak because all it promises to do is to protest against Mussolini if he went to war.

For example Hoare is apologising for the League's inaction and this may be used to shed light on how weak it had become by 1935.

Level 1 Basic analysis of sources(s) 1–3

Answers may show understanding/support for one or both sources, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference.

Students identify basic features which are valid about the sources and related to the enquiry point, for example Hoare is suggesting that the League cannot do anything to help very much; the message of the cartoon is that all the League will do is issue a protest.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question. 0

13	Write an account of how problems relating to the Sudetenland led to an international crisis in 1938.	8
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
	Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)	
Level 4	Complex analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	7–8
	Extends Level 3.	
	Students may progress from a developed narrative of causation/consequence with complex sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at different stages and/or showing understanding about how much each part of the sequence increased tension and led to a crisis.	
	For example, analysis of the different stages of the crisis which was initiated because Hitler gave support to the Sudeten Germans. This was dangerous because France’s alliance with Czechoslovakia might have meant war if Germany decided to annex the disputed land. France was even more worried by recent events such as the Anschluss. Chamberlain went to visit Hitler twice and each time his demands increased. At first Hitler agreed to a plebiscite then argued that he wanted the Sudetenland handing over. It caused panic in Europe with war preparations being undertaken. Much depended on whether or not Chamberlain could persuade France to agree in order to pursue appeasement and avoid war. The conference at Munich averted conflict when Britain persuaded France and Czechoslovakia to agree to the transfer of the Sudetenland to Germany.	
Level 3	Developed analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a structured and well-ordered narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	5–6
	Extends Level 2.	
	Students may progress from a simple narrative of causation/consequence with developed sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at one stage in the process.	
	For example, when Hitler announced support for the Sudeten Germans, there was potential for war because France had an alliance with Czechoslovakia and might go to war if the Sudetenland was taken. Also, there were many concerns about the threat from Germany which already broken the Treaty of Versailles. War was avoided at the Munich conference where Britain and France agreed to hand over the Sudetenland to Hitler.	

Level 2	Simple analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a structured account that demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	3–4
	<p>Students may progress from a basic narrative of causation/consequence by showing a simple understanding of sequencing, supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>For example, riots broke out in the Sudetenland as the Germans there wanted independence. Hitler said he would support them and he started to demand that the Sudetenland should join with Germany. Britain and France might not agree. To avoid war, Hitler gained the land he wanted at the Munich conference.</p>	
Level 1	Basic analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented as general statements which demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	1–2
	<p>Students identify cause(s)/consequence(s) about the event such as the fact that Hitler was demanding the Sudetenland should be handed over to Germany and it looked as if there might be war.</p>	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

Question 14 requires students to produce an extended response. Students should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

- 14** ‘The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was because of its military terms.’ **16**
4 [SPaG]

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:8)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:8)

Level 4 **Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement** **13–16**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance.

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of causation by complex explanation of the relationship between causes supported by detailed factual knowledge and understanding to form a sustained judgement.

This might be related, for example, to the way reasons interacted and how the Germans measured the impact of terms after the war. Certainly the military terms were a source of resentment for a section of the German public such as nationalists. But the reparations terms had more impact on a wider population and their effects were longer lasting, hence prolonging the bitterness of the peace. This went beyond the ‘blank cheque’ idea and encompassed the humiliation of hyperinflation and the Ruhr invasion because of default on payments. Land losses were linked to this because they made it harder to pay off reparations – so are linked.

Overall, reparations might be seen as more damaging over a longer time period and were hated by a larger section of the population because of the poverty and starvation which accompanied them.

Level 3 Developed explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) 9–12
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance.

Extends Level 2.

Answer may suggest that one reason has greater merit.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of causation with developed reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, other factors were also hated not only for their severity but also because they caused lasting bitterness. Land losses included the splitting of Germany in two because of the Polish Corridor; this was seen as unfair. Some land losses included economically valuable land such as the Saar granted to France for mining its coal for 15 years. Germans were also denied self-determination – Anschluss was banned and many Germans found themselves living outside their homeland. Reparations were hated because not only was the final figure not decided when the Germans were forced to sign the Treaty but also because they were seen as impossible to pay and the product of Allied attempts to ruin the German people and reduce them to poverty.

