



Examiners' Report
Principal Examiner Feedback

June 2022

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In History (4HI1) Paper 1B

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Paper 1 : Depth Studies

The assessment requirement was that candidates answer a set of questions from **two** options from a choice of eight. The most popular options were:

Option 3 : Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918-45

Option 5 : Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924-53

Option 6 : A world divided: superpower relations, 1943-72

Option 7 : A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945-74

and the most popular combination of options was:

Option 3 and 6

Option 3 and 7.

All eight options required candidates to answer three sub-questions on the option topic. Each question had a different focus and tested a range of assessment objectives. Question (a) required candidates to identify the impression given by an author based on a small written extract and tested AO4. Question (b) required candidates to explain two effects and tested AO1 and AO2. Question (ci) and (cii) required candidates explain, analyse and make judgements about key features, events, causes, effects and significance and tested AO1 and AO2.

General comments

Across all eight options the following generic comments in relation to each sub question should be noted:

- In question (a) selecting information to support the impression will limit the answer to marks within level 2, to move in to level 3 the answer requires considering of how the impression has been created by considering author selection of evidence, tone, emphasis or omission.
- In question (b) knowledge of the effect is not in itself sufficient, there is a requirement to explain the effect in terms of outcomes.
- In question (c) knowledge needs to be used to develop an answer that considers the issue raised by the question and a criteria-based judgement is made.

Option 3: Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918-45

This option was attempted by many candidates and on the whole was answered well.

In question (a) many candidates were able to identify that the impression given by the author about the Weimar Constitution. However, there were some candidates who thought the question was about the Weimar Republic. Candidates who scored marks in level 2 (3-4 marks) were able to support their inference of the impression by selecting examples of language used by the author. Those candidates who moved into level 3 (5-6 marks) also considered the author's treatment, emphasis and selection of material in order to create the impression that was inferred.

In question (b) many candidates were able to explain the effects of the Nazi rule on the Churches. Though some answers were very generalised. Many candidates considered the effect on both the Catholic and Protestant churches with some also considering the effect on the Jewish faith. All were credit worthy and what differentiated candidates was the accuracy of the information they used (AO1) and the extent of the explanation in relation to the outcome (AO2).

In question (c) (cii) was slightly more popular than (ci). It was noticeable in both questions that many students had in depth of knowledge but when coming to a judgement tended to state that something was more important or significant without applying and explaining criteria. Candidates who did secured marks in level 4.

Example scripts:

Answer TWO questions.

You should spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Indicate your first question choice on this page. You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 12.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2** **Question 3**

Question 4 **Question 5** **Question 6**

Question 7 **Question 8**

(a) The author gives the impression that the Weimar Constitution ~~to~~ had no hope of succeeding. The author uses a very negative tone to portray this impression. Words such as 'doomed' and 'doubtful' are used giving the reader a sense of hopelessness and almost stupidity. The author even calls the Weimar Constitution 'a reflection of the problems that existed in German society'. This was harsh but provides an obvious point of view. The author ^{doesn't mention} how the Weimar republic wanted to provide German citizens with ~~every~~ what they wanted. The democracy itself was not well thought out, but gave people more freedom of speech and ~~general~~ ~~liber~~ general liberty. The Weimar constitution was however a failure, as the author describes. It caused a need for coalitions in order to form majorities, and made for a bad _{in the reichstag}

(a) continued political institution.

(b) One effect of Nazi rule on the churches was the creation of the Reich church. Two thirds of the German religious population were protestant. Protestants had some ~~overlap~~ overlapping views with Nazism and so they did not resist Nazi rule. They knew if they resisted Hitler would still take over but with more force. Hitler combined all protestant churches under the Reich church. This made sermons preach Nazi beliefs and in some churches priests wore Nazi uniforms. This increased Hitler's influence and control over the German population.

