

IGCSE

London Examinations IGCSE

History (4380)

Exemplar candidate responses from the
May 2005 examination session

November 2005

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Exemplar candidate responses

London Examinations IGCSE
History

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from the May 2005
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The exemplar scripts and the commentaries which follow should be read in conjunction with the following publications:

- IGCSE History (4380) Specification (Publication code UG013067)
- IGCSE History examination papers 2H and 3 for May 2005 (available on the Edexcel International website)
- IGCSE History Mark Schemes with Examiners' Report for May 2005 (available on the Edexcel International website)

Paper 2H

Example one: Candidate awarded grade C for paper 2H.

Section A

	A9: The Road to Affluence: the USA 1917-1941	
18a)	Hoovervilles and The Bonus marchers.	0
b)	People sold their belongings and then towards the end, their homes. They moved to Hoovervilles which was pretty much a ghetto.	1
c)	Franklin Roosevelt was elected president in 1932.	
?	because he was from a peasant family and people thought that he would help as everyone. His policies relief, recovery and reform was very popular amongst the people.	
4)	d) Deficit Spending \Rightarrow FDR made sure that money from the government was given to employers so that they could employ people. Government also if made jobs by opening new places. This meant that more people had work and money to buy goods with it. When more stuff are sold the more income employers get. But this income does not come from the government anymore but from the goods sold. This made an endless cycle of money. Business began to work again.	
4)	Alphabet agencies \Rightarrow These alphabet agencies were made to help solve all of the problems from the depression and others. An example of the Alphabet agencies is the TVA (Tennessee Valley Administration).	2
	A dam was built in the Tennessee river to provide hydro-electrical power. The social Security Act was to help the disabled, widows and those too old to work.	

e) There was much opposition to the new deal. The higher-class said that Roosevelt was a traitor to his class. He was accused to be a dictator. Republicans were the ones that opposed him the most.

People didn't think that he was tackling the depression. Some thought that he was helping only the poor and the disabled. Many opposed the Alphabet agencies. ~~because th~~ They mocked it and made jokes out of it, such as saying that NRA stood for Nuts Run America.

Americans had a hard time ~~to~~ before FDR became president. They had lost faith in all presidents and it

was tough for Franklin Roosevelt to get Americans to have faith and trust in him and to believe that he could make a difference.

Franklin Roosevelt was unfortunate ~~to hold~~ to be president ~~at the time where everything was going wrong. Although~~ ^{president} he was said to be the second best ~~best~~ American. ✓

Leave blank

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13 A7: The Rise in Fascism in Europe: Germany

a) The Rhineland and the Polish Corridor.

b) The Rhineland \Rightarrow The army could not grow everything was now limited. This was the Germans could not defend themselves because it was there where attacker

c) The Weimar Government was unpopular in the years from 1920-1923 because it did not help much it was very unsuccessful. It was a PR which wasn't very popular.

d) The SA \Rightarrow Stormtroopers beat up and sometimes killed people who opposed the Nazis. They were very powerful and people feared them. They did what ever Hitler said which showed how much power Hitler had.

Hitler's speeches \Rightarrow Hitler went on the radio to broadcast his ideas and plans. Propaganda supporting Hitler was common. One of his famous places where he held one of his speeches was in a beer hall. It was called the beer hall putsch because it wasn't calm at all. He marched into a beer hall ~~held a~~ and told people there about his ideas. He did this because no one thought he was going to do anything and that he was all talk and no action. The next day on the 9th he and 2,000 stormtroopers marched in towards

the city but were stopped by armed police officers. Shooting took place. 6 nazis were killed and hundreds were injured including Hitler. People now new Hitler was serious even though the putsch failed.

e) The role of women in Nazi Germany was very sad. They were only thought of as bearers of soldiers and nothing else. They were to cook, clean and take care of their children. Women were encouraged to marry young. They ~~had to~~ were given loans when they got married, the loan would be halved if they couple got two children, after four children, the loan was then not needed to be paid.

Women were not to work. Nazis would pay them less than men if they worked. They said that when a woman works, she is taking away a job which a man with a wife and children could have had.

L2 Women who were not fit for bearing / having children were sterilized.

A woman had an image to live up to. She had to wear her hair in a plait or a bun. She was not to be thin because that was considered bad for child bearing. She was not to wear trousers.

Their lives, even their private lives were pretty much controlled by nazis.

Young girls were put in Nazi youth movements where they ~~had to~~ were taught how to be a woman.

They were taught to cook, ~~and~~ told to clean and taught how to raise children. They were not taught mathematics in school. Science was not

L2 taught either.

Leave blank

11

Section B

BS: Weimar Germany and its Challengers, 1919-1924

5. ^{a)} Source A says that if Germans accept to pay the War Guilt Clause, then it means that they accept it that they (Germans) alone started the war. But, it says, that this isn't true and that the people thought they were fighting in the war as an act of defence.

Source B says, ~~that it~~ in a sarcastic manner, that it is right for German workers, German workers on starvation wages, every university student and every child has to take responsibility for the actions of German rulers and military leaders by paying.

Source B supports source A by saying that it is not right to be blamed for the war and have to pay for something they were not in on alone.

Source B and A both agree that the War Guilt Clause is a burden.

~~At~~ Although they differ about the reason why they think they should not pay. Source A says because they were defending their country and therefore they shouldn't pay and source B says that it isn't right that they should take the blame for the German leaders and military.

b) A German cartoonist would portray the treaty of Versailles as a french president (Clemenceau) sucking blood out of a person sleeping (Germany) because the french more or less sucked the life out of the germans. They were harmed and left helpless. The person lying on the bed is innocent, while

that scary thing is sucking blood out of it. ~~to~~ Germany sees it self as an innocent country, that was not doing anything wrong, but then the french came and took away everything that kept the country going such as economy, army, airforce, land, and it destroyed germany's status. Germany was left to die as the woman in the cartoon would be after the french President was done taking all the goods from her.

bla

E2

4

c) I somewhat agree that the reparations were the harshest part of the treaty of Versailles, and it was therefore why there was so much opposition to it. Without money, the country was more or less still. Nothing can really be done without money.

OK 132 million golden marks was also a lot of money. In 1922 Germany said that it was going to be almost impossible for the country to pay its guilt clause for the next five years because it did not have enough money to do so. The French did not believe this and invaded Germany and took all it owned ~~for~~ from the Ruhr. Germans were told to ~~be~~ use passive resistance against the French. This stopped all work and industry in

OK Germany. There was no electricity or gas. ~~Gustav Stresemann came as president and called off~~ ~~past~~ Workers were paid daily as hyper-inflation began. Workers were paid by the government because they were not to work in their factories. Government paid for the lost wages.

} President Gustave Stresemann came to power during all of this chaos. He called off the passive

resistance and made a new currency, to replace the worthless marks. He was also successful in making the French accept lower amount of money paid by the Germans. America gave/lent Germany money to start off with. But then America experienced the '28' wall street crash and asked for the money back. Germany was helpless yet again with no money to pay the French, no money to build an army (even if they were allowed to).

} The treaty of Versailles made sure that Germany had no power after ^{Germany} signed it.

Not ~~to~~ to have military power, an airforce, remaining
land, and reducing its economy to zero.

Without economy working in a country, the country
cannot work successfully. It would always have
troubles making anything work properly.

Source D says that Germany was humiliated by the
treaty and that it was far too harsh.

It was too harsh. One country couldn't possibly be
the only one to blame for a World War. Many
countries were involved and they all destroyed something
or another. And the population of Germany should
not be the ones punished and made pay, because
they were not a part of the war in any way.

~~The~~ German rulers and ~~the~~ military leaders are
the ones to blame. That is if Germany was
not only the German, but also the French, Austrian
and many others.

Germany had its own ruins and damaged areas
that it had to repair. Why does it also have
to repair other countries'?

The Versailles treaty was not fair. Too much
blame was put on one country.

blank

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Examiner's comments

In order to achieve a Grade C, candidates must display some degree of competence at Level 2 in the mark scheme. This means being able to write in paragraphs and describe events accurately or explain causation at a simple level.

This candidate shows a reasonable overall grasp of the two units for which s/he was prepared for Section A. There are some factual errors but the general level is competent and suggests understanding.

Question B5 was rather better answered and made up for some of the weaknesses revealed in earlier questions. The candidate scores full marks on (a) because the sources were read carefully and the tone of the writers taken into account. The same approach is evident in the answer to (b). In (c), the candidate clearly uses own knowledge to explain references in the source but goes off the point to discuss Stresemann and fails to consider in depth any alternative interpretation.

Example two: Candidate awarded grade A for paper 2H.

Section A

AS		Lea blai
15	Collective Security	
a)	<p>The effects of the first world war -</p> <p>The devastation of Europe made countries realise the need of an international governing body working to keep peace.</p> <p>The Fourteen Points -</p> <p>Pressure from the American President: Woodrow Wilson to uphold the fourteen points & the hope that doing so might stop another world war</p>	2
b)	<p>Effects of the first world war on European countries -</p> <p>The damage caused by the first world war left Europe a crippled shadow of its former self. The cost of fighting a trench warfare was tremendous - millions dead, huge sums of money and war ravaged country. Europe as a whole was determined to try to stop destruction of this magnitude from happening again. An attractive option to achieve this was through Collective Security - the advantages of creating an international alliance of governments would allow Europe as a whole to protect itself from unilaterally acting aggressors - this was thought to act as a deterrent. The</p> <p>European superpowers created - the League of Nations.</p>	3 3

Many countries lacked faith in the League's actual use and effectiveness at deterring hostile actions. They needed a display of power - something to prove the League's power. The Corfu incident was one of the best - most obvious tests to the League of Nations. The League used its international pressure and threat of military force to prevent a serious outbreak of war. This was the first major success of the League and marked it as a governing body capable of maintaining its purpose - supporting peace. The Corfu incident was a major conflict between which the League was able to manoeuvre and stop any serious damage - this allowed many countries to place their faith in the League's abilities and helped to build ~~a~~ the network of countries which made the League into a serious power capable of dealing with real problems. Lachsferw

L
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 /

d) The Council -

A select few (5) countries sat on The Council as permanent members. They met twice a year to decide important international political decisions, ^{unless specific crisis forced otherwise} the system was one of voting where the members ~~to~~ agreed on an action before passing it into effect. This system was almost completely ineffective as each "super power" was allowed a veto which it could use to challenge any decision it wished. The council was made almost entirely of European powers and thus the league was often called the "victors club". The council often failed to

- ↳ make decisive choices and preferred to compromise more than was necessary. The veto system as well as
- ↳ the necessary unanimous voting ~~and~~ crippled its use.

d) The Assembly -

The meeting of the members of the league, The Assembly was used to discuss politics on a global scale - in order to allow each member a chance to voice concerns (or demands) before all. The Assembly was often powerless to render any real assistance to ^{smaller} countries where major European superpowers had a say. Abyssinia was almost completely ignored when Italy (which had a seat on the Council) decided to invade. The Assembly was designed to bring International Relations and European power together allowing the idea of Collective Security to flourish. Due to no real European interest in foreign affairs (Manchurian Crisis & the Agreement of Japan) the Assembly seldom wielded real power &

- ↳ was often ignored in making real decisions affecting the European super powers (Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Germany).

e) During the 1920s the League failed to include some of the most powerful countries. This made collective security very difficult if not impossible. The absence of the USA (which had adopted a foreign policy of isolationism) made putting pressure on countries very difficult. Trade sanctions were completely undermined by American commercialism. The weakness of Europe made the League almost useless. The British government was reluctant to commit itself towards protecting global security when its own navy and armed forces were so weak, it was more worried about protecting its empire. Germany was not allowed on the Council until the 1930's by which time the League had already failed to protect foreign countries from European might and had already adopted a form of

Appeasement. The global community were shown how uninterested the League was in affairs in the East and in Africa. Few trusted the League's promises of security and found that its own form of applying pressure on militarily ceding states was lacking. The Abyssinian and Manchurian Crises really highlighted the League's shortcomings and gave rise to severe criticism and doubt.

A lack of real Global representation meant the League could command few little attention whilst the absence of the United States and Germany (Russia was also not allowed access for a time - it was communist - the League was made of capitalists, fascists & imperialists) severely undermined the little power the League commanded. International pressure was useless with such a small number of powerful member states. Trade Sanctions were useless with powerful America using the sanctions as opportunities to open new revenues. The League had no or little military force (European powers were actually quite weak after the WWI). The League had very little to offer member states - this was the reason the League ultimately failed to prevent WWII.

leave blank

8

8

(2)

27 34	a) The Warsaw Pact	L bl
A17	The U2 Incident, 1960	2
34		
34		
L2 2	<p>b) The Warsaw pact - an alliance between the member states of Eastern Europe under the dominance of anti American, Communist super power, The USSR. This alliance of Eastern Europe was a reaction to Western hostility and the formation of the Western alliances (NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) The Warsaw Pact was seen as a threat by Stalin towards the US. To Stalin it was to act as a buffer zone against any future Western invasions (The USSR had been severely damaged during the world wars). The two polar opposite super powers had growing tensions between one another (Atomic weapon advances - Mutually Assured Destruction) and both were afraid the other was about to act. Thus with tension increasing, the formation of a communist alliance was perceived as a direct threat to Western security by Harry Truman. The Warsaw Pact only helped the tension between the superpowers escalate, closer to the brink of a nuclear war.</p>	L bl

c) Khrushchev the Soviet leader after Stalin, had been "destalinizing" the USSR. Hoping to adopt peaceful coexistence as the political foreign policy. However, allies to the USSR were getting worried. China (Communists) was worried that Khrushchev was going to rub the work Stalin had put into spreading communism in Europe. Mao Zedong told Khrushchev to start getting tougher on Western influence.

