



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**HISTORY**

**9489/02**

Paper 2 Outline study

**For examination from 2021**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**Specimen**

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This document has **20** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Part (a)	Generic Levels of Response:	Marks
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>Connects factors to reach a reasoned conclusion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers are well focused and explain a range of factors supported by relevant information.</li> <li>Answers demonstrate a clear understanding of the connections between causes.</li> <li>Answers reach a supported conclusion.</li> </ul>	<b>9–10</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Explains factor(s)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers demonstrate good knowledge and understanding of the demands of the question.</li> <li>Answers include explained factor(s) supported by relevant information.</li> </ul>	<b>6–8</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Describes factor(s)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers show some knowledge and understanding of the demands of the question. (They address causation.)</li> <li>Answers are may be entirely descriptive in approach with description of factor(s).</li> </ul>	<b>3–5</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Describes the topic/issue</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers contain some relevant material about the topic but are descriptive in nature, making no reference to causation.</li> </ul>	<b>1–2</b>
<b>Level 0</b>	<b>No creditable content.</b>	<b>0</b>

Part (b)	Generic Levels of Response:	Marks
<b>Level 5</b>	<b>Responses which develop a sustained judgement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers are well focused and closely argued. (Answers show a maintained and complete understanding of the question.)</li> <li>Answers are supported by precisely selected evidence.</li> <li>Answers lead to a relevant conclusion/judgement which is developed and supported.</li> </ul>	<b>17–20</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>Responses which develop a balanced argument</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers show explicit understanding of the demands of the question.</li> <li>Answers develop a balanced argument supported by a good range of appropriately selected evidence.</li> <li>Answers may begin to form a judgement in response to the question. (At this level the judgement may be partial or not fully supported.)</li> </ul>	<b>13–16</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Responses which begin to develop assessment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers show a developed understanding of the demands of the question.</li> <li>Answers provide some assessment, supported by relevant and appropriately selected evidence. However, these answers are likely to lack depth of evidence and/or balance.</li> </ul>	<b>9–12</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Responses which show some understanding of the question</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers show some understanding of the focus of the question.</li> <li>They are either entirely descriptive with few explicit links to the question or they may contain some explicit comment with relevant but limited support.</li> </ul>	<b>5–8</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Descriptive or partial responses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers contain descriptive material about the topic which is only loosely linked to the focus of the question. Alternatively, there may be some explicit comment on the question which lacks support.</li> <li>Answers may be fragmentary and disjointed.</li> </ul>	<b>1–4</b>
<b>Level 0</b>	<b>No creditable content.</b>	<b>0</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p><b>Explain why the Estates General was called in 1789.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Estates General was called in 1789 because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The failure of Ministers and Monarch to devise a suitable and acceptable solution to the huge range of problems that faced the Ancien Régime, especially financial ones. Continuous wars had proved expensive, especially France’s intervention (1778) on the side of the Americans in the War of Independence (1775–83). France was bankrupt, there was a crisis of confidence in the money markets and credit was simply no longer available.</li> <li>• To tackle the situation the tax system needed to be overhauled. The French tax system imposed the heaviest taxes on the middle and working classes in the Third Estate, while the clergy and the nobility benefited from numerous tax exemptions and advantages. The two higher estates resisted attempts to levy more taxes on them. There was the feeling that only the Estates General could provide the sanction needed for the new taxes.</li> <li>• Poor harvests over several years resulted in food shortages and rising food prices. There was acute rural distress in many areas and indications of a real breakdown of authority in urban areas such as the ‘Day of the Tiles’ in Grenoble (1788). Discontent grew, and there were increasing calls for change.</li> <li>• The King’s decision to convene the Estates General in 1789 showed the desperate situation facing France. The assembly had last been called in 1614, and few people really understood either its procedures or the extent of its powers.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	<p><b>To what extent did the Directory ‘abandon the revolution’?