



MARKSCHEME

May 2009

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 relations between the USSR and Nazi Germany

1. (a) **Why, according to Source A, did some politicians say the Soviet Union had become a supporter of the Treaty of Versailles?** [2 marks]

Two reasons could be:

- the Soviet Union had allied with France and Poland
- the establishment of the fascist regime in Germany

Award [1 mark] for each valid point made, up to [2 marks].

- (b) **What, according to Source A, were Stalin's views on fascism?** [3 marks]

- Stalin was not enthusiastic about fascism
- his dislike of fascism as an ideology did not prevent him from establishing relations with fascist Italy
- anti-facism did not dominate Stalin's foreign policy

Award [1 mark] for each valid point made, up to [3 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 views expressed in Sources B and C about Stalin's foreign policy during the 1930s. [6 marks]

For comparison:

- Both sources show that Stalin was aware of the dangers of European diplomacy. Both indicate that Stalin felt insecure.
- Both indicate Stalin's lack of trust with European nations.
- Both sources indicate that war is likely and Stalin needed to prepare for it.
- Both sources indicate that Stalin had to become involved in European diplomacy.

For contrast:

- Source C asserts that dictators were more adept at diplomacy, Source B does not.
- Source C mentions Stalin's demand for a contractual alliance with the west, Source B does not.
- Source C states that Stalin had decided to negotiate with Germany [and not the West], Source B mentions that he feared refusal by Hitler.
- Source B has an ideological basis for foreign policy whereas Source C is responding to changing situations.
- In Source C Stalin is seeking an alliance whereas in Source B the focus was to avoid unnecessary involvement.

Do not demand all of the above and credit all valid claims. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of **[2 marks]**. If two sources are discussed separately award **[3 marks]** or with excellent linkage **[4–5 marks]**. For maximum **[6 marks]** expect a detailed running comparison and contrast.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source D and Source E for historians studying relations between the USSR and Nazi Germany.** *[6 marks]*

Source D

Origin: The main terms of the actual Nazi/Soviet Pact, and part of the Additional Secret Protocol, which were signed on 23 August, 1939 in Moscow, between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Purpose: Officially to cement an alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union. Unofficially the pact and the secret protocol were meant to serve the fears, ambitions and policies of Hitler and Stalin. The secret protocol especially paved the way for both countries to attack and divide Poland.

Value: The pact and protocol were official documents, therefore the terms should be accepted as genuine. The pact was also valuable as showing Europe that the two countries were now allied, and thus stronger, and especially would serve Hitler's interests. The secret protocol was especially valuable, not at the time, because it was "secret", but later to reveal the policies of both towards Poland, (and the Baltic states).

Limitations: The pact was couched in official language. The protocol was secret and did not necessarily reflect the intentions of Hitler and Stalin.

Source E

Origin: A cartoon published in the Washington Star, 9 October 1939.

Purpose: To comment on the Nazi/Soviet Pact.

Value: The value of this document could be that it indicates that both Germany and USSR are satisfied with the alliance. The caption also indicates that the West does not expect the alliance to last long.

Limitations: As a cartoon it is often meant to amuse, and it is published in an American newspaper, which may be subjective. America was isolated from European affairs. Cartoons, by their very nature tend to portray a political perspective.

Do not expect all the above and allow other relevant points. 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 limitation in their assessment.

4. **Using these sources and your own knowledge, analyse the reasons why Stalin signed the 1939 Nazi/Soviet Pact.** *[8 marks]*

Source knowledge for why Stalin signed the Nazi/Soviet Pact could include:

Source A Shows that Stalin did not object to an alliance with a fascist state if it was in Soviet interests.

Source B Indicates Stalin's need for a European alliance in an expected war, that he did not trust the victors of the First World War and therefore turned to Germany.

Source C Shows that Stalin felt that Britain did not understand his problems and that he did not trust Britain after Munich. The Pravda article claimed that the British and French did not want an equality treaty with the USSR and Britain showed distrust by not agreeing to a contractual military alliance and not sending top diplomats by a fast route to the USSR.

Source D Suggests advantages for the USSR, such as German support or neutrality and especially in the Secret Protocol which hints at taking over at least part of Poland.

Source E Stalin was hoping to obtain benefit from a temporary alliance.

Own knowledge:

Own knowledge could include details of Soviet/German contacts throughout the 1920s and 30s; suspicion between USSR and the western powers, including appeasement and the failure of collective security; Stalin's designs on Poland and the Baltic states could be developed; Stalin's purges and buying time to prepare for war.

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.

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 Great Leap Forward.