The Hungarians began to turn ~~communist~~ capitalist in 1956 as the Soviet power seemed to be relaxing control. Under the false belief the US would support them, Hungary resigned from the Warsaw Pact.

Khrushchev needed to act, if he allowed Hungary to continue, more countries would follow capitalism. Khrushchev sent 1000 Soviet tanks into Hungary, crushing the resistance brutally & massacring the rebels. The two reasons for the ferocity of the Soviet response and the method used were:

The Chinese growing lack of faith in Soviet communism. And the fear that inactivity would spur more disaffected countries to leave the Soviet control.

d) Spy plane missions -

The detection of the placement of weapon sites was entirely due to the success of spy plane observations.

The planes detected the construction of advanced Nuclear missile sites and thus started the US reaction

to the crisis. Spy planes flying over Cuba were able to discern the danger of the sites, whilst the

footage taken from them was used to discern the possible range of such missiles. The Bay of Pigs fiasco

and the Soviet-American confrontation seen after is entirely as a result of the footage taken from them.

The importance of such recon flights is seen simply from how the Americans reacted - invasion. These

planes also sparked further confrontation & during the U2 crisis - this was something before.

Fidel Castro -

Cuba would not have had any relationship with the Soviets had communism not spread there.

Castro is entirely responsible for Communist Cuba and is the man who sparked the confrontation by trading sugar for nuclear weaponry. The position of a Communist state only miles from the coast of

Florida is due to Castro. His coup and subsequent election as well as the governing of American industry resulted in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

e) The Cuban missile crisis brought the two superpowers to the brink of nuclear annihilation. Both knew each was faced with a situation of MAD and both knew neither could afford to back down.

Kennedy ~~is~~ implemented the invasion at the Bay of Pigs - this failed and caused the bond between the USSR & Cuba to tighten. The spy planes detected that the range of the missile sites included most of the US. Kennedy could not let Cuba become armed. A blockade of Cuba began, allowing most ships through but not the ships containing nuclear missiles - The USSR accused the US of piracy - demanded access to Cuba. Kennedy refused. Threat of Nuclear War was strong, Khrushchev sent a private letter to Kennedy with a terms of agreement - Khrushchev agreed to abandon the Cuban sites if the US would ^{nuclear} disarm the sites in Turkey. Kennedy told Khrushchev the sites would be dismantled soon. Terms of agreement settled. The missile equipped ships returned to the USSR. Capitalism had appeared to face down communism. Capitalist "victory" was

cemented as a permanent - direct telephone line was planted between the White House and Moscow. War had been averted - peaceful coexistence continued and a new age of "détente" began with better communication between the two superpowers in order to avoid another cold war from happening ever again.

L2

Leavi
blani

5

5
(18)

Section B

Lea
blat

B5	
5.	<p>Source B suggests that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles were unfair and illogical. It says that the Treaty went so far as to blame children, 10 and 11 year olds for the actions of Germany's leaders.</p>
T	<p>Source A claims that the admission of Germany to be the sole cause of the war is a lie. It is made to it is however less. Therefore, by comparing the meaning of both sources it is apparent that both are rejecting the war guilt clause. The two sources - from two separate individuals both show disaffection with the demand by the western alliance to accept guilt for the war.</p>
L2	L2
K	<p>b) Germany was forced out of the Rhineland by strong anti-Germanic French gov representation at Versailles. Alsace Lorraine was given back to the French. The Rhur was invaded by the French who pillaged much of the factories there. The French also demanded huge reparation payments from Germany. To any German citizen it would appear the French were draining all of Germany's resources in a fit of post-war re vengeance. Indeed the cartoonist in Source C has used the analogy of the infamous vampire master to illustrate the French leader Clemenceau. The After taking the Rhur, embarrassing Germanic pride, removing the German army, taking German colonies, taking back Lorraine, splitting the German state and installing the weak Weimar republic, after all this the French were also demanding reparations.</p>

c) The main reason for German opposition to the Treaty of Versailles was not the obscene requirement of payments well beyond a broken Germany. The reparations alone would not have caused such hatred. The real issue was the War Guilt Clause defined in the treaty. This is because of many factors all of which follow.

The Germanic forces during World War One were not alone. Austria Hungary was a supporter of the German front. However Germany was forced to surrender under the heaviest of penalties. It was de-colonised - the removal of Germany's

empire was a major blow to both German pride & income. The ~~disbanding~~ disbanding of Germany's armed forces - the restriction of Germany's navy and the demilitarization of the Rhineland. These all left thousands of people unemployed. This massive influx of jobless and the invasion of the Ruhr by the French meant that during this time, Germany saw a massive depression.

The currency became useless and the thousands of people left on the streets had nothing.

The Guilt Clause stated that every German was equally responsible for the death and destruction caused by WWI. This virtually meant they were condemned. Living in a country full of supposed mass murderers - jobless, penniless killers who lived in a fractured state under a government they had not voted for. The effect, psychologically was incredible. Many, naturally blamed the allies for the states problems, some blamed minorities like the bolsheviks and the jews. This large scale discontent - humility after defeat -

The realisation that their former glorious past was being replaced by foreigners with an apparent blood lust against the German's made most people ~~angry~~ ^{decidedly} ~~an~~ extremely anti-treaty of Versailles. How could the German people be expected to respect a treaty obviously made by anti-German sympathisers. The Germans who were supposedly guilty of the war - men, women and children alike were expected to respect a Treaty made without their consent.

L2/1 The reason behind the discontent, the hatred of the Treaty of Versailles was not the reparations. Germany was economically broken without having to pay that amount of money. The economy, the political & social turmoil and discontent helped culminate a fierce hatred of their wrong doers. The hatred of the Treaty of Versailles was because of the absurd extremity of its terms - The allies took EVERYTHING from the Germans. The ~~&~~ disbanding of the Army and Navy followed by the invasion of the Ruhr by the French culminated in a massive depression which crushed any semblance of German stability, both economically & socially.

If anything, the demand for reparation payments was the king of a particularly large and nasty looking cake. The most severe damage was caused by the moral, social rape of a nation faced with rebuilding itself ~~or rather~~ out of splintered factions. The most damage was done to German pride and respect by the War Guilt Clause of the Treaty of Versailles - This made the Treaty seem far too much like a personal vendetta against Germany and her people and made it nearly impossible to respect as an actual treaty aimed at supplying "peace & goodwill".

L3

L3

18

Examiner's comments

In order to achieve a Grade A, candidates must perform consistently at Level 2 and show some understanding at Level 3, which requires explanation as opposed to description.

Most answers to the two questions in Section A were at Level 2 and those that were not were marginal Level 3. On a number of occasions, e.g. 8 (e), the candidates scored full marks.

In question B5, the candidate produced a good Level 2 answer to (a) and Level 3 answers to both (b) and (c). In both of these questions it is essential to consider the sources in the context of own knowledge. The candidate does this in both instances but could have made better use of the four sources in (c), in which answer there is too heavy a dependence on own knowledge.

Example three: Candidate awarded grade A* for paper 2H.

Section A

AG 11a		Leav blan
a)	Commissar For Nationalities General Secretary of the Communist Party	1
b)	General Secretary of the Communist Party	
	Being Secretary of the Communist Party was a great position for Stalin. With this position he was able to manipulate the party for his own needs, he could give positions to his supporters and remove his opposition at the same time. With him doing so, he got the support and power that he needed, this was crucial during for Stalin during the power struggle, as it aided him to become the eventual leader of the USSR	3
c)	The USSR was backwards in comparison to the other superpowers, they were "50 to 100 years behind" - in Stalin's own words. The five year plans would allow the USSR to edge closer to the USA, especially with the increase in heavy industry. The Five-year plan of 1928 was aimed mainly at the heavy industry and Stalin believed that if that was up and running they would be able to catch-up with the superpowers.	2
	Stalin wanted to show that communism was a the best form of government - The push from the 1928 five-year plan would begin to help increase the standard of living in the USSR, and allow it to compete with the	2

rest of the world. With the USSR having a higher productivity, better standard of living and a greater ~~the~~ better image, communism would profit, ~~and~~ if the standard of living in the USSR were to improve ~~and~~ thus showing the effectiveness of communism, other countries may consider becoming communist as well.

d) Kulaks:

Stalin hated the kulaks. The kulaks are the "tight-fisted" ~~farmer~~ peasants that profited during the time of the NEP. Stalin opposed them from the beginning, as they were not what true communism stood for. They felt that they were a class above the ~~pe~~ other peasants and ~~that they were much~~ that is not real communism. The introduction of collectivisation would allow the playing field to be even, and hopefully removing the kulaks from society. Stalin felt this was the way to bring true communism into the USSR. U2 4

Motor Tractor Stations:

Coinciding with Stalin's heavy beliefs in industrialisation, Stalin believed that the introduction of machinery ~~was~~ and greater technology was vital ~~for~~ to excel in ~~perfor~~ performance and productivity. Stalin wanted motor tractor stations all over the USSR, the most prominent ~~one~~ one being Chelyabinsk Chelabynsk. This was to do with Stalin's passion

for tractors, he believed that these machines were ~~also~~ extremely powerful, and effective for agriculture, so building them became a top priority. The target was to have over 100,000 tractors, but only 50,000 were made, and 50% of them broke down.

L2 4

e) The Five Year Plans were a ~~terrific~~ great achievement by Stalin, they ~~pro~~ pushed the USSR into becoming an industrial powerhouse.

The three plans were similar, but they concentrated on different aspects. The first concentrated on the growth of the heavy industry and electrification.

The second was designed to increase the quality of consumer goods, though later on it ~~was~~ became concentrated on the military. Moreover, the third and final one was heavily concentrated on military, to meet the threat of war.

The heavy industry saw a great increase, with monuments such as the Dnieper Dam and ~~Mag~~ Magnitogorsk. Stalin was achieving the "gigantomania" that he set on with the plans. Electrification was a target that was met, and this ~~allowed~~ tied into Stalin aiming to increase the standard of living.

Living in ~~Russia~~ the USSR was not the greatest thing in the world, but Stalin set out to change that. He believed that heavy industry would help him achieve this, and electrification

was one of his first targets. Stalin's second plan was aimed to fix the consumer goods, as the products were shoddy, and not that of a good standard. For example, on ~~fridge~~ fridges one could see the nuts, bolts and nails used to make them, and the fridge would barely even last.

Stalin's plans set the ~~trail~~ track for future ~~&~~ improvement, ~~though~~ ~~he~~ he achieved the ~~targets~~ targets of heavy industry, though his consumer product improvement was not successful. Moreover, his plans allowed military construction to be greater and more efficient, allowing them to be more ~~equipped~~ prepared for the war. U2 8

P.T.O.

(24)

A16

31.

blank

a) The UN plan ~~appeared~~ appeared to favour Israel. They believed Palestine was Arab land.

b) They ~~for~~ believed that Palestine was Arab land.

The Arabs feel like they are a race, one that stands together at all times. As a race they went through a lot, from the crusades, to the Turkish-Ottoman empire. They have had disputes with each other before, but when an outsider is threatening they stand up together. Israel taking up the land of Palestine showed invasion, invasion on Arab land, all the Arab countries felt that if foreigners were able to take Palestine, they could also have their land taken from them. This is also about the fact that Palestine was a holy land for the muslim and christian Arabs.

c) Though the Arab countries were united in their goal, they all wanted to do it their way. Lack of communication, wanting to achieve the target before the others, wanting to take charge and think for themselves led the armies not to co-operate, thus being very costly in letting them ~~lose~~ lose the war.

Israel had a huge financial backing, specifically

from the USA. This allowed them to buy ~~their arms~~ the latest arms, which were of world war two technology, which could outdo the world war one ones that the Arabs had. The backing from the USA ~~2~~ also helped them in terms of intelligence and gave them the upper hand against the Arabs. 2

d) Aswan Dam:

The Aswan Dam was targeted as one of Nasser's greatest achievements, and if the ~~super~~ Super powers showed support they could gain vital influence, not only over Egypt, but over the Arabs overall. Egypt was one of the strongest Arab nations, so having them ~~as~~ an ally could be priceless. The USA was funding the Dam, until Egypt showed too much interaction with the USSR, in which they decided to end the funding, thus telling them to side with only one of the superpowers. 4

The Suez Crisis:

The Suez Canal was a turning point in the Middle East crisis, ~~then~~ Nasser decided to nationalise the Suez Canal, as to get revenge for ~~the~~ his ~~monument~~ monumental target the Aswan Dam. The USA had stopped funding it, as the USSR were getting too friendly with Egypt, supplying weapons and professionals for training. Eventually when Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt over the canal the USA took a stance,

humiliating Britain and France on the world stage and not allowing them to have any oil until they pull out. This was a measure as to stop the ~~Russian~~ influence ~~from~~ from the VSSR.

Leave blank

12 9

- c) Israel was out to signify their presence in the Middle East, and a military attack on their neighbours would do just that.

With the Israel intelligence at the top of its game, they were able to come up with a tactic to quickly and effectively take out the Arabs. They caught them all off-guard and by using their airforce ~~destroy the Arab's~~ ~~the~~ Arab planes when they were still on the ground, they managed to do it all in most of the first days. ~~that~~ The Israelis also went on and took land, in the form of the Golan Heights, Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza strip and the west bank.