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Directory came to power more because of the unpopularity of other political groups, culminating in the rule of the Jacobins, rather than any determination to further the revolution. The Directory’s main support came from the army but the war went badly until Napoleon’s successes and these were to strengthen his position more than that of the Directory and any adherence to the aims of the revolution. Also, with the election of many royalist deputies in 1797 there was a genuine concern for the gains of the revolution and the confused results of the election of 1798 further aroused anxiety. The growth of ‘coups’, alongside increasing authoritarian methods, damaged the reputation of the Directory for support of the revolution’s aims, as maintaining power seemed the principal aim.</p> <p>The statement, however, can be challenged. The Constitution of 1795 was a remarkable document in the circumstances and the Directory actually made democratic institutions work for a time which shows a clear attempt to adhere to the revolution. There was a fairly broad franchise there, far broader than that of their British or Dutch neighbours, and there were also frequent elections and a remarkably free press. The men who led the Directory were part of the ‘new order’ which suggested that many of the great gains of the early revolution would be preserved. It could be argued that support for the aims of the revolution undermined the Directory’s position, as the free press encouraged radicalism which led again to a desire for stability and a more authoritarian system along the lines that had run France for centuries.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p><b>Explain why the Industrial Revolution caused urbanisation.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution caused urbanisation because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The subsistence/self-sustaining economy of the rural areas had gone, due to the Agricultural Revolution, and the growth of new farming techniques made sustaining a large urban population possible.</li> <li>• Changes in transport and methods of production meant that there was a huge demand for an urban proletariat, which could work on the canals and railways and in the factories.</li> <li>• Canals and railroads enabled people, goods and coal to be moved to urban centres.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p><b>‘The steam engine was the main cause of the Industrial Revolution.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Steam power revolutionised both production and transportation. Arguably there would have been no ‘revolution’ without steam power in the first place. Steam power’s impact on the production process, including its use in mines to increase production of coal and other minerals, was the key to the factory and then mass production. This, of course, led to huge price drops and the creation of consumer demand in areas like textiles. While playing only a minor part in the building and operation of canals, steam power revolutionised transport with the railway engine. Not only did this stimulate the movement of raw materials and manufactured goods, but the railway was an enormous stimulant to the manufacture of steel and the demand for coal.</p> <p>However, there are a number of other factors which could be developed, such as a more flexible social structure, which meant that the rich aristocrat could happily get involved in trade and industry. In addition, a stable political system and an established banking and capital raising structure also helped. Government was sympathetic to innovation and expansion, there were no obstacles, and the law protected the patentee, banned unions and encouraged enclosure and compulsory purchase of property for canals and railroads. Private enterprise also played a key role in causing the Industrial Revolution. People with money were prepared to invest it in projects (through the purchase of shares) which offered the prospect of a healthy return with little interference from government who largely followed laissez-faire principles. Recent research has shown that the compensation payments (£20m, equal today to £16.5bn, with half staying in Britain) made to former slave owners after 1833 provided a further investment source. New farming methods, such as the development of enclosures, were dependent on private capital, as were significant improvements in transport (roads, canals and railways). Private capital was responsible for the establishment of factories, their owners able to reap the rewards of cheap labour initially unprotected by government legislation. Also, there was a good supply of coal for energy provision, an established merchant fleet, good geographical conditions, raw materials abroad and ample commercial expertise. The developments in agriculture were vital to sustaining a growth in population, which both increased demand and provided the labour force required to meet it.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p><b>Explain why there was a revolution in Russia in 1905.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>There was a revolution in Russia in 1905 because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the growth of industry and factories, low wages and poor working conditions, there was scope for the growth of radicalism. The work of Plehve and the Interior Ministry alienated many, and many began to see the state as immovable and oppressive. With no political parties in the conventional sense, no trade unions allowed, there was simply no outlet for any dissent, especially for the huge working class.</li> <li>• There was the growth of an educated middle class who were denied any role in the government of the country. More had travelled overseas to see how things could be done better elsewhere, and the domination by a 'divine' ruler and an autocratic aristocracy was seen as out of place in the twentieth century.</li> <li>• Serfdom had ended, but the costs to the peasantry were still substantial and a semi-feudal system still existed in the countryside with a huge gap between the rich and the poor. The peasants were hit hard by rising taxes. These had been imposed to pay for Witte's industrialisation. The taxes aggravated long-standing grievances about land.