Students may additionally argue for the stated factors and rehearse the view that Germany was deliberately rendered defenceless against well-armed neighbours. But they might add that German militarism had been a source of particular pride before the war, so this represented another ploy to humiliate Germany and reduce its status in the world.

Level 2 Simple explanation of stated factor or other factor(s) 5–8
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant.

Answers arguing a preference for one judgement but with only basic explanation of another view will be marked at this level.

Students may progress from a basic explanation of causation by simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the military terms were hated because Germany was left weak and defenceless, surrounded by armed neighbours. This was made worse because Germany was denied modern weapons such as tanks and military aircraft as well as only having an army of 100,000 men.

Other terms were also hated because of the severity of the land losses and reparations payments.

Level 1 Basic explanation of one or more factors **1–4**
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a basic line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.

Students identify, recognise and provide a basic explanation of one or more factors.

For example, students may offer a basic explanation of the stated factor, such as, Germans hated having a small and weak army.

Students may offer basic explanation of other factors, for example, Germans hated many other terms of the Treaty such as losses of land and reparations.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question **0**

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate 	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate 	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate 	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner writes nothing • The learner's response does not relate to the question • The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning 	0 marks

Topic 3: Conflict and tension between East and West, 1945–1972

15	Study Source G .	4
	Source G supports the USA taking part in the space race. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source G and your contextual knowledge.	
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
	Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)	
	Level 2 Developed analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	3–4
	Students may progress from a simple analysis of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the features of the source. For example, the USA was depicted as a person who needs to wake up – the alarm signifying that the Soviets are getting ahead as they have a satellite in space; the USA had been relaxing as implied by the legend ‘complacency’ in the cartoon and need to catch up in the Space race; 1957 was the year the Soviets launched Sputnik.	
	Level 1 Simple analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	1–2
	Students identify relevant features in the source and support them with simple factual knowledge and understanding. For example, the legend (‘Awake at Last?’) implies that the Americans have been sleeping while the Soviets have launched a satellite; it was painted by an American artist so it would be propaganda.	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

16	Study Sources H and J.	12
	How useful are Sources H and J to a historian studying the threat posed by Cuba? Explain your answer using Sources H and J and your contextual knowledge.	
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
Target	Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a) Evaluate sources and make substantiated judgements (AO3b)	
	In analysing and evaluating sources, students will draw on their contextual knowledge to question critically the content and provenance of sources (for example, the context of the time in which source was created, place, author's situation, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience).	
Level 4	Complex evaluation of both sources with sustained judgement based on content and provenance	10–12
	Extends Level 3. Students may progress from a developed evaluation of the sources by complex reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and provenance. They may evaluate the relationship between the sources based on analysis of provenance and contextual knowledge. For example, taken together, the sources are useful because they reflect similar views that the Communist revolution was spreading. Equally students may discern a different emphasis arising from authorship or the passage of time. Students may recognise the limitations of the sources, in that their respective provenance may only offer a partial view. Source H was motivated by the need to stand firm against Cuban communism backed by Russia and China against a background of Cold War tensions caused by the arms race – the US did not want communism in its own backyard. Source J shows Castro feeling confident after defeating US backed invasion at the Bay of Pigs, galvanising his own support for a weak Cuba who showed it could stand up to a nuclear power and lead revolution in the region, which would pose a huge threat to the US.	
Level 3	Developed evaluation of sources based on the content and/or provenance	7–9
	Extends Level 2. Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the sources with extended reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance. They may focus on the specific aspects of the sources individually and explain that the sources are useful because they show different perspectives - one highlights the perceived need for the US to guard against the hostile influence of the USSR and Communist China in the Americas (Source H); and the other the way that support for communist revolution was being spread by Cuba, especially since Castro would feel much stronger after the failed attempt by the US in the Bay of Pigs to defeat him (Source J).	

Level 2 Simple evaluation of source(s) based on content and/or provenance 4–6

Students may progress from a basic analysis of the sources with simple reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance.

For example, the cartoon (Source H) is useful because it shows how the Communist threat was portrayed by Americans as something sinister because Russia and China were behind it.