Israel achieved the target of showing their presence in one of the quickest ever wars, they also captured valuable land which they planned to use as concessions when negotiating with the Arabs.

The Six Day War made Daguer out to be a hero for his brilliant plan, ~~has~~ restored Israel's confidence while fueling the Arabs

11111002

with more hate for them and fear of them. Israel now felt to be the most superior country in the region and ~~the most~~ that they were a force to be reckoned with.

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12 7

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OTM

24

Section B

blank

B7.

B7.a) Source B ~~talks~~ shows the fact that more cars are being used as opposed to public ~~trans~~ transport, ~~giving~~ showing that income levels have increased, and that people can live further away from where they work and still get to work easily.

So Source A ~~is a speech~~ is talking about the way the standard of living has increased, and how ~~the~~ people are much better off now.

Source B supports Source A with the fact that ~~there are now~~ is "a trail of thousands of workmen's automobiles..." showing that the statistic of "one nine automobiles for every ten families" is valid. The sign of automobiles shows the fact that "wages have increased" and possibly that "the cost of living has decreased" ~~and that~~. It also reflects upon security and that "the fear of unemployment... decreased." * Source B

*
*

Source B is a newspaper article that has a serious tone, and is meant to portray fact, while Source A is a speech that is meant to ~~personally~~ grab the attention and persuade the audience.

L2 5

* People were living all over now that they had cars, supporting the fact that "home ownership has increased"

b) "Sex sells" is a common phrase used to reflect the fact that using sexy images persuades people. The Roaring 20's ~~was~~ ^{was} the ~~beginning~~ ^{beginning} of the jazz age, and moving away from being fully conservative.

Cars were a sign of success, and ~~what an~~ ^{what an} attractive or lady ~~using success~~ ^{using success} ~~it~~ couldn't be a bad thing. "Her" in the advert makes a huge emphasis on being able to attract a female, while "style" ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~charm~~ ^{charm}... ~~individuality~~ are all used to persuade the buyer.

"Individuality" is always a key selling point, people love to have something that is unique and individual, and showing that young beautiful woman like it ~~isn't~~ ^{isn't} just adds to the shine.

Woman can be used to manipulate men, even the ~~older~~ ~~new~~ ~~success~~ ^{older} ^{new} ^{success} men. They may have ~~saved~~ ^{saved} a lot and are willing to spend it on a car to make themselves feel youthful, after all, everybody wants to be young and attractive.

The 1920s were the time when using sexuality was just acceptable, and nobody was going to stop anybody from using it. This all led to a great feeling marketing tactic, and everybody was willing to exploit it, after all, everybody was so confident ~~that~~ ^{that} they were going to be rich successful, so why not use it to sell products?

12 7

c) No the car industry was not a key factor in the boom, ~~but~~ ~~was~~. The boom could not have ~~been started~~ ~~by~~ ~~made~~ by one single industry.

World War One caused the money to flow into the US, and the technological advancements made during the war were ~~just~~ brilliant. These factors allowed the ~~industry~~ ^{industries} to grow. The "steel, ... ~~rubber~~ glass, rubber and other" businesses were successful during the war, especially due to the strong demand in Europe.

U.S. government policies aided a lot during the war to help the boom. Laissez-faire policies allowed companies to do as they wanted, while "total isolationism" ~~did~~ stopped competition from abroad. The growing belief and confidence allowed the USA's economy to propel further, with the stock market & Florida Land Boom, people were investing and confidence was at a high.

The confidence that people worked with allowed companies to succeed, ~~there is~~ ^{as support} "wages have increased; cost of living has decreased" in Hoover's Speech (Source A). Confidence is shown by the fact that "home ownership has ~~decreased~~ increased" and "the fear of poverty, unemployment, ... old age

have all decreased!" Adverts such as that in source C used the confidence to sell to the public.

Henry Ford and the production line signified new technological advancements, ~~shown~~ at the time, and how economies of scale could be used, one of the reasons that "the cost of living has decreased" (Source A). Cars showed success at the time and "car owners" or "car ownership" brought a major change to people's lives" by increasing their confidence. The fact that "car manufacturers ensured prosperity of other industries" also had to do with the isolationist policies.

The car industry was not the key factor, but it was a significant one, and Henry Ford, the Model T and cars are a symbol for the Roaring 20's. Along with confidence, government policies, technological advancements, among many others all worked together to create a successful package that led to the boom.

Examiner's comments

It is not necessary to score the very highest marks in order to achieve a Grade A*, although of course high marks are needed. This candidate showed all round competence in both Section A and Section B. The answers to question 11 and 31 are almost perfect. The candidate writes very effectively at good Level 2 throughout. There is clear focus on each question and knowledge is well marshalled.

In question B7 (a) there is clear reference to the tone of the sources in addition to the content. This guaranteed a Level 2 (the highest) mark. There is particularly good use of quotations from sources to support the answer. The answer to B7 (b) goes straight to the point, focussing on the key aspects of the advertisement and relating those to own knowledge of the period. In B7 (c) there is a confident, well-constructed argument which tackles the question head-on.

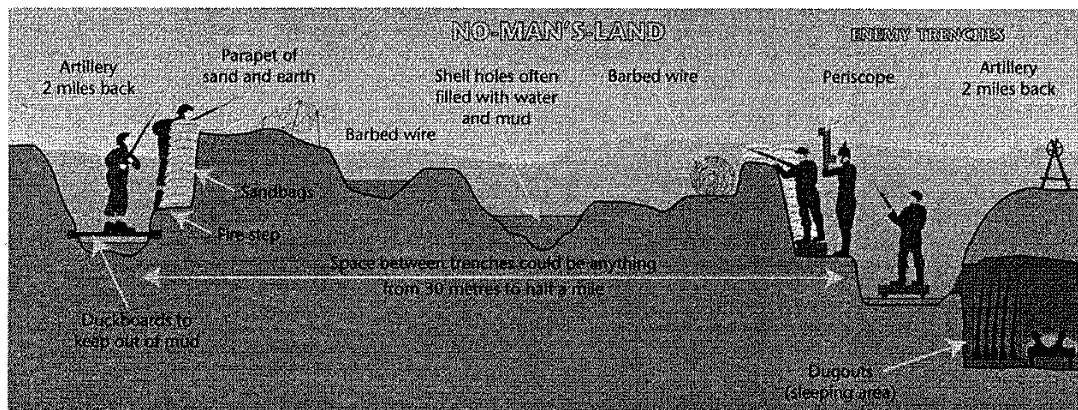
Example four: Candidate awarded Grade C for Paper 3.

C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

This question is about changes in warfare.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A diagram of the trench system on the Western Front during the First World War.



(a) Write down **THREE** problems that faced soldiers trying to capture enemy trenches.

- (i) *The three problems were too much mud, ~~trenches~~ wire and enemy trenches and the space between could be up to half a mile* (1)
- (ii) *Barbed wire* (1)
- (iii) *The space between trenches could be up to a half a mile* (1)

1)
1)
1)

Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a modern history textbook describing the effects of poisonous gas during the First World War.

Strangely enough, for all the terror it caused, poisonous gas was not very successful. It did not kill as many men as people expected. Gas-masks were distributed to both sides and the Germans were handicapped by the fact that the wind in France generally blew towards their trenches. Also, as the war went on, the Germans began to run out of the chemicals needed to manufacture the gas.

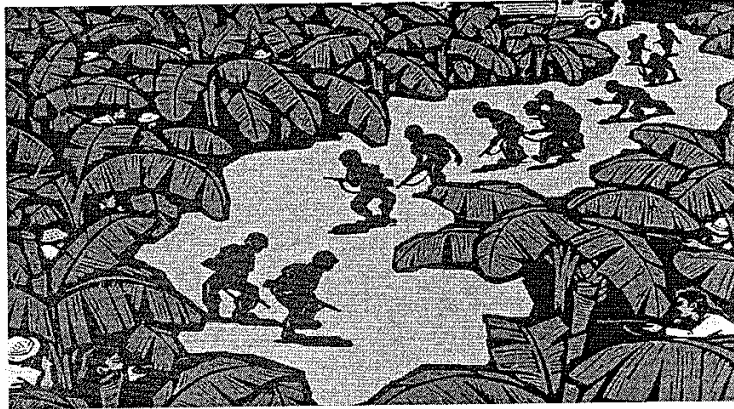
(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** reasons why poisonous gas was not as successful as people expected.

(i) The reasons why gas was not so successful was because both sides were distributed with gas masks, and it had not be invented for that long. (2)

(ii) The reasons why gas was not so successful was because the wind generally blew towards their trenches, and as the war went on the Germans began to run out of the chemicals used to make gas. (2)

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: A Vietcong poster of the mid 1960s showing the guerrilla tactics used by their soldiers.



Source D: From an account written in the 1970s by someone who fought in Vietnam on the side of the Vietcong.

There was no way we could stand up to the Americans in a major battle. Every time they came in force we ran away from them. Then when they turned back, we'd follow them, so they couldn't hit us with artillery and air strikes. The Americans' style was to hit us, then call for planes and artillery. In reply, we disappeared if we could. If we couldn't get away, we'd move up right next to them so the planes could not get to us.

- (c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the Vietcong used guerrilla tactics during the war in Vietnam.

More of
answer on
page 17.

The Vietcong used these tactics during the war because they could not face a major battle against the Americans. They did not want to be too far away from the American soldiers to avoid artillery and air strikes. This way they could shoot them and not get seen. When the Vietcong retreat the Americans would not expect an attack so they would start off and the Vietcong would come in. When the Americans would call for planes and artillery the Vietcong would disappear and hide if they could not do that then they would use the 'guerrilla' tactics and get up close to the Americans so they would not use eq. planes bombs. The Vietcong could not stand up to the new weapons being used by the Americans (eq. planes) so they would get up close to them and hide and shoot them, this...

(8)

- (d) At the beginning of the First World War, military aircraft were only used to find out what was happening on the ground. By the end of the twentieth century, they had many more uses in warfare.

In what ways did the use of aircraft in warfare change during the course of the twentieth century?

The aircraft changed the course of warfare in the twentieth century by bringing in new tactics and later on all out dogfights. In world War one planes were mainly used for reconnaissance work, like to find out where the ~~enemies~~ trenches were for the position of where the artillery should bombard.

In the latter versions of planes in World War one they were made out of wood and canvas (all the way through) but, the ones that were not used as for reconnaissance work they had a mounted guns on the plane.

After the War the R.A.F. was set up and developed new planes as well as making more and more planes (which really doubled in amount).

In World War one both sides had airships or "zeppelins" these were not developed any more and, in which case they tried to develop better planes with weapons on them, which were not made out of wood and canvas any more. L2

In World War two the Germans developed Blitzkrieg or lightning war these planes were bombers and the Allies were shocked at the mobility of these planes and the tactics used because they were so fast and accurate. L2

(10)

(Total for C3: 25 marks)

Q3

15

Examiner's comments

As in Paper 1F, candidates can achieve Grade C by reaching Level 2 which requires description. The candidate scored three marks in (a) by carefully studying the source and relating it to the question. In (b), there was insufficient own knowledge for the answers to reach Level 2. However, the answer to (c) showed that the candidate could use sources and own knowledge effectively to describe aspects of the Vietnam War.

In (d) the candidate describes some changes that took place in the use of aircraft in warfare in the twentieth century. This is clearly a Level 2 answer and usually the mark awarded in such cases will be the mid-point of the level.

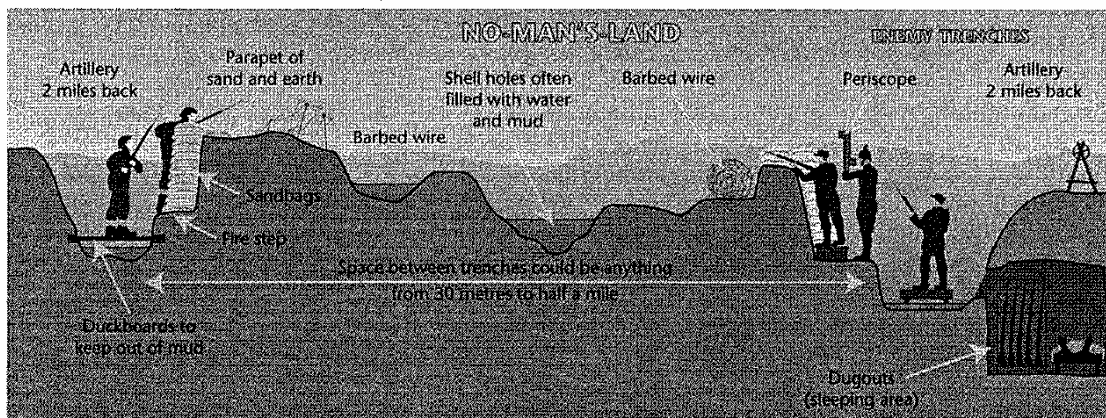
Example five: Candidate awarded Grade A for Paper 3.

C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

This question is about changes in warfare.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A diagram of the trench system on the Western Front during the First World War.



(a) Write down **THREE** problems that faced soldiers trying to capture enemy trenches.