</li> <li>• Racial groups were alienated by the tsarist policies of Russification which imposed the perceived superiority of the Russian language, orthodox religion, laws and customs. Individually, the racial groups were not large but taken together they comprised almost a half of the population.</li> <li>• Bloody Sunday was explosive. A march in St. Petersburg led by Father Gapon was put down violently by the military. Nicholas II was not in St. Petersburg but was blamed. Strikes and disorder spread throughout Russia. The movement spread from urban workers to rural peasantry and the middle classes.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	<p><b>‘The most important reason for the success of the Bolsheviks in October 1917 was the mistakes of the Provisional Government.’ How valid is this view?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>At first the Provisional Government survived by making popular reforms such as a political amnesty and freedom of the press. Soon, however, came the controversial decision of the Government to continue fighting in the First World War, it lost support as enormous losses in manpower and land continued. This led to many in the army and a growing number of Soviets to refuse to accept the decision. The impact of the War, therefore, was divisive and military support drained away from the Provisional Government as it had from the Tsar. The Provisional Government became more isolated. Another controversial decision was to delay elections for the Constituent Assembly as it seemed the Provisional Government was being anti-democratic. The problems continued to develop, such as demands for land reform and the wish of nationalities to gain concessions from the centre. The Kornilov affair in August showed the weakness of Kerensky’s government. He had to rely on the Bolsheviks to put it down. Whilst the Provisional Government took power easily in February when Nicholas II’s abdication left a political vacuum, it made the mistake of failing to create an acceptable group of supporters.</p> <p>Some challenges to the statement can be seen in the following arguments. Lenin’s realism and ability to find popular programmes were keys to Bolshevik success in October. Slogans such as ‘Peace, Land and Bread’ were easy to understand and responded to popular grievances. He offered a contrast to Kerensky. Lenin responded quickly to the Kornilov affair with an alliance between the Bolsheviks and the Soviets that contrasted with the perceived weakness and uncertainty of the Provisional Government. Lenin’s role in October was crucial. He pressed for immediate action whereas other Bolshevik leaders were hesitant. In addition, Trotsky proved to be critical for Bolshevik success in October 1917. He was Chairman of the vital Petrograd Soviet and played a critical leading role as the organiser and prime motivator of the actual overthrow of the Provisional Government in October 1917. He was the principal backer of Lenin against the differing views of Zinoviev and Kamenev over the seizure of power. The Bolsheviks quickly moved from a minority to a mass movement, membership of the Party increased between the revolutions from about 20 000 to 200 000. The strength of the Bolsheviks increased as the Provisional Government declined.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>20</b>



Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p><b>Explain why the Civil War lasted for four years.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Civil War lasted four years because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1861, both sides faced major problems in preparing to fight. The American people had no experience of raising mass armies. In a country with a very strong tradition of individual liberty, recruiting and retaining troops was a major problem. Soldiers also needed adequate supplies of munitions and food. They had to be moved around a very large country as quickly as possible. The ability to do these things took time to acquire.</li> <li>• The geography of the War prolonged the fighting as defending the South, the CSA had the benefit of interior lines of communications, which enabled the South to bring together troops scattered over a wide area.</li> <li>• The North faced problems when it won battles and thus advanced its armies, as this meant that it had to maintain ever-lengthening lines of communication through hostile Southern territory.</li> <li>• The naval blockade was part of the Anaconda strategy proposed by the Union military leader, Winfield Scott, which aimed to strangle the South into submission. It was a gradualist, relatively bloodless strategy and not immediately enforceable because the North lacked the necessary ships needed to take the Mississippi river.</li> <li>• Lincoln lacked any great experience of Washington politics and had only the most minimal experience of military affairs. He appointed several Generals-in-Chief – Winfield Scott, McClellan and Halleck – until Grant took over in March 1864. Appointing Grant earlier was not really possible, especially given his reputation among other generals. Not until Grant and Sherman came to the fore in 1863–64 did the North gain effective leadership.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p><b>How far had the position of ex-slaves improved by 1877?