

GCSE

# History B

91451 International Relations: Conflict and Peace in the Twentieth Century  
Specimen Mark Scheme for June 2015 examinations

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Version: 1.0

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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](http://aqa.org.uk)

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## GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

### HISTORY SPECIFICATION B

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#### A Introduction

- **Consistency of Marking**

Consistency of marking is of the essence in all public examinations. This factor is particularly important in a subject like History which offers a choice of specifications and a choice of options within them. It is therefore of vital importance that assistant examiners apply this marking scheme as directed by the Principal Examiner in order to facilitate comparability with the marking of all the other History specifications and options offered by the AQA.

- **Subject Content**

The revised specification addresses subject content through the identification of 'key questions' which focus on important historical issues. These 'key questions' give emphasis to the view that History is concerned with the analysis of historical problems and issues, the study of which encourages all candidates, but particularly the more able, to make judgements grounded in evidence and information.

- **The Assessment Objectives (AOs)**

Assessment Objectives	
<b>AO1</b>	Recall, select and communicate their knowledge and understanding of history
<b>AO2</b>	Demonstrate their understanding of the past through explanation and analysis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• key concepts: causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within an historical context</li> <li>• key features and characteristics of the periods studied and the relationship between them</li> </ul>
<b>AO3</b>	Understand, analyse and evaluate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a range of source material as part of an historical enquiry</li> <li>• how aspects of the past have been interpreted and represented in different ways as part of an historical enquiry</li> </ul>

- **Levels of Response Marking Schemes**

The mark scheme which follows is of the 'levels of response' type showing that candidates are expected to demonstrate their mastery of historical skills in the context of their knowledge and understanding of History. All candidates take a common examination paper – there is no tiering. Consequently, it is reasonable to expect to encounter the full range of attainment and this marking scheme has been designed to differentiate candidates' attainment by **outcome** and to reward **positively** what the candidates know, understand and can do.

Before scrutinising and applying the detail of the specific mark scheme which follows, assistant examiners are required to familiarise themselves with the instructions and guidance on the general principles to apply in determining into which level of response an answer should fall and in deciding on a mark within that particular level.

Good examining is, ultimately, about the **consistent application of judgement**. This mark scheme provides the necessary framework for exercising that judgement but it cannot cover all eventualities. This is especially so in a subject like History, which in part relies upon different interpretations and different emphases given to the same content.

## B Question targets and Levels of response

- **Question targets**

The mark scheme for each question is prefaced by an assessment objective ‘target’. This is an indication of the skill which it is expected candidates will use in answering the question and is directly based on the relevant assessment objectives. However, it does not mean that other answers which have merit will not be rewarded.

- **Identification of Levels of response**

There are several ways in which any question can be answered – in a simple way by less able candidates and in more sophisticated ways by candidates of greater ability. In the marking scheme different types of answers will be identified and will be arranged in a series of levels of response.

Levels of response have been identified on the basis that the full range of candidates entered for the GCSE examination will be able to respond positively. Each ‘level’ therefore represents a stage in the development of the candidate’s **quality of thinking**, and, as such, recognition by the assistant examiner of the relative differences between each level descriptor is of paramount importance.

- **Placing an answer within a Level**

When marking each part of each question, examiners must first place the answer in a particular level and then, and only then, decide on the actual mark within the level, which should be recorded in the margin. **The level of response attained should also be indicated at the end of each answer.** In most cases, it will be helpful to annotate the answer by noting in the margin where a particular level has been reached, eg Level 1 may have been reached on line 1, L3 on line 5 and L1 again on line 7. When the whole answer has been read and annotated in this way, the highest of the Levels **clearly attained** and **sustained** should be awarded. Remember that it is often possible to reach the highest level **without** going through the lower levels. Marks are **not cumulative** for any question. There should be no ‘totting up’ of points made which are then converted into marks. Examiners should feel free to comment on part of any answer if it explains why a particular level has been awarded rather than one lower or higher. Such comments can be of assistance when the script is looked at later in the awarding process.

If an answer seems to fit into two or more levels, award the higher or highest level.

- **What is a sustained response?**

By a **sustained response**, we mean that the candidate has **applied** the appropriate level of thought to the **particular issues** in the sub-question.

A response does not necessarily have to be sustained throughout the whole answer, but an answer in which merely a few words seem to show a fleeting recognition of historical complexity is not sufficient to attain a higher level.