(i) *They were very difficult to get the enemy out of the trenches because of heavy defense mechanisms.* (1)

(ii) *They were often long areas of deep holes of mud and water created by shells which made it very difficult to even get to the other trench.* (1)

(iii) *The enemy slept in the trenches therefore it was very difficult to take it over without the enemy knowing.* (1)

Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a modern history textbook describing the effects of poisonous gas during the First World War.

Strangely enough, for all the terror it caused, poisonous gas was not very successful. It did not kill as many men as people expected. Gas-masks were distributed to both sides and the Germans were handicapped by the fact that the wind in France generally blew towards their trenches. Also, as the war went on, the Germans began to run out of the chemicals needed to manufacture the gas.

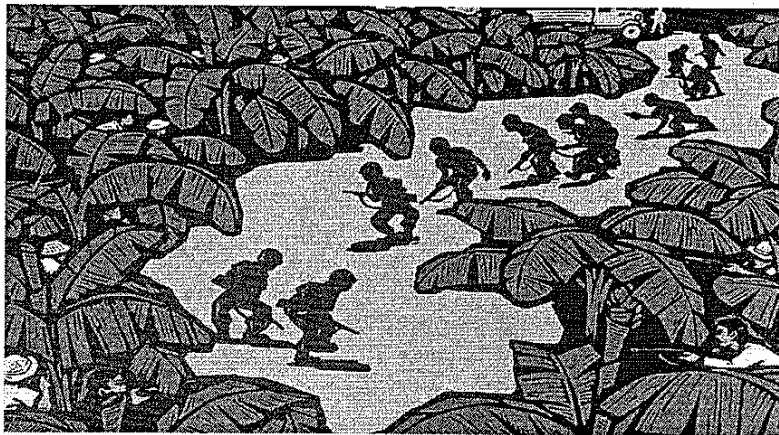
(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** reasons why poisonous gas was not as successful as people expected.

(i) *The poisonous gas was not as successful as the Germans would have hoped because gas-masks were used on both fronts and the wind blew back at the German trenches which forced them not to use it often.* (2)

(ii) *Also chemicals were running out and the Germans especially were not able to use as much because they didn't have the chemicals needed for the manufacture of the gases.* (2)

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: A Vietcong poster of the mid 1960s showing the guerrilla tactics used by their soldiers.



Source D: From an account written in the 1970s by someone who fought in Vietnam on the side of the Vietcong.

There was no way we could stand up to the Americans in a major battle. Every time they came in force we ran away from them. Then when they turned back, we'd follow them, so they couldn't hit us with artillery and air strikes. The Americans' style was to hit us, then call for planes and artillery. In reply, we disappeared if we could. If we couldn't get away, we'd move up right next to them so the planes could not get to us.

(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the Vietcong used guerrilla tactics during the war in Vietnam.

...The Vietcong used guerrilla tactics because they needed to find a way to hide from the American bombing because they were no match for the amount of ammunition that USA had. They could not be able to fight the US and South Vietnamese in open fighting so they used the same tactics used to conquer China and make it Communist. It also made it very difficult for the US army to locate our real hide outs because ^{they} don't wear uniform. They were a small army of soldiers therefore they would need to retreat whenever attacked. It was also effective when the US army turned back. Also there was many different tactics involved therefore the US army couldn't expect what could or would happen in another ambush.

(8)

- (d) At the beginning of the First World War, military aircraft were only used to find out what was happening on the ground. By the end of the twentieth century, they had many more uses in warfare.

In what ways did the use of aircraft in warfare change during the course of the twentieth century?

The use of aircraft changed when it became more reliable and easy to fly. The Germans made the first major fighter aircraft called the 'Fokker' plane which had a machine gun in front of the pilot which was much better than the planes used before using rifles which were slower. The 'dog fight' was introduced in this time. Aircraft was used to bomb cities especially used by the Germans on British cities like London. It was called often the 'Gotha'. Air warfare was used over and over more seen in the Vietnam War, Pearl Harbor. This caused Britain much danger in the end of the twentieth century with the Luftwaffe continually bombing British cities which was a problem for the Royal Air Force. But with the use of radar brought in the 1930's made sure that the British Air Force were much caught on the ground. Airplanes were beginning to be developed with Spitfires and Hurricanes in Britain and Sopwith Camel and Fokker Triplane for Germany. The use of common airplane warfare caused chaos for Britain and France and Germany. They were in a constant race for better and more efficient airplanes. It created a whole different style of fighting and power.

(10)

(Total for C3: 25 marks)

7
6

Q3
19

Examiner's comments

The main differences between this script and the previous one come in questions (c) and (d). The first two questions show the same strengths and weaknesses as the Grade C script, but the second two questions show significant differences. In (c), the candidate focuses more clearly on the demand of the question to explain, and links this to the terrain and the successes of Mao in China. This in turn is an important use of own knowledge. It is important to note that answers to these questions are relatively short and that therefore candidates need to be concise.

In (d), the candidate shows understanding of change and also of reasons for change. This moved the answer into Level 3. The answer was not comprehensive but it showed greater understanding than the previous script.

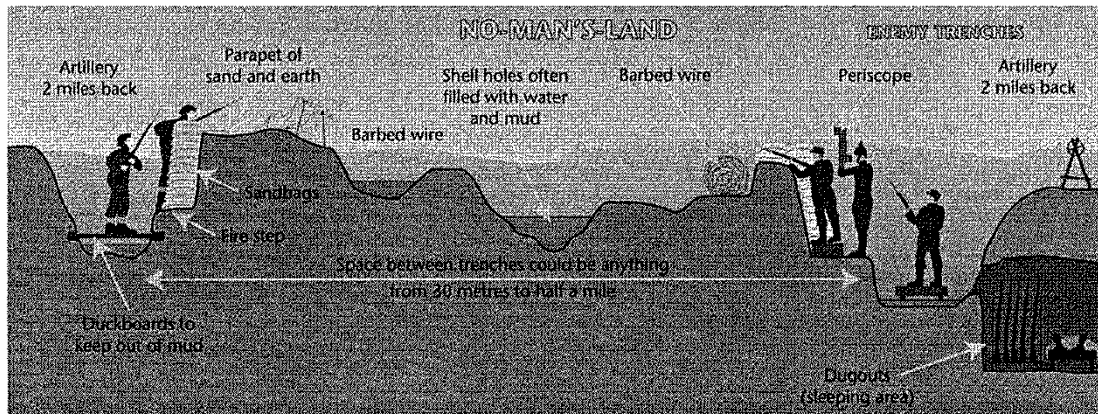
Example six: Candidate awarded Grade A* for Paper 3.

C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

This question is about changes in warfare.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A diagram of the trench system on the Western Front during the First World War.



(a) Write down **THREE** problems that faced soldiers trying to capture enemy trenches.

- (i) Due to the artillery bombardment that preceded approaching over-the-top, the no-man's-land was very difficult to cross ~~with~~ due to huge craters and uneven grounds. (1)
- (ii) The barbed wires ~~still~~ which ~~did~~ were not crashed by artilleries, prevented the ~~app~~ advancing soldiers. (1)
- (iii) Although ~~the~~ artillery bombardment was used to remove barbed wires preventing the soldiers reaching the enemy trenches, some of them still remained, blocking (1) the advancing soldiers getting into the trench.
- iii) Even before the soldiers reach the enemy trenches, the defenders were often already on the position, firing ~~over~~ machine guns. This killed ^{most of} the soldiers in few minutes.

Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a modern history textbook describing the effects of poisonous gas during the First World War.

Strangely enough, for all the terror it caused, poisonous gas was not very successful. It did not kill as many men as people expected. Gas-masks were distributed to both sides and the Germans were handicapped by the fact that the wind in France generally blew towards their trenches. Also, as the war went on, the Germans began to run out of the chemicals needed to manufacture the gas.

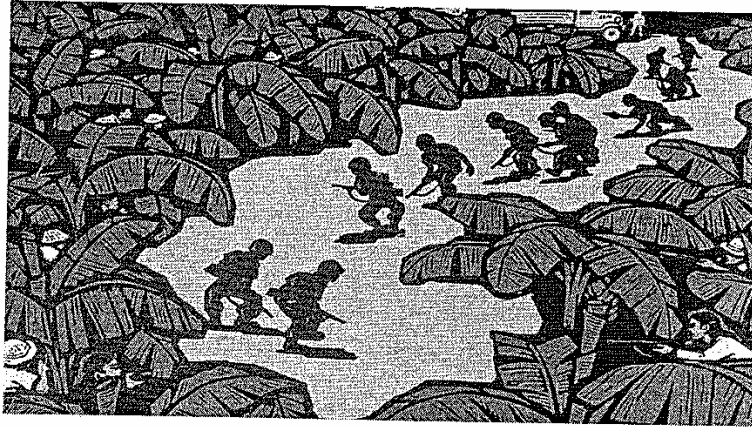
(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** reasons why poisonous gas was not as successful as people expected.

(i) As mentioned in the source, soon both armies developed effective gas-masks and all the infantry men ^{carried} them to wear them in case of attack. Thus only 3000 British men died due to gas attack in the First World War. (2)

(ii) As in the source, the gas attack was depended on the direction of the winds blowing. Like the case of Germans, the gases were often blew back to them, therefore the gases could not be used as often. (2)

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: A Vietcong poster of the mid 1960s showing the guerrilla tactics used by their soldiers.



- outgunned
- outnumbered
- make the artillery useless

Source D: From an account written in the 1970s by someone who fought in Vietnam on the side of the Vietcong.

There was no way we could stand up to the Americans in a major battle. Every time they came in force we ran away from them. Then when they turned back, we'd follow them, so they couldn't hit us with artillery and air strikes. The Americans' style was to hit us, then call for planes and artillery. In reply, we disappeared if we could. If we couldn't get away, we'd move up right next to them so the planes could not get to us.

- (c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the Vietcong used guerrilla tactics during the war in Vietnam.

1960
 In the Vietnamese War in ~~1970s~~ 1960s, the Vietcong was heavily outgunned and outnumbered by the US and South Vietnamese forces. Then the Vietcong could not beat them in the open battle. ^{The} well equipped enemies once killed 2000 Viet Cong with just 300 men. Thus by attacking in the jungles and using booby traps the Viet Cong could break down the morale of the enemy and tired them down even with limited weapons. By attacking in the jungles and disappearing prevented the enemy from bombing their bases ^{accurately} or giving ^{huge} damage, like in open fields. Though heavy air raids ^{directly} on jungles caused 1 million casualties this failed to stop the supply routes of Viet Cong ^{and their} resistance continued, in hiding places. It was impossible to (8) eliminate all of them as they were hard to tell from peasants with no uniforms.

- (d) At the beginning of the First World War, military aircraft were only used to find out what was happening on the ground. By the end of the twentieth century, they had many more uses in warfare.

In what ways did the use of aircraft in warfare change during the course of the twentieth century?

The aircraft changed the course of warfare in the twentieth century by bringing in new tactics and later on all out dogfights. In world War one planes were mainly used for reconnaissance work, like to find out where the ~~enemies~~ enemy trenches were for the position of where the artillery should bombard.

In the later versions of planes in World War one they were made out of wood and canvas (all the way through) but, the ones that were not used as for reconnaissance work they had a mounted gun on the plane.

After the War the R.A.F. was set up and developed new plans as well as making more and more planes (which really doubled in amount).

In World War one both sides had airships or "zeppelins" these were not developed anymore and, in which case they tried to develop better planes with weapons on them which were not made out of wood and canvas anymore. 15

In World War two the Germans developed Blitzkrieg or lightning war these planes were bombers and the Allies were shocked at the mobility of these planes and the tactics used because they were so fast and accurate. 15

(10)

(Total for C3: 25 marks)

Examiner's comments

This script scored three marks in (a) but then showed elements of own knowledge in the answer to (b) which moved both sections into Level 2. The answer to (c) showed a very good understanding of the nature of warfare in Vietnam and could easily have been awarded Level 3 eight marks.

The answer to (d) is a very good example of a Level 4 response to this question. The candidate focuses clearly on the demands of the questions and explains change. There is good coverage of aircraft in the twentieth century and some excellent detailed references to support the argument being put forward.

Coursework (component 4)

Example seven: Candidate awarded Grade C for Coursework.

Assignment 1 Question 1

$$8 + 10 = \frac{18}{20}$$

Describe the effects of economic changes on Prussia by 1862.

In the 1850s Prussian industrial production, length of railway track, and foreign trade had more than doubled. Therefore Prussia's economic situation was very positive and so were most of its effects.

The agriculture was also very good in the years to come. Germany's exportation was very ^{high} good, this meant that they could make more money and have good relations with the countries they traded with. There would also be more trade between the different states of the Zollverein using the railways, this way the Zollverein would feel more unified and the different states more supportive of each other. They were therefore making Prussia stronger and more powerful.

The Zollverein was a collaboration of the Prussian empire and neighbouring states it was made to increase the prosperity and trade of the participating states. More and more states were starting to join it. It was a start to the unification of Germany since it started making countries collaborate. The Prussian government wanted to promote the economic development even more by enlarging the Zollverein. This would mean the Zollverein would have more territory and therefore be stronger, more powerful and be unified with more states and therefore promote trade with more states.

There was also a population explosion accompanied by a growth of industry. This accelerated the movement of the people from the countryside to move into towns and take up new jobs like working in factories or warehouses. This meant there were more jobs and less unemployment, it would also promote their mass production and boost their exportation and therefore they would be richer. They would therefore be more powerful and be have a strong and stable economy.

