

# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2000**

**HISTORY**

**Higher and Standard Level**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A**

**PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 1 The Russian Revolutions and the New Soviet State 1917 to 1929**

1. (a) **According to Document A why is the Kadet Party urged to support the State Duma?** [2 marks]

[1 mark] for each of the following: the Duma is working for the good of Russia; it needs support to secure peace abroad; it has abolished the old Regime. Also allow similar points; e.g., to support establishing peace inside Russia.

- (b) **What is the message of Document E?** [2 marks]

It is an official poster which is trying to show a strong Party/Government [1 mark] and the Government is being hindered or opposed by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries [1 mark].

**NB:** Do not enter half marks but compensate where necessary between (a) and (b) for a final mark out of [4 marks].

2. **Using Documents C, D and E explain how Lenin and Stalin worked to secure the supremacy of the party.** [5 marks]

**Document C** shows Lenin using the Party Congress to obtain enforcement for his policy of keeping the Party free from disagreement and cliques. He used persuasion — criticism is essential but must be in front of the whole party; fear — the Party is surrounded by enemies; and threats — expulsion from the Party.

**Document D** shows Stalin cajoling the proletariat to support the Party with their revolutionary spirit and selfless devotion; but they must subordinate themselves to the Party otherwise they will be purged and enemies such as the Mensheviks must be purged.

**Document E** shows Stalin again citing political enemies, Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, as enemies of the Revolution and hence of the party by means of propaganda in the form of a poster.

Thus, there is much material to use for ‘how’ and candidates will probably tackle each document separately, but the more able might do it in a more structured way, seeking an all powerful Party by unity, opposing factionalism within the Party and other political parties outside, use of fear, threats, etc. The best answers will document their references clearly, and include analytical comments, but do not demand all the above for full marks.

If only Lenin or Stalin is discussed then candidates can only achieve a maximum of [3 marks].

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose assess the value and limitations for historians studying the Russian Revolution of Documents A and B.**

**[5 marks]**

**Document A** is a primary source, coming from an official political body, exhorting the members of the Kadet Party - and a wider audience - to support the State Duma. It is also a contemporary document and candidates can assume that the Central Committee was based in Petrograd. Because of the above it has value as showing support from the Kadet Party for the overthrow of the old regime and for the new provisional government, in the early days of the Revolution.

**Document B** is a secondary source, as a lecture given 78 years after the events described, then published, by an American historian, regarded as an academic expert on the Russian Revolution. He was speaking and writing with the benefit of years of study and research. The statistic, 24%, lends some weight but his assessment would need to be verified from his and other sources. Candidates familiar with Pipes' work might add some personal comments; some might know that he was born in Poland, others that he had had access to Soviet archives, newly available with the collapse of the Soviet regime. But his 'bias' or lack of absolute objectivity might be noted by some candidates.

Mark out of **[5 marks]** but reserve at least **[2 marks]** for the document less well done. If only one document is addressed, **[3 marks]** is the maximum. The question also requires candidates to make reference in their assessment to both origin and purpose.

4. **Using these documents and your own knowledge explain why the central committee's wish to establish a regime based on 'law, equality and freedom' [Document A] was not fulfilled.**

**[6 marks]**

The documents show Lenin's political duplicity towards obtaining a Bolshevik one party state [B], strict party control with no equality or freedom [C], with a similar approach by Stalin to purge opposition and dragoon the workers into compliant unity [D], and his persecution of Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries in documents D and E. Own knowledge could include the failure of the Provisional Government, the Bolshevik dismissal of the Constituent Assembly, the Cheka, conditions induced by the Civil War, terror, famine, *etc.* Candidates should be able to produce a mini essay from all these elements. Do not demand all the above for **[6 marks]**. **[4 marks]** is the maximum if only material from the documents or own knowledge is used.

**SECTION B**

**PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 2      Origins of the Second World War in Asia 1931 to 1941**

5. (a) **What is the message portrayed in Document C?** *[2 Marks]*

The cartoon clearly shows that the Japanese military are attempting to catch an elusive butterfly (which is flying into China) and that the military is pulling the Japanese Government and Japanese industrialists after it. Both the government and the industrialists are caught in mud which is meant to symbolize the debilitating effect the war was having on the economy and society. Candidates should identify two main points for *[2 Marks]*.

- (b) **According to Document A what were the mutual promises which were made between Russia and China in August 1937?** *[2 marks]*

Document A states that China and Russia condemn war (adhering to the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact) as an instrument of policy. They will not go to war with each other either alone or with the support of another power. If either Russia or China is attacked by another power, the other will remain neutral.

