

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2010

O-Level

O-Level History (7262)

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

O'Level History Mark Scheme
7262 May 2010

Section A: European History, 1763-1870

1.	<p>Explain the importance of three of the following in the history of Poland in the years 1763-95:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The Liberum Veto The aims of Austria, Prussia and Russia in relation to Poland The First Partition of Poland, 1772 Stanislaus Poniatowski Tadeusz Kosciuszko The Third Partition of Poland, 1795</p> <p>Target: Description (maximum 12 marks) and historical judgement. Up to 7 marks for each factor.</p>	20
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(Total 20 marks)

2. (a)	<p>What was meant by the term 'Three Estates' in France in the years before 1789?</p> <p>Target: Explanation of historical term. Nobility, clergy and third estate.</p>	4
(b)	<p>Why was there a revolution in France in 1789?</p> <p>Target: Causation. Higher marks for long term - spending monarchy, high taxes, enlightenment and short term - Tennis Court and Bastille.</p>	10
(c)	<p>Describe the key features of the 'Terror' of 1793-95.</p> <p>Target: Description. Robespierre. Excesses. Guillotine. Fall of Robespierre.</p>	6

(Total 20 marks)

3.	(a)	What was meant by Napoleon's 'Continental System'? Target: Explanation of historical term. Blockade Britain. French control.	4
	(b)	Describe the key features of Napoleon's campaigns against Austria, Prussia and Russia in the years 1804-06. Description: Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena	8
	(c)	Why did the Napoleon and his armies suffer military defeats in the years 1812-14? Target: Causation. Failures in Russia. Strengths Fourth Coalition. France over-stretched.	8

(Total 20 marks)

4.	(a)	What were the aims of the peacemakers at the Congress of Vienna, 1815? Target: Explanation. Prevent future French aggression. Personal gain. Resolve issues Eastern Europe. Restore Europe to 1793.	6
	(b)	Why did the Vienna peace terms involving Belgium prove to be so controversial in the years 1815-30? Target: Causation. Dutch/Belgian economic, political and religious differences. Belgian grievances post 1815.	8
	(c)	Describe the main features of the Congress system in the years 1815-22. Target: Description. Should include Aix-La-Chapelle, Laibach, Troppau and Verona.	6

(Total 20 marks)

5.	(a)	Explain the causes of the Greek revolt broke out in 1821. Target: Causation. Growth Greek nationalism. Philike Hetairia. Prince Ypsilanti. Turkish decline.	8
	(b)	Describe the key events of the Greek War of Independence in the years 1821-29. Target: Description. Uprising Morea. Turkish reaction. Mehemet Ali. St Petersburg Protocol. Treaty of London and Battle of Navarino. Treaty of Adrianople.	6
	(c)	Was foreign intervention the main reason for Greek success in achieving independence by 1830? Explain your answer. Target: Historical judgement. Higher marks for more balanced answers. Motives and actions Britain and Russia. Also strength Greek nationalism and weaknesses of Turks.	6

(Total 20 marks)

6.	(a)	Describe the successes and failures of Charles X as King of France in the years 1824-30. Target: Description. Unpopular policies. Censorship. Strengthening Church. Return Jesuits. Polignac. Events 1830.	8
	(b)	Why were Louis Philippe's policies abroad unpopular with many people in France in the years 1830-48? Target: Causation. See as weak. Mehemet Ali. Spanish Marriages. Belgium.	6
	(c)	How successful were the domestic policies of Louis Philippe in the years 1830-48? Target: historical judgement. Economic policies. Laissez-faire. Censorship and repression. Higher marks for more balanced answers.	6

(Total 20 marks)

7.	(a)	What domestic problems faced the Tsars of Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century? Target: Explanation. Serfdom. Economic backwardness. Political repression. Opposition and uprisings.	6
	(b)	Describe the main changes in the government of Russia introduced by Tsars Alexander I and Nicholas I in the years 1801-55. Target: Description. Alexander and Ministry Spiritual Affairs. Lack of reform. Link with Christianity. Nicholas and effects 1825 Revolution. Attempts to strengthen autocracy.	8
	(c)	How successful were the changes the Tsars introduced in the years 1801-55 in solving the problems of Russia? Target: Historical judgement. Higher marks for more balanced judgement. Limited success. Little progress. Number of uprisings.	6

