

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
General Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

1937/14

PAPER 1 (CORE CONTENT WITH CHINA, 1945-c.1976)

MARK SCHEME

Specimen Paper 2003

See Paper 11 mark scheme for Sections A and B

Section C: Depth Study
China, 1945-c.1976

7(a) Study Source A. Do you think this woodcut was published by supporters or opponents of the Nationalist Party? Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

Target: AO1 (2 marks) and AO3 (ability to understand an interpretation and explain who produced it, 4 marks)

Level 1: General answer [1]

e.g. 'I think it was published by the Communists.'

Level 2: Identifies the communists because they were against the nationalists - no explanation [2]

e.g. 'The Communists must have published this woodcut because they were enemies of the Nationalists.'

Level 3: Explains woodcut but no explicit contextual knowledge demonstrated [3-4]

e.g. 'It shows the Nationalist tax collectors seizing food from a starving family, and as the Communists were enemies of the Nationalists they would publish a woodcut showing this to make them look bad.'

Level 4: Additional contextual knowledge used to explain why this must have been a communist woodcut [5-6]

e.g. 'This is a woodcut published by the Communists as it is criticising the Nationalists. The Communists were against the Nationalists. They believed that the Nationalist government was destroying China by oppressing the peasants (as shown in the woodcut), and by the corrupt dealings with bankers and foreign powers.'

7(b) Study Source B. How far does this Source explain why the Nationalists lost the Civil War? Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

Target: AO1 (4 marks) and AO2 (ability to comprehend Source, 3 marks)

Level 1: General answer [1-2]

e.g. 'Yes because this is how the Nationalists behaved.'

Note: Include in this level general assertions about the reliability of the Source.

Level 2: Identifies specific points in the Source [3-4]

These answers identify particular examples.

e.g. 'Fiddling accounts.'

'Black market.'

'Food, drink and women.'

OR Identifies other reasons (not mentioned in Source).

Award 3 marks for one point, 4 marks for two points.

Level 3: Uses contextual knowledge to explain why points mentioned in the Source were reasons for defeat [4-6]

e.g. 'Yes it does explain why the Nationalists lost the Civil War because Nationalist officers were corrupt and this starved their army of money and resources. This led to ill discipline and low morale which in turn made the Nationalist army no match for their Communist adversaries in the Civil War. Their officers defected and this further weakened the army.'

OR Explains other reasons (not mentioned in the Source).

Award 4-5 marks for examples of one point explained, 5-6 marks for examples of two points explained.

Level 4: As for level 3, but in addition explains other reasons which are not mentioned in the Source [6-7]

e.g. Poor leadership, poor relationship with the peasants, no control of communication lines, no control of the countryside.

7(c) Study Source C. This photograph shows a very poorly equipped Red Army. Why then did the Communists go on to win the Civil War? Use the Source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

Target: AO1 (3 marks) and AO2 (ability to comprehend Source, 4 marks)

Level 1: General answer [1]

e.g. 'The Red Army was very poorly equipped.'

Level 2: Identifies specific reasons why the communists won [2]

*e.g. Strong discipline.
Good leadership and tactics.
Good relationship with the peasants.*

Level 3: Uses contextual knowledge to explain one specific reason [3-5]

e.g. 'The Communists perfected guerrilla tactics during the war against the Japanese. These were used in the countryside in order to demoralise and eventually defeat a much larger Nationalist army.'

Level 4: Uses contextual knowledge to explain more than one specific reason [5-6]

See Level 2 for range of reasons.

Level 5: As level 4, but explains how the communists overcame the problem of poor equipment [7]

e.g. 'This photograph was an early one of the Red Army and by the time of the Civil War they were better equipped and as the war went on they gained more guns and equipment from defecting Nationalists soldiers. This along with their strong discipline and guerrilla tactics enabled them to overcome a much larger Nationalist army in the Civil War.'

8(a) What were the main features of the Cultural Revolution?

Target: AO1

Award one mark for each relevant feature of the cultural revolution

e.g. 'It was a campaign for 'true communism.'

'It was launched in 1966.'

'The Red Guards were formed at the same time.'

Award one additional mark to each point for supporting detail [4]

e.g. 'The Cultural Revolution was a campaign against 'capitalists' and 'reactionaries' who stood in the way of communism.'

8(b) Explain why Mao Zedong started the Cultural Revolution. [6]

Target: Assessment Objective 1 (6 marks).

Level 1: General answer. Answers lack specific contextual knowledge. [1]

e.g. 'Mao launched the Cultural Revolution to change China.'