In some cases, as you read an answer to a sub-question, it will be clear that particular levels have been reached at certain points in the answer. If so, remember to identify them in the margin as you proceed. At the end of the sub-question, award the highest level that has been sustained.

In other cases you may reach the end of the sub-question without having been able to pinpoint a level. In such cases, simply record the level awarded at the end of the sub-question.

## C Deciding on marks within a level

A particular level of response may cover a range of marks. Therefore, in making a decision about a specific mark to award, it is vitally important to think *first* of the **lower/lowest mark within the level**.

In giving more credit with the level, examiners should ask themselves several questions relating to candidate attainment. The more positive the answers, the higher should be the mark awarded. We want to avoid 'bunching' of marks. Levels mark schemes can produce regression to the mean, which should be avoided. At all times, therefore, examiners should be prepared to use **the full range of marks** available for a particular level and for a particular question. Remember – mark **positively** at all times.

Consider whether the answer is:

- precise in its use of supporting factual information
  - appropriately detailed
  - factually accurate
  - appropriately balanced, or markedly better in some areas than in others
  - set in the historical context as appropriate to the question
  - displaying appropriate **quality of written communication skills**
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- **Note about indicative content**

The mark scheme provides **examples of historical content** (indicative content) which candidates may deploy in support of an answer within a particular level. Do bear in mind that these are **only examples**; exhaustive lists of content are not provided so examiners might expect some candidates to deploy alternative information to support their answers.

This indicative content must **not** however determine the level into which an answer is placed; **the candidate's level of critical thinking determines this**. Remember that the **number** of points made by a candidate may be taken into account only **after** a decision has been taken about the quality (level) of the response.
  - **Some things to remember**

Mark positively at all times.

Do **not** be afraid to award maximum marks within a level where it is possible to do so. Do not fail to give a maximum mark to an appropriate answer because you can think of something (or the marking scheme indicates something) that **might** be included but which is missing from the particular response.

Do **not** think in terms of a model answer to the question. Every question should be marked on its merits.

As a general rule, give credit for what is accurate, correct or valid.

Obviously, **errors can be given no credit** but, at the same time, the existence of an error should not prejudice you against the rest of what could be a perfectly valid answer.

It is important, therefore, to use the full range of marks where appropriate.

Do not use half marks.

**D Some practical points**

- **Answers in note form**

Answers in note form to any question should be credited in so far as the candidate's meaning is communicated. You must not try to read things into what has been written.

- **Diagrams, etc**

Credit should be given for information provided by the candidates in diagrams, tables, maps etc, provided that it has not already been credited in another form.

- **Answers which run on to another sub-section**

If a candidate starts to answer the next sub-section in an earlier one, by simply running the answer on, give credit for that material in the appropriate sub-section.

- **Answers which do not fit the marking scheme**

Inevitably, some answers will not fit the marking scheme but may legitimately be seen as worthy of credit. Assess such answers in terms of the difficulty/sophistication of the thought involved. If it is believed that the 'thought level' equates with one of the levels in the marking scheme, award it a corresponding mark.

Make sure you identify such cases with an A (for alternative) in your sub-total, eg as B2A/3. Also write a brief comment to explain why this alternative has been awarded.

If in doubt, **always** telephone your Team Leader for advice.

**Topic 1 The Origins of the First World War, 1890–1914**

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	Describe the main features of the Alliance System which existed in Europe in 1914.	<b>4</b>
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**Target Description of key features and characteristics (AO1)**

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

**Level 1 Basic description**

**Any general relevant comment** **1**

eg Germany was in one alliance and France was in the other.

**Level 2 Either**

**Detailed description of limited aspects**

eg develops one of the following:

Details of the membership of the alliances: the Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Entente: France, Great Britain and Russia.

Description of how the Entente was formed: Entente Cordiale – Morocco – German policy.

The encirclement of Germany in the 1890s.

Description of the effects of the alliances, for example, the encirclement of Germany.

**2-3**

The nature of the alliances: secrecy; the colonial nature of entente; the strengthening of the Triple Alliance after Bosnia.

The alliances in action – how they led to the outbreak of the First World War.

One accurate idea which goes beyond simple/general (2 marks). Two for 3 marks.

**Or**

**Limited description of a wider range of aspects**

eg an outline description of the alliances.

**Level 3 Detailed description of several aspects**

eg at least two of the points mentioned in the first part of Level 2. **4**

Or could give three accurate ideas on any relevant point.