For example, Castro's speech (Source J) may be used by historians to shed light on how he saw Cuba – too small to be a threat but part of something bigger – as Communism was spreading through the region. After the Bay of Pigs Castro would want to rally his support.

Level 1 Basic analysis of sources(s) 1–3

Answers may show understanding/support for one or both sources, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference.

Students identify basic features which are valid about the sources and related to the enquiry point. For example, the message of the cartoon is that Castro was spreading Communism to South America with the blessing of Russia and China. Source J says that the US is frightened not of Cuba but of Communism spreading through Latin America.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question. 0

17	Write an account of how the shooting down of a U2 spy plane in 1960 became an international crisis.	8
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
Target	Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)	
Level 4	Complex analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	7–8
	Extends Level 3.	
	Students may progress from a developed narrative of causation/consequence with complex sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at different stages and/or showing understanding about how much each part of the sequence increased tension and led to a crisis.	
	For example with a dangerous nuclear arms race under way, it was hoped a US-USSR meeting in Paris might lead to peace. Instead a crisis occurred because a U2 spy plane was shot down by the Soviets when taking pictures of Russian military sites. Khrushchev was angered by the US which not only lied about it but refused to apologise. Matters deteriorated when the Americans just said they were doing this to protect itself, which Khrushchev condemned and then he stormed out of the Summit. It didn't end there because the US pilot was put on trial and an invitation to Eisenhower to visit Moscow was withdrawn. The Cold War was set to continue.	
Level 3	Developed analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a structured and well-ordered narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	5–6
	Extends Level 2.	
	Students may progress from a simple narrative of causation/consequence with developed sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example to an analysis of how/why tension increased at one stage in the process.	
	For example, at the time a meeting of the two Cold War leaders in Paris offered hope of a thaw in the nuclear arms race. During the Summit, the Soviets were angry because they had shot down a US U2 plane which had been sent to spy on their military sites. Khrushchev was even more annoyed because the Americans lied about it and refused to apologise. As a result the Summit collapsed with no improvement in Cold War relations.	

Level 2	Simple analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a structured account that demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	3–4
	<p>Students may progress from a basic narrative of causation/consequence by showing a simple understanding of sequencing, supporting it with factual knowledge or understanding.</p> <p>For example, a U2 spy plane was shot down by the Soviet Union. Khrushchev protested but the Americans refused to apologise for spying on the Communists. The Paris peace talks broke down when Khrushchev stormed out of the Summit. It seemed that the Cold War would continue.</p>	
Level 1	Basic analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented as general statements which demonstrate basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	1–2
	<p>Students identify cause(s)/consequence(s) about the events, such as the Soviets accused the Americans of spying on them and wanted the spy flights to stop.</p>	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

Question 18 requires students to produce an extended response. Students should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

- 18** ‘The main reason for the development of the Cold War in the years 1945 to 1949 was the Truman Doctrine.’ **16**
4 [SPaG]

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:8)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:8)

Level 4 **Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement** **13–16**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance.

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of causation by complex explanation of the relationship between causes supported by detailed factual knowledge and understanding to form a sustained judgement.

For example, responses might include the ways the reasons interacted, such as the Soviet Union was mainly to blame because it created an Iron Curtain, a satellite state in Poland and confrontation during the Berlin Blockade. Although the USA might argue that the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan was only a response to USSR provocation. Similarly the USA’s possession of atomic weapons might be perceived as forcing the USSR into an arms race. Hence responsibility was shared.

Level 3 **Developed explanation of stated factor and other factor(s)** **9–12**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance.

Extends Level 2.

Answers may suggest that one reason has greater merit.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of causation with developed reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example the whole intention behind the Truman Doctrine was to use the Marshall Plan to help European recovery and prevent Communism taking root and this was deliberately aimed at challenging the spread of Communism. This was apparent in Germany where Stalin took the strengthening of the western zones of Germany and sectors of Berlin as provocative.

Students may additionally argue that the USSR initiated tension because of Stalin's determination that the Red Army should occupy as much of eastern Europe as possible and set up Communist regimes, and then arm a secretive Iron Curtain; this was viewed with hostility and suspicion. Confirmation was provided when Poland was denied free elections by Stalin and by the Berlin Blockade which aimed to remove western influence from Berlin.

Level 2 Simple explanation of stated factor or other factor(s) 5–8
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant.