Countries like Austria wanted to create a Zollunion which would promote the trade between both countries but this move failed. However it meant that the most strong empires wanted to cooperate with Prussia and were alarmed by its progression. This meant Prussia were becoming one of the leading countries of Europe.

The rulers of the German states or people with important positions who tried to avoid these changes in the way the country was run were powerless against the development of the Prussian empire as gradually cities became towns and craftsmen employers or employed. Germany gained over nine million inhabitants in less than thirty years. In 1815 only ten per cent of the population

lived in towns. The number of people in towns were growing very fast for example in Berlin the population grew by 100,000 in the 1940s. Large cotton mills, iron and engineering works were beginning to appear. Therefore there was more employment and money in Prussia and more powerful. This partly lead to the unification of Germany since the states were cooperating and supporting each other.

The construction of the railways demanded great cooperation of the states of Germany so as to boost their economy. The railway tracks went from 600 miles in 1840 to 4000 in 1850. German economist, Friedrich List, saw the development of the railways as a way of binding Germany's limb. It helped the German population travel much more frequently and easily and get supplies, weapons and soldiers in time of war and were therefore vital for the Prussian victories later on. It was also very important for the trade between the different states of the Zollverein. Therefore the railways created a great atmosphere of unification since it was a way of binding the country tightly.

However Prussia's industry was not all that good it tended to be limited to certain regions like the Rhineland, Silesia and Saxony. There was also relatively little mechanisation less than five per cent of the Prussian people worked in factories. And Germany's coal and iron output was only about a tenth of Britain's. Therefore Prussia did have weaknesses but they were not as important as its qualities. So Prussia was on the right tracks.

Prussia's economic importance also helped to the contribution of the army's strength. Thanks to the country's wealth the army was able to provide itself with better equipment and were able to make their training longer and better. Thus making their army stronger and helped it to win wars. This unified Germany since the army from all over Germany fought together.

On the whole the major effect of these economic changes was the unification of Germany indeed all these elements linked up the different state into one Germany more powerful and developed in all ways. Germany was very ready and advanced, all it needed now was a good leader to use their advantage usefully and fully and this leader was Bismarck. Indeed now Prussia was one of the leading powers of Europe it needed someone to use it properly so they could maintain there strength and even develop it.

8/12

Assignment 1 Question 2

Explain why Germany was united in 1871.

The unification of Germany was due to a combination of events which built up its strength. The German state was ruled by a very clever leader called Bismarck. Historians however wonder if he had the unification planned or if he was just lucky and an opportunist.

The unification of Germany met a few obstacles but was able to overcome them. Indeed, the German states were divided politically and if they were to be unified they would have to agree to the same ideas and not exist as many different states. The economies of different states were varied as well, so if they were to be unified it would make some of the states' economies decline in the short term. However on a long term basis these would rise again since their industry would increase and their trade would be promoted as well. Another dominant problem was a religious one, indeed the states were divided by their different religions. Catholics opposed Protestants. There were also the quarrels of the people of Germany themselves. Some wanted free movement and others wanted controlled borders. There was also division between the democrats and the upholders of authority. The other European states did not support the unification either. Prussia's war against Denmark alienated France and Britain. This is why the revolution of 1848 failed but over the next fifteen years there were many changes.

The first changes were economic ones, Prussia economic changes were radical and very impressive. Indeed the construction of railways in Germany was crucial to its unification since it united the different states in a physical way. They could travel much more frequently and quickly. This meant that companies could meet clients or go to their factories easily and therefore aided the development of their economies. The railways were also very useful in times of war. They could be used for the army. When troops were needed in times of war they could get to the battle fields much quicker. They could also transport weapons and any sort of supplies meaning that the army was much more effective and had more facilities when fighting the enemy. These fights when won led to the unification of Germany since Germany was becoming a strong and big country. The coal and iron production was also very important and could be used to supply the whole country making it feel unified. Its industry was therefore very good. This meant Prussia was becoming advanced and strong and this obviously led to the unification since it was due to the cooperation of many states.

The foundation of the Zollverein was also crucial since it started uniting the first states and was therefore the origin of the united Germany and enlarged itself by adding states. Germany in the end was a sort of big Zollverein.

The citizens of Germany were now paying their taxes more frequently and going to elementary school and acquired basic literacy since Prussia's urban population increased at double the rate of its rural population. Most of the migration in the Zollverein was within the state boundaries. This could increase state identity it also strengthened national sentiment therefore creating a more united atmosphere. Germany's culture was more similar to Prussia's than Austria's. So, Germany was going to be united by Prussia.

The King of Prussia used to be a soldier and judged Prussia's army to be weak and out of date to be protecting the empire. He therefore decided to update the army. He planned on doing this by increasing the number of regiments and the period of compulsory military service from two to three years. This way the army would be better trained. He also wanted to modernise the equipment by buying "needle" rifles which were more accurate and faster to load. He would also use the railways as a way of making his troops go where they had to. However the parliament refused to collect the taxes to finance these projects so they were unable to take action until Bismarck interfered and told the King to ignore parliament. With these new methods the Prussians were much stronger in battle and it helped them to win their wars.

William appointed Bismarck as his Minister-President. Historians debate on whether he had the unification of Germany planned right from the start or whether he was an opportunist and seized any opportunity to make Prussia stronger or that could advantage her. Bismarck came to power just as the balance of power was shifting towards Prussia. All Prussia needed now was someone to use this power properly thus strengthening her.

Prussia and Austria went to war against Denmark to conquer Schleswig and Holstein. They beat the Danes and divided the two states. Schleswig went to Austria and Holstein to Prussia. Bismarck found a good opportunity to pick a fight with Austria. He did this by stopping free passage between Schleswig and Austria so Austria declared war on Prussia. War with Austria is one thing Bismarck had planned. He saw it as an inevitable passage towards the unification of Germany. To everyone's surprise Prussia beat Austria within seven weeks. Bismarck assured himself that no one else would intervene in the fight. He did this by promising Luxembourg to France. However, no records were taken so Bismarck refused to give Luxembourg to France when the fight was won. Napoleon was humiliated. He promised Venetia to Italy if they attacked Austria. Bismarck hoped the Italian Army would be able to pin down a substantial part of the Austrian army on the Italian front. Prussia was therefore the leading power in Europe after having humiliated Austria. Bismarck however stopped the King

from going to get the royal jewellery from Vienna. The King wanted to take his revenge since Austria had humiliated him. Prussia after winning these wars became stronger, bigger and more unified since all the states had contributed to its victory over Prussia. It was especially thanks to the railways throughout the whole country which helped them to get their troops down to the Prussian front. The soldiers came from different states of Germany and fought together, therefore as one nation thus unifying them.

There was also a second war that led to the unification of Germany, a war against France. The Spanish crown had been proposed to Leopold a relative of William I but they did not want it and the French did not want Prussians in Spain. Bismarck however decided to promote the idea, Leopold accepted the crown but the French foreign minister Gramont protested. He told the French ambassador in Germany to ask William I, who was visiting Ems to guarantee that the candidacy of Leopold for the Spanish throne would not be renewed. William informed Bismarck of the events by telegram. Bismarck saw a way of revenge by humiliating France in turn and picked a fight with them. He did this by making the telegram read as if it was insulting France. The French got very angry and went to war with Prussia. France was beaten within six weeks and the capture of Napoleon led to the instauration of a republic in France. This showed how much influence and authority the Prussians had over other countries. This unified Germany since it was another battle that had been won as a nation and their cooperation led to the crushing of France.

William I was named "Deutscher Kaiser" in the palace of Versailles. It was symbolic of the German triumph to be crowned in a conquered state. More and more states were starting to join the German nation such as Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden since they had cooperated during the war, This showed the success of the German unification, the solidarity of the states and how it was beneficial to each of them. They also took Alsace and a large part of Lorraine. They forced France to pay a huge sum of money and some of their troops remained in France. This also showed Prussia's dominance.

Prussia was therefore unified and this unification was working out very well. Historians say that Bismarck was an opportunist although a genius and was very lucky as he was able to seize good opportunities. Bismarck knew however to use them in a very advantageous way.

10/18

Assignment 2

Coursework

17
30

1)

From Source A we are able to learn that the Dual Alliance was a pact between Austria and Germany against Russia. For Source A states that Russia is a threat to the peace in Europe in the near future. The letter written to the King of Bavaria in September 1879 asks that the two nations "jointly resist any Russian attack". It says that Russia would think twice before attacking if this alliance was formed and that it would provide protection for both countries.

2/3

2)

The Anglo-German arms race was a competition between Great Britain and Germany. This competition consisted in building as many ships and the most technologically advanced ones.

This competition was due to the naval laws passed by Germany. A first law came out in 1898. This law said that Germany

was going to make its fleet so strong it would be able to defeat the strongest naval army, this was Great Britain's. In 1900 a second law was passed this law stated that Germany would build 38 battleships in the next 20 years. They also said there were there to protect merchants.

Great Britain saw this as a challenge and in 1902 began to build more ships to secure its lead.

The Germans wanted to make the Kiel Canal to link the Baltic sea to the north sea but it was too

X small for the ships to get through.

In 1906 a new battleship was built by the British: HMS Dreadnought.

This ship made all other battle ships look ridiculous and useless. The Germans brought out their own version of this ship. These battle ships carried 12 inch guns and had a top speed of 21 knots.

Finally the British had 29 ships but the Germans only had 17 because of financial difficulties, these boats were very expensive to build. Navy budgets were forced to build more ships. This meant the reputation between Germany and England were very tense due to this competition.

4/6

(4)

The first world war was due to many events caused by all the countries involved in the second world war. Therefore every country is to blame in one way or another. The first event that lead to war was the alliance formed by Austria and Germany. This alliance stated they would support each other if they were attacked and remained neutral if they were the attackers.

A second event was the naval races established by Germany. These naval races provoked the British who responded to the challenge and tension rose.

From 1881 to 1884 the Dreikaiserbund was made therefore alliances were already being formed although this one was not maintained. The reinsurance treaty was to an other form of alliance in 1887 that Germany had with Russia but this was not maintained either.

is this significant?
why?

In 1878 the congress of Berlin took place. At this conference Russia and Germany had ganged up on them and therefore were angry at these two nations. Tension was rising.

The trouble stirred by Germany

in Morocco was also a main event which led to the outbreak of war.

The Schlieffen plan was also a event leading to the outbreak of war since they attacked a country which was neutral.

The blank cheque offered by the Germans to Austria was to attack ^{Serbia} Bosnia was also making tension between the countries rise and made the countries supporting Bosnia angry.

The final event caused by the Germans which led to the outbreak of war was the Krüger telegram which was saying that what the Dutch had done to the English was good. They had sent some of their troops in South Africa away.

Wilhelm was congratulating the Dutch for sending the Austrians were looking for a reason to go to war with Bosnia.

They used the death of Franz Ferdinand as an excuse to go to war.

This made other European countries mad and they wanted to help Bosnia.

A second reason was the fact that Austria was always looking for new territory in the Balkans and therefore fought fightings with Russia the tension between this was also Russia's fault however since they did the same thing. Tension rose between the two countries.

* these two countries were already enormous and was to grow even more.

Another Russian mistake was the mobilization of its troops after Austria declared war on Bosnia. Why?

Britain was to blame in the development of the arms naval arms race and responding to Germany's challenge as explained in question 2.

Another British cause was the creation of the entente cordiale with France which was binding the countries together. France was also to blame for this.

France was ~~also~~ always seeking revenge on Germany for the war in 1870. The creation of an entente with Russia was

another cause of the war since Germany

~~so all countries are to blame since all these events were creating tension between the countries and led to the outbreak of war.~~

had always feared an alliance between France and Russia. They were afraid of being attacked on both sides and "sandwich" tension was rising even more by now.

Two armed camps were now formed. All these events led to war. Indeed the continuous rise of tension led to the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The other effect of these events was the public opinion which kept rising of all

these countries which hated each other.

It kept rising continuously and got worse and worse as the causes got more numerous.

No use of rows!

6/17

3) ended in
The first Moroccan crisis was the conference in Algeiras. Germany supported Morocco's independence but was the only country to do so. So Germany had no choice but to accept the fact the Morocco was to be a French colony. The Germans wanted to test the Entente Cordiale which was an entente between the French and English.

The two countries supported each other very firmly at the conference. Germany was astonished when it found out it was a strong fact. It therefore was embarrassed at the conference as shown in course 1. When a cartoon where a German soldier hid a rack with Entente Cordiale on it and hurts his back.

Therefore relations between Germany and England and France were getting very tense. Therefore the Entente cordiale is consolidated even more.

Germany is very angry since it was embarrassed at the conference. After the first crisis the Germans start creating the Schlieffen plan. A plan to invade France going through Belgium. The crisis was therefore extremely important since it was one of the major factors which led to the outbreak of war.

The second Moroccan crisis occurred in 1911.

The Germans sent a ship called the Panther in Morocco and claimed it was to defend the German merchants against the Moroccans who were having a rebellion. The French asked them to leave, they did so but only ^{in return} for some land. The public opinion from both countries hated each other and were mad at one another. Another effect of this crisis was the consolidation of the Entente. Indeed Britain and France supported each other even more after the "anglophobia" and rose in Germany and vice versa. Therefore relations between the two sides were extremely tense. They both hated one another. The second Moroccan crisis was therefore like the first very important since it was one of the main factors of the outbreak of war since the hatred between the two countries did not stop growing. The effects of these two crises show the importance of they had in the road to war.