<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<p><b>Source A</b> suggests possible aims of German foreign policy before the First World War. Do you agree that these were the main aims of Germany's foreign policy before the war? Explain your answer using the source <b>and your knowledge</b>.</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>Target</b>	<b>Use of knowledge and evaluation of source to reach a conclusion (AO1 2 marks, AO2 2 marks, AO3 2 marks)</b>		
	Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.		<b>0</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>General response relying on source or learned response</b>		
	eg Germany did make agreements such as the Triple Alliance; Germany wanted power, 'a place in the sun'; The source is written by a German and therefore biased.		<b>1</b>
	The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.		
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Use general knowledge to agree/disagree with the source/gives simple evaluation of the source</b>		
	eg shows an awareness of Kaiser Wilhelm's views on Empire; the rivalry between Germany and France in Morocco; the competition with Great Britain at sea.		
	<b>Or</b>		<b>2-3</b>
	Makes simple comments on the provenance of the source: it was written by a German historian who will have researched the topic, going beyond bias etc.		
	The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.		
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Agrees/disagrees using either source or own knowledge</b>		
	For example		
	<b>Either</b>		
	Evaluation of the provenance of the source: the historian is trying to support his own view and therefore the argument is one-sided rather than a balanced argument.		
	<b>Or</b>		<b>4-5</b>
	Develops ideas of Kaiser Wilhelm's 'place in the sun' and support for Austria-Hungary by reference to events such as Morocco, Bosnia, the naval race and arms build up.		
	The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.		



**Level 4 Uses source and knowledge to reach conclusion**

Both parts of level 3.

**6**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

**0 3**

Which was the more important reason for Great Britain joining the First World War in 1914:

- the Naval Race with Germany 1906-1914
- the Schlieffen Plan?

**10**

You must refer to **both** reasons when explaining your answer.

**Target Analysis and explanation of events leading to causation (AO1 4 marks, AO2 6 marks)**

Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.

**0**

**Level 1 Simple descriptive comment and/or gives one reason**

eg Germany tried to build more Dreadnoughts than Britain.  
The Schlieffen Plan was Germany's plan to attack France.  
The Naval Race caused Great Britain to distrust Germany, the Schlieffen Plan led to Great Britain joining the war.

**1-2**

**Must cover both bullet points for top of level.**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Either Develops one bullet**

This starts with description at the bottom of the level, then explanation and obtains top of level for assessment and focus on the question

eg explanations could cover why Germany's fleet worried Great Britain – the effect of geography, Dreadnoughts, etc.

Assesses the effect of this on relations between Great Britain and Germany: was it a reason for war/the reason for Great Britain seeking allies, or was the race all over by 1912?

Explains the neutrality of Belgium: assesses how/if it was this that led to Great Britain entering the war – the sanctity of treaties, the proximity of Belgium to Great Britain, the commitment to France etc.

**3-5**

**Or**

**Covers both with some development or explanation**

This will involve description or explanation of both with no analysis or assessment and little focus on the question

One developed explanation or two explanations of one bullet point **plus** standard explanation of other bullet point for top of level.

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

- Level 3** **A selective and structured account covering both bullet points, though one may be in greater depth, focused on the question or establishing some argument**  
eg assesses the part played by naval rivalry in Great Britain entering the war and explains the effects of the Schlieffen Plan in 1914.  
NB An answer which explains both and supports the explanations with good depth and command of knowledge can be placed at the bottom of level 3. **6-8**
- The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.
- Level 4** **Balanced, well-argued answer linking both parts, focused on the question**  
eg assesses both in depth and reaches a reasoned judgement. **9-10**
- The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

<b>Topic 2</b>	<b>Peacemaking 1918–1919 and the League of Nations</b>	
	<b>0 4</b> Describe how the Treaty of Versailles weakened Germany.	<b>4</b>
<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of key features and characteristics (AO1)</b>	
	Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.	<b>0</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Basic description</b> <b>Any general relevant comment</b> eg Germany lost land and had to pay money to the victors.	<b>1</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Either</b> <b>Detailed description of limited aspects</b> eg develops one of the following: Describes territorial losses with examples such as Alsace Lorraine; Saar; Eupen and Malmedy; Schleswig Holstein; the Polish Corridor etc. Describes military limitations: Germany was limited to 100000 soldiers; no conscription and no tanks or U Boats; The Rhineland was to be demilitarised etc. Reparations and their effect. One accurate idea which goes beyond simple/general (2 marks). Two for 3 marks.  <b>Or</b> <b>Limited description of a wider range of aspects</b> eg an outline description of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.	<b>2-3</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Detailed description of several aspects</b> eg at least <b>two</b> of the points mentioned in the first part of level 2. Or could give 3 accurate ideas on any relevant point(s).	<b>4</b>