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The 1865 13th Amendment meant all slaves were freed. It took the 14th Amendment of 1868 to make them citizens, equal in status with whites, and the 15th Amendment of 1870 to give them the right to vote. Overturning the limits imposed in some states by Black Codes in 1865–66, these amendments did much to improve the legal and political position of ex-slaves. They went further than anyone but the most radical abolitionists would have predicted in 1861. Some 2000 ex-slaves were elected to official posts within Southern states. In 1870 Hiram Revels in Mississippi was elected to the US Senate. In addition, the Freedmen’s Bureau did much useful work in the late 1860s, especially in establishing schools, some 3000, and colleges. The Bureau also provided food and shelter and helped to settle legal disputes with former owners. There were many efforts by freed ex-slaves to become independent, to run their own affairs, e.g. African-American churches and schools. Even sharecropping could be argued to be a benefit as the ex-slaves had a share in farming the land, unlike either slavery or waged labour.</p> <p>However, there are arguments to challenge this view. The economic situation of ex-slaves remained very poor. Most ex-slaves remained farming the land still retained by their former owners as sharecroppers. This was not what many had expected, e.g., Sherman’s forty acres and a mule. Their social situation improved very little as most ex-slaves remained where they had lived before the Civil War, their place in Southern society changed hardly at all. By 1877 the Freedmen’s Bureau was a thing of the past, as were the benefits it undoubtedly brought. Their political situation was slow to change. While ex-slaves gained some political rights via the 15th Amendment, the practical implementation of those rights was too dependent upon Northern carpetbaggers, US troops and Southern whites. Before long, more conservative Southern whites gained office in the South while at the same time the federal government of Grant lost the strong will needed to impose social change on the South. Thus, ex-slaves’ right to vote and ability to win elections was short-lived. Judgements of the Supreme Court in 1873 (the Slaughterhouse cases) and 1876 (US vs Cruickshank) limited further the advances made. By 1877 the position of ex-slaves had certainly changed and broadly for the better. They had some opportunities, which benefited some. For many, however, the change was more in the letter of the law than the reality of their lives.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p><b>Explain why the prohibition movement gained support.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Prohibition Movement gained support because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Anti-Saloon League (ASL), formed in 1895, became the main organisation calling for prohibition. The title of this group is significant. Saloons were centres of corrupt and often violent activities, especially in the rapidly-expanding cities of the North. They were seen as being linked to the power of party bosses and the dominance of machine politics. This gained the movement support amongst Progressives who wanted to do away with bosses and all they entailed.</li> <li>• The campaign for prohibition gained most support from the rural West who were mistrustful of the urban North, from women, who saw alcohol as a social evil whose consequences bore most heavily upon women and from nativists against new immigrant communities.</li> <li>• The movement gained more support from 1902 after Wayne Wheeler became the leader of the ASL. Under his leadership, the ASL worked within the two-party system, encouraging people to vote across party lines for the 'dry' candidate.</li> <li>• When in April 1917 the USA joined the First World War, prohibitionists used patriotism to gain more support. Grain used to brew alcohol could be better used in the war effort. Most leading brewers were German-Americans.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	<p><b>How successful were Theodore Roosevelt’s Progressive reforms?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Some arguments to show the success of Theodore Roosevelt’s (TR) Progressive reforms can be seen in the following. In 1902 he ordered the prosecution of the Northern Securities Company, a railroad trust. The Supreme Court ordered the trust to be dissolved. In the remaining years of Roosevelt’s presidency, a further 44 corporations were prosecuted, including the Standard Oil Company. TR became known as the ‘trust buster’. The Newlands Reclamation Act (1902) helped to construct dams and, above all, start plans for conservation. Major measures were put through to establish national parks and preserve American forests. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 (inspired by Upton Sinclair’s <i>The Jungle</i>, a novel about the American meatpacking industry) started the process of ending food adulteration. His final State of the Union message in 1908 could be argued to be an example of success because he laid down an agenda that, ironically, his Democratic successors would put into practice. He attacked the ownership and influence of excessive wealth and he made several recommendations, such as inheritance and income taxes (1913), further regulation of all interstate business (1916) and an eight-hour working day (1916).</p> <p>The extent of TR’s success, however, can be challenged. The Hepburn Act (1906) did provide for stricter railroad regulation, just and maximum rates were fixed, rebates and free passes were forbidden and there was to be a uniform system of accounting for all railroads. However, Congressional Progressives disliked the fact that these were subject to court review and the Act’s failure to provide for the physical valuation of railroad property, which they believed to be the only proper basis for determining reasonable rates. 1907 saw a severe financial panic which caused a wave of banking and business failures. TR did not hesitate to cooperate with the great bankers he had earlier attacked. Thus, after consultations with J. P. Morgan, the Secretary of the Treasury deposited millions of dollars of government funds in threatened New York banks. Many of Wall Street’s spokesmen in Congress, often from TR’s Republican Party, blamed his anti-business rhetoric for the panic of 1907. An uncooperative Congress meant little radical legislation could be passed and Progressive constitutional amendments came after he had left office. Therefore, TR can be said to have provided the growing Progressive minority in the Republican Party with a programme but he had not convinced the Republican Party Old Guard, and so left a less than united party to his successor.