(Total 20 marks)

8.	(a)	What were Bismarck's aims for German unification when he became Minister-President of Prussia in 1862? Target: Explanation. Solve Budget crisis. Reduce influence Liberals. Blood and Iron.	4
	(b)	Explain why Prussia fought wars against Denmark in 1864 and Austria in 1866. Target: Causation. Max 5 marks for each war. Denmark to encourage support Prussia and excuse provoke Austria. Austria main rival to unite Germany.	8
	(c)	Describe the key features of the Franco-Prussian War in the years 1870-71. Target: Description. Can include causes and results e.g. Ems and T. of Frankfurt.	8

(Total 20 marks)

9.	<p>Describe the domestic reforms introduced by Tsar Alexander II of Russia. How successful were these reforms in the years 1855-70?</p> <p>Target: Description (Max 14 marks) and historical judgement. Include Emancipation Serfs, Zemstva, military and education reform, legal and army reforms.</p>	20
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(Total 20 marks)

10 (a)	<p>Why did the Great Powers become involved in the Turkish Empire in the years 1830-56?</p> <p>Target: Causation. Interests of Austria, Britain, Russia and France.</p>	6
(b)	<p>Describe the key features of the Eastern Question in the years 1830-54.</p> <p>Target: Description. Unkiar Skelessi. Mehemet Ali. Reasons for, events of and results of Crimean War.</p>	8
(c)	<p>What were the main consequences of the Crimean War of 1854-56?</p> <p>Target: Consequences. Should include impact on Great Power relations, Russia and the Black Sea and continued decline Turkish Empire.</p>	6

(Total 20 marks)

11 (a)	<p>What can you learn from Extract A about Cavour’s attitude towards Garibaldi’s proposed invasion of Naples and Sicily?</p> <p>Target: Inference from a written source</p> <p>Level 1 Simple statements showing understanding e.g. He would give help.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements showing a clear understanding of the message, eg The source suggests that although publicly Cavour would support Garibaldi, in reality he would not and was only interested in expanding the interests of Piedmont.</p>	3 (1-2) (3)
(b)	<p>Does the evidence of Extract B support Extract A about Cavour’s attitude to Garibaldi’s invasion of Naples and Sicily? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: Cross referencing two sources</p> <p>Level 1 Simple statements which do not cross reference sources. Source A says Cavour will support the invasion. Source B says he will not openly support Garibaldi.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements with some cross referencing e.g. Some differences as A suggests public support but not in private whilst B the opposite. Support in that both suggest Cavour lukewarm about Garibaldi’s actions.</p>	3 (1-2) (3)

(c)	<p>How useful is Extract B as evidence of Cavour's views about Garibaldi's invasion of Naples and Sicily?</p> <p>Target: Evaluation of utility of a written source.</p> <p>Level 1 Simple statements about utility taking the source at face value, eg It is useful because it was written at the time.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements which go beyond face-value, eg It is useful because a letter in which Cavour can give his genuine views. Evidence his ambiguous attitude towards Garibaldi. However, letter may not include all Cavour's motives.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1-2)</p> <p>(3-4)</p>
(d)	<p>Describe the events which brought about the unification of Italy in the years 1858-70.</p> <p>Target: Description</p> <p>Level 1 Simple or generalised statements with some information relevant to the question. There may be some inaccuracies and/or irrelevance.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements but only addresses one part of the question, eg Omits key events and/or second part of question. Some inaccuracies and/or irrelevance.</p> <p>Level 3 Developed explanation/exposition which uses a range of accurate information sufficient to support a balanced treatment of the topic. However one aspect of the topic, eg The second part, may not be fully addressed.</p> <p>Level 4 A sustained argument/exposition which fully addresses all aspects of the question with a good range of accurate information, effectively selected to support a balanced treatment of the topic. The candidate uses precise detail and adheres strictly to chronology. There may well be a great focus on the second part of the question if applicable.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>(1-3)</p> <p>(4-6)</p> <p>(7-8)</p> <p>(9-10)</p>
(Total 20 marks)		

