



MARKSCHEME

November 2007

HISTORY

Higher Level and Standard Level

Paper 1

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SECTION A

Prescribed Subject 1 The USSR under Stalin, 1924 to 1941

These questions relate to Stalin's rise to power after the death of Lenin, 1924 to 1929.

1. (a) **What, according to Source A, were Stalin's advantages over his rivals?** **[3 marks]**

Stalin had advantages because:

- He was a link between the government and the Party.
- He had the right to appoint individuals to official positions and place his supporters in key positions.
- He could out-vote his rivals in the Party and committees.
- He could fire people who did not support him.

Award **[1 mark]** for each relevant point to a maximum of **[3 marks]**.

- (b) **What message is conveyed by Source D?** **[2 marks]**

- The message is that Stalin wishes to be seen as close to Lenin.
- For developed statements that Stalin's position is that of a humble supporter, possible reference may be made to Stalin's posing as Lenin's apostle.
- Stalin was an important figure in the Bolshevik Party.

Award **[1 mark]** for each relevant point to a maximum of **[2 marks]**.

N.B. *Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].*

2. **Compare and contrast the methods used by Stalin to weaken the opposition as expressed in Sources A and C.** *[6 marks]*

For comparison:

- Both imply Stalin’s involvement in ideological debate.
- Both refer to fighting/isolating political opposition.
- Both refer to the importance of following Lenin’s position – Source A the “Lenin Enrolment” and Source C “anti-Leninist theses”.

For contrast:

- Stalin’s power as General Secretary (Source A) placing his own supporters in positions of power.
- Stalin’s ability to use support in the Party to out-vote them (Source A).
- The nature of new membership, more concerned with loyalty to Stalin than ideological debate (Source A).
- Gaining popular support outside the Party (Source C).

Do not demand all of the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of *[2 marks]*. If the two sources are discussed separately award a maximum of *[3 marks]* or with excellent linkage *[4 to 5 marks]*. Award up to *[5 marks]* if two sources are linked/integrated in **either** a running comparison **or** contrast. For maximum *[6 marks]* expect a detailed, running comparison or contrast.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations for historians studying Stalin’s rise to power, of Source B and Source E.** *[6 marks]*

Source B

Origin: Recollections of Nadezhda Joffe of politicians’ attitudes to Stalin.

Purpose: To explain why Stalin had little opposition to him becoming General Secretary of the Party.

Value: Joffe, close to the centre of politics (her father was a friend of Trotsky), provides evidence of political rivalry, of how leading politicians feared Trotsky much more than Stalin.

Limitations: Recalling the events 70 years later, would have been quite young at the time. Possibly biased; she would probably be pro-Trotsky.

Source E

Origin: British historian, a general history of twentieth-century Russia, published in London.

Purpose: To inform a wide audience about events in Russia or to reconsider Russian history after the collapse of communism.

Value: Service is a respected historian, whose task is to write analytically and objectively. He has had access to full information (publication date 1997), thoroughly researched.

Limitations: May be biased Western historian; may lack detail (covers the whole twentieth-century).

Do not expect all the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of *[3 marks]*, but allow a 4/2 split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of *[4 marks]*. For a maximum of *[6 marks]* candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations, in their assessment.

4. **Using these sources and your own knowledge, explain to what extent you agree with the view that Stalin’s control of the Party was the main reason he was able to become the leader of the USSR by 1929.** *[8 marks]*

Source material that might be used:

- Source A:** His power as General Secretary; placing supporters in key positions; the loyalty of new members; fear that members might be expelled (he could fire as well as hire).
- Source B:** Rivalry of leading Bolsheviks (Bukharin versus Zinoviev); fear of Trotsky.
- Source C:** Less clear on Stalin specifically but infers the party working together to isolate opposition policies and politicians.
- Source D:** Stalin’s use of propaganda to depict himself as close to Lenin and therefore respectful to his memory and ideas.
- Source E:** Stalin’s control of bureaucracy and therefore the party; his ability to gain the support of others (Zinoviev and Kamenev persuaded not to publicize Lenin’s Testament). His skills as a politician, talking to provincial leaders, his style of argument, as secretary he is able to choose speakers at 1924 Congress.

Own knowledge:

Candidates may also consider factors such as Stalin’s flexibility, manoeuvring between groups or the weaknesses of the opposition. For example, Trotsky’s failure to use his position as War Commissar to gain control, missing Lenin’s funeral, his personal arrogance, his delay in forming a clear opposition until 1926. Zinoviev and Kamenev also had weaknesses (their hesitation in October 1917 led to questions about their loyalty to Lenin). They were also originally more worried about Trotsky than seeing Stalin as a threat. Bukharin’s support for the peasantry and the continuation of NEP was seen as moving towards capitalism.