Another effect of Nazi rule on churches was the signing of the Concordat. Unlike the protestant church, Roman Catholics were ~~solely~~ ^{purely} devoted to the Pope. Hitler wanted them to worship him instead of the Pope. He decided to create a Concordat between the Nazi party and the Roman Catholic church. The agreement said that the church would not comment on Nazi politics and the Nazis would leave the church alone. Hitler broke the concordat by closing some Roman Catholic youth groups so the children would attend Nazi ones. The Pope then spoke out against

((b) continued) Nazism and Hitler retaliated. He destroyed churches, arrested priests and sent them to ^{concentration} camps, cut funding to the churches and prosecuted those who argued ~~with him~~ with him.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) These were many factors that impacted the Second world war on the German home front. Womens role became more prominent, the allied bombing attacks killed morale, and rationing significantly decreased health and living standards.

The role of women helped the second world war from the German home front. With many men injured, dead or at war industry was really suffering. Without workers farms struggled to produce and industries couldn't function. When Hitler ~~said~~ allowed any woman between 17 and 65 to apply for work, morale and economy got better. The women now felt that they had purpose and were helping the war effort. This more workers, farms could produce more to feed the population and industries could function more efficiently. This had a significant impact on the war.

The allied bombing destroyed a lot of morale and industry. At first the Allies only bombed military sites, this disrupted ~~how~~ the production of weapons. They then began to bomb industry sites, limiting food and clothes production. They then began to bomb highly

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) populated civilian sites. This killed many and destroyed morale. Germans planted stories of bravery in papers to help morale but it was ineffective. Motorways, roads and railways were then bombed and this meant it was increasingly difficult to transport ~~and~~ ammunition, weaponry and food to the front. This significantly impacted the war effort.

Rationing was introduced and German civilians suffered. The men at war fighting had priority over civilians when it came to rations. This meant there was very little to feed the population. Ration tickets were introduced and stealing ration tickets meant you were sent to a concentration camp. Food, clothes and supplies were all rationed. Soon it became hard to ~~maintain~~ maintain sanitation and a basic level of nutrition. Soldiers and workers were tired and ill affecting the Second World War.

A lot of factors impacted the second world war but I would argue that the allied bombing ~~had~~ made a more significant impact on the war than ~~the~~ the role of women or rationing.

The answer for question (a) saw the candidate identify an impression and support it with detail from the extract and achieve a level 2 mark. In question (b) the candidate was able to identify two effects support them with knowledge and show how they led to an outcome and so satisfied the requirements of level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed level 4 as there was analytical

explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. The answer would have benefitted from clearer application of criteria when reaching a judgement.

Answer TWO questions.

You should spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Indicate your first question choice on this page. You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 12.

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Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5 Question 6
Question 7 Question 8

(a)

The author gives the impression to the reader that the Weimar constitution was never going to work, "it was doomed from the start". Also, the author gives the impression that the Weimar was poorly organised and badly put together, for example, "mixed-up collection" and "so much confusion" suggests the bad coordination of the government, due to the mixture of political ideologies and proportional representation, agreements were rare and laws were hard to pass. The author gives the impression that it was possibly the fault of the German people that led to the failure of the Weimar, "German population was not in any way ready", here, he refers to the depression coming out of WWI and the Treaty of Versailles. Overall, the author gives an accurate and fair impression about the Weimar.

(b)

One effect of Nazi rule on the Church was the ~~a~~ mutual agreement to stay out of each others business. A treaty was signed between the Nazi party and the Catholic church and ~~the~~ ^{Pope Pius XI} ~~the~~ Pope that neither side would interfere with each other. Hitler wanted this as he saw religion as a whole in Germany as a ~~the~~ threat as people would do anything to stay loyal to their beliefs, this may even become ~~an~~ opposition to the Nazi party. So rather than instigating hatred between the two organisations, he proposed a peaceful agreement. This meant that Catholic schools, churches, Catholic groups could still meet. ~~the~~ ^{Hitler} saw the ~~the~~ Catholic schools as a challenge to the Nazi youth. This agreement meant peaceful coexistence between the two.