Answers arguing a preference for one judgement but with only basic explanation of another view will be marked at this level.

Students may progress from a basic explanation of causation by simple reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, arguing that the USSR was responsible for the start of the Cold War, because of such reasons as Stalin's determination that the Red Army should occupy as much of eastern Europe as possible and set up Communist regimes, and then arm a secretive Iron Curtain; this was viewed with hostility and suspicion.

Level 1 Basic explanation of one or more factors 1–4
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a basic, sustained line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.

Students identify, recognise and provide a basic explanation of one or more factors.

Students may offer a basic explanation of the stated factor, for example, the Truman Doctrine was set up to stop Communism.

Students may offer basic explanations of other factor(s), for example the Soviet army built the Iron Curtain to keep the west out.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The learner writes nothing• The learner’s response does not relate to the question• The learner’s achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning	0 marks

Topic 4: Conflict and tension in Asia, 1950–1975

19	Study Source K .	4
	Source K supports ending the war in Vietnam. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source K and your contextual knowledge.	
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
	Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)	
	Level 2 Developed analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	3–4
	Students may progress from a simple analysis of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the features of the source. For example, the artists' depiction of Nixon's exhaustion because of US efforts against 'Hanoi' – this was the punch-bag representing the North, which had not been beaten into submission. The legend infers that both sides needed peace and the Americans were too exhausted to win; this was 1973 and the cartoonist seems to be suggesting that the Paris talks must succeed and bring peace, as Nixon had promised.	
	Level 1 Simple analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	1–2
	Students identify relevant features in the source and support them with simple factual knowledge or understanding. For example, it was time for peace; the Americans were too weak and couldn't now win because they couldn't throw any more punches at the North Vietnamese punch-bag; it was a cartoon from the British side which was not fighting in Vietnam and so were neutral.	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

20 Study Sources L and M.**12**

How useful are **Sources L** and **M** to a historian studying anti-Vietnam War protests in the United States?

Explain your answer using **Sources L** and **M** and your contextual knowledge.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)
Evaluate sources and make substantiated judgements (AO3b)

In analysing and evaluating sources, students will draw on their contextual knowledge to question critically the content and provenance of sources (for example, the context of the time in which source was created, place, author's situation, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience).

Level 4 Complex evaluation of both sources with sustained judgement based on content and provenance **10–12**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of the sources by complex reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and provenance. They may evaluate the relationship between the sources based on analysis of provenance and contextual knowledge.

For example, this may relate to the way that, taken together, the sources are useful because they reflect similar reactions and the need to expose what really happened. But they also have limitations. Source L is a photograph and exhibits the horrors faced by protestors, but it doesn't explain the National Guard's actions, responsibility for what happened or why it happened.

Source M is from an eye witness. In assessing utility students may observe that Source M has particular value because the evidence was from a respected professor and his testimony is confirmed by Source L, as well as our knowledge that the Guardsmen did use live ammunition because tear gas had run out and they over reacted when students followed them as they retreated.

Level 3 Developed evaluation of sources based on the content and/or provenance **7–9**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the sources with extended reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance. They may focus on the specific aspects of the sources individually and explain that the sources are useful because, for example, the photojournalist showed how anti-war messages could be communicated in the media and / or how this particular outrage was exposed (Source L) – or that the Professor clearly had been alienated from the war by the National Guard shooting dead unarmed student protestors without warning (Source M).

Level 2 Simple evaluation of source(s) based on content and/or provenance 4–6

Students may progress from a basic analysis of the sources with simple reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance.

For example the photograph (Source L) is useful because it suggests how an American photographer wanted to portray the horror of how protests against the war were dealt with by the government.

The report (Source M) is useful because he was eye witnesses and saw what happened at first hand.

Level 1 Basic analysis of sources(s) 1–3

Answers may show understanding/support for one or both sources, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference.

Students identify basic features which are valid about the sources and related to the enquiry point.

For example, the Professor in Source M is shocked because they expected that blank, instead of live bullets were being used; the message of the photo (L) supports this sense of shock and horror.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

- 21** Write an account of how events at Dien Bien Phu created an international problem in 1954. **8**

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)**
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)

Level 4 **Complex analysis of causation/consequence** **7–8**
Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed narrative of causation/consequence with complex sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at different stages and/or showing understanding about how much each part of the sequence increased tension and led to a crisis.