5. (a) **What evidence is there in Source C of the limitations of the Great Leap Forward 1958–59?** **[3 marks]**

These could be:

- not necessarily organised
- an inexperienced workforce
- primitive methods [no sign of mechanisation, lack of technology]
- little regard for safety

Award **[1 mark]** for each valid point made, up to **[3 marks]**.

- (b) **Why, according to Source A, was there a fall in the grain output after 1957?** **[2 marks]**

- One mark for a general comment on the weather *e.g.* drought and floods
- The government had yet to find ways to restore grain production after 1957

Award **[1 mark]** for each valid point made, up to **[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 D and E about the Great Leap Forward 1958–1961. [6 marks]

For comparison:

- Both sources mention party propaganda
- Source D mentions grass roots industrial units and small peasant furnaces; E refers to peasants... keeping the furnaces going
- Source D refers to a chronic grain shortage; Source E refers to a failure to get in the harvest
- Both sources indicate the failure of the Great Leap Forward as a consequence of disorganisation and chaos

For contrast:

- Source D indicates that the Great Leap Forward was a total disaster whereas Source E claims that official sources show that agricultural output increased
- Source E only focuses on the year 1958 whereas Source D covers the period 1958 to 1961
- Source D shows that Mao believes that peasants would overcome all obstacles whereas Source E states that the peasants were exhausted.

Do not demand all of the above and credit all valid claims. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of **[2 marks]**. If two sources are discussed separately award **[3 marks]** or with excellent linkage **[4–5 marks]**. For maximum **[6 marks]** expect a detailed running comparison and contrast.

7. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source B for historians studying the Great Leap Forward in China 1958–1961.** *[6 marks]*

Source A:

Origin: Excerpt from a talk, “Agricultural Production”, to all the comrades attending the Seventh Plenary Session of the Third Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, by Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary of the CCP, in July 1962.

Purpose: To encourage the population to use their initiative in finding ways to restore grain production and the production of cash crops. To explain that failure was not the result of the party’s policies.

Value: A first-hand recognition from a high-ranking official that all was not well and evidence of the need to motivate the population.

Limitations: It is clearly propaganda aimed at distancing the party from failure. It is also an official explanation of the failure of the GLF.

Source B:

Origin: An extract from a book on Chinese History by J A G Roberts, specialising in the history of China 2003.

Purpose: To inform readers about events in Chinese history.

Value: Assuming the author has researched the topic thoroughly, it presents a balanced account from different perspectives and has been recently published which means that it has access to newly opened archives.

Limitations: As the title implies, the book covers the complete history of China with the result that the Great Leap Forward may not have a major focus.

Do not expect all the above and allow other relevant points. 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 in their assessment.

8. Using these sources and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree with the statement in Source D that the Great Leap Forward “proved an unmitigated [total] disaster for the Chinese economy and people”? [8 marks]

Material from sources could include:

Source A Mentions floods, drought and the need to restore production of grain and cash crops.

Source B Mentions bad weather leading to a poor harvest, but also states that it was possibly a failure not in strategy but in implementation. It mentions the withdrawal of the Soviet technicians and a need to familiarise with industrial products and techniques. It maintains that experimentation led to later successes.

Source C Shows lack of organisation, little regard for safety, primitive methods [no sign of mechanisation].

Source D Mentions that emphasis was on using large numbers of the population rather than the need for professionals/intellectuals, alongside the setting of unrealistic production targets. It also mentions the use of small peasant furnaces.

Source E Mentions that agriculture was neglected because of the priority given to steel, with fields left to be tended by hand by women and children. It also mentions a harvest failure despite the fact that statistics showed a double-digit increase.

Note the counter claims in Sources A, B and E.

Own knowledge:

Candidates could give more details about the economy and steel production; the part played by the Soviets and the impact of their withdrawal; the stated aims of the Great Leap Forward and how far these were met; Liu Shaoqi’s comment that the economic disaster was 30 per cent the fault of nature and 70 per cent human error; Sixty Points on Working Methods/14 items from the draft resolution of the CPC; Mao’s speech of November 1961 regarding the proper use of technicians; more details on the establishment of communes; the inefficiency of backyard steel furnaces; poorly planned capital construction projects, *e.g.* irrigation works.

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.

SECTION C

Prescribed Subject 3 The Cold War, 1960 to 1979

These questions relate to the end of détente.

9. (a) **Why, according to Source A, had the “glow of détente” faded by June 1974?** **[3 marks]**

- The Middle East Crisis of 1973
- The lack of agreement about SALT II
- When Nixon resigned in 1974 Brezhnev was at first alarmed

Award **[1 mark]** for each valid point made, up to **[3 marks]**.