12	(a)	<p>Explain what is meant by the term 'romanticism' in the years 1763 to 1870.</p> <p>Target: Explanation historical term. Higher marks for more precise definitions with examples.</p>	6
	(b)	<p>Explain why one author of Literature has been described as a 'romantic' in the period 1763 to 1870.</p> <p>Target: Causation. Max 3 marks for description.</p>	6
	(c)	<p>Describe the achievements of one musician considered to be a 'romantic' in the period 1763 to 1870.</p> <p>Target: Description. Higher marks for more precise description.</p>	8

(Total 20 marks)

Section B: European History, 1870-1989

13	<p>Explain the importance of three of the following in the foreign policy of Bismarck in the years 1871-90:</p> <p>The Dreikaiserbund, 1873 The War Scare, 1875 The Congress of Berlin, 1878 The Dual Alliance, 1879 The Triple Alliance, 1882 The Reinsurance Treaty, 1887</p> <p>Target: Description (maximum 12 marks) and historical judgement. Up to 7 marks for each factor</p>	20
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(Total 20 marks)

14	<p>(a) What was the 'Boulangier Crisis' of 1886?</p> <p>Target: Explanation. Boulangier and Revanchists. Reactions of Bismarck. Impact on France.</p>	6
	<p>(b) Describe the key features of the Panama Scandal (1889) and the Dreyfus Case (1898).</p> <p>Target: Description. Maximum 5 marks for one of cases.</p>	8
	<p>(c) Why was the Third Republic able to survive these three crises?</p> <p>Target: Causation. Boulangier forced to resign. Left rallied to support during Dreyfus. Strengths of Constitution and Republic.</p>	6

(Total 20 marks)

15	(a)	Describe the arms race between Britain and Germany in the years before 1914. Target: Description. Attitude Kaiser. Naval laws. Dreadnought.	6
	(b)	Why did events in the Balkans increase rivalry between the Great Powers in the years 1908-13? Target: Causation. 1908-9 Bosnian Crisis. 1912-13 Balkan Wars.	8
	(c)	Explain why the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in June 1914 led to the outbreak of war. Target: Causation. Austro-Serbian rivalry. Attitude Germany. Declarations of war.	6

(Total 20 marks)

16	(a)	Explain why there was a revolution in Russia in February 1917. Target: Causation. Impact of First World War. Military defeat. Tsar at front. Rasputin. Inflation and shortages. Situation in Petrograd winter 1916-7. Spontaneous protests.	8
	(b)	Describe the policies carried out by the Provisional Government between February and October 1917. Target: Description. Lack of reform. Continued war. Temporary nature. July days. Kornilov.	6
	(c)	Why were Lenin and the Bolsheviks successful in seizing power in October 1917? Target: Causation. Mistakes/weaknesses PG. Lenin and appeal. April Theses. Trotsky and planning. Actual seizure.	6

(Total 20 marks)

17 (a)	<p>What can you learn from Extract A about the effects of the New Economic Policy?</p> <p>Target: Inference from a written source</p> <p>Level 1 Simple statements showing understanding e.g. It produced positive results in 1921.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements showing a clear understanding of the message, eg The source suggests that the NEP was a great success and brought about a quick recovery.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(1-2)</p> <p>(3)</p>
(b)	<p>Does Extract B support the evidence of Extract A about the effects of the New Economic Policy? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: Cross referencing two sources</p> <p>Level 1 Simple statements which do not cross reference sources. Extract A says it brought positive results. Extract B says it was distasteful.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements with some cross referencing e.g. Very little support. Source A suggests success and B agrees. However, B believes prosperity distasteful and examples social consequences whilst A gives positive effects.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(1-2)</p> <p>(3)</p>

(c)	<p>How useful is Extract B as evidence of the New Economic Policy? Target: Evaluation of utility of a written source.</p> <p>Level 1 Simple statements about utility taking the source at face value, eg It is not useful because it was written later.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements which go beyond face-value, eg It is useful because it provides evidence of opposition from within communist party to NEP. However, written 15 years later by communist opponent who may exaggerate effects NEP.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1-2)</p> <p>(3-4)</p>
(d)	<p>Describe the key features of the Russian Civil War in the years 1918-21. Why were the Bolsheviks able to defeat the Whites? Target: Description and historical judgement.</p> <p>Level 1 Simple or generalised statements with some information relevant to the question. There may be some inaccuracies and/or irrelevance.</p> <p>Level 2 Developed statements but only addresses one part of the question, eg Omits key events and/or second part of question. Some inaccuracies and/or irrelevance.</p> <p>Level 3 Developed explanation/exposition which uses a range of accurate information sufficient to support a balanced treatment of the topic. However one aspect of the topic, eg The second part, may not be fully addressed.</p> <p>Level 4 A sustained argument/exposition which fully addresses all aspects of the question with a good range of accurate information, effectively selected to support a balanced treatment of the topic. The candidate uses precise detail and adheres strictly to chronology. There may well be a great focus on the second part of the question if applicable.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>(1-3)</p> <p>(4-6)</p> <p>(7-8)</p> <p>(9-10)</p>