For example there was an international conflict of interest as China backed the Viet Minh and the US backed a capitalist South. Once the French had been defeated, the vacuum of power caused the convening of the Geneva peace conference to decide Vietnam's future.

A temporary division of the country was decided while elections were held. This caused further problems as the US decided to prevent elections to stop the Communists winning. Their belief in Domino Theory caused the US to support the government of the South against the Chinese backed guerrillas leading to an extension of Cold war tensions

Level 3 **Developed analysis of causation/consequence** **5–6**
Answer is presented in a structured and well-ordered narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple narrative of causation/consequence with developed sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at one stage in the process.

For example, one consequence was that the French were the controlling power but its defeat by the Viet Minh caused a Geneva peace conference to be held as the future of Vietnam had to be decided. This was an international problem because the Chinese favoured a Communist Vietnam, while the US backed a Communist free South Vietnam. The conference decided on a division across the 17th parallel.

Level 2	Simple analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a structured account that demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	3–4
	<p>Students may progress from a basic narrative of causation/consequence by showing a simple understanding of sequencing, supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>For example, the French were defeated by the Viet Minh. An international peace conference had to be held to decide the future of Vietnam. This took place at Geneva in 1954. The US had difficulty in abiding by what was agreed and started to lend help to South Vietnam to stop the spread of Communism.</p>	
Level 1	Basic analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented as general statements which demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	1–2
	<p>Students identify cause(s)/consequence(s) about the events, such as the French were defeated so there was the problem of coming to a peace settlement.</p>	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

Question 22 requires students to produce an extended response. Students should demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

- 22** ‘The main result of the war in Korea, 1950–1953, was that Communist forces had been removed from South Korea.’ **16**
4 [SPaG]

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target **Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:8)**
Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:8)

Level 4 **Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement** **13–16**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance.

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of consequences by complex evaluation of the relationship between consequences supported by detailed factual knowledge and understanding to form a judgement.

For example, the ways results linked because, when the campaign is measured against the purpose of the UN and its original aim of ‘punishing’ aggression, then North Korean forces were defeated and the border restored. But if the UN campaign is measured against the aims of the US’ containment policy, the moment the UN exceeded the initial aims by invading another country itself, it failed. Evidence might emphasise the dangers it provoked in provoking China, and that the war proved ‘unwinnable’ because it ended with an armistice and continuing armed stand-off across the 38th parallel. In the long term then, these were more important results.

Level 3 **Developed explanation of stated factor and other factor(s)** **9–12**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance.

Extends Level 2.

Answer may suggest that one reason has greater merit.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of consequences with developed reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the UN objectives had been achieved, North Korean forces were cut off, defeated and the original border at the 38th Parallel restored. But that was a limited success when set against other results.

Hence, students may argue that the UN forces had provoked a ‘Chinese’ invasion, when they had exceeded the UN brief and threatened the Yalu River border. Students might explain that MacArthur’s sacking had revealed the possibility of the use of atomic weapons and an escalation of the conflict. Alternative results might focus on the lengthy stalemate of the war 1951–3, the suffering of civilians and a death toll of around 1.4 million.

Level 2 Simple explanation of stated factor or other factor(s) 5–8
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant.

Answers arguing a preference for one judgement but with only basic explanation of another view will be marked at this level.

Students may progress from a basic explanation of consequences by simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the US led coalition had prosecuted its campaign with the initial objective of expelling invading North Korean forces. This had been successful because Communist forces had been cut off and defeated, and the border restored on the 38th parallel. The UN might argue that it had resisted aggression and restored South Korea’s territory.

Level 1 Basic explanation of one or more factors 1–4
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a basic line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.

Students identify basic factual and general statements which are valid about the period related to the event. For example the UN troops were sent to Korea and were too strong for the Communists, forcing them to surrender.