Another effect ~~on~~ that the Nazi party had on religion, in contrast to the peaceful agreement was the censorship of religion. Pope Pius XI made a speech that contradicted Nazi beliefs ~~as~~ as a result, Hitler and the Nazi party began spying on churches and removed any religious symbols from public places, schools and even churches. ~~Any~~ ~~the~~ Any ~~the~~ clergyman who went against the reforms of Hitler would be taken by the Gestapo to concentration camps. Churches were stripped of valuables

((b) continued)

and land owned by the church would be seized. Later on, Hitler banned religion and made showing ones beliefs a crime punishable without trial. As a result, the percentage of religious people in Germany fell to 5%, according to the Nazi party. Hitler replaced religion with Nazism, schools would preach his word and the crucifix would be replaced by Nazi symbols like the Swastika.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

Hitler became chancellor in Germany on January 30th 1933, there were several main reasons for his success; the social climate in Germany at the time, the backstairs intrigue or power struggle and lastly, Nazi propaganda and the elections prior. I ~~agree~~ agree with the statement to a small extent.

One main reason was the Nazi propaganda and elections that lead up to Hitler's chancellor ship. Nazi propaganda, lead by Goebbels won Hitler 13 million votes in 1933, 37% of the seats in the Reichstag, this meant that he had huge influence over the Reichstag and was also seen as a major political figure. Nazi propaganda was so effective as it appealed to all types of Germans; farmers, workers, businessmen, men and women. Firstly women, for women to be part of the electorate in the 1920s and 1930s was very progressive for any nation. The Nazi propaganda encouraged childbirth by promising medals and ~~the~~ cash incentives for women. Nazi propaganda pushed for an organ face which ~~was~~ wanted women to stay at home, not work and men to work and be the breadwinner, a very traditional family. This message appealed to large masses of Germans who were not necessarily Nazis, but just nationalist and traditional. Nazi propaganda ~~is~~ also made Jews

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

the scapegoat for Germany's problems, *Der mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler's book he wrote during his 9 month prison sentence as a result of the beer hall putsch; Hitler wrote that he is not against Jews but it is easy to unite a diverse population of political beliefs with a scapegoat, he is gave people a common enemy. The SA and SS and Gestapo also presented Marxism as strong and nationalist. Hitler's use of radio and aeroplanes also displayed the Nazi party as progressive and high tech. All of these techniques ultimately lead to great support for the Nazi party which helped Hitler come to power. However, this is not the most important as it doesn't directly lead to the chancellorship of Hitler.

Another reason for Hitler coming to power was the power struggle between Hitler, von Papen and von Schleicher. When Brüning tried to pass the law banning the SA, it was uncovered and von Schleicher became chancellor but due to his lack of support in the Reichstag, von Schleicher resigned leaving it up to Hindenburg to appoint a new chancellor, von Papen and Hitler made an agreement that they would work together to get power in the Reichstag. So, von Papen proposed to Hindenburg that Hitler should be chancellor and himself (von Papen) vice chancellor. At first, Hindenburg refused but the elites

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

around Hindenburg persuaded him to accept. The elites were businessmen and army generals who believed that Hitler could be easily influenced and some agreed with his policies as they favoured rich businessmen. This power struggle handed the chancellorship to Hitler and was a very important factor.

Lastly, the social and economic climate in Germany at the time was a vital role in Hitler's rise to power. After the wall street crash in 1929, Germany went into a depression as it had many of American loans that were retracted. This made the German people far more inclined to vote for more extremist groups like the communist party or the nazi party. This gave Hitler more votes than he should've got and also meant that Hitler could make his propaganda about fixing the German problem, that was an easy way to get votes and seats in the reichstag. This was the main reason for Hitler becoming chancellor.

In conclusion, ~~he~~ i disagree with the statement and i believe that ~~the~~ extremist climate in Germany was the main ^{reason} ~~reason~~ for Hitler becoming chancellor.

