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Examiners' Report

Principal Examiner Feedback

June 2022

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

In History (4HI1) Paper 1BR

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Summer 2022

Publications Code 4HI1_1BR

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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 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 into 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 Stresemann's international policies was that they were not very successful. 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. Some candidates ignored the focus of the question and took it as an opportunity to write what they knew about Stresemann in the 1920s.

In question (b) many candidates were able to explain the effects of the Second World War on the German Home Front. Typically, many focused on bombing campaigns, rationing, women, and the young and the old. 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).

(b) one effect of the Second World War on the German Home Front was massive civilian suffering and casualties. During the Blitz, numerous attacks on foreign troops and domestic troops weakened the German Army. For instance, the RAF bombing of Germany from 1941-1945, destroyed the war fabric of German society. In the earlier stages, this deliberately targeted German cities, which meant that hundreds of thousands of civilians lost their lives within the bombings. In the latter half, bombings of transport links, railways, and infrastructure in 1944 and 1945 disrupted ordinary citizens' lives - they could no longer travel domestically. All of this contributed into 2 major effects. Firstly, the death toll on the German homefront was extremely high, combined with German overseas losses, such as in the Battle of Stalingrad. This meant that Hitler's army and Wehrmacht was mostly destroyed, and ~~renewed~~ they could no longer easily recruit up young individuals, as many were injured due to overseas bombings. Secondly, this contributed to massive loss in morale for the German population. Many of their homes and workplaces were destroyed, and communication was increasingly difficult. It was clear that Germany was losing the war - this led to physical deaths, but also a loss of morale, which continued to deteriorate as German forces suffered loss after loss.

Another effect of the Second World War on the German Home Front was increased employment and conscription. In the war effort, more and more individuals were told to work to boost Germany's labour force. One such group of women, who had been forced to marry and stay at home during the 1930s. In the war, women were told to work, and had a range of occupations. They not only produced equipment for overseas troops to use, they acted as nurses as well. In 1941, women were also allowed to leave "assistants" in the military. They could assist with tasks; some women could even operate guns and machinery/artillery. Overall, the

((b) continued) rate of unemployment continued to decrease, with only 500,000 people unemployed at the peak of the war. Conscription also extended to lower individuals - school leaving age / conscription to join the Nazi army spread to all civilians as the war became more serious. This was an extremely important effect, as the fabric of German society had massively shifted. Many ordinary workers had to quit their jobs in order to become conscripted; many women could no longer spend time with their husbands who were drafted into the war. Women now had no freedom as they were considered a vital part of the home front war effort. This led to more individuals being employed, and the war economy becoming more and more prevalent.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) To a large extent, the invasion of the Ruhr created economic and social problems for the Weimar Republic. The Belgian and French forces invaded the Ruhr in 1923. Despite Chancellor Ebert asking citizens to strike and protest, and even committing violence against the French forces, the French occupied the Ruhr and brought their own currency in. This was an enormous problem for the Germans: the Ruhr was an important industrial powerhouse; coal fields such as the great Silesian one stilled over half of the coal mining in Germany, and the Ruhr produced over 80% of iron, steel and other hard materials. It also served as a large source of employment to German civilians. This was thus very important because: firstly, the Germans could no longer earn money to pay for reparations - they had ~~to~~ a quarter of previous earnings available. This led to the printing of more money to fulfill demand. By 1923, more than 200 paper mills printed money, this led to hyperinflation. Hyperinflation meant that civilians could no longer purchase essential goods; morale was low and this caused disorder amongst the already starving German population. Thus, the invasion of the Ruhr served as a reason to anger Germans, and caused tensions and resentment to the west, as those who were displaced.