Award *[2 marks]* for any two of the above mentioned points.

**N.B.** *Do not enter half marks, but compensate where necessary between (a) and (b) for a final mark out of [4 marks].*

6. **Compare and contrast the explanations given in Documents D and E of the aims and effects of Japan's involvement in China?** *[5 marks]*

Both Documents emphasize the objective of combating communism, Document D elaborates on the need to retain Manchukuo while Document E mentions the reduction of western influence in the area.

Both Documents mention the unexpected resistance of China (in Document E this is implied). In Document D it leads to expanding of the conflict whereas Document E mentions the increase of anti-Japanese feeling, the turning of China towards the West and the draining of resources away from Japan's main aim.

Both Documents mention the need by Japan to end the War as quickly as possible. If candidates only compare or contrast award no more than *[3 marks]*.

7. **With reference to their origins and purpose assess the value and limitations of Documents B and C for historians studying the effects of the Japanese attack on China in July 1937.** **[5 marks]**

Document B is a public statement made by the CCP in 1937 to announce the formation of the Second United Front with the KMT (QMD) against the Japanese following the Sian Incident in December 1936 and the Japanese invasion of China in July 1937. It is obviously intended for the international community but its long-term reliability can be questioned as a result of CCP–KMT relations between 1928–1936. Its tone suggests that the CCP will be moving in the direction of the Nationalist Government and away from Soviet influence and the reliability of this is also questionable. The document is reliable in showing the attitude of the Chinese in confronting the ‘National Crisis’ caused by the Japanese invasion. Document C is a British view of the events and clearly is intended as a statement against the Japanese military who are depicted as leading the advance. Good candidates might note that there were large sections of the Japanese military who were anti-expansionist and that it was the Japanese Cabinet under Konoye who were supporting the war. The document’s reliability in terms of the events is questionable as it represents a British opinion. If only one document is discussed candidates can only achieve a maximum of **[3 marks]**.

8. **Using information contained in the documents and your own knowledge discuss the effects of Japan's invasion of China in 1937 on Japanese policy-making after January 1938.** **[6 marks]**

Document A mentions the signing of the treaty of Non-Aggression between Russia and China which clearly shows Japan that Russia will not support Japan. This becomes evident in 1938 with the development of fighting on the Korean/Russian border. Document B discusses the formation of the Second United Front between the CCP and the KMT (QMD) which also shows Japan that there will be concerted resistance by Chinese forces. The result of the long drawn out War, mentioned in Document D and Document E, is the draining of material resources away from Japan and the deepening involvement of Japan in China (indicated by Document C). This results in Japan’s decision to reject the Strike North faction’s desire to attack Russia and turn its forces southwards towards Malaya and Indonesia, ultimately culminating in the imposition of a British, Dutch and American blockade, the signing of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis Pact and Japan’s decision to attack Pearl Harbour. Do not demand all the above for **[6 marks]**. **[4 marks]** is the maximum if only material from the documents or own knowledge is used.

**SECTION C**

**PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 3      The Cold War 1945 - 1964**

9. (a) **Explain briefly the reference ‘...if Russians learned truth about the world without.’ [Document A]** **[2 marks]**

This refers to Russians learning what conditions were really like in countries outside the USSR/Russia. The reference to ‘learned truth’ could imply that what Russians had been told was different from this. According to the previous sentence in Document A, the leaders feared Russians learning about ‘more competent, more powerful, highly organised societies’ in the West. Kennan is suggesting the leaders feared that such knowledge might lead to discontent or worse.

Award **[1 mark]** for a statement showing some understanding of the reference (for example, ‘the world without’ refers to countries outside the USSR) but lacking any development; **[2 marks]** for a fuller explanation, which may include a relevant supporting quotation from the document.

- (b) **What propaganda/political message is intended by Document E?** **[2 marks]**

The cartoon shows three chickens (representing the United States, France and Britain) watching with interest the emergence from an egg of a new bird (Federal Republic of Germany). The salute, the boots, the weapons, the helmet and the markings on the egg and the bird all suggest militaristic, Nazi tendencies in the new arrival. Thus the message can be said to be primarily a warning about the nature of the new German state. Other relevant comments might include that the three major powers shown in the cartoon should be held responsible for the hatching of this new state and subsequent happenings.

Award **[1 mark]** for a plausible assertion with little or no development; **[2 marks]** for a fuller answer, showing awareness of the message.