Level 2: Reason(s) identified OR describes. [2-3]

e.g. 'Mao was opposed to the policies of the moderates; to reaffirm original aims of the Communist Party; to get rid of corruption and bad management in the party; to reassert his own political power.'

One reason (2 marks), two or more reasons (3 marks)

Level 3: Reason(s) explained. [3-6]

e.g. 'Mao was blamed for the problems of his Great Leap Forward policies and was stripped of the post of Head of State. He launched the Cultural Revolution to regain political power.'

One reason (3-4 marks), two or more reasons (4-6 marks).

8(c) Was the Cultural Revolution a success or a failure? Explain your answer.

Target: AO1

[Written communication to be assessed in this question – see examiner instructions.]

Level 1: General answer. Answer lacks specific conceptual knowledge [1-2]

e.g. 'The Cultural Revolution was a failure.'

Level 2: Identifies success(es) OR failure(s) [2-4]

*e.g. 'Mao established his personal control over China.'
'Production in industry and agriculture fell.'*

OR Description only.

Note: success or failure (maximum 3 marks)

Level 3: Explains success(es) OR failure(s) [4-7]

e.g. 'Mao viewed the Cultural Revolution as a success as he managed to get rid of the moderates from the government and establish personal control over China.'

'The Cultural Revolution can be viewed as a failure because agricultural production fell sharply during this period and people starved to death.'

Note: If one element explained and the other identified allow *top of Level 3*.

Level 4: Explains success(es) AND failure(s) [8-9]

Uses **both** of the **Level 3** examples.

Level 5: Reaches judgement based on successes AND failures (both explained) [9-10]

e.g. 'The purpose of the Cultural Revolution was for Mao to establish his absolute personal rule over China and to get rid of the moderates from the government. This power struggle caused chaos and death, but eventually Mao succeeded in his aims. However, some would argue that the Cultural Revolution failed because it ruined the Chinese economy and the education of over 100 million young people, and caused death and destruction. It was a political success for Mao at a huge cost to China' (fully explained).

9(a) What happened in 1971-2 to improve relations between China and the USA?

Target: AO1

Award one mark for each relevant point made about the improvement in relations between China and the USA

e.g. 'Table-tennis diplomacy.'

'US restored trade links.'

'China admitted to UNO.'

'Nixon visited China.'

Award one additional mark to each point for supporting detail [4]

9(b) Explain why relations between China and the USSR were unfriendly after 1960.

Target: AO1

Level 1: General answer. Answers lack specific contextual knowledge. [1]

e.g. 'China did not trust the USSR.'

Level 2: Identifies reason(s) OR describes [2-3]

e.g. 'Withdrawal of Soviet help.'

'Splits over the nature of Communism.'

'Border disputes.'

'Great power rivalry.'

One reason (2 marks), two or more reasons (3 marks).

Level 3: Explains reason(s) [3-6]

e.g. 'Soviet advisers and technicians were withdrawn from China because of Soviet disagreement with the aims of the Great Leap Forward. This upset the Chinese.'

One reason (3-4 marks), two or more reasons (4-6 marks).

9(c) The following were reasons why China had become a great world power by the time Mao died in 1976: (i) its growing military strength; (ii) its entry into the United Nations Organisation in 1971; (iii) its increased economic strength. Which of these reasons do you think was the most important? Explain your answer, referring to (i), (ii) and (iii) only.

Target: AO1

[Written communication to be assessed in this question – see examiner instructions.]

Level 1: General answer. Answers lack specific contextual knowledge [1-2]

e.g. 'The three reasons stated enabled China to become a great world power.'

Level 2: Evaluation of importance of one reason [3-5]

e.g. Explains its growing military strength.

OR *Explains its increased economic strength.*

Note: description only (maximum 4 marks).

Level 3: Explanation of contribution of reasons. May assert that one reason is more important [6-8]

e.g. Explains why 'entry into the United Nations Organisation' enabled China to become a great world power, etc.

Level 4: Explanation of why one reason was more important OR explanation why they were equally important (must compare) [8-9]

e.g. 'The entry of china into the United Nations Organisation was the most important reason because for the first time she was given full international recognition by other major nations. China now had political status to go with her military strength and economic potential. The other reasons were not so important.'

Level 5: Explanation of the inter-relationship between these reasons, so all were necessary [9-10]

e.g. 'In order to be a modern world power a country needs to be politically recognised, military powerful and have a strong economy. With its large army and nuclear weapons, it had joined the group of nations that could destroy the world. In part, this led to the US recognition of China and her eventual entry into the UN. This gave China real power on the international stage and led to increasing contact with western nations. During the 1970s investment in china by these nations has helped Chinese economy to grow. This increase in economic strength has turned China into a real world power' (fully explained).