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p><b>Explain why there was a Great Crash in 1929.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Wall Street Crash of 1929 happened because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wall Street over-heated, between 1924–29 the value of shares rose fivefold. Share prices rose way beyond what the firms' shares were worth; only speculation kept up the over-inflated prices.</li> <li>• Many people were buying shares 'on the margin' (borrowing 90% of the share value to buy the shares, hoping to pay back the loan with the profit they made on the sale). American speculators, (there were 600 000 by 1929), borrowed \$9bn for speculating in 1929. Large numbers of banks, insurance companies and businesses became heavily involved in speculating on the stock market rather than investing wisely.</li> <li>• There were signs the boom was coming to an end with the collapse of Florida land prices in 1926 and the fact that too many goods were being produced but there were not enough people to buy them, along with farmers over-producing; which steadily lowered the prices they received for their goods.</li> <li>• In 1928, the Federal Reserve Bank increased interest rates on borrowed money and cut the money supply to the country as a whole.</li> <li>• There was a growing awareness that depression was setting into the US, and this led to a loss of confidence in the markets, such as in March and September 1929 but the banks papered over the cracks by mass-buying of shares to help the market. On Thursday 24 October 1929, nearly 13 million shares were sold in a panic, and prices crashed. Speculators panicked at the thought of being stuck with huge loans and worthless shares. On Tuesday 29 October the market slumped again, when 16 million shares were sold.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p><b>‘By the late 1930s the New Deal had been destroyed by opposition.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Supreme Court was dominated by the ‘Four Horsemen’, conservative judges opposed to New Deal reforms which expanded the role of federal government on ideological grounds. Too often a fifth ‘swing’ judge supported their interpretation of the constitution. Supreme Court judgements, such as Schechter Poultry Corp vs. USA in 1935, which overturned the National Industrial Recovery Act and US vs. Butler in 1936, which did the same for the Agricultural Adjustment Act were major blows to the New Deal. Hence in 1937 Franklin Roosevelt’s court packing plan. FDR planned to increase the size of the Supreme Court to twelve and to give the President the power to appoint up to six judges to replace those who had reached the age of 70. The economic downturn of 1937 weakened the effectiveness of the New Deal and was believed by FDR to be a conspiracy by a ‘modern industrial oligarchy’ against the New Deal. Key businesses had cut investment and profits and laid off workers in protest against the New Deal in an attempt to undermine it. In Congress, after the 1936 election, conservative Democrats started to work across the aisle with some Republicans. In December 1937, they published a Conservative Manifesto praising private enterprise. Relations between FDR and Southern Democrats deteriorated and the right-wing opposition in the Senate blocked further New Deal reforms.</p> <p>The statement can, however, be challenged. The Supreme Court did not have the powers to initiate actions against the New Deal; it had to choose from cases put before it. Also, when it came to the Second New Deal, the Supreme Court was less obstructionist, sometimes even overturning judgements it had made a few months before, e.g. with regards to Social Security. With regard to the 1937 economic downturn, the deflationary policies of the federal government can be seen as causing the recession. Monetary policy was tightened by the Federal Reserve and fiscal policy was tightened by the administration. The latter involved both cutting expenditure, especially by the WPA and the PWA, and increasing taxes, in the form of payments for the new Social Security, first payable in January 1937. Some more recent economic studies of the 1930s argue that the New Deal itself, rather than opposition to it, prolonged the depression which the New Deal had sought to overcome. The argument is that government intervention, especially via the NIRA, allowed companies to charge higher prices and inflate wages. Consumers could not afford the higher prices and used their higher wages to help reduce debts while higher wages meant employers were unlikely to recruit more workers. The opposition was disunited, which raises questions about its impact on the New Deal. The main alternative to the Democrats, the Republican Party, was demoralised after the failure of the Hoover administration and divided between liberal and conservative, east and west. The opposition from the left included Huey Long, replaced after his assassination by William Lemke. In 1936, he joined Father Coughlin, and Dr Francis Townsend to form the Union Party, with Lemke as its presidential candidate in 1936. It had little success and fell apart soon afterwards. The right formed around the American Liberty League, which described itself as non-political and also went into decline after the 1936 election.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	<p><b>Explain why European nations engaged in a ‘scramble for Africa’ during the late nineteenth century.