To a large extent, the Treaty of Versailles caused significant political problems within Germany. The Treaty of Versailles punished the Weimar Republic in numerous ways; they were forced to surrender Alsace-Lorraine, give up 13% of coal fields, 25% of iron fields. Moreover, they had to give up African colonies and pay ~~more~~ more than 6600 million marks in reparation fees to the west. ~~the~~ This caused domestic political problems; many German nationalists already viewed Germany's defeat as unjustified and embarrassing - & an extra layer of punishment was seen to be humiliating. Thus, they resented the German

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) Chancellor Ebert, who had signed the Treaty. Moreover, the reduction of German army to 100,000 obsolete troops agreed upon military / furnishing them to the extreme right parties (i.e. the National Party) as a result. This meant that they also joined organisations such as the Freikorps, smearing political divisions within the German political sphere. Ultimately, many individuals resented the Treaty of Versailles, and started becoming more violent, as they did not want to admit "war guilt" and pay reparations to the West. The distrust of Weimar politicians led to political unrest, shaking the effectiveness of the Weimar Republic, and sowing anger and frustration.

To a moderate extent, the Weimar Constitution caused political issues within Germany.

Firstly, the proportional representation policy meant that all parties who attained votes could be voted into parliament. There was never a clear majority in the ^{parliament} parliament, and coalitions could often form and break down. This meant that political deadlock was prevalent and policies could never be passed. Moreover, ~~the~~ representing Germany into 18 districts with a degree of autonomy also sparked lots of political tensions. For instance, states that opposed Weimar and start to be influenced by extremists. In the state of Bavaria, the army did not work down on SA members (leading to the Munich Putsch being considered as a viable option for political revolting in 1923). Finally, the chancellor / president being and the leader of Bavaria supported Hitler elected for 7 years at a time also meant that a change in leadership was difficult even when the leader was unpopular. Chancellor Ebert was extremely unpopular, however could not be replaced. People who antagonised him and the SPD, were unwilling to discuss political policies. Similarly, parties on both sides of the extreme found it hard to come to agreement on policies - the KPD were ^{forced} to communicate with far right parties, etc. This led to a (Communists)

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued). statements, and their vital policies to solve rising unemployment and social issues could be passed.

In conclusion, even though the Ruhr invasion played a large role, the signing of the Treaty of Versailles was the most major factor for the tensions in 1919-1923. This is because of 2 reasons: Firstly, the invasion of the Ruhr did not happen until 1923, yet many ~~protest~~ people were already demoralised politically; secondly, the frustrations with admitting "war guilt" and constant reparations from the Treaty of Versailles amplified resentment to the Allies / French during the occupation of the Ruhr. For many Germans, the signing of the Treaty of Versailles was what disabled Germany from defending sovereignty ~~to~~ and defending the Ruhr. Ultimately, all of Germany's issues stemmed from the problematic Treaty of Versailles, and led to the use of political resistance, domestic rivalry, and decades of economic hardship.

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 achieve a top level 3 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 fully the requirements of level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed the top of level 4 as there was analytical explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. Criteria for the judgement were offered and justified.

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 gave the impression that Stresemann did not succeed in improving Germany's diplomatic relations with his foreign policies. This is shown in the source when it says they the policies "achieved nothing" and "did not change the fact that Germany was still regarded as a minor power". The author ~~to~~ strengthens their point by arguing how the policies actually benefitted the Weimar's enemies, such as the "French" and Hitler.

The tone used in the source ~~and~~ is dismissive and critical because the author denied all achievements Stresemann has made. This is shown in words such as "nothing" and "never", which shows his failure.

However, the author omitted the fact that Stresemann's policies did have some positive effects on Germany's international position, for example, by improving trade ties with the West and gaining respect from other countries. The omission here further emphasises the author's message.

(b) One effect of the Second World War on the Home Front was the introduction of ~~the~~ rationing, which decreased people's life quality. As the war started to go badly towards the end, the Nazi officials gave less and less food to the people, ~~only~~ to the extent of only 500 grams per day. Tobacco was banned, and soaps were hard to find. The Nazis prioritised feeding the soldiers, so civilians ate worse which reduced their support for the Nazis. The Nazis also rationed clothes and hot water, further increasing the difficulty of people's lives. However, the extent of this is quite limited at the ~~end~~ start of the war where Germany didn't do too badly. In fact, 2/5 of German people ate better than before the war. It only got worse as the WWII became worse and Germany had to devote more resources to the war effort.