The source D is a good example of how the Germans hated the British and were trying to blame them for the trouble between the nations.

5/9

Examiner's comments

This candidate wrote confidently throughout both assignments. In question 1 of Assignment 1 (AO1), there was clear understanding of the demands of the question although the approach tended to 'describe' changes to the economy rather than the effects of economic change on Prussia. In question 2 there was again a clear focus on the question but the candidate tended to rely on a chronological account rather than try to isolate distinct factors.

In Assignment 2 (AO2/3), the candidate worked confidently at Level 2 throughout, but was restricted in some questions, e.g. 4, by a failure to make effective use of the sources. Candidates must make use of sources and own knowledge if they are to reach Level 3.

Overall, the candidate showed good general knowledge and achieved a good Grade C.

Example eight: Candidate awarded Grade A for Coursework.

Assignment 1 Question 1

27/30

Task: Describe the effects of economic change on Prussia by 1862

By 1862, Prussia had been [?]subjected to several economic changes. Mainly due to the creation of the Zollverein in 1834, which led to an industrial growth, those changes affected Prussia on a political level: she became a significant rival of Austria in the fierce struggle for the leadership of a united Germany because she now possessed the means to defeat Austria.

L3 explain
The Zollverein was the base of all the other economic changes. Created in 1834, it was an economic alliance between all the German states except five, such as Austria for example. For once, Austria was not part of an alliance so it left Prussia to be the leader of the Zollverein. This gave an idea to the German states of what would a unified Germany be like under Prussian leadership, Prussia's economic success made her more important than ever to the little German states since it was a necessity for them to be able to trade with Prussia and it might have increased Prussia's political influence on the other German states a little. However, the Zollverein did not procure to Prussia political leadership or any sort of significant political influence, as many German states continued to support Austria politically in order to counter-balance their economic subordination to Prussia. Some other states also supported Austria politically just because an economic reform proposed by Prussia, which was not in their interest, had just been passed by the Zollverein. It was some sort of revenge. why? good

L3
In addition the Zollverein created a uniform currency and a system of weight and measures that reinforced the links between the states because they now had one more thing in common; it created a sense of unity. Finally the customs union instored free trade and a common system of tariff on goods imported to the Zollverein. This resulted into a wider trade market for the Zollverein states and cheaper prices. Once again the policy merged the states together: it united them economically. good

Shih
Thanks to the Zollverein who promoted trade between the states, Prussia's economy experienced a high rise: there was an industrial growth. Firstly the growth of the industrialization led to an increase in the number of companies and industries, therefore the ~~middle class of the~~ 'bourgeoisie' expanded. Since most of the middle classes were in favour of unification and that they were the ones in control of public opinion, a strong nationalist feeling started to develop. Moreover, the annual average of coal and iron production doubled between the late 1840s and the late 1850s in Germany. L3
The production was much more advanced in Prussia than in Austria; Prussia produced 14.71 million tons of coal and 422 thousand tons of iron a year while Austria produced 2.2 million tons of coal and 266 thousand tons of iron a year. This Prussian economic advance compared to Austria, allowed Prussia to dominate Austria economically. good
However, the Prussian economy advance was not only in the coal and iron production.

L3

Steel making capacity and mass production methods made feasible rapid improvements in weaponry such as the rifle called "needle", which was six times faster to load than the rifle that the Austrians used. This gave the Prussians more chances of defeating the Austrians or the French in the event of a war. In conclusion, the industrial growth helped Prussia to obtain economic leadership.

L3

The flourishing Prussian economy had other effects on Prussia. It allowed the state to build more railways: in 1860 Germany possessed 11000 km of railways while Austria had only 4500 km. This promoted unification since railways linked Prussia with the other German states and it also boosted trade because the train was a good way to transport goods from one state to another. On top of it all, an advanced network of railways meant that from now on army troops could get to the battlefields in less time than before, so that was another factor which gave Prussia more chances of being victorious in the event of a Prussia-Austrian war,

In addition, the industrial growth gave the possibility to the Prussian government to spend more on the army without overtaxing its citizens because of the booming economy. This was very useful because as the Prussians were not overtaxed, they were not angry, no revolts took place: society did not divide, it stayed unified.

As the middle class revolts of 1848 showed German unification under the Prussian leadership could only be achieved by "blood and iron" and not through speeches and great decisions. The economic changes and more specifically the economic boost allowed the Prussian state to do some military reforms which were needed to defeat Austria and to unify Germany.

General von Roon made some military changes, which ensured that the Prussians forces were increased in number, that they were better trained and well armed. This gave the Prussians more chances to defeat the Austrians if war declared by any of the two countries. However Prussian success was not guaranteed as the Austrians still had a bigger army than the Prussians since their population was twice the size of Prussia's. Nevertheless Prussia was now more capable of defeating Austria because of the army reforms.

In conclusion the economic changes in Prussia such as the creation of the Zollverein, resulted in an economic boost, which led to new military reforms, the building of railways and an industrial growth. Those changes had effects: they created a feeling of unity in the Zollverein states, they made Prussia gain economic leadership and they gave her the means to defeat Austria to unify Germany.

Without the creation of the Zollverein, which promoted trade, it is very unlikely that any of those changes (railways, military reforms) would have ever taken place and that Prussia would have actually won the war against Austria. I then deduce from this that the creation of the Zollverein is the main and most important factor because it brought about all the effects of economic change on Prussia by 1862.

(12) Excellent

Assignment 1, Question 2

Explain why Germany was united in 1871

Germany was united in 1871 under Prussian leadership at the Palace of Versailles after that the Austrians and the French had been defeated by the Prussians. William I was named "Deutscher Kaiser". This event occurred because Prussia was now able to defeat Austria and France, the only two countries opposed to the idea of a unified Germany. This sudden military strength was mainly due to the favourable international situation, the Prussian economic development and Bismarck's wars.

introduce the theme i.e. economic reasons
The Zollverein was created in 1834. It was an economic alliance between all the German states except five (Austria not included). It consisted in free trade which created trade contacts between the states which brought them closer together, in a common system of tariffs on goods imported to the Zollverein and a uniform currency and system of weights and measures. This created a feeling of unity amongst the states as they had some policies in common. So to conclude the Zollverein strengthened the links between each state *already?* that was a member and this helped to bring about the unification of Germany since most of the states already considered themselves as a whole.

why would it have?
As the Zollverein promoted trade between the states, there was an important economic development in Germany and most specifically in Prussia. There was a rapid improvement in weaponry, for example a key industrialist would be Krupp whose iron foundries in the Ruhr produced high-quality armaments. This progress was very useful for Prussia since its army was now equipped with good weapons to try to defeat Austria and France, those wars being a necessary step in the unification of Germany.

good
During the economic boost, the coal and iron production also increased. It did even more than doubled in only ten years! This impressive industry growth allowed Prussia to become the economic leader instead of Austria. This economic elevation facilitated things for Prussia: she became in less time a significant rival for Austria. Moreover, the number of industries grew so the number of people in the middle class grew too since the industry owners were included in that class. The middle class supported unity because it was in their benefit to do so as unification promoted trade. A strong nationalist sentiment developed among the middle classes who led public opinion, they influenced the way of thinking of the rest of the population. In addition, national press supported this surge of nationalist feeling, poems and songs were written such as "Deutschland uber Alles", the Prussians wanted unification so this could do nothing else than promote and even *good* accelerate German unification.

This strong nationalist feeling even led to revolutions in 1848. The Frankfurt Parliament, an institution created by the middle class liberals, tried to unify Germany under a liberal constitution. However, this goal was never achieved as the liberals could not make their minds up about whether they wanted a Germany including Austria and

description

under her leadership, or a Germany excluding Austria with Prussian leadership. Long hours of debates took place while Austria was dealing with her internal problems: two revolutions in Italy and Hungary. When they finally came to the decision of excluding Austria and offering the imperial crown to William I, he turned it down since he knew his army was no match against Austria's and that she had now finished dealing with her internal problems. So unity was nearly achieved but failed because it had not been proposed at the right time and because Prussia's military force was not great enough to defeat the Austrians. Austria returned as the dominant state in Germany and Prussia was humiliated. Even though it led to a failure, this attempt to unify Germany was useful because it made the Prussians realize that if they really wanted a unified Germany under their control, there would be no other way than to do it by "blood and iron" as Bismarck said later on in one of his speeches, and that could only happen if some serious military reforms were done. ✓ + Austria + France defeated.

good
good

explain Austria's role influence
if
-satisfied?

So, in order to defeat the Austrians, Bismarck appointed Von Roon as army minister and Von Moltke as Chief of the General Staff. Von Roon made sure that Prussia could call up half a million highly trained soldiers at any moment accompanied by the latest technology and the most up-to-date guns. On top of it all, Von Moltke used the growing railway system in a clever way: it was used to assemble soldiers, guns, munitions and supplies. In addition, the railways strengthened the trade and communication between the states and they linked the states geographically. ~~the~~ conclusion, the railways and the military reforms gave the means to Prussia to defeat Austria and they gave a sense of unity because they linked the north German confederation states economically and geographically. ✓ good

You have not explained fully why

As I have said before, a war between Prussia and Austria was unavoidable if a German unification ever wanted to take place (this was shown by the revolutions of 1848). Bismarck therefore had to put all the chances on his side. He made two astute diplomatic moves to isolate Austria. He first went to see Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, and promised him Venetia (Austrian territory) if he attacked Austria if war was declared. Then he went to see the French Emperor in Biarritz, and got a promise of French neutrality in the event of a war between Austria and Prussia. This elevated considerably the Prussian chances of success in the war with Austria. It was a very clever thing to do, since if there had been an alliance between Austria and France, Prussia would have never been able to unify Germany. ✓

63

was it orchestrated?

why?

Then, three successive wars took place. Firstly there was Denmark against Prussia and Austria. The issue was over Schleswig and Holstein and Denmark was defeated in 1863. Holstein was given to Austria while Schleswig was handed over to Prussia. Splitting territories was clever, it allowed Bismarck to pick a quarrel with Austria whenever he wanted. This is exactly what happened: in 1866, a seven weeks war took place resulting into an Austrian defeat and a Prussian victory at Sadowa. Bismarck did not go any further in the war to prevent Austria hostility in the future and he issued the Treaty of Prague. It virtually completed the unification of Germany (excluding Austria of course). However, it was sure that the French would not accept this and a series of events such as the Ems telegram, lead to a Franco-Prussian war. Six weeks after its beginning, ✓ how?

* Try not to see causes of unification as a series of events but explain in terms of reasons (or themes).

the war ended with the battle of Sedan, the Prussians had won once again! This is the event which finally completed German unification. *why?*

It is very lucky for Bismarck and Prussia to have won all these wars. However, we cannot overlook the fact that the international situation for those wars was very favourable. The Russian's neutrality was due to the hatred between them and the Austrians since that they had fought against Russia in the Crimean war and moreover, Russia liked the Prussians because they had helped them suppress the Polish revolts. As for Britain, she was too occupied with her own problems to intervene.

In conclusion, German unification in 1871 was due to a series of factors which included a Prussian economical growth, a favourable international situation, military reforms, an economic unity promoted by the Zollverein and some clever policies which Bismarck issued. However, two of those factors hold much more importance than the others. Firstly, I do not believe it would have been possible for Germany to unify if there had not been an economic and industrial growth (due to the creation of the Zollverein), because this led to military reforms which enabled Prussia to defeat Austria in 1866. Secondly, the favourable international situation was vital because any of the great powers could have easily stopped Germany from unifying if they had wanted to. So the German unification mainly relied on the favourable international situation and on the creation of the Zollverein.

+ Bismarck??
Level 3 (high)
(15) Developed explanation + inter-rels.

Assignment 2: The Road to War

History Coursework

19/30

4). We can learn from source A that Austria, Hungary and Germany felt threatened by Russia's policies. Therefore, they decided to become allies with the Dual Alliance in 1879 to support each other in case of a Russian attack. Bismarck wants this alliance to take place because he thinks it would guarantee peace in Europe and Germany's safety. We also learn from source A that the Dual Alliance was created because Bismarck thought it would help Germany to ~~keep~~ stay on good terms with Russia and that moreover, if either of the two allied powers come to be attacked by Russia, the other one ~~should~~ would support their fellow ally.

(2)

2). In 1900, an Anglo-German naval race started. Kaiser Wilhelm wanted to expand his navy to protect Germany's economic development and more importantly, for the security of Germany's growing trade. The Kaiser wanted a navy so strong and competent that even ^{as} England, who possessed the biggest navy in the world, could be threatened by this powerful navy. As a result, Britain felt directly threatened by this new German policy since she was an island and that the only way of defeating her was to invade by the sea. Therefore, she started building up her navy too and even created a new boat which could defeat all others called the dreadnought. Germany then responded by making a similar boat.

late?

low level 3.

(5)

The two powers then never stopped competing with each other by building more and more dreadnoughts. The naval arms race had begun.
welpolitik?

Question 3:

The first Moroccan crisis which happened in 1905, was due to the Kaiser Wilhelm visiting Morocco. He suggested an "open door" policy in Africa. This alarmed the French since Morocco was under French influence. The true purpose of this was actually to test the Entente Cordiale. As a result of this conflict, the Algeiras Conference took place in 1906 and decided that France would have control over Morocco even if Germany opposed this. Therefore, we could say that this conflict added even more tension between the great powers. Moreover, by looking at document C, we can see that conflict actually strengthened the Entente Cordiale by allying its allies against a common enemy. Therefore, this crisis was quite important in the effects that it had in the Entente Cordiale.