**0 5**

**Source B** suggests a weakness of the League of Nations in 1920. Do you agree that this was the main weakness of the League of Nations? Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**. **6**

**Target Use of knowledge and evaluation of source to reach a conclusion (AO1 2 marks, AO2 2 marks, AO3 2 marks)**

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

**Level 1 General response relying on source or learned response**

eg the USA did not join the League; they were the keystone etc; It is a British cartoon and therefore biased. **1**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Use general knowledge to agree/disagree with the source/gives simple evaluation of the source**

eg makes general reference to weaknesses of the League such as identifying who else did not join; the attitude of the USA; the lack of an army to enforce its decisions etc.  
**Or**  
makes simple comments on the provenance of the source: the effect of when it was published etc. **2-3**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

**Level 3 Agrees/disagrees using either source or own knowledge**

For example

**Either**

Evaluation of the provenance of the source: it is a British cartoon and therefore could be criticising the USA, whose President had founded the League and then the country would not join.

**Or**

Develops understanding of the cartoon and the weakness of the League in 1920: what the withdrawal of the USA meant in real terms – more responsibility placed on Great Britain and France, both of whom had been weakened by the war; explains other weaknesses. **4-5**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.

**Level 4 Uses source and knowledge to reach conclusion**

Both parts of level 3.

**6**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

**0 6**

Which of the following crises had more significant consequences for the League of Nations:

- the Manchurian Crisis 1931-33 10
- the Abyssinian Crisis 1935-36?

You must refer to **both** crises when explaining your answer.

**Target Analysis and explanation of events leading to causation (AO1 4 marks, AO2 6 marks)**

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

**Level 1 Simple descriptive comment and/or gives one reason**

eg Japan was able to take Manchuria in spite of opposition from the League of Nations.

Mussolini took Abyssinia in spite of sanctions.

They led to Japan and Italy leaving the League, which weakened it.

**1-2**

**Must cover both bullet points for top of level.**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Either Develops one bullet**

This starts with description at the bottom of the level, then explanation and obtains top of level for assessment and focus on the question.

For example, explanations could cover why the League of Nations was unable or unwilling to act: the Lytton Commission; no army, no sanctions etc.

Assesses the effect of this on the failure of the League of Nations: the League failed its first test against a major power and this encouraged others, eg Mussolini.

Explains the failure of attempts to solve the Abyssinian Crisis: sanctions and why they were limited; the Hoare Laval Pact etc.

Assesses the importance of this on the failure of the League of Nations: was it the end of the League? Hitler and the Rhineland; appeasement etc.

**3-5**

**Or**

**Covers both with some development or explanation**

This will involve description or explanation of both with no analysis or assessment and little focus on the question.

One developed explanation or two explanations of one bullet point **plus** standard explanation of other bullet point for top of level.

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

**Level 3 A selective and structured account covering both bullet points, though one may be in greater depth, focused on the question or establishing some argument**

eg assesses the part played by Abyssinia in the failure of the League of Nations and explains the effect of Manchuria.

NB An answer which explains both and supports the explanations with good depth and command of knowledge can be placed at the bottom of level 3.

**6-8**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.

**Level 4 Balanced, well-argued answer linking both parts, focused on the question**

eg assesses both in depth and reaches a reasoned judgement.

**9-10**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.



**Topic 3 Hitler's Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Second World War**

**0 7** Describe how Hitler took control of Austria in 1938. **4**

**Target Description of key features and characteristics (AO1)**

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

**Level 1 Basic description  
Any general relevant comment** **1**  
eg the people voted for Hitler

**Level 2 Either  
Detailed description of limited aspects** **2-3**  
eg develops one of the following:  
Preparations made by Hitler after the failure of 1934: the Spanish Civil War; the Rome/Berlin Axis; the Anti Comintern Pact.  
Demonstrations in Austria in 1938: Schuschnigg's response – the failed plebiscite – Seyss Inquart – the new plebiscite and the role of Germany.  
Foreign reaction: it was forbidden by Treaty of Versailles; appeasement; the country was German speaking; the effect of plebiscite etc.  
One accurate idea which goes beyond simple/general (2 marks). Two for 3 marks.

**Or  
Limited description of a wider range of aspects**  
eg an outline description of Anschluss.

**Level 3 Detailed description of several aspects** **4**  
eg at least **two** of the points mentioned in the first part of level 2.  
Or could give 3 accurate ideas on any relevant point(s).

