



MARKSCHEME

November 2011

HISTORY

Route 2

Higher Level and Standard Level

**Paper 1 – Peacemaking, peacekeeping –
international relations 1918–36**

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For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.

- 1. (a) Why, according to Source A, was there opposition to Mussolini's plan for a four power pact? [3 marks]**

- The French objected to the equality clause;
- Smaller nations were antagonized;
- The League felt that it threatened its constitutional principles.

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

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

- Hitler is criticizing France, Britain and Italy for not keeping their promise to reduce their armed forces;
- France, Britain and Italy are uncertain how to respond to Hitler's criticisms;
- The League is helpless (reference to its hands tied or Hitler sitting on its lap is appropriate);
- Germany is rearming and not respecting Versailles (This could be supported by reference to Hitler wearing a sword, rifle and pistol in a holster or to Hitler spitting on the Treaty).

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

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 views expressed in Sources B and C about the Geneva Disarmament Conference (1932–1934). *[6 marks]*

For “compare”

- Both sources agree that there were dangers in disarmament and a threat of war;
- Both sources refer to the fact that Germany was rearming;
- Both sources emphasize the importance of the role of Britain at Geneva.

For “contrast”

- The sources differ on the position taken by France. Source B argues that France (along with Britain and the US) will oppose German rearmament whereas Source C states that France “made considerable concessions” to German rearmament at Geneva;
- Source B states that Germany will not be allowed to rearm whereas Source C states that German armaments will be allowed to rise;
- Source B emphasizes the importance of the role of the US at the Geneva Conference whereas the US’s role is ignored in Source C;
- Source B makes no mention of the air force whereas Germany would be allowed to have an air force in Source C.

End-on description of both sources would be worth up to *[3 marks]* if the comparative element is only implicit, and *[4 marks]* with excellent explicit linkage. If both sources are used with a good running linkage of both comparison and contrast award a maximum of *[4–5 marks]*. For the maximum of *[6 marks]* expect a detailed, comprehensive, running, comparison and contrast. If there is only either comparison or contrast award a maximum of *[4 marks]*.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source B and Source D for historians studying the Geneva Disarmament Conference (1932–1934).** **[6 marks]**

Source B

- Origin: An extract from a memorandum by Brigadier Temperley to the British Cabinet, 16 May 1933.
- Purpose: To advise the British Cabinet what actions it should take, given from a military viewpoint.
- Value: It was recorded at the time it was made and shows the views of a representative of the British army. It does not necessarily reflect the British government's opinion on German disarmament.
- Limitations: The speech cannot necessarily be accepted at face value as there may be ulterior reasons behind the advice that the British military is giving to the British government. It may also have had to be approved by Temperley's superior officers, *e.g.* the General Staff. It is one person's perception of what is happening in Geneva.

Source D

- Origin: It is an extract from the Report of the Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry (The Nye Report), to the US Congress on 24 February 1936.
- Purpose: To give an evaluation of the consequences of the failure of the Geneva Conference.
- Value: The United States was neutral at the time and the extract gives the US perception of what has transpired. It can be assumed that it is written by observers who were present in Geneva. It also provides a different perspective behind the actions of the French government.
- Limitations: It is focusing specifically on the issue of munitions and does not analyse any other factors that might have contributed to the failure of the Conference. The USA was not fully committed to its involvement in European affairs.

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 marks]** 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.

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, explain why the Geneva Disarmament Conference (1932–1934) failed to achieve its aims. [8 marks]

Source material

- Source A: This source clearly indicates that there was disagreement among some of the nations as to the best course of action. The French objected to the equality clause.
- Source B: This source indicates that there was opposition to any relaxation of the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty, which would certainly antagonize Germany. Confronting Germany about her rearmament could increase international tension.
- Source C: This source shows that the British knew that the Germans were rearming in secret and were trying to find a way of limiting the extent of this rearmament by proposing an increase in the size of the German army and allowing Germany to have an air force.
- Source D: This source shows that France, USA and Britain benefited financially and militarily from the failure of the conference and also indicates that an agreement was never likely to be reached.
- Source E: This source shows that the League of Nations is unable to control Hitler, who is rearming because of the failure of Britain, France and Italy to keep their promises to reduce armaments.

Own knowledge

Own knowledge could include: the Washington and London Disarmament Conferences and the increase of militarism in Japan, leading to the invasion of Manchuria in 1931. This showed the weakness of the League of Nations in dealing with an aggressive nation. Also, unlike Washington and London which had more limited aims in terms of disarmament, Geneva was too ambitious in its aims of addressing land, air and naval warfare. Deciding upon which was the level “consistent with national safety” led to difficult negotiations which achieved little. Another reason for the failure of Geneva was the difficulty to find a balance between the supervision of the fulfilment of the terms (if agreed upon) and the principle of sovereignty. Also, there was reluctance to apply sanctions to enforce arms limitation. The Great Depression and its effect on the general political climate in the world could also be included as it brought an end to the Locarno “Honeymoon”. Hitler’s rise to power in 1933 could be mentioned and linked to his desire for expansion as identified in *Mein Kampf* and his aim to overcome the military and territorial clauses of the Versailles Treaty. The role of Italy is also important in relation to the Stresa Front and Abyssinia.

Do not expect all the above and accept other relevant material. If only source material or 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.