Another effect of the WWII on the Home Front was ~~attied~~ ~~to~~ increased women participation in the work force. Before WWII, the Nazis wanted women to have more babies to strengthen the "Aryan race," so women were laid off from ~~at~~ the work place and discouraged from working. However, WWII made it so that the Nazis had to rely on women to produce weapons and other resources because men ~~are~~ were fighting the war. In 1943, Goebbels announced that all women

((b) continued) would be conscripted into factories to support German war effort. Not only did this make women's lives more miserable, it also added to their mental stress as many of them suffered the pain of their husbands or sons being killed on the Eastern Front. Therefore, only 1 out of 3 million women turned out, which showed that the effect of this ~~the~~ policy is limited. It also meant that the Nazis were less popular among the women, decreasing German war support.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) incomes, old people and ex-soldiers had less pension, but people who owned debt only had to pay back a fraction of what they borrowed. The crisis wasn't the most significant problem because it didn't affect every strata of the German society, in fact some people such as the rich benefitted.

However, it was the Treaty of Versailles that was the most significant problem because it set the foundation for all the other issues that ensued. After Germany lost WWI, the ~~the~~ Entente powers demanded harsh reparations at the Versailles conference. The ~~the~~ German military was limited to 100,000 men. They were not allowed to own submarines and only had 6 battleships. ~~the~~ Most serious was the territorial losses: Germany lost 13% of its total territory which included 30% of its iron ore. It lost Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and Danzig to Poland, Schleswig to Denmark, and Mennedy to Belgium. Because the treaty did so much damage to the German economy by ~~asking~~, on top of everything else, asking for 5 billion marks of reparations, the ~~German~~ Weimar Republic was unable to sustain a functioning economy to repay these reparations. They therefore had to print more money which led to Hyperinflation and the Ruhr Crisis. Additionally, the War Guilt

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) clause in the Treaty blamed Germany for causing WWI, which irked a lot of right wing extremists who thought that the Weimar government had betrayed Germany and secretly ~~collab~~ collaborated with the Allied powers, fuelling the "Stab in the back" myth. Therefore, negative responses to the Treaty was the reason of extremist challenges to the Weimar Republic.

A contributing factor to the problems of the Weimar Republic was challenges from the left and the Right. In 1919, Communist revolutionary Rosa Luxemburg started the Spartacist Uprising out of discontent that the Weimar government did not represent the interest of the workers. She and Liebknecht occupied government building and started a revolt in Berlin, which was brutally cracked down by chancelor Ebert with the help of the Freikorps. The Spartacist Uprising showed weakness in the Weimar government because they had to rely on a paramilitary to put down the uprising. Ironically, the Freikorps which Ebert relied on ~~was~~ also revolted in 1920 in what was known as the Kapp Putsch. Right wing politician Kapp was angry at the restrictions being placed on German military, so he marched his troops into Berlin to create a military ~~dictator~~ dictatorship. Even though the uprising was put down, it showed that ~~the~~ Germany had a very strong right-wing opposition. The

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) Freikorps soldiers did not end up being prosecuted, showing weakness of the Weimar government.

Overall, I only agree to this statement to a certain extent because the signing of the Treaty of Versailles is clearly the most important reason for the Weimar Republic's problems. The reparations and economic concessions led to the Ruhr Crisis and hyperinflation, while the war guilt clause caused right wing extremism. The other problems were mere outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles and their impact was limited in scope and spread.

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 achieve a top level 3 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 fully the requirements of level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed the top of level 4 as there was analytical explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. Criteria for the judgement were offered and justified.

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 Rakosi's rule. Many inferred that it was harsh, or words to that effect. 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 ideological differences, but it was those who applied it to 'on relations' that moved into the higher level. Typically candidates who suggested it made relations worse.

In question (c) (cii) was more popular than (ci). In (cii) candidates were well versed in the events of 1945-49 and were able to offer a range of consequences to balance against the division of Europe into two armed camps. In (ci) while candidates were very knowledgeable about the events of the

Cuban Missile Crisis, they were less so in relation to events/factors that saw the thaw from 1963. As a consequence, some answers lacked relevance in relation to the question.