The answer for question (a) saw the candidate identify an impression and support it with detail from the extract and achieve a level 2 mark. In question (b) the candidate was able to identify two effects with some explanation, which just moved the answer into the start of level 3. In question (c) the

candidate accessed level 4 as there was analytical explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. The answer would have benefitted from clearer application of criteria when reaching a judgement.

Option 5: Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924-53

In question (a) many candidates were able identify that the impression was that the Plan affected agriculture the worse. Candidates supported this by selecting words and phrases used by the author to support the impression. Candidates who considered the emphasis placed by the author on the impact and suggested the author had ignored other impacts moved into level 3 (5-6 marks).

In question (b) many candidates were well aware of the purges and who was purged, but did not always then consider the impact on the armed forces. Some candidates considered the impact on Stalin's leadership and power with no reference to the armed forces.

In question (c) both questions were equally attempted, and while answers were seen that were replete with knowledge, the support, explanation and analysis of judgement was often weaker. In this type of question, the aspect of judgement in AO2 is clearly identified in all levels in the mark scheme and the candidate must address it. There was a lot of just description of Stalin's policies.

Example script:

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Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5 Question 6
Question 7 Question 8

(a) The ~~author~~ author gives a negative impression about the impact of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. In the Extract, the author mainly ~~focused~~ focused on the negative impact of the Fourth Five-Year Plan on agriculture. For example, he starts up with writing 'the consumer suffered' and then writes 'Agriculture... production was as low as ever.' showing the ~~the~~ agriculture production during ~~the~~ the Fourth Five Year Plan was bad and the people suffered. He also supported his ~~point~~ point with evidence such as 'the total agricultural production was only just above what it had been when Stalin came to power, and the number of livestock was 10 per cent down', showing how the Fourth Five-Year Plan negatively impacted the agriculture of USSR.

The fact that the author ~~doesn't~~ doesn't ~~mention~~ mention about how the ~~steel~~ steel, coal

(a) continued) and oil production during the Fourth Five-Year Plan \nearrow recovered and even more than the $\$$ production before, such as the steel production increased from 31,000 in ¹⁹⁴⁰ to 38,000 in 1950, also shows that the author doesn't want to mention the positive impact of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(b) The first effects of the purges on the armed forces of the USSR \nearrow is that many high rank members ~~were~~ were either killed or imprisoned. For example, ^{in the army} all ~~of the~~ senior ~~were~~ were killed and half of the junior were either killed or imprisoned in order to remove the high rank members in the armed forces and increase Stalin's control in the armed forces.

The second effect is that the armed forces ~~were~~ were $\#$ weakened because of the loss of ~~the~~ skilled generals and soldiers. For example, at the start of World War 2, 3 million red ~~army~~ ~~soldiers~~ soldiers were already captured because of bad training and tactics made by unskilled generals.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) For the statement that 'the main reason for collectivisation in the years 1928 to 41, was to support industrialisation', I only partly agree with that.

Firstly, I agree that industrialisation ~~was~~ is an important reason because Stalin wants to use collective farms to provide more grains to the city and get more workers from the farm to ~~the~~ industry. For example, during the One to Third Five-Year Plans, the heavy ~~industry~~ ~~was~~ industry ~~was~~ was the ~~most~~ priority and ~~city~~ cities such as Magnitogorsk, in which its population increased from 25 ~~th~~ in 1926 to 250000 in 1932, were built. So collective farms were used to used increase grain production to feed the increasing workers. The grains sold to other ~~countries~~ ~~However, I think industrialisation~~ countries also increased from 1930 to 1940, and more ~~workers~~ farmers were moved to become workers because of better wages.

However, I disagree that ~~industrialisation~~ industrialisation was ~~the~~ the main reason, because I think that ~~the~~ collectivisation wasn't necessary for industrialisation and even caused grain harvestment decreased by 1%. Also I think

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) there are other important reasons.