Students may offer basic explanations of other factor(s). For example, the military stalemate, the human and financial costs, the dangers of China’s involvement.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The learner writes nothing• The learner’s response does not relate to the question• The learner’s achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning	0 marks

Topic 5: Conflict and tension, 1990–2009

23	Study Source N .	4
	Source N is critical of the Taliban. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source N and your contextual knowledge.	
	The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.	
	Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)	
	Level 2 Developed analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	3–4
	Students may progress from a simple analysis of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the features of the source. For example, the writing uses language to put the Taliban in a bad light, eg suggesting cowardly fighters who hide amongst civilians; Kemp would inevitably suggest his antipathy towards the Taliban as he was a British Commander and part of the coalition fighting the Taliban.	
	Level 1 Simple analysis of source based on content and/or provenance	1–2
	Students identify relevant features in the source and support them with basic factual knowledge and understanding. For example, Kemp was fighting the Taliban so would speak out against them; the Taliban are accused of hiding amongst innocent people.	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

24 Study Sources O and P.**12**

How useful are **Sources O** and **P** to a historian studying the start of the war in Afghanistan in 2001?

Explain your answer using **Sources O** and **P** and your contextual knowledge.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target Analyse sources contemporary to the period (AO3a)
Evaluate sources and make substantiated judgements (AO3b)

In analysing and evaluating sources, students will draw on their contextual knowledge to question critically the content and provenance of sources (for example, the context of the time in which source was created, place, author's situation, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, access to information, purpose and audience).

Level 4 Complex evaluation of both sources with sustained judgement based on content and provenance **10–12**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed explanation of the sources by complex reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and provenance. They may evaluate the relationship between the sources based on analysis of provenance and contextual knowledge.

For example, taken together the sources are useful because they reflect the importance of the link between 9/11 and bin Laden with the intervention in Afghanistan. The purpose of the cartoon was to question the basis of military intervention, but is limited because it cannot reflect broader knowledge, eg that Afghanistan was a refuge and training ground for Islamic extremists. Source P may be regarded as more useful as it reflects this knowledge, although there is an element of Blair justifying his decision to take military action, so it has a clear purpose. This may be seen to endow this source with utility in different ways.

Level 3 Developed evaluation of sources based on the content and/or provenance **7–9**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the sources with extended reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance. They may focus on the specific aspects of the sources individually and explain how.

For example, Source O is useful because it might reflect British attitudes that Bush and Blair's intelligence about bin Laden was not proven and the purpose of the cartoon was to reflect reluctance about the wisdom of military action. Source P is useful as it confirms an attitude that Afghanistan was a rogue state and that the Taliban regime had to be dealt with because of its actions/policies and links to Islamic extremism.

Level 2 Simple evaluation of source(s) based on content and/or provenance 4–6

Students may progress from a basic analysis of the sources with simple reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance.

For example, students may explain that the cartoon (Source O) is useful because it shows that there is some doubt that bin Laden was in Afghanistan but that wouldn't stop the Americans.

The Blair speech (Source P) may shed light on official grounds for the British military intervention in Afghanistan, highlighting Blair's belief that the Taliban were harbouring bin Laden.

Level 1 Basic analysis of sources(s) 1–3

Answers may show understanding/support for one or both sources, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference.

Students identify basic features which are valid about the sources and related to the enquiry point, for example Blair suggests that this war is in retaliation for 9/11; the cartoon suggests that some thought that Blair and the Americans were wrong.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

- 25** Write an account of how the difficulties faced by weapons inspectors in Iraq became an international crisis in 2002 and 2003. **8**

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

**Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:4)
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:4)**

Level 4 Complex analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question **7–8**

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed narrative of causation/consequence with complex sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at different stages and/or showing understanding about how much each part of the sequence increased tension and led to a crisis.

For example, the crisis was played out partly in the UN because the US used Resolution 1441 at the end of 2002 as authority, to urge attacks on Iraq for allegedly delaying the work of weapons inspectors and having WMD. France wanted to give Saddam more time to comply and argued that it would veto another UN resolution. Russia and China were also opposed to war. Iraq agreed to weapons inspectors returning to Iraq.

In Feb 2003 when weapons inspectors reported the Iraqis were cooperating and destroying some missiles, impatient US and UK leaders said that Saddam was still delaying disarmament. Other countries joined in the protest against the US/UK such as Germany, but their objections were brushed aside. No further UN resolution was passed – Bush went ahead amidst an international outcry against alleged US militarism.