**N.B.** *Do not enter half marks, but compensate where necessary between (a) and (b) for a final mark out of [4 marks].*

- 10. In what ways and to what extent do Marshall in Document B and Vyshinsky in Document C disagree about the motives behind the Marshall Plan?**

***[5 marks]***

Marshall [Document B] argues that Europe needs economic help and that US economic policy is directed against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Vyshinsky [Document C], however, sees self-interest, not such moral principles, as being behind the Marshall Plan. He argues that the intention is to develop important economic bases for US expansion in Europe and that the Marshall Plan ignores the United Nations and violates its principles. Marshall argues that the Plan is intended to enable the world-wide economic recovery which is needed for the achievement of political and social conditions in which free institutions and peace can exist. Vyshinsky states a very different view, that the Marshall Plan is intended to split Europe into two camps. Implementation of the Plan will mean the US having economic and political control over European countries and interfering directly in the internal affairs of those countries.

There is complete disagreement in these speeches about the motives behind the Marshall Plan. A further example of this is that Marshall asserts that US economic policy is not directed against any country or doctrine whereas Vyshinsky states that the Marshall Plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps and to ‘complete the formation of a *bloc* of several European countries hostile to the interests of the democratic countries of Eastern Europe.’

Approaches to answering this question are likely to vary. The best answers will document their references clearly, and include analytical comments, but do not demand all the above for full marks.

Award a maximum of ***[4 marks]*** if candidates make no explicit comment on ‘to what extent’.

11. **With reference to their origin and purpose assess the value and limitations for historians studying the Cold War of Documents A and C.** *[5 marks]*

**Document A** is an extract from a long telegram written by George Kennan and sent to the US State Department. Kennan was a diplomat working in Moscow. Therefore, it can be argued that the telegram, provided the account is a true record, provides useful evidence of what this American official living and working in Moscow at that time thought were the reasons for the increased number of anti-Western comments. The telegram also informs historians of the explanation provided by one of the people that the State Department had chosen to consult. On the other hand it provides no evidence on its own of, for instance, who else was consulted, what other explanations were offered, what conclusions were reached and what policy decisions ensued.

**Document C** is an extract from a speech by Vyshinsky to the General Assembly of the United Nations, published in the UN records of that meeting. The occasion provides a good opportunity to present the Soviet view of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan to a world audience. Given this purpose and Vyshinsky's position as a deputy Foreign Minister and Soviet spokesperson at the UN, the speech is a valuable primary source for historians, providing reliable evidence of the issues that the Soviet government wished to emphasise to all nations at this stage of the Cold War, and the criticisms it thought appropriate to raise at this time.

Mark out of *[5 marks]* but reserve at least *[2 marks]* for the document less well done. If only one document is addressed, *[3 marks]* is the maximum. For maximum *[5 marks]* candidates must refer to both origin and purpose in their assessment.



- 12. Using the documents and your own knowledge explain why the Soviet Union launched the Berlin Blockade in June 1948. [6 marks]**

Document A might be used to argue that the blockade may have resulted from the Soviet Union's sense of insecurity and fear of direct contact with the West. Document B provides evidence of US plans to aid the development of economic, political and social conditions in Europe in line with her (capitalist) beliefs, which increased Soviet fears and sense of insecurity. Document C provides clear evidence of the Soviet Union's perception that the Marshall Plan was indeed an attempt to form a *bloc* of countries 'hostile to the interests of the democratic countries of Eastern Europe' and so needed to be opposed in whatever ways were possible. Document E suggests Soviet concerns about the nature of the new German state that the Western powers were seeking to develop, and that their influence should be curbed if possible. Reference might be made to Document D and own knowledge to question whether the blockade was a deliberate trial of strength or 'the product of a series of accidents and misapprehensions'.

Candidates could use their own knowledge to argue that the Cold War had increasingly become a conflict over Germany; the central point of confrontation in the power struggle had become Berlin, and the Western powers had chosen to press ahead with the reconstruction of Western Germany at the expense of their relations with the Soviet government. The announcement of new currency - the Deutsche Mark - for the Western zones on 18 June, the decision to introduce the Deutsche Mark into West Berlin on 23 June, and the refusal of the Western powers to allow use in West Berlin of the new currency introduced by the Russians on the same day, can be said to be immediate causes of the blockade. Candidates may also draw on their own knowledge to argue that the blockade was an attempt to put pressure on the West at its most vulnerable point, to demonstrate to the West Berlin population that they could only stay there on Soviet sufferance, or even that it was an attempt to force the Western powers out of Berlin.

Do not demand all the above for [6 marks]. [4 marks] is the maximum if only material from the documents or own knowledge is used.

---