Sample script:

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 Rakosi's rule in Hungary was atrocious and his policies have failed. This is shown in the source as Rakosi used "terror and brutality" to keep control, showing his dictatorial nature and the fear he instilled on people. He also "killed 2000 people and imprisoned 200000", suggesting his atrocity. Rakosi also failed to improve people's lives, shown by the decrease in living standards and the fact that "Hungary experienced its lowest agricultural ~~out~~ output ever".

The tone used here is critical and ~~satirical~~ ^{dramatic}, further emphasising the message. Words such as "kill", "imprison" and "attack" highlight the tyrannical nature of Rakosi's rule, while "failed" suggested that Rakosi's ~~plans~~ economic plans achieved nothing.

However, the author omitted the fact that Rakosi has actually made some progress in, for example, improving relationships with the Soviet Union and getting economic aids from Comecon. These omissions furthered strengthened the author's message.

(b) One effect of ideological differences on relations between the Soviet Union and the West was disagreements and ~~to~~ conflicts during World War II. The Soviet Union was a ~~comm~~ socialist country ~~to~~ that followed the principles of Marxism Leninism. They aimed to create an egalitarian society "from each to their abilities to each to their needs." To do that they confirmed the ~~leading~~ ^{dominant} position of the Communist Party and put ~~the~~ the means of production under public ~~own~~ ownership. This directly contradicted the West's belief in representative democracy and free-market capitalism, which encouraged competition. Because of ideological differences, the Big Three leaders distrusted each other during WWII. The West delayed the opening of the second front, which the Soviet Union thought was a betrayal. The West also kept the development of nuclear weapons, the Manhattan project secret from the Soviets, which irked the Soviets and led ~~them~~ ^{him} to think that the West wanted to threaten him. The most important disagreement was over Polish borders, where the Soviet Union sought to expand its sphere of influence and create more communist countries, while the West sought to counter that.

Another effect of the ideological differences was the escalation of the Cold War during 1947-1949, signified by the Truman Doctrine and

((b) continued) Soviet expansions. The Soviet Union supported Communist governments in Eastern Europe on ideological grounds and created many puppet states, such as East Germany, Poland and Hungary. The West saw this as a threat and sought to counter it by ~~giving~~ ~~giving~~ giving aid to Western European countries to prevent the spread of communism. Truman first announced \$400 million to Turkey and Greece in a speech to the congress in ~~de~~ which he made clear the differences between "communism" and "democracy". This aid soon expanded to \$4.7 billion in the form of the Marshall Plan which tied ~~the~~ Western Europe closer to the US, leading to the policy of containment in which the US actively sought to limit the spread of communism by funding Western European countries and support the building of capitalism and democracy.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) I agree to a certain extent that the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe led to Europe being divided into two rival groups. However, a more important consequence was the US's response in ~~the~~ terms of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which tied the US to European affairs. The ^{domestic} changes in Eastern Europe was a relatively small consequence.

Soviet expansion led to the division of Europe because the Soviet Union created puppet states following the communist ideology. Following the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union sought to build a buffer zone to prevent any future invasions. They therefore supported coups in Eastern Europe that put pro-Soviet communist governments to power. In contrast, Western European countries were free from Soviet control and could choose their own governments in the form of democratic elections. Therefore a "Iron Curtain" was set up, in Churchill's parlance, from Stettin to Trieste due to ~~Soviet~~ ~~span~~ ideological differences. The Soviet Union also extended its control over its satellite states in the form of Cominform and Comecon, which furthered the division. However, this is not the main consequence because it only involved European countries but not the US.