Do not expect all of the above and credit other relevant material. If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is *[5 marks]*. For maximum *[8 marks]* expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as clear references to the sources used.

SECTION B

**Prescribed subject 2 The emergence and development of the People's Republic of China (PRC),
1946 to 1964**

These questions relate to the second Five Year Plan in China 1958–1962.

5. (a) What, according to Source A, were Mao's aims for the future? [3 marks]

- Mao wanted to continue the revolution.
- Mao wanted China to catch up with Britain in fifteen years through a technological revolution.
- After having caught up with Britain a new initiative should follow and a new task be identified which should then be implemented.

Award **[1 mark]** for each relevant point made to a maximum of **[3 marks]**.

(b) What message is conveyed by Source E? [2 marks]

- There was a huge increase in the mortality rate in China between 1959 and 1961.
- The official number of deaths reported was far lower than the figures other sources have calculated – closer to 45 million than 25 million.
- It confirms a famine in China between 1959 and 1961.
- There is a greater disparity in the figures between the first decade (1950–60) and the decades after 1960.

Award **[1 mark]** for each relevant point to a maximum of **[2 marks]**.

N.B. Do not enter half marks or + and - but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of 5 marks.

6. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and C about the People's Communes. *[6 marks]*

For comparison:

- Both mention the greater size of the new communes.
- Both refer to the peasants or the rural population as being moved into the communes.
- Both refer to the communes controlling all aspects of the people's lives, of regimentation.
- Both refer to between 9 000 and 10 000 households in a commune.

For contrast:

- The tone/use of language of Source C is far more critical than that of Source B.
- Source C refers to the workers as slave labourers being exploited by the state.
- Source C refers to force being used to compel peasants to join and deals with the negative aspects of life in a commune.
- Source B implies that the conversion to the new communes is undertaken willingly and with great delight by the peasants.

Do not demand all of the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of *[2 marks]*. If the two sources are discussed separately award a maximum of *[3 marks]* or with excellent linkage *[4 to 5 marks]*. Award up to *[5 marks]* if two sources are linked/integrated in **either** a running comparison **or** contrast. For maximum *[6 marks]* expect a detailed, running comparison/contrast.

7. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations for historians studying the Great Leap Forward, of Sources C and D.** *[6 marks]*

Source C

Origin: A popular biography of Mao Zedong published in London in 2005.

Purpose: To explain and assess the life of Mao and set it in context, for a wide readership.

Value: Very recent and therefore has access to any available information that might have come to light.

Limitations: Jung Chang and Jon Halliday are pro-Western and could be subjective. The language and tone used indicates that the book is very critical of Mao. Even the title implies the discovering of new, potentially negative, information about his life.

Source D

Origin: An extract from a book written by Ranbir Vohra, a professor of political science, published in the USA in 2000.

Purpose: To inform readers about events in Chinese history.

Value: It is recently published by a respected academic. Assuming the author has researched the topic thoroughly, it presents a balanced account providing accurate detail and well substantiated explanation.

Limitations: The author has a Western background and is writing for a Western audience, so could have difficulty understanding the Chinese situation. Information about events in Chinese history is still difficult to obtain.

Do not expect all of the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of *[3 marks]*, but allow a 4/2 split. If only one source is assessed mark out of *[4 marks]*. For a maximum of *[6 marks]* candidates must refer to origin, purpose, value and limitations of both sources, in their assessment.

8. **Using these sources and your own knowledge, explain to what extent you agree with Liu Shaoqi (Liu Shao-ch'i) that “30 per cent of the production difficulties were a result of natural calamities (disasters) and 70 per cent caused by human factors.” (Source D).** *[8 marks]*

Source A Candidates could include Mao's unrealistic aim to overtake Britain in fifteen years as a human factor. Candidates might suggest that Mao's insistence on continuing revolution would cause production difficulties.

Source B Mentions that all aspects of a peasant's life were controlled, allowing them no freedom which would have been a demotivating incentive to work. A human factor.

Source C Mentions the use of force, the destruction of homes, regimentation and implies that many peasants were moved into the communes against their will. A human factor.

Source D Refers to crop failures and hunger. It also refers to disruptions caused by the establishment of the communes, labor shortages due to the allocation of labour to rural industries and the drift of peasants to the cities, and the loss of peasant enthusiasm because of the reduction of material incentives.

Source E Shows the human cost in terms of death that resulted from the Great Leap Forward. Candidates could identify natural disasters (flood and famine) or human factors in analysing the source.