<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<p><b>Source C</b> suggests a reason why Chamberlain and Daladier signed the Munich Agreement in 1938. Do you agree that this was the main reason? Explain your answer using the source <b>and your knowledge</b>.</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>Target</b>		<b>Use of knowledge and evaluation of source to reach a conclusion (AO1 2 marks, AO2 2 marks, AO3 2 marks)</b>	
		Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.	<b>0</b>
<b>Level 1</b>		<b>General response relying on source or learned response</b> eg the Munich Agreement did bring Hitler closer to USSR; Chamberlain and Daladier were both present at Munich. It is a Soviet cartoon and therefore biased.	<b>1</b>
		The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.	
<b>Level 2</b>		<b>Use general knowledge to agree/disagree with the source/gives simple evaluation of the source</b> eg general reference to appeasement and Chamberlain's aims at Munich – 'Peace in our Time' etc <b>Or</b> Makes simple comments on the provenance of the source: it reflected the views of many Soviets at the time etc.	<b>2-3</b>
		The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.	
<b>Level 3</b>		<b>Agrees/disagrees using either source or own knowledge</b> For example <b>Either</b> Evaluation of the provenance of the source: it is a Soviet cartoon and therefore presumed that this was the reason, as they had been left out of the Munich talks and blamed Great Britain and France for this, even though the talks were called by Mussolini. <b>Or</b> Develops understanding of the cartoon and the Soviet view: reasons for the Munich Agreement; explains the theory of appeasement; the reasons why Chamberlain and Daladier were desperate for peace; the effect that the Agreement had on Czechoslovakia in 1939; Great Britain and France did refuse to ally themselves with the USSR in 1939; Hitler did have designs on USSR (Mein Kampf; 1941).	<b>4-5</b>
		The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.	

**Level 4 Uses source and knowledge to reach conclusion**

Both parts of level 3.

**6**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

**0 9** Which was the bigger threat to European peace in the 1930s:

- the re-militarisation of the Rhineland 1936
  - the Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939?
- 10**

You must refer to **both** threats when explaining your answer.

**Target Analysis and explanation of events leading to causation (AO1 4 marks, AO2 6 marks)**

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

**Level 1 Simple descriptive comment and/or gives one reason**

eg the remilitarisation of the Rhineland had been forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles.

The Nazi Soviet Pact was an agreement between Hitler and Stalin.

The remilitarisation moved the German army nearer to France.

The Pact led to the outbreak of the war.

**1-2**

**Must cover both bullet points for top of level.**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Either Develops one bullet**

This starts with description at the bottom of the level, then explanation and obtains top of level for assessment and focus on the question.

eg explanations could cover why the remilitarisation was successful, the risk that Hitler had taken, why Great Britain and France did not resist him.

Assesses the effect of this on Hitler's foreign policy: what he had gained – did it bring war nearer? etc.

**Or**

**Covers both with some development or explanation**

**3-5**

One developed explanation or two explanations of one bullet point **plus** standard explanation of other bullet point for top of level.

One developed explanation or two explanations of one bullet point **plus** standard explanation of other bullet point for top of level.

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

<b>Level 3</b>	<b>A selective and structured account covering both bullet points, though one may be in greater depth, focused on the question or establishing some argument</b> eg assesses the threat of German remilitarisation and explains the Nazi-Soviet Pact. NB An answer which explains both and supports the explanations with good depth and command of knowledge can be placed at the bottom of level 3.  The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.	<b>6-8</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>Balanced, well-argued answer linking both parts, focused on the question</b> eg assesses both in depth and reaches a reasoned judgement.  The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.	<b>9-10</b>

<b>Topic 4</b>	<b>The Origins of the Cold War 1945–1960</b>	
	<b>1 0</b> Describe how Europe became divided by the Iron Curtain in the years 1945–1946.	<b>4</b>
<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of key features and characteristics (AO1)</b>	
	Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.	<b>0</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Basic description</b> <b>Any general relevant comment</b> eg Europe was divided between East and West, between communism and capitalism.	<b>1</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Either</b> <b>Detailed description of limited aspects</b> eg develops one of the following: The fall of Berlin; the division of Germany at Yalta and Potsdam. Poland: decisions made at Yalta and Potsdam – Soviet policy. The different approach to zones in East and West. Description of other countries occupied by the USSR 1945-46. One accurate idea which goes beyond simple/general (2 marks). Two for 3 marks.  <b>Or</b> <b>Limited description of a wider range of aspects</b> eg an outline description of East and West.	<b>2-3</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Detailed description of several aspects</b> eg at least <b>two</b> of the points mentioned in the first part of level 2. Or could give 3 accurate ideas on any relevant point(s).	<b>4</b>