The second Moroccan crisis happened in 1911 when a German gunboat, the Panther, visited Agadir. It was apparently to protect the German citizens and their property but the real reason was to frighten the French. This led to the Mansion House speech where David Lloyd George accused the Germans of stirring up trouble. Britain even started preparing herself for war. However,

the conflict was settled when Germany agreed to give France a free hand over Morocco and that France gave Germany some land in Central Africa. In the end, this conflict led to improvements in the relations between France, Britain and Germany. Therefore, this crisis was also important because it calmed down the tension between the great powers and seemed to make the threat of war disappear.

When The Kaiser Wilhelm visited Morocco, which was under French influence, it provoked French reaction. Germany wanted control of Morocco, However, the great powers met and decided France would keep control of Morocco. French and German relation were gradually becoming worse.

As we can see from source C, the first Moroccan crisis is shown as a German attempt to test the entente cordiale. However, the Kaiser finds out it is "Rock". Therefore, it reinforced this alliance (the Triple entente). Evidence?

In conclusion, the Moroccan crisis were important since they created furthermore tension and strengthened the Triple entente.

4°. After the First World War, discussions and debates took place to decide who was responsible for the start of this war. At first, everyone concluded that Germany was the one to blame, however, points of view have differed through time. Historians, nowadays, have not managed to settle the question yet. Some talk about "group responsibility", others believe that one country was more to blame than the others.

~~Who really provoked this worldwide conflict?~~

France D
Everything really started with the Franco-Prussian war. It created bad relations between France and Germany since the latter had taken Alsace Lorraine from France. France had been humiliated and wanted revenge. However, no factors shows us that she looked for war.

Bismarck?
Nonetheless, Germany still felt the need to isolate France diplomatically and therefore provoked even more hatred from the French towards herself. While looking for peace, Germany did the opposite. By creating alliances,

examples? countries who were not included in those alliances, felt threatened. Furthermore, Bismarck created a web of alliances which brought about conflicts between allied partners. relate to the sources.

L2 good

France, on her side, looked for allies. The Triple Entente was created which consisted of France, England and Russia. It is Germany's fault that a division in Europe amongst the great powers appeared. Therefore we could conclude that Germany is to blame for the war. However, it was a group choice,?

German threat? see at the very end of the copy?

? nothing forced the Triple Entente powers to ally themselves. In addition, there would not have been real tensions between the powers if only they had not started competing ^{with} each other economically and militarily. explain

L2
L3
L3

In 1900, a naval race started due to new German policies between England and Germany. England felt threatened by Germany's naval expansion and started to build up her navy too. An arms race ~~also~~ ^{has} begun between the great powers. Each one of them never stopped building up their army, therefore creating a climate of tension. We could now say that it was a group responsibility and that all of the countries had good reasons for going to war in 1914: Russia wanted to expand to the Mediterranean and France wanted revenge and Alsace Lorraine back.

Counter-argument

4% * and if Germany had not formed all of these alliances, they might have still appeared later on anyways, due to France's desire for revenge.

However, the conflicts in the Balkans were a very important factor concerning the start of the first World War and they did not include all the powers. Austria and Russia could not find solutions to all of their disagreements. Russia kept supporting the Serbs while Austria was trying vainly to keep her empire together. Moreover, it was in fact Austria who started everything by declaring war on Serbia. However, it was Bismarck's alliances which made all of the other countries take part in the war. With the assassination of France Ferdinand, Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia mobilised her troops and Germany declared war on Russia and France, who were supported by England. Therefore, Austria seems to be the one who started everything.

However, the latter would not have declared war on Serbia if Germany had not given her full support. Moreover, Germany did make the Schlieffen plan before the war and she did reject Britain's proposal for a conference of the great powers in July 1914.

Therefore, I conclude that it was a group responsibility and that as Lloyd George says: "The nations slithered over the brink into the boiling cauldron of war". However, Germany is slightly more guilty since

7. the system of alliances turned a local conflict into a continent wide conflagration.
low level 3

Examiner's comments

There are marked differences between the work of this candidate and that of the Grade C assignments. In AO1 question 1 of Assignment 1 (AO1), the candidate clearly links economic change to its impact on Prussia and also compares Prussian development with that of Austria. In question 2 the candidate isolates several key factors in Prussian unification and avoids the trap of relying on a chronological account. The conclusion was particularly effective.

In Assignment 2 (AO2/3) there is some evidence of Level 3 at various points, although, again, the candidate could have made better use of the sources. Overall, this assignment was significantly weaker because there is too much reliance on own knowledge. Had the AO2/3 assignment been more effectively answered the candidate would have achieved a Grade A* on this paper.

Example nine: Candidate awarded Grade A* for Coursework.

Assignment 1 Question 1

29
30

Describe the effects of the economic problems facing France in 1789.

The economic problems facing the Crown and its administration were threefold: industrial, agricultural, and financial. These many problems, therefore, had an impact upon the French population as a whole. The rich middle class of the third estate was starting to raise a sceptical and disgruntled voice with, at their backs, an army of disillusioned, desperate, and ruthless peasants. Furthermore, the nobles and clergy were not content having been asked to pay taxes (and having refused to do so), they were now wary of the King and his will to clear France's debts. In 1789, a tense and untrusting atmosphere was consequently reigning in France with, as a main reason, the national economic problem. The causes and problems can be divided into long and short-term problems which brought about short and long-term effects.

There were many reasons for which France was in this situation. The first was their tax collecting system, which provided one of the administration's only income. It was inefficient and unfair: only the poorest of the population paid them, which meant that the gulf between the rich and the poor inexorably increased. The poor peasants got poorer as the rich nobility and clergy got richer: the French peasants were engaged in a vicious circle, which was, presumably, impossible to get out of. This meant that the people could no longer pay their rent, dress their children, or simply have enough to eat. People were therefore found roaming the streets in search of a better world which did not exist... for them.

As if that was not enough, a lot of the tax money was lost before it even got to Paris from the provinces. For example, sixty million livres were collected for the salt tax but twenty million were lost in paying to collect it. Thus, money, which was expected to come in, never did. The Crown, as a result, had less to spend just at the moment when it was in need of more. The Crown was drowning in the tormented sea of its debts and losses.

Losses such as these did not only concern taxes, though. The organisation of the French territory was so inefficient, that for a boat to get from the south of France to Paris, it had to pay over forty tolls, and most generally lost two weeks in the process. To compensate this loss, the products were sold at a higher price, a price that the poor peasants could not afford. Thus, in order to battle this loss of clientele, the merchants were forced to raise their prices even further. As wages did not increase at the same speed as the prices, the peasants, obviously, could not afford to spend such amounts of money on food and clothes, and preferred to live hungry. If they did not, they could no longer pay their rent and hence lived on the streets. Huge mobs were slowly gathering in the big cities: they were full of angry, hungry, and poor peasants.

France's problems did not stop there. Ever avid of more land, in other words, power, the French Kings had waged wars for nothing and everything for years. These never-ending crusades were draining a lot of money, and, in order to finance them, loans were taken out. These loans were never paid back which meant that the debts were growing higher, and higher. What more, in an ultimate effort to kill off Britain's strong hold in America, France supported the American Republicans in their fight for Freedom against the English and spent two thousand million livres in doing so. This military campaign succeeded where no other had: it brought about Crown's irremediable bankruptcy.

In 1786, France signed a commercial treaty with Great Britain. It was to be one of the many reasons for France's economic downfall. In effect, this treaty meant that British goods could be imported into France at cheap rates for corresponding concessions on French wine. This treaty included goods such as pots and pans, which were made in great numbers and at a smaller price by English factories, who were the precursors of the industrial revolution. This meant that the French had to lower their prices to compete, but they still could not battle with the British prices. In order to lower their prices, entrepreneurs were obliged to get rid of some

of their staff. These actions lead to mass unemployment. Employment took an umpteenth knock on the head. The poor were the first to suffer, their children being forced to live on empty stomachs and walk half-naked in the streets. This, however, was not the only repercussion. The unemployment further added to the numbers of the Parisian mob who was now the size of a small army. What more, the French industry suffered as well of this treaty and France experienced a severe industrial slump: they could not compete quantity, or price wise with the inflowing British products. The unemployment hit the employers as hard as it did the employees. Even the nobles felt a shiver of distress running down their spine at the prospect of thwarting the effects of the agreement on their households, and, for that reason, exploited their privileges more vigorously than ever. The countryside peasants had to pay even more taxes, give up even more food to their landlords. The situation was becoming drastic.

The harvests of 1787, 1788, and 1789 were terribly bad ones, which was probably the last thing France needed. Food became scarce and *very* dear. Peasants could not keep up with these incessant price rises coupled with the scarceness of food. Their salaries, if they had one, were too small to pay the prices at which the food was sold. The mob, therefore, was not only angry, but hungry as well.

As if all this was not enough, the winter of 1788 was devastatingly cold. It was as if even God was angry and miserable. The auspices were very bad for Louis and his crown.

These problems are very important in explaining why the revolution happened: bankrupt, Louis was forced to take drastic actions. One of these consisted in calling the Estates General. All France believed that their problems were coming to an end. Little were they to know that, in fact, they were just starting. The Estates General did not provide any solutions. Everybody's hopes fell back to Earth, and, with dashed hopes, come great danger. People became as *drastic* as Louis was in calling the Estates General: the third estate representatives at the Estates General broke away from it and formed their own parliament: the National Assembly. They took the tennis court oath, which tied them in an agreement, which meant they would not leave the Assembly until constructive decisions were taken. In order to protect this glimmer of hope, the Parisian mob attacked the symbol of unfair absolutist, and tyrannical power of the King: the Bastille.

France's economical downfall was not limited to one reason. It cannot be explained by one sole happening. It is due to a mixture of long term unresolved internal problems, such as the territorial organisation, and others which were short term and uncontrollable, such as the bad winter of 1788. The main effects of unemployment and starvation are extremely important in the explaining of later events. The price rise, which occurred during the whole eighteenth century, was another big effect of the economic problems, but a problem which was never solved. The economic slump, which France went through, touched the whole country and the whole population: the price rise affected the King as well as it did the peasants, the war the King was waging in America touched the peasants as well as it did the King. The effects of the economic were to play a very important role in the events which were to follow. The mob was to be a determining factor in the outcome of the French revolution as was the starvation of the people. It raised their anger to a peak point from which it was hard for them to back down.

Level 3 - developed exposition 12/12

Assignment 1, Question 2

Why was a Republic proclaimed in France in 1792?

Up until 1789, France was run by an unfair, out-dated, and inefficient way of governing. In effect, since the middle ages, France was governed following the feudal system, which meant that only the third estate, in other words, the poorer part of the population, paid taxes, whereas the rich nobles and clergy did not pay any, because of certain old privileges. They also had all the power between their hands. This was one of the many reasons which pushed France into a state of revolution. However, before the Republic was proclaimed, a Constitutional Monarchy was put in place: the King therefore kept a lot of his power. This system, however, did not last very long: three years to be precise. So, what is it that pushed the French people to demand a change? What pushed them onto the roads yet again to manifest their discontent and push the authorities in power to change? Was the change due only to the people, or did other factors and contexts intervene?

date? According to the new constitution, the King ruled alongside with the National Assembly. This displeased many people, and, in order to express their disagreement, they gathered in clubs where new ideas started to brew about Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. In clubs such as the Jacobin club, the rich middle class gathered and discussed about keeping the King but reduce his powers even more. In another club called the Cordelier club, people started whispering of getting rid of the King, of setting up a Republic. In this more radical group, the poor people of the city were accepted and they listened avidly to Danton or Desmoulins persuading them that a better way to live could exist for them. It is in these clubs that talk of a Republic first took place, and it is there that the *Sans Culottes* were given a motive to come out of their idleness to fight for something new.

Up until 1789, the King was regarded as a weak but good-natured man. The people liked and trusted him more than they did his wife. Therefore, up until then, no talk of an end to the monarchy really took place. This trust, however, was to be lost in the whirlwind of his mistakes and unwelcome uses of his veto. He vetoed the Civil Constitution of the clergy, he vetoed the new constitution, and he vetoed the decrees of August 4th. The people lost the trust they had previously had in their King. However, in June of 1791, the King turned the people's distrust into hatred: he decided to flee. And he nearly succeeded. He got within a couple of miles of the border, but was stopped at Varennes. On his way back into Paris, he was greeted by a stony silence. The message was clear. The people no longer trusted the King, but they hated him. The Assembly discreetly shared the same view as the peasants. They did not really know what to do with him, though. They temporarily suspended his power, and debated over his fate. The whisperings of a Republic were becoming more, and more urgent.

Meanwhile, war was brewing. The other European monarchs were worried that France would become an example for the rest of Europe. They therefore wanted to squash the Revolution. The Emperor of Austria probably had a bigger reason than anyone else did: his sister was Marie Antoinette. France, however, did not wait for the allies to declare the war. They went a step ahead of the Allies and got ready for the incoming hostilities. This prospect was greeted in France in different ways. Some wanted to fight the war to strengthen the King's position (La Fayette), others wanted to fight the war to strengthen the Revolution (the Girondins), and Louis wanted to fight the war so that the Allied Armies would liberate him. Finally, others such as Robespierre wanted Peace because they deemed that France was not strong enough to fight the war. As Louis still had the right to appoint his ministers, he placed Girondin ministers in key positions. War was duly declared.