For example the removal of kulaks was an important reason. Because kulaks supported ~~the~~ NEP, which was seen as failing as it ~~it~~ didn't help to recover the ~~country~~ ^{production} back ~~to~~ to Russia Empire's ~~country~~ production, and even caused the grain procurement in 1932, which reduced grains transported to city to feed the workers ~~as~~ as they wanted to increase the price by reducing supply, Stalin also wanted to collectivisation to remove kulaks.

But ^{for} the main reason for collectivisation, I think it's because Stalin wanted to spread the party's influence and control in those areas. For example, Motor Tractor Stations was set up in rural areas, and communist ~~party~~ members were sent to ~~there~~ there and collective farms to spread communist propaganda and monitor the people, showing that Stalin wanted to increase control and influence in rural areas.

In conclusion, I only partly agree with the statement because although I agree "industrialisation" was an important reason, I ~~that~~ think that Stalin wanting to spread influence and control in the rural areas

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued was the main reason for collectivisation.

The answer for question (a) saw the candidate identify an impression and support it with detail from the extract and consider emphasis and selection and achieved a top level 3 mark. In question (b) the candidate was able to identify two effects and support them with some knowledge putting the answer just into level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed the top of level 3 as there was some analytical explanation, accurate and relevant information and a judgement. The application of criteria for the judgement needed to be clearer.

Option 6: A world divided: superpower relations, 1943-72

This option was attempted by many candidates and on the whole was answered well.

In question (a) many candidates were able to identify the impression given by the author in regard to the attitudes of the Soviet Union and West was one of creating tension. Many supported this by selecting the author's language, and those who considered the author's selection and lack of balance moved into level 3 (5-6 marks).

In question (b) many candidates had thorough and precise knowledge regarding the invasion of the Soviet invasion of Hungary but it was those who applied it the effect on the Cold War that moved into the higher level. Typically, candidates suggested it made USA/USSR relations worse, it strengthened the Warsaw Pact and it created a stalemate in Cold War Europe.

In question (c) (cii) was slightly more popular than (ci). In (cii) candidates were well versed in the development of the Cold War 1947-49 and balanced the Truman Doctrine with other factors/events that were significant. In (ci) while candidates were very knowledgeable about the Berlin crisis of 1960-61 some candidates referred to the crisis of 1948-9.

Example scripts:

Indicate your second question choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

- Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5 Question 6
Question 7 Question 8

(a) The author gives the impression that both the USA and Soviet Union were very aggressive towards each other. The author repeats the word 'hostile' which emphasizes how they saw the relationship between the two superpowers. We see how both sides saw themselves as 'defenders' of their respective political beliefs. The author fails to mention how ~~the~~ in the Tehran and Yalta conferences relation improved slightly. During the conferences the Soviets agreed to join the USA war with Japan, and the USA would open a second front to ease pressure off the Soviet Union. Although the author was right in saying the Grand Alliance was only a 'temporary' fix to the suspicious relation between the Soviets and Americans. ~~The~~ The author emphasizes the differing views by mentioning how both countries view the USA. The USA describes themselves as 'defenders of the Free World' whereas the Soviet Union

((a) continued) describe them as 'where "Big Business" took advantage of people.' This shows the passive aggressive hostility between the two Super powers.

(b) One effect of the Soviet invasion of Hungary was ~~more~~ how it made the Soviets ~~look~~ look very aggressive and dominating. The Soviets invaded because they were worried the uprising would cause other countries in the Warsaw Pact to want reforms. The Hungarians uprose wanting more rights and less oppression. The Soviet reaction was to invade with guns and tanks to scare the Hungarians back into line. This worked but increased international criticism of the Communist regime. The Soviet Union used unnecessary aggression and caused fear from many.

Another effect of the Soviet invasion of Hungary was how it made the USA look dishonest and bad. The US were the ones who had been encouraging Communist ~~satellite~~ satellite states to revolt. They promised to assist any country who would resist ~~the~~ communism. The reason the uprising failed was because the USA refused to give assistance because they didn't want to risk nuclear war. Countries in NATO did take in ~~refugees~~ Hungarian refugees but they were also blamed for the failure of ~~the~~

((b) continued) the uprising.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) During the Cold war many develop-
developments were made. The Truman
Doctrine, Berlin Crisis and creation of
NATO all highly influenced the war.