**1 1**

**Source D** suggests reasons why the Americans introduced the Marshall Plan. Do you agree that these were the main reasons for the Marshall Plan? Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**. **6**

**Target Use of knowledge and evaluation of source to reach a conclusion (AO1 2 marks, AO2 2 marks, AO3 2 marks)**

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

**Level 1 General response relying on source or learned response**

eg the Marshall Plan was opposed to communism: it was to keep democracy, capitalism in the West. The source is Soviet and therefore biased. **1**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Use general knowledge to agree/disagree with the source/gives simple evaluation of the source**

**Either**

General reference to the aims of the Marshall Plan and its link to the Truman Doctrine – the concerns of USA about the spread of communism.

**Or**

Simple comments on the provenance of the source: a Soviet comment from someone who was involved at the time, trying to make excuses for USSR opposing it. **2-3**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

**Level 3 Agrees/disagrees using either source or own knowledge**

For example

**Either**

Evaluation of the provenance of source: a Soviet view which indicates how Stalin was trying to discredit the USA – trying to explain why he forbade the Eastern Bloc from accepting Marshall Aid; Stalin did not have the economic power to match American aid therefore claimed it was ‘dollar imperialism’.

**Or**

Develops knowledge of the aims of the Marshall Plan, explaining its connection with the Truman Doctrine and the policy of ‘containment’. The response could explain the American view of the connection between poverty and communism. The Marshall Plan was offered to the whole of Europe but with strings. **4-5**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.

**Level 4 Uses source and knowledge to reach conclusion**

Both parts of level 3.

**6**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.



**1 2**

Which was the more important cause of the development of the Cold War.

- the Berlin Blockade 1948–1949
- the Korean War 1950–1953?

**10**

You must refer to **both** causes when explaining your answer.

**Target Analysis and explanation of events leading to causation (AO1 4 marks, AO2 6 marks)**

Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.

**0**

**Level 1 Simple descriptive comment and/or gives one reason**

eg the Berlin Blockade was when Stalin cut off all the routes into Berlin.  
The Korean War was when the United Nations and the USA intervened in the war between North and South Korea.  
The Berlin Blockade led to the Berlin Airlift which could have caused a war.  
There was a war between the USA and communism in Korea.

**1-2**

**Must cover both bullet points for top of level.**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Either Develops one bullet**

This starts with description at the bottom of the level, then explanation and obtains top of level for assessment and focus on the question  
eg explanations could cover why Stalin enforced the Blockade, why the West reacted with the Berlin Airlift etc.  
Assesses the effect of the Blockade and Airlift on the Cold War: how near to open warfare did it become? etc.  
Explains why the UN and the USA became involved in Korea: the involvement of China etc.  
Assesses the importance of this on the Cold War: extended to include China; it was not the USA versus the USSR but the USSR was involved in supplying North Korea; the aims of MacArthur and the risks involved etc.

**3-5**

**Or Covers both with some development or explanation**

This will involve description or explanation of both with no analysis or assessment and little focus on the question  
One developed explanation or two explanations of one bullet point **plus** standard explanation of other bullet point for top of level.

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

**Level 3 A selective and structured account covering both bullet points, though one may be in greater depth, focused on the question or establishing some argument**

eg assesses the part played by the Berlin Blockade in the development of the Cold War and explains the part played by the Korean War.

NB An answer which explains both and supports the explanations with good depth and command of knowledge can be placed at the bottom of level 3.

**6-8**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.

**Level 4 Balanced, well-argued answer linking both parts, focused on the question**

eg assesses both in depth and reaches a reasoned judgement.

**9-10**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

**Topic 5 Crises of the Cold War and Détente 1960–1980**

**1 3** Describe how the USA and USSR almost went to war over Cuba in 1962. **4**

**Target Description of key features and characteristics (AO1)**

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

**Level 1 Basic description  
Any general relevant comment** **1**  
eg Soviet missiles were set up on Cuba and these were a threat to the USA.

**Level 2 Either  
Detailed description of limited aspects**  
eg develops one of the following:  
The danger of Cuba to the USA – Castro’s politics, Cuba’s proximity, the Soviet missiles etc.  
Kennedy’s reaction – alternatives – Blockade etc.  
The exchange of letters between Kennedy and Khrushchev – end of the crisis.  
Potential danger to the world explained – how near was nuclear war? **2-3**  
One accurate idea which goes beyond simple/general (2 marks). Two for 3 marks.