The American response in the form of the Truman doctrine and the Marshall Plan was a more

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) significant consequence because it tied America into European conflicts ~~and~~ and hence, the Cold War. The West became increasingly alarmed by the Soviet expansion when Klement Gottwald took power in Czechoslovakia in 1948, and they sought to strengthen support for Western Europe. This is confirmed in Kennan's long telegram, which ~~so~~ emphasised the threat of Soviet invasion and established the principle of "containment" to limit the spread of communism. Truman made a speech to the Congress in September 1947 to announce \$400 million worth of economic aid to Greece and Turkey to combat the threat of communism, in which he also emphasised the important role of US involvement of strengthening democracy. This soon expanded into the Marshall Plan, where the US provided \$14.7 billion worth of aid to ~~Western~~ Western Europe to rebuild their economy and prevent communist takeovers. This is the most significant development because it tied the US directly to the ~~defence~~ of European affairs and abandoned the previous strategy of "isolationism". This was why it was willing to defend West Berlin in an open conflict against the Soviets in an attempt to combat Soviet expansion.

A ~~slightly~~ less significant consequence of Soviet

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) ~~Spain~~ expansion is the establishment of dictators in Eastern Europe and the political repression and economic difficulties that ensued. Because the Soviet Union did not allow multi party elections, only communist leaders were able to come to power in these countries. They used brutal measures such as the secret police (AVH in Hungary, Stasi in DDR) to keep their population under control. Their economic policies also failed. Living standards began to decrease after forced agricultural collectivisation, and Hungary experienced its worst output ever. However, which domestic changes had a great impact on Eastern European countries on the ground, it didn't have ~~to~~ that much effect on the development of superpower relations.

Overall, a lady agrees to a certain extent because the American response was more important in escalating the Cold War. The Cold War began to spread to every corner because of US involvement, including Korea and Cuba, whereas Europe was limited in scope ~~as~~ and spread. Marshall Plan confirmed the division of Europe and further worsened relations.

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 achieve a top level 3 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 fully the requirements of level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed the top of level 4 as there was analytical explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. Criteria for the judgement were offered and justified.

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 segregation in the South. Many inferred that the impression was that there was strong opposition to it 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 effect of the USA of the work of Betty Friedan, but many described what she did, e.g. she wrote a book, and did not relate this to the effect on women's rights in the USA.

In question (c) (ci) proved to be more popular than (cii). Candidates were well versed in the activities of McCarthy, Cold War, Alger Hiss, Hollywood 10 and the Rosenbergs, as well as the broader context of China and Korea with many able to analyse them as causes of anti-communism in the USA and balance against the stated factor in the question. Candidates who answered (ci) either described the scandal and little else, knew little about the news laws and generalised, or realised that this was a consequence and did not consider some of the consequences of the Watergate scandal.

Sample script:

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 segregation in the south was accepted and promoted. The author utilises language and tone like "enthusiastically" to describe the way that politicians would boast their ideologies and they also utilise the word "difficult" to describe how hard it was to de-segregate in the South. The author utilises this language to specifically highlight how politicians in the South made it extremely hard to de-segregate as they approved of racism. The tone the author produces is one of that of disappointment - that of negativity, almost believing de-segregation was impossible. The author includes content like the Klu-Klux Klan; a renowned white supremacist group, to prove his point that groups like these made it extremely difficult to de-segregate. ~~The also includes the~~ They also mention the white citizen council and the effects they had on segregation. The author does choose to omit major de-jure change like Brown v Topeka and Browder v Gayle which allowed for the desegregation of certain facilities. Overall, the tone and language shows that segregation was accepted in the South.

(b) One effect of Betty Friedan on the woman's movement was her role as a harbinger of ~~group~~ women's right groups. After Friedan's book 'The Feminine Mystique' was published in 1963, it created huge publicity becoming a best seller. The book explored many themes of femininity and the roles of women in society. Some say this inspired Second Wave Feminism in the USA, meaning that women in the USA felt empowered after reading it and felt that they too could create and monitor change for women's rights in the United States. As a result, many groups like the NOW and the WLM were formed which allowed the ^{membership} ~~movement~~ of the ~~group~~ movement to grow successfully, creating De Jure and De Facto change. Overall, Betty Friedan can be seen as a catalyst for the women's rights movement as she inspired the creation of groups like NOW and WLM. This had an important and clear effect on the movement.