Some evidence would suggest that the
Truman Doctrine was the most significant
development. The Truman Doctrine was a way
for the US to honor the policy of Containment.
In the Doctrine Truman said he would give
\$400 million to Turkey and Greece to help
them recover from war. He also promised
economic aid to any country who would
resist communism. He gave aid to around
17 countries helping them recover from war.
This was a development that not only limited
the spread of communism but reduced the
effect war had on the economies of Eastern
Europe.

The Berlin Crisis also was a significant
development in the cold war. The Berlin Crisis
was one thing that really impacted US and
soviet relations. Before the crisis the Soviets
had stopped cooperating with France, Britain and US.
This lead to the creation of ~~a~~ bigonia. The US
and Britain combined their areas of Germany. This
then became trigonia when France joined

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) Their area in Germany to Bizonia. This showed a united front against the Soviets. In retaliation they ~~at~~ blockaded Berlin in a play to take the whole capital. ~~Trizonia then~~ The blockade meant ~~the~~ people of West Berlin were beginning to starve. An airport was built and Trizonia shipped 1000 tonnes a day of supplies into Berlin for a year. When ~~the~~ the blockade was lifted the Soviet looked like failures and aggressive. But most of all the crisis further developed the worsening of relations between ~~the~~ the Soviet Union and USA.

The creation of NATO was a big development in the war as it significantly influenced relations. After the Soviet takeover of Czechoslovakia the US felt threatened. They decided to create NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The treaty was made up of capitalist countries who all agreed to provide aid if another was attacked. The US continued to give Truman Doctrine aid but this was further reassurance of ~~the~~ mutual support. NATO was a political move that made the Soviet Union feel threatened and less powerful. NATO also caused many other aspects of the Cold War. It caused the creation of the Warsaw Pact.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) When west Germany joined NATO it ended peaceful coexistence. NATO influence the cold war significantly.

I agree with the statement that the Truman Doctrine was the most significant development in the Cold war because it influence tens of countries. Whereas the Berlin Crisis and NATO did not affect as many. I also think the Truman Doctrine was one of the few developments in the Cold war that lead to a positive outcome.

The Doctrine financially helped many countries, but NATO and the Berlin Crisis only cause destruction.

The answer for question (a) saw the candidate identify an impression and support it with detail from the extract and achieve a level 2 mark. In question (b) the candidate was able to identify two effects with some explanation, which just moved the answer into the start of level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed level 3 as there was some analysis, some accurate and relevant knowledge and judgement, but the criteria for judgement not fully applied.

Indicate your second question choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

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(a)

The author gives the impression that both sides believed that they were protecting the freedoms of people, for example in Soviet Union believed that, "it was 'the defender of people around the world' & implying that capitalism was damaging to a country and 'took advantage of the people' suggesting manipulation ^{in many} to benefit the good. On the other hand, the USA see themselves as 'the defender of the free world' suggesting ~~the~~ the opposite and that communism was impeaching peoples rights and freedoms. Both the USA and Soviet Union specify that it is against them specifically, for example, "like the USA" and "against the aim of the Soviet Union". In conclusion, the author gives a fair, two sided account on the attitudes of both superpowers.

(b)

One effect of the Hungary invasion was Social. The people of Hungary put up a strong fight against the Soviet tanks and the red army, expecting to be backed up by the USA. The resistance of the Hungarians showed a united discontent with Soviet rule. 20,000 Hungarians held resistance to the tanks, despite this, the uprising was crushed. This had significant social effects on not only Hungary but all Warsaw pact members; it showed that the de-Stalinisation that was promised was a lie and nothing had really changed, the Hungary uprising and invasion gave birth to more uprisings and rebellions within the Warsaw pact, including the Czechoslovakia ~~in~~ reforms or Prague Spring.