**Or  
Limited description of a wider range of aspects**  
eg an outline description of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Level 3 Detailed description of several aspects** **4**  
eg at least **two** of the points mentioned in the first part of level 2.  
Or could give 3 accurate ideas on any relevant point(s).

1	4	<p><b>Source E</b> suggests a reason for the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961. Do you agree that this was the main reason?          Explain your answer using the source <b>and your knowledge</b>.</p>	6
<b>Target</b>		<p><b>Use of knowledge and evaluation of source to reach a conclusion (AO1 2 marks, AO2 2 marks, AO3 2 marks)</b></p>	
		<p>Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.</p>	0
<b>Level 1</b>		<p><b>General response relying on source or learned response</b>          eg the Berlin Wall did stop people escaping from the USSR; some were killed trying to cross the Wall etc.          The source is American and therefore biased.</p>	1
		<p>The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.</p>	
<b>Level 2</b>		<p><b>Use general knowledge to agree/disagree with the source/gives simple evaluation of the source</b></p> <p><b>Either</b>          General reference to the reasons for the building of the Berlin Wall, refugees, the differences between East and West Berlin etc.</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p>Simple comments on the provenance of the source: an American newspaper publication from the time reflecting views in the USA on the Wall.</p>	2-3
		<p>The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.</p>	
<b>Level 3</b>		<p><b>Agrees/disagrees using either source or own knowledge</b>          For example</p> <p><b>Either</b>          An evaluation of the provenance of the source: it is American therefore its purpose is to ridicule Khrushchev and the Berlin Wall, showing how backward and ineffectual the communist Soviet regime is that they have to resort to force to prevent their people from escaping to the West.</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p>Develops knowledge of the reasons for the building of the Wall: problem of refugees and their effect on the Soviet economy and morale; the reasons given by the Soviets: spies, previous invasions, Soviet fear of a revived Germany. Kennedy's view of the Wall – did it work re defections etc?</p>	4-5
		<p>The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.</p>	

**Level 4 Uses source and knowledge to reach conclusion**

Both parts of level 3.

**6**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

**1 5** Which event was the greater threat to Détente:

- the Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia in 1968
  - the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979?
- 10**

You must refer to **both** events when explaining your answer.

**Target Analysis and explanation of events leading to causation (AO1 4 marks, AO2 6 marks)**

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

**Level 1 Simple descriptive comment and/or gives one reason**

eg the Prague Spring was a set of reforms which the USSR opposed and they sent in the army to reverse them.

The Prague Spring could have led to the break-up of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Bloc in Europe.

In 1979 Soviet forces entered Afghanistan to protect the pro-Soviet government. **1-2**

**Must cover both bullet points for top of level.**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Either Develops one bullet**

This starts with description at the bottom of the level, then explanation and obtains top of level for assessment and focus on the question

eg explains why the Prague Spring was a threat to Détente; Brezhnev was concerned that Czechoslovakia would look more to the West than to the USSR and this way, cause a gap in the Iron Curtain which could lead to its collapse.

Assesses the effect of the Prague Spring: the danger to the communist bloc: its effect on the West; the USSR's attitudes, the Brezhnev Doctrine.

eg the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan threatened the West's oil supplies in the Middle East so America sent arms to help the Afghan rebels.

Assesses the effect the Soviet Invasion eg the West eg the effect on arms limitation talks eg Moscow Olympics. **3-5**

**Or Covers both with some development or explanation**

This will involve description or explanation of both with no analysis or assessment and little focus on the question

One developed explanation or two explanations of one bullet point **plus** standard explanation of other bullet point for top of level.

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

**Level 3 A selective and structured account covering both bullet points, though one may be in greater depth, focused on the question or establishing some argument**

eg assesses the threat played by the Prague Spring to Détente and explains the threat posed by the Soviet's Invasion of Afghanistan.

NB An answer which explains both and supports the explanations with good depth and command of knowledge can be placed at the bottom of level 3.

**6-8**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.

**Level 4 Balanced, well-argued answer linking both parts, focused on the question**

eg assesses both in depth and reaches a reasoned judgement.