Level 3 Developed analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a structured and well-ordered narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question **5–6**

Extends Level 2.

Students may progress from a simple narrative of causation/consequence with developed sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate factual knowledge and understanding which might be related to, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at one stage in the process.

For example, the quarrel broke out in the UN because the US used Resolution 1441 as authority to urge attacks on Iraq for allegedly delaying the work of weapons inspectors. France wanted to give Saddam more time to comply and argued that he would veto another UN resolution. Russia and China were also opposed to war, but Bush and Blair ignored objections and authorised air strikes.

Level 2	Simple analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented in a structured account that demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	3–4
	<p>Students may progress from a basic narrative of causation/consequence by showing a simple understanding of sequencing, supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>For example, the UN was divided about action to be taken against Saddam for allegedly ‘delaying’ the work of IAEA weapons inspectors. USA and UK wanted war which was opposed by France, China and Russia. The US and UK wanted to go ahead and gave Saddam a 48 hours ultimatum. Although France and others voiced opposition in the UN, US and UK air attacks began in March.</p>	
Level 1	Basic analysis of causation/consequence Answer is presented as general statements which demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question	1–2
	<p>Students identify cause(s)/consequence(s) about the event, for example there were quarrels in the UN about how to deal with Saddam’s obstruction of weapons inspections. Some wanted action, others asked for more time.</p>	
	Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question	0

Question 26 enables students to produce an extended response. Students have the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured.

- 26** ‘The main result of the Gulf War, 1990–1991, was that Iraqi forces were removed from Kuwait.’ **16**
4 [SPaG]

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

The indicative content is designed to exemplify the qualities expected at each level and is not a full exemplar answer. All historically relevant and valid answers should be credited.

Target Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order concepts (AO2:8)
Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the period studied (AO1:8)

Level 4 Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement **13–16**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance.

Extends Level 3.

Students may progress from a developed evaluation of consequences by complex evaluation of the relationship between consequences supported by detailed factual knowledge and understanding to form a judgement.

For example, students will make a judgment about the short term result, ie success in liberating Kuwait with the long term results of leaving Saddam in power. There may be a suggestion that a judgement depends on the point of view – did the coalition consider oil supplies more important than dealing with a dictator who inflicted further brutality on his own people. Or students might consider that in the long term Saddam still had to be dealt with and it led to another Iraqi war, so this was a more important result.

Level 3 Developed explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) **9–12**
Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance.

Extends Level 2.

Answer may suggest that one reason has greater merit.

Students may progress from a simple explanation of consequences with developed reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, the fragile international coalition had come to together in order to expel Saddam's forces from Kuwait. This was an important result because Iraqi forces had been defeated in 4 days and Saddam had lost tens of thousands of troops who had been killed. For the coalition, losses were light. Saddam no longer controlled Kuwait's oil, which was a vital interest for the West.

Students may additionally explain alternatives, such as the longer term results suggesting 'failure'. Explanations might include the results of allowing a ceasefire, allowing Saddam to withdraw his army for use against the Kurds in the north and Shias in the south; hence this was why it was necessary to impose 'no fly zones' because of the consequences of Saddam remaining in power.

Level 2 Simple explanation of stated factor or other factor(s) 5–8
Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant.

Answers arguing a preference for one judgement but with only basic explanation of another view will be marked at this level.

Students may progress from a basic explanation of consequences by simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.

For example, students may focus on judgment made against the purpose of Operation Desert Storm, it was a successful result because, Iraqi forces had been defeated, and Kuwait with its oil had been liberated, following a coordinated Coalition campaign by land and air.

Level 1 Basic explanation of one or more factors 1–4
Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question

Answer demonstrates a basic line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.

Students identify recognise and provide a basic explanation of one or more factors.

Students may offer a basic explanation of the stated factor, such as the Coalition didn't take long to overcome Iraqi forces which were quickly defeated.

Students may offer basic explanations of other results eg Saddam's forces survived and so did his dictatorship.

Students either submit no evidence or fail to address the question 0

Spelling, punctuation and grammar

	Performance descriptor	Marks awarded
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate 	4 marks
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate 	2–3 marks
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate 	1 mark
No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner writes nothing • The learner’s response does not relate to the question • The learner’s achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning 	0 marks