- (b) **What message is portrayed in Source D?** **[2 marks]**

- Brezhnev hopes that control of Afghanistan will lead to influence in Iran and Pakistan
- It indicates that regardless of the threats to boycott the Olympics in Moscow, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev continued the occupation of Afghanistan.

Award **[1 mark]** for each valid point made up to **[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 B and E about the tensions between the superpowers during the 1970s. [6 marks]

For comparison:

- Both sources deal with the invasion of Afghanistan.
- Both sources acknowledge the end of détente.
- Both sources mention international conflicts, Source B the Iranian revolution and the invasion of Afghanistan, Source E confrontations in Asia, Central America, Africa and Poland.
- Both sources have a negative outlook about the Soviet's attitudes and policies, Source B sees the invasion of Afghanistan as a threat of global stability and a threat to the United States. Source E alluded to Soviet pressures on Poland and threats of invasion.

For contrast:

- Source B is concerned about Carter's human rights policies and the Soviet's perceptions that it was directed against them. Source E makes reference to internal conditions in the United States and mounting criticism against the policies of President Carter, but on the grounds that he was "soft on communism".
- Source B makes a point about conflicts in Asia (Iran and Afghanistan), Source E points out wider conflicts and speaks of Western economic problems, debates about military spending and a crisis in NATO.
- In Source B Afghanistan is the cause of the breakdown of détente whereas Source E indicates that détente is over before the invasion of Afghanistan.

Do not demand all of the above and credit all valid claims. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of **[2 marks]**. If two sources are discussed separately award **[3 marks]** or with excellent linkage **[4–5 marks]**. For maximum **[6 marks]** expect a detailed running comparison and contrast.

11. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source B and Source C for historians studying the end of détente.** *[6 marks]*

Source B:

Origin: An interview with former President Jimmy Carter in 1997. Recorded after the end of the Cold War.

Purpose: Interviewed for the Cold War Series for his recollections about the end of détente.

Value: He was a crucial player during the late stages of détente. It explains the concerns of the United States at the time and acknowledges the impact of his human rights policies on the Soviets.

Limitations: As his tenure was considered a possible reason for the end of détente, his explanations could be very subjective. It was recorded many years after the events he was discussing.

Source C:

Origin: A speech by the Chairman of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev at the Politburo session of June 1978.

Purpose: To inform the Politburo about the conditions of the international relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Value: As this is a speech by the leader of the Soviet Union, it represents the Soviet point of view and their reactions to the United States policies.

Limitations: It gives the perception of the Soviet Union and therefore is subjective. It was given to the Politburo, therefore it might be a justification for the international problems that the Soviet Union is experiencing. Considering the date, 1978, it might be a rationalization for the proposed invasion of Afghanistan.

Do not expect all the above and allow other relevant points. 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 maximum of *[6 marks]* candidates must refer to both origin and purpose and value and limitation in their assessment.

12. Using these sources and your own knowledge, explain to what extent you agree with the statement “Increased instability outside Europe intensified Soviet-American tensions and weakened political support for détente”. [8 marks]

Source material:

Source A Asserts that a dangerous confrontation in the Middle East in 1973 had exposed the limits of superpower cooperation. It also mentions Carter’s election that “changed the rules of the game”.

Source B Acknowledges that Carter’s human rights policies caused tensions and that there were concerns about the Soviet interests in Asia: “the Soviets’ long-term goal was to have access to warm-water oceans from Afghanistan, either through Iran or through Pakistan”.

Source C Asserts that the United States’ is influencing policies in China and Africa. It also states that the United States is pursuing a “policy of armed intervention and open interference in the affairs of African governments...” It also blames the “aggressive” policies of Jimmy Carter as the source of tensions.

Source D Depicts Brezhnev’s interest in Afghanistan and its surrounding areas: Iran and Pakistan. It shows that regardless of talks of boycotting the Olympic Games, he is not deterred from his attempts to control the area.

Source E Argues that there were conflicts in Asia, Central America and Africa, and by the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan “détente” was over.

Note the counter claims mentioned in Sources C and E.

Own knowledge:

It might include: reference to the impact of the October 1973 Middle East War; the fall of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos to communist forces in 1975; conflict in Africa also undermined détente, particularly in Angola; the 1979 Iranian Revolution which deposed the Shah; the 1979 overthrow of Somoza in Nicaragua. Nixon’s resignation due to the Watergate scandal; combined with the Vietnam War.

Soviet policies also contributed to the demise of détente. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan at the end of December 1979, along with the US response, finished détente.

Do not expect all of the above. The question asks “to what extent” thus candidates should answer to the command and explain for what reasons they believe so. Accept alternative, well informed answers, and expect different opinions. If only source material or own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is [5 marks]. For maximum [8 marks] expect thorough analysis, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.