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

**9-10**

**Topic 6 The Collapse of Communism and the Post Cold War World 1980–2000**

**1 6** Describe how the Cold War was renewed by President Reagan of the United States in the 1980s. **4**

**Target Description of key features and characteristics (AO1)**

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

**Level 1 Basic description  
Any general relevant comment** **1**  
eg Reagan hated communism and the USA opposed the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

**Level 2 Either  
Detailed description of limited aspects** **2-3**  
eg develops one of the following:  
The USA and Afghanistan: why they were concerned, their part in the war.  
Reagan and the ‘evil empire’ – the part it played in his election after the Détente years.  
New weapons developed by Reagan: Cruise missiles in Western Europe, the neutron bomb and its effects – the effect of extra spending on the USSR – end of the balance of power, explanation of MAD.  
The Star Wars Project – its importance explained.  
One accurate idea which goes beyond simple/general (2 marks). Two for 3 marks.

**Or  
Limited description of a wider range of aspects**  
eg outline description of Reagan and Cold War.

**Level 3 Detailed description of several aspects** **4**  
eg at least **two** of the points mentioned in the first part of level 2.  
Or could give 3 accurate ideas on any relevant point(s).



**1 7**

**Source F** suggests reasons for the failure of the Soviets in Afghanistan 1979-1989.

Do you agree that these were the main reasons?

Explain your answer using the source **and your knowledge**.

**6**

**Target Use of knowledge and evaluation of source to reach a conclusion (AO1 2 marks, AO2 2 marks, AO3 2 marks)**

Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question.

**0**

**Level 1 General response relying on source or learned response**

eg they were fighting an irregular army in a country they did not know, so could not win etc.

The source is Soviet and therefore biased.

**1**

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Use general knowledge to agree/disagree with the source/gives simple evaluation of the source**

**Either**

eg general description of why the Soviets were involved in the war and the war itself.

**Or**

Simple comments on the provenance of the source: the value of hindsight, reflecting on war, Soviet origin but going beyond bias etc.

**2-3**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

**Level 3 Agrees/disagrees using either source or own knowledge**

For example

**Either**

Evaluation of the provenance of the source: a Soviet view but it is critical of Soviet involvement – it appears to be a pacifist view or the view of an opponent of the communist regime who had opposed the war and Soviet policy in Afghanistan.

**Or**

Develops knowledge of the war, why the Soviets became involved, commenting on their 'right' to be there; the nature of the Afghan guerrilla warfare and why the Soviets were unable to defeat them.

**4-5**

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.

**Level 4 Uses source and knowledge to reach conclusion**

Both parts of level 3.

**6**

The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.

**1 8**

With which of the following challenges to peace did the United Nations deal more successfully:

- the invasion of Kuwait, 1990 10
- the conflict in Kosovo?

You must refer to **both** challenges when explaining your answer.

**Target Analysis and explanation of events leading to causation (AO1 4 marks, AO2 6 marks)**

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

**Level 1 Simple descriptive comment and/or gives one reason**

eg the international force defeated Saddam Hussein's forces'.  
UN forces entered Kosovo to keep the peace and administer the country.

**Must cover both bullet points for top of level.** 1-2

The answer demonstrates simple understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is generally coherent but basic in development.

**Level 2 Either Develops one bullet**

This starts with description at the bottom of the level, then explanation and obtains top of level for assessment and focus on the question

For example, explains the part played by UN and international forces in Kuwait. Assesses the success in the campaign against the problems the survival of Saddam caused and/or the self-interest of the West despite UN's concern for international justice.

Explains the part played by UN MIK and international forces in maintaining peace and supervision of Kosovo's administration.

Assesses the success in peace-keeping against the delays in taking action and/or problems of post-conflict reconstruction and accusations of corruption among UNMIK. 3-5

**Or Covers both with some development or explanation**

This will involve description or explanation of both with no analysis or assessment and little focus on the question

One developed explanation or two explanations of one bullet point **plus** standard explanation of other bullet point for top of level.

The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is reasonably well organised and presented in a clear and effective manner.

- Level 3** **A selective and structured account covering both bullet points, though one may be in greater depth, focused on the question or establishing some argument**  
eg assesses the successes and difficulties of the UN in Kuwait and explains the work of UNMIK in Kosovo.  
NB An answer which explains both and supports the explanations with good depth and command of knowledge can be placed at the bottom of level 3. **6-8**
- The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used.
- Level 4** **Balanced, well-argued answer linking both parts, focused on the question**  
eg assesses both in depth and reaches a reasoned judgement. **9-10**
- The answer demonstrates highly developed/complex understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well structured, with an appropriate form and style of writing. Specialist vocabulary is used effectively.