Another effect that the Hungary uprising had was a political one. The uprising was a bad look on both the US and Soviet union. Even the Truman doctrine, Truman and the US had promised containment of communism, however since they did nothing to stop the invasion of Hungary, it showed that the US were weak and not prepared to commit to their promises, this gave them a bad look globally. On the other hand, the invasion also tarnished the Soviet union's reputation more. They were seen as the aggressors and also looked like they were losing influence over the satellite states.

Overall, the invasion was a bad propaganda stunt for both sides and further increased tension between the two. As a result,

the Soviet union thought that they could push America about.



(c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

The Cold War developed immediately after the end of WWII in 1945. However, the ~~most~~ ^{most} significant developments from 1947 to 1949 ~~was~~ ^{included} the Truman doctrine, the Berlin crisis and the creating of NATO.

The Truman doctrine in 1947 was a statement made by Truman, president of the US that the USA had a responsibility to contain communism. This was the first spark in the cold war and was, in a way, Truman declaring war on the Soviet Union. It was seen as a threat to Stalin that he shouldn't try to expand the Soviet sphere of influence and that if he did, the US would step in. This was a significant development as it was a public doctrine that started the ideology clash within the people, it also led to further disagreements and doctrines that increased tensions between the two sides. However, it was not the most significant as it didn't lead to conflict and was not a legal policy, it was simply a scare-tactic.

Another significant factor was the Berlin crisis between 1948 and 1949 ~~was~~ where Stalin and Truman were disagreeing about having a united Germany. Stalin wanted to prove that a divided Germany would not function so he cut off the two ground ^{roads} supplying ~~from~~ ^{from} West Germany to West Berlin but crucially, he left the air corridors open. Stalin also did this as people were escaping from East Germany to West Berlin, so if he cut it off, it would be a less ~~stimulating~~ desirable place to live

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

In conclusion, I believe that the creation of NATO in 1949 was the most significant development in the cold war, as it clearly labeled opposition to the Soviet union and Communism.

The answer for question (a) saw the candidate identify an impression and support it with detail from the extract and achieve a level 2 mark. In question (b) the candidate was able to identify two effects with some explanation, which just moved the answer into the start of level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed level 4 as there was analytical explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. The answer would have benefitted from clearer application of criteria when reaching a judgement.

Option 7: A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945-74

In question (a) many candidates were able to identify the impression given by the author regarding the HUAC investigations. Many inferred that the impression was that the investigations were excessive, heavy handed and unfair and supported this by selecting words and phrases used by the author.

In question (b) candidates who had precise knowledge were able to explain the effects of the anti-Vietnam War movement the USA, but many had generalised knowledge and described the actions of hippies and did not relate that to the question.

In question (c) (cii) proved to be more popular than (ci). However, the quality that was seen in both responses was very high. Awareness of the significance of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Brown versus Topeka and Little Rock was very evident, with many candidates able to analyse their impact on the development in civil right rather than just narrate the events. Similarly, the actions of MLK and other factors were well explained in relation to civil rights legislation in the 1960s.

Example script:

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

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Question 4 Question 5 Question 6
Question 7 Question 8

(a) In extract G the author gives off the impression that HUAC only wanted fame and was ~~only~~ ~~is~~ trying to spread hysteria for its own gain. The author uses language such as 'wanted a higher profile' implying that HUAC wanted to increase its fame ~~the~~. The author also says 'the hysteria reached into every part of America' this suggests that the idea of America being 'infiltrated by communism' was a myth and the author did not believe that it was true. The author uses a critical tone suggesting that they did not believe HUAC ~~is~~ ~~was~~ ~~is~~ about there being a 'threat' but rather ~~was~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~ a claim to fame. The author uses the information that the Red Scare was most likely blown well out of proportion and in reality there was very little chance that communism ~~is~~ ~~is~~ was a really

in

((a) continued) threat. However they emit to say that there was many spies who were convicted of spying and sharing secrets. The Rosenbergs, Julius and Ethel were prosecuted for sharing nuclear secrets in 1951 and executed in 1953.