(Total 20 marks)

18	<p>Explain the importance of three of the following to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-32:</p> <p>The Weimar Constitution, 1919 The Kapp Putsch, 1920 The French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923 Hyperinflation, 1923 Gustav Stresemann, 1923-29 The Depression, 1929-32</p> <p>Target: Description and historical judgement. Maximum 7 marks for each factor. Within 7 marks maximum 4 for description.</p>	20
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(Total 20 marks)

19 (a)	<p>What were Mussolini's aims in foreign policy in the years 1922-39?</p> <p>Target: Explanation. Prestige. Expansion.</p>	4
(b)	<p>Describe the policies he carried out to achieve these aims in the years 1922-39.</p> <p>Target: Corfu. Abyssinia. Rome-Berlin Axis. Munich. Albania. Pact of Steel.</p>	10
(c)	<p>How successful was Mussolini in increasing Italy's influence in world affairs by 1939?</p> <p>Target: Historical judgement. Balanced evaluation for higher marks. Successes - Corfu and Abyssinia and relations with Germany. Failures - army in Abyssinia. Dragged into war.</p>	6

(Total 20 marks)

20	(a)	Explain why civil war broke out in Spain in 1936. Target: Causation. Catalonia and Basque provinces. Attitude RC Church. Depression. Influence army.	6
	(b)	Describe the key events of the Spanish Civil War in the years 1936-39. Target: Description. Atrocities. Italy and Germany send help. Republicans and Russia. Nationalists captured Barcelona. Guernica.	8
	(c)	Why were Franco and the Nationalists able to defeat their Republican rivals in the years 1936-39? Target: Causation. Leadership Franco. Support Italy and Germany. Republican divisions.	6

(Total 20 marks)

21	(a)	Explain why Stalin was successful in the leadership struggle in the USSR after the death of Lenin in 1924. Target: Causation. Stalin's strengths. Position in Communist Party. Trotsky's weaknesses and mistakes.	6
	(b)	Describe the key features of the purges of the 1930s in the USSR. Target: Description. Kirov. Show trials. General purges. Purges armed forces. Purges kulaks.	8
	(c)	How successful were these purges? Target: Historical judgement. Success in removing rivals. Adverse effect on economy and military.	6

(Total 20 marks)

22	(a)	Describe the key features of the Cold War in Europe in the years 1956-61. Target: Description. Soviet invasion Hungary. U - 2 crisis. Berlin Wall.	6
	(b)	Explain why relations between the USA and the USSR changed in the years 1962-68. Target: Causation. Aftermath Cuban Crisis. Hot Line. Non proliferation. Czech invasion. Vietnam.	8
	(c)	How successful was the policy of <i>détente</i> in improving relations between the two Superpowers in the 1970s? Target: Historical judgement. Successes - SALT treaties and Helsinki. Failures due to Afghanistan etc.	6

(Total 20 marks)

23		Describe the career, and assess the achievements, of Charles de Gaulle of France. Target: description and historical judgement. Maximum 14 marks for description.	20
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(Total 20 marks)

24	(a)	Describe the growth of economic co-operation in Western Europe in the years 1947-73. Target: Description. Marshall Plan. Economic cooperation. Treaty of Rome.	8
	(b)	Explain why the United Kingdom failed to gain entry to the European Economic Community (EEC) during the 1960s. Target: Causation. British reluctance at first. Attitude de Gaulle and France.	6
	(c)	Why did many members of the European Union (EU) in the 1980s favour greater co-operation and unity between member states? Target: Causation. Economic co-operation. Political security v Cold War.	6

(Total 20 marks)

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