Another effect of Betty Friedan on the women's movement was the publicity she created for the women. In the late sixties and early seventies there was little to no movement against the patriarchy, women felt as if they didn't have the voice to speak up. However, Friedan blew this completely open with the publishing of her book which explored taboo subjects involved in the movement and challenged the role of a woman in society. As a result, Friedan almost became a spokesperson for the movement as men became aware of the impact she was making. Betty Friedan effectively spoke out against the patriarchy when no-one else would, this created massive publicity in the early days of the movement. Therefore, it is clear that

((b) continued) Betty Friedan and her ideas allowed for publicity of the little known movement mainly through the success of her books.

(c)(ii) OR (c)(iii) The main reason why anti-communism grew in between 1945-54 was a result of Senator Joseph McCarthy. There are other less significant factors to consider like Hiss + Rosenberg cases, HUAC and ~~HUAC~~ ^{The Cold War}. These factors will be judged by the criteria: reliability, breadth of impact and severity of impact.

The Hiss and Rosenberg cases were an important factor in the growth of anti-communism. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Hiss ~~was~~ was a highly placed individual in the government at the time of the exposure, he often represented in the USA in deals with the Soviet Union and the UK just after the war, attending events like Potsdam. As a result, many citizens liked him. However, when he was revealed to be a spy for the communists many citizens of the United States were shocked and confused. They could not believe that communism had infiltrated such a high level of government. This made the case very relatable to Americans as Hiss was not like the Cold War which was far from home, instead it ~~was~~ was clear that communism had infiltrated their nation. Furthermore, with the exposure of the Rosenbergs who also were communist spies it increased the level of mass hysteria and fear in the United States as citizens soon began to realise that communism had entered their daily lives. However, this factor is not the most significant as it didn't quite have the breadth and choke hold that McCarthyism had on the nation. Overall, the cases proved that communism was lurking closer and becoming more relatable in the lives of Americans.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) The least significant factor of anti-communism growing was the Cold War. This is because the Cold War was happening in proxy nations like Korea and in countries in Europe. At the time, the world was not globalised so these nations often felt foreign or unknown to the average citizen - the stability of the cold war was not as powerful as other factors as it would only really affect you if your family was involved. Furthermore, the cold war was not as widely publicised as things like Senator McCarthy's hearings or the Alger Hiss case. Communism did not seem like a clear threat to Americans at the time. Furthermore, the cold war did not have a direct effect on Americans, they were fighting proxy wars against unknown regions of the world, and most Americans felt as if they were winning through propaganda. Overall, the Cold War was a distant flicker of a threat that communism posed, Americans were far more scared of closer and popular events like Senator McCarthy's hearings or the espionage cases.

The most important factor in the spread of anti-communism was very clearly the effect of Senator McCarthy. Senator McCarthy was a senator for Wisconsin from the late 40's and early 50's. He was heavily anti-communist and denounced them publicly frequently. However, it was his live hearings that held America in an anti-communist chokehold. Senator McCarthy's hearings saw him berate and abuse innocent people, forcing them into saying they were communist in front of as much as 20 million people. Senator McCarthy had a large viewing every time

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) he held a hearing. This meant he had a large influence on the people of America, greater than both previous factors. McCarthy also made the threat of communism seem more relatable than ever, accusing people like Tydings of communism. As a result, McCarthy single handedly spread the belief that communism had infiltrated the American government to millions of people. Despite his downfall in the Army McCarthy hearings, McCarthy still had a severe and broad impact on the United States. Making him the most important factor at all.

In conclusion, Senator McCarthy both had a severe impact on the lives of many politicians while also making the threat of communism seem real and relatable to millions of people. While the espionage cases did manage to make the threat seem real, they didn't affect as many people as McCarthy did. Finally, The Cold War had a minor effect on the spread of anti-communism as it was foreign and not relatable. Therefore, McCarthy had the greatest impact on the growth of Anti-communism.

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 achieve a top level 3 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 fully the requirements of level 3. In question (c) the candidate accessed the top of level 4 as there was analytical explanation, accurate and precisely selected information and a judgement. Criteria for the judgement were offered and justified.