(b) one effect of the anti-vietnam war movement was Nixon's ~~removal~~ removal of troops from Vietnam. In light of mass protests Nixon removed most of the troops from Vietnam, consequently he increased bombing and napalming which increased protests over the environment and ~~not~~ ~~right~~ human rights

Another effect of the anti-vietnam war movement was sit-ins and teach-ins where students would debate if war was really necessary. Many students protested and burnt the American flag which caused backlash against them from the elderly for being unpatriotic

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) I think that the main reason ~~for~~ why the civil rights ~~re~~ legislation was passed ~~was~~ in the 1960s ~~it~~ was because of Martin Luther King. This was because he had a focussed goal on ending Jim Crow and was very influential.

One reason for the passing of civil rights legislation in 1960s was because of Martin Luther King. King had a focussed goal of ending Jim Crow and achieved this in the 1964 and 1965 civil rights act which made

segregation illegal and made a fair voting test which all had to take. ~~It~~

However these could not have happened without the ~~extra~~ efforts of King. King was very influential, he gathered many people to take part in the ~~same~~ ~~act~~ ~~1963~~, Washington march 1963, and the Birmingham march 1965. He was a prolific speaker encouraging many people having famously written the 'I have a dream' and ~~the~~ the speech from 'Birmingham jail.' ~~speeches~~ King was at the fore front of civil rights in the 1960s as was one of the reasons ~~for~~ why the civil rights legislations

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) ~~It~~ were passed.

Another reason for the passing of the civil rights legislation in 1960s was SNCC. SNCC was the Student non-violent committee campaign who took part in events such as the Sit-ins and the freedom rides. One ~~spee~~ specific freedom ride was one in which the bus was fire bombed ~~for~~ leaving many injured. SNCC was a non-violent ~~ext~~ organisation until 1965 when Stokely Carmichael took charge and James Meredith was shot but up until after the civil rights act SNCC was non-violent. They worked with King and wanted the end of Jim Crow, and were successful when in 1964 and 1965 voting ~~and~~ of black African Americans increased and Segregation became illegal. SNCC was a main reason why civil rights legislations ~~were~~ were passed in the 1960s because it was the first time both black and white ~~to~~ people were campaigning for civil rights.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) The final reason for ~~the~~ the passing of civil rights legislation ~~was~~ in ~~the~~ the 1960s was because of President ~~John F. Kennedy~~ J.F. Kennedy. In 1961 Kennedy sent 300 Federal troops into Mississippi to help James Meredith get enrolled at the university. This was the first sign that Kennedy supported African Americans. Kennedy also supported the civil rights act of 1964 and 1965. The civil rights act of 1964 was first thought about by Truman, Kennedy relooked at it and brought it before Senate. Unfortunately Kennedy was assassinated before it was passed but both the 1964 and 1965 civil rights acts ~~was~~ were supported by him.

In conclusion I would say the main reason why the civil rights legislation was passed in ~~1960~~ the 1960s was because of Martin Luther King. King was very influential and had a specific goal to end Jim Crow which he achieved. Although SNCC ~~was~~ protested with both black and white protesters they did not have the influence of King.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) Kennedy was very influential he only took up from Truman and Eisenhower who ~~is~~ both supported civil rights. Where as the influence King had was revolutionary and showed how ~~was~~ ^{for} coming together and using non-violent methods inspired by God can get you.

The answer for question (a) saw the candidate identify an impression and support it with detail from the extract and then begin to consider emphasis and selection, which allowed to access level 3. In question (b) the candidate was able to identify two effects, but explanation was limited, which kept the answer in level 2. In question (c) the candidate accessed level 4 as there was analytical explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. The answer would have benefitted from clearer application of criteria when reaching a judgement.