The economical impact of war, however, was too heavy for a French economy which had not yet recovered from the crisis it had gone through a couple of months before hand. This further angered the people, who would not understand why they should suffer for a war they did not deserve. During all this time, Louis stayed in his comfortable Tuileries palace, out of which, he did not venture.

To say France's campaign started badly would be a euphemism. It started catastrophically. France was soon open to invasion. In Paris, the counter revolutionaries were branded as the reasons for the defeat. Meanwhile, Louis was vetoing laws which were being

made to defend Paris: he refused that an army of *fédérés* be brought to Paris for fear of being surrounded by people opposed to him. Moreover, he dismissed the Girondin ministers, an act which suggested that the King was supporting the enemy.

Angered by Louis' attitude, the *Sans Culottes* stormed the Tuileries where Louis was being held. They forced him to wear the revolutionary cap of Liberty. In addition, despite Louis' veto, the *fédérés* army was assembled and brought to Paris. Louis was now surrounded by an armed mob who was opposed to him. Then, at the worst possible time, the Allied Armies issued the Brunswick Manifesto. They threatened to kill all the Parisians if the King was harmed in any way. This severely angered the Parisians. On the 10th of August, they attacked the Tuileries, massacred the Swiss Guard, and imprisoned the King who had looked for security under the parliament, but, under the pressure of the mob, he was given up along with the rest of the Royal family. Meanwhile, the *fédérés* army, which was making its way to Paris, was singing "La Marseillaise".

A new government was established in the Hotel de Ville which had been taken over on the 9th of August by the *Sans Culottes*. The new government was named "the Commune".

During this time, the French army was suffering more defeats. The *fédérés* were therefore sent to the front. Paris was left undefended. This situation worried the *Sans Culottes* because a rumour ran that the imprisoned nobles and clergy were planning to escape. The *Sans Culottes* lost no time in finding a solution. What was later to become known as the September massacres had an obvious outcome: the prisons were stormed and any noble or clergyman was slaughtered. That same day, the elections took place for the new National Convention (its role was the same as the National Assembly).

The first major French victory coincided with the Convention's first major decision: to turn France into a Republic. France was duly declared so. So ended three years of hesitations and whisperings. France belonged once more to the people.

France became a Republic in 1792 for many reasons: some are linked to the war in which France was involved, others are due to the mob and the pressure it applied on the institutions, and others are linked to the King's suspicious decisions. The role of the political clubs was, obviously, very important. They were the fuel on which the whole Revolutionary and Republican machine ran. Furthermore, what is undeniable, is the role the people played in turning France into a Republic. If the clubs were the fuel, then the people were the engine itself. Angered by the condition the country had been run into, they demanded a change in the French institutions, in the French governing body, and in the French way of viewing them, the poor. In effect, France was declared a Republic in 1792 because the French people were crying out for a role, and that is what a Republic was offering them. The French people saw the Republic as a solution to all their problems, in the same way as they had identified the Estates General. What is also irrefutable, however, is the importance this historical event had on the rest of world history. France was the first country to put forward such ideals as Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. France issued the Declaration of Rights of Man which was copied across the world.

Level 4 suburban argument

17/18

Assignment 2

Coursework Assignment
Road to War 1870-1914

25
30

1) In Source A, a letter written by Bismarck to the King of Bavaria in September 1879, various reasons are given as to the creation of the Dual Alliance.* First of all, Bismarck and Austria saw the Alliance as a protection from Russia, who, they felt, was the only country threatening the peace. Therefore, the Dual Alliance was an essential guarantee of European peace and German safety. The secret Alliance also allowed Germany to stay on good terms with Russia.

One should be able to think that Bismarck, a wily and clever politician, would be telling the King of Bavaria the truth. First of all, because of the major diplomatic importance the Bavarian King had preserved. Although Germany had been united, the King of Bavaria had kept his title, and the importance that went with it. Therefore, he was an ally that Bismarck could not afford to lose, which means that the State, in other words Bismarck, would have kept him informed of the ongoing of Germany. Furthermore, the nature of the document, a private letter, incites one to believe that the content of the letter is true, because there would be no risk of it falling into enemy hands. Bismarck can therefore talk to the King of Bavaria in full confidence that the letter would be read by his ally alone.

7/3

2) The Anglo-German arms race started in 1898 when Germany put into place their first ~~naval~~ Navy laws. Their goal, as Germany stated it, was to build up the German Navy so that it would be in such a position that would enable her to challenge the world's most potent naval forces, in other words Britain. Source B, an extract from the ~~second~~ German naval laws of 1900 shows that ~~Germany~~ were going a step further. Their goal was now ~~more~~ specific: they wanted ^{to build 38 new battle ships}. This new development would mean that Germany would be in a position of force, with a very strong naval backing. In effect, Germany's fleet would become "so strong" that a war against her "would involve such dangers as to imperil his [the greatest sea power] position in the world". Therefore, they themselves were ~~positioning~~ positioning themselves as naval rivals for Britain. However, the latter decided to act upon the publication of these laws and decided, as well, that their navy needed a boost. They decreed that British shipyards build ~~at least~~ ^{at least} more ships. They also started working on a new type of boat, a boat that would exceed all others in speed, firepower, and protection. In 1906, they did create that boat: the Dreadnought. Britain were therefore a step ahead of their counterparts, but soon, the ~~race~~ ^{race} was to be levelled again. In effect, because the dreadnought was so superior to all other boats, the latter became ~~redundant~~ redundant. Therefore, when the Germans managed to get plans to their own dreadnoughts, both navies were extremely closely tied in terms of firepower. A race to build the most amount of dreadnoughts as possible began; a race where the winner won all.*

Both sides, for the next eight years tried to outrun the other, and they both arrived at such a level of potency, that they were afraid to launch themselves in any kind of naval warfare against the other, because, as Document 2 states, this would have endangered their position in the world. During World War I, only one major battle occurred, and even then, the forces were so well paired, that both claimed victory.

5/6

3) Africa, during the ^{not quite} whole of the nineteenth century, had been a constant bone of contention between the various European powers, each one scrambling for its due piece of extra territory, ~~was~~ in other words, power. Therefore, when an assembly of the European powers was called in Algieria ~~in~~ Morocco to solve the Moroccan "problem" just a year after the Entente linking Great Britain to France had been signed, an incident was always likely to occur. And it did.

No!
check the facts!!

During the conference, Germany supported the idea of Moroccan independence, voluntarily going against French interests there. In effect, Algieria was seen by the Germans as the perfect place to test the Franco-British Entente. Germany felt that one controversial incident would be enough to awaken old rivalries which had gnawed away at Franco-British relations, the most recent in date being what had happened in Sudanese precisely a small village called Fashoda in 1898, where France and Britain were nearly reduced to fighting in order to defend their respective interests. The incident, however, was resolved diplomatically, and nothing more was heard of it. Therefore, the Germans thought their Entente was frail. They were naturally surprised though when Britain stoically stood by her new ally and forced the German diplomacy to back down. The consequences of this incident were numerous. First of all, Germany had been severely embarrassed, her diplomatic calculations had backfired and had turned her into a mockery. This embarrassment was to prove very hard to forget for the Germans. It was an incident for which Germany would long look for revenge.

This incident also rendered ^{the} diplomatic relations between the countries very tense. From then on, the Triple Alliance, formed by Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy, and the Triple Entente, formed by Russia, France, and Great Britain, were true enemies. Therefore, Germany began to elaborate her war plan. This plan, masterminded by a German general, Schlieffen, of whom the plan would take the name, consisted in avoiding a two-front war by quickly attacking France, whenever forced to do so, thereby taking them out of the war, and then return to an Eastern front to attack Russia.

By ^{getting} going through the Moroccan test as they did, France and Britain were brought even closer together. Their entente had been consolidated, as had their long-during friendship.

As source C shows, the Germans were very surprised by the solidarity which reigned within the Entente Cordiale. They thought that it was simply a useless piece of paper which could be easily blown away. However, to the Dual Alliance's expense, the World was to see that it was an unmovable rock. The source, a cartoon published by Punch, a British magazine, shows the contempt ~~the~~ in which the public opinion holds Germany. In effect, Germany is ridiculed in the cartoon by its ignorance and its idiotic demeanor.

In 1911, the Moroccan saga continued. At Agadir, a Moroccan rebellion broke out against French authority. Germany decided to take advantage of the situation and sent a gunboat "to protect German citizens". However, in reality, they were trying to get a foot in Africa. Summoned by the Entente Cordiale to leave, the gunboat stayed. To make them leave, the Germans ^{were} ~~was~~ offered a useless strip of jungle in Congo. Source E, an extract from "Germany and the next war" written by Friedrich Von Bernhardi shortly after this incident, reveals the mounting animosity that existed between Germans and the British ^{and French}. The German authorities in particular supported this animosity, namely to pass the second naval laws in 1900. A context of "anglophobia" - hatred of England - was created, a context for which Wilhelm II was, not the least at fault. Indeed, he even encouraged it by making various publications, the least famous of which is ~~not~~ the Kruger Telegram. He also contributed to mounting English public opinion against him by ~~not~~ belittling them in an interview. However, after 1911, both public opinions reached paroxysms of hate towards the other.

7/9

No. (h) World War I did not begin in August 1914 as is largely stated. World War I started back in 1870 when the German army embarrassed the French one. The creation of a new empire ensued. This was to upset the whole balance of European power. That is where the situation in which World War I took its roots from then, to the veritable outbreak of the war, various major incidents occurred. Who was to blame for these? Can one country, Germany, accept the whole blame for one of the most ruthless wars the world has ever seen? ✓

Germany played a large part in the outbreak of the war. in August 1914. In effect, following the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Germany granted Austria a diplomatic blank cheque, in other words Germany would support Austria in whatever decision she would take. Had Germany not given that promise, Austria would not have addressed to Serbia the ultimatum that she did. Therefore, Germany can be blamed from that point of view *

Germany is also at fault for having started the war by attacking through Belgium. If she had not done this, Britain would not have entered the war.

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Furthermore, Germany was continually provoking her European neighbours, namely Britain. In effect, in source B, the extract of the naval laws, it is all but stated that the Germans are ready and willing to confront Britain in a naval battle. When the Kaiser sent a telegram to Kruger, the Boer leader who had defeated a British raid, to congratulate him, he knew what effect that would have on British public opinion: mounting it up against Germany.

However, where Germany is perhaps most at fault, is in her nearly one handed creation of two armed camps in Europe. This started in 1879, when Bismarck formed the first dual Alliance with Austria. He did this

in the goals previously stated. But Bismarck did not stop there. He also formed the Dreikaiserbund in 1881, an alliance that regrouped Russia as well as Germany and Hungary. Why therefore ~~was~~ create another alliance excluding Russia? Surely the best way of ensuring peace was by trusting Russia, but all Bismarck did was make all the other countries suspicious of him. In effect, Bismarck kept changing positions, supporting Russia first, but then going against her at the Congress of Berlin. Creating in Austria his main ally, before moving towards Russia with the Reinsurance Treaty in 1887. Bismarck and Germany were so unpredictable, that they were very feared.

Austria-Hungary is also to blame for the outbreak of the war. In effect, their invasion of Serbia is the spark which ignited the World War I fire. Their reason ~~for~~ this was simple: Serbia had not cooperated sufficiently in finding the assassin of Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne. However, the cooperation Austria was demanding consisted in allowing Austrian authorities to work in Serbia. It was unthinkable. They included that condition because they knew very well that Serbia would never accept it. They were looking for a reason to fight. why?

Russia is another blamable country. In effect, their response to the Austrian invasion of Serbia was immediate. They ordered a general mobilization. Had Russia not acted so hastily, had she allowed Austria to sort out her problems, Germany would never have been brought into the war, and would never have put into action her Schlieffen Plan.

Russia had also been creating bad relations with Austria over the Balkans. In effect, in 1877, she tried to create a Russian ruled Bulgaria - such larger than had been agreed with Austria who was wary of Russia establishing herself in the region.

A lot of the blame can also be laid at France's feet who, since 1870, had been seeking revenge. This had even be perceived at the time, namely by von Bernhardi who clearly states that this French will to take revenge on Germany would lead to a war.

The "winners" of World War I laid the blame of the war at Germany's feet. Although her role in the outbreak of the war is irrefutable, the whole blame is not her's. It is more by cowardice than fear that that Britain, France, and Russia shirked the blame to Germany: fear to have to face up to future generations, fear to accept the responsibility of millions of deaths. Therefore, in retrospect, none of the countries involved in World War I could accept the blame of the outbreak of the war. All of the countries involved ~~acted~~ worked, albeit unwillingly, towards the millions of dead of World War I, the economic damage that the latter caused, and the indelible trauma which the war entailed.

10/12

Examiner's comments

Assignment 1 (AO1) revealed a very mature approach to both questions. In question 1 there is a clear and consistent focus on the effects on France. In effect, the candidate takes the question set and investigates the extent and seriousness of the problems and even begins to look for explanations. This goes beyond the demands of the question and ensured a very high mark. The response to the second question was equally mature and well organised. A series of factors is isolated and reviewed and then finally linked together in the conclusion.

In Assignment 2 (AO2/3), there is consistent use of sources and own knowledge which ensured that the candidate achieved a high Level 3 mark overall. Even so, there could have been better use of the sources in question 4 and this accounted for the failure to award Level 4 for that question.

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