Own knowledge could give more details about the natural disasters, “The Three Bitter Years” (referring to the floods and famines between 1959–1961), Lysenkoism, discuss the role of Mao in the Great Leap Forward, include mention of falsified quota figures, overenthusiastic party members and backyard steel furnaces.

Do not expect all the above, and credit other relevant material. If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is *[5 marks]*. For maximum *[8 marks]* expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.

SECTION C

Prescribed subject 3 The Cold War, 1960 to 1979

These questions relate to relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in the 1960s.

- 9. (a) According to Source A, why did Khrushchev's actions cause tensions with the Chinese at the Third Congress of the Romanian Communist Party?** *[3 marks]*

- Khrushchev's sudden arrival was a source of tension.
- Khrushchev surprised the delegates with an anti-Chinese attack.
- He criticised Mao as being detached from the realities of the modern world.
- He pulled all Soviet advisers out of China.

Award *[1 mark]* for each relevant point to a maximum of *[3 marks]*.

- (b) What message is portrayed in Source B about relations between the USSR and China in the early 1960s?** *[2 marks]*

The facial expressions and the curses indicate:

- That Khrushchev and Mao have an antagonistic relationship.
- The fact that one holds a hammer and the other holds a sickle symbolises the ideological differences of the Sino-Soviet split.
- A struggle for leadership of the communist world as both are accusing the other of being imperialistic.

Award *[1 mark]* for each relevant point to a maximum of *[2 marks]*.

N.B. Do not enter half marks or + and - but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of 5 marks.

10. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources D and E about the reasons for Sino-Soviet disagreements.** *[6 marks]*

For comparison:

- Both documents see 1962 as the critical year for the Sino-Soviet relationship.
- Both mention the Cultural Revolution.
- Both mention border disputes.

For contrast:

- Document D gives more explanation of the role of the Cultural Revolution.
- Document E brings in the issues of arms control and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- Document D makes the point that the disagreements between the two countries cannot be explained solely in terms of personal animosity.

Do not demand all of the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of *[2 marks]*. If the two sources are discussed separately award a maximum of *[3 marks]* or with excellent linkage *[4 to 5 marks]*. Award up to *[5 marks]* if two sources are linked/integrated in **either** a running comparison **or** contrast. For maximum *[6 marks]* expect a detailed, running comparison/contrast.

11. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations for historians studying relations between the Soviet Union and the People’s Republic of China in the 1960s, of Sources C and E.** *[6 marks]*

Source C

- Origin: From an official publication of the present Chinese government.
- Purpose: Is designed to present the Chinese version of events.
- Value: Shows how the present government wants others to think about that period of history. It could also aid in viewing whether the official government view has changed over time.
- Limitations: This is what the government wants others to think. It does not explain the Soviet point of view or that of an objective observer.

Source E

- Origin: An excerpt from a scholarly study of China by a reputable historian at Stanford University.
- Purpose: To analyse Soviet, Chinese, and US relations during part of the Cold War and the book is written for college students and scholars.
- Value: Chang is a recognized expert who is writing not to persuade but to analyse. His book is published in 1990 which allows for hindsight on his subject.
- Limitations: Could be that Chang was not a direct participant in the events and that he might not have had access to key Chinese documents.

Do not expect all the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of *[3 marks]*, but allow a 4/2 split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of *[4 marks]*. For a maximum of *[6 marks]* candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations, in their assessment.

12. Using these sources and your own knowledge, explain why the Sino-Soviet relationship in the 1960s changed from a “friendly one to one of antagonism”, (Source C). *[8 marks]*

From the Sources:

Source A Disagreement about attitudes towards the West; especially Mao's disagreement with Khrushchev's policy of peaceful coexistence; personal animosity, removal of Soviet aid.

Source B Border disputes; fear of the other country's possible expansion, ideological reasons; personal animosity.

Source C Soviet threat to Chinese sovereignty; different approaches to foreign policy.

Source D Ideological differences; border threats, how each country viewed China's Cultural Revolution.

Source E Missile policy; borders; ideological reasons.

Own knowledge:

Candidates might refer to the fact that differences date back to the 1950s and they might discuss these. Credit this information as background as long as the answer's main focus is on the 1960s. Candidates could discuss specific border disputes, differences between the PRC and USSR about Third World involvement such as the war in Vietnam.

The Chinese fear of Soviet invasion, Chinese resentment of their treatment by the Soviets, the desire of both Mao and Khrushchev to be head of the communist world, Soviet disapproval of Chinese domestic policy, and the Soviet view of Mao as a “loose cannon” could also be included.

Do not expect all the above, and credit other relevant material. If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is *[5 marks]*. For maximum *[8 marks]* expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.