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>European nations engaged in a ‘scramble for Africa’ during the late nineteenth century because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were strategic factors. Trade routes with India were vital for Britain. In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened, linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea across Egyptian territory. This meant that steamships could travel to and from India without passing round the southern tip of Africa. However, the instability of the Egyptian government threatened this new trading route and so, in 1882, Britain reluctantly took over the administration of Egypt. Many historians believe that it was the establishment of British power in Egypt that triggered the ‘scramble for Africa’.</li> <li>• By 1871, the map of Europe had been settled and the borders of European countries agreed. Only war could change these, and this was something that all nations were keen to avoid. With no possibility of expansion within Europe itself, countries needed to look overseas in order to increase their wealth, power, prestige and influence. Africa offered the ideal opportunity.</li> <li>• The rapid increase in the production of manufactured goods associated with the European Industrial Revolution created a need for more raw materials, new markets and greater investment opportunities. In Africa, explorers located vast reserves of raw materials, plotted trade routes and identified population centres that could provide a market for European goods.</li> <li>• In the Eighteenth century, Africa was known as ‘the white man’s grave’ because of the dangers of diseases such as malaria. The medicine quinine, discovered by French scientists in 1817, proved an effective treatment for malaria, and as fears of contracting and dying of African diseases reduced, more people ventured to Africa.</li> <li>• The development of fast-firing rifles, machine guns and heavy artillery gave Europeans a distinct advantage over poorly armed Africans. Land on the continent could be taken quickly with limited resistance.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
7(b)	<p><b>To what extent had the USA become a world power by 1914?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Throughout the last 30 years of the Nineteenth century, the USA emerged as an increasingly influential world power. During this time, the country experienced enormous industrial growth, but a sudden economic downturn in 1893 alerted industrialists to the dangers of over-reliance on the domestic market, and they argued that the remedy was to sell more goods abroad, particularly to China. This would require investment in a strong navy to protect merchant ships. The US fleet expanded threefold between 1898 and 1913, moving it from fifth to third behind Britain and Germany, racing each other for naval supremacy. The great symbol of American naval expansion and power was the circumnavigation of the globe by ‘the Great White Fleet’ in 1907–09. The USA would also require the acquisition of overseas bases to protect US interests. Victory in the war against Spain (1898) left the USA in possession of former Spanish territories, such as the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam. Public opinion clearly favoured this expansionist foreign policy, as evidenced by McKinley’s victory over the isolationist Bryan in the presidential elections of 1900. Theodore Roosevelt (TR) continued the expansionist policy, taking control of the Panama Canal and ensuring American dominance in the Caribbean through the Platt Amendment to the Cuban constitution and the corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. In both strategic and commercial terms, these all added to the USA’s global influence. Thus, in 1905 American mediation resulted in the ending of the Russo–Japanese War through the Treaty of Portsmouth. The following year, TR sent delegates to the Algeciras Conference dealing with the tension between France and Germany over Morocco. TR also played a part in arranging the second Hague Convention (1907). Therefore, by 1914, the USA had developed a growing influence in international affairs and a commitment to its own form of imperial expansion as a world power.</p> <p>It could, however, be argued that the USA remained fundamentally isolationist in 1914 and was more concerned with regional rather than world affairs. The war against Spain over events in Cuba was essentially in line with the Monroe Doctrine, under the terms of which the USA had long held significant influence and power over the Caribbean region. The USA’s main aim remained to protect its own interests by keeping European imperialists out of the Americas. Economic growth had encouraged the USA to seek new markets in the Far East, and this required a larger navy with overseas bases to protect merchant shipping, but this was to protect the USA’s economic interests rather than for world power status. The US Secretary of State John Hay, in a letter to President McKinley (September 1900), acknowledged that the American people would not support, nor was the USA capable of, deploying the military resources to enforce fully its ‘Open Door’ policy in China. To believe otherwise was ‘mere flap-doodle’. It is true that the US Senate ratified the Algeciras agreement and The Hague Protocol but it insisted on both occasions in adding reservations to the effect that there was no intention of departing from the USA’s traditional foreign policy. Thus, in 1911 France and Germany seemed again about to go to war over Morocco but Taft, TR’s successor as President, remained aloof. In addition, Woodrow Wilson (WW) was not involved in the fervent diplomacy of the summer of 1914 that preceded the outbreak of the First World War. For the USA, the outbreak of</p>	<b>20</b>



Question	Answer	Marks
7(b)	<p>the First World War was perceived as the result of selfish and expansionist acts by the main European powers and, as such, nothing to do with the USA. Therefore, it could be argued that it was not until after 1917 with America's participation in the fighting in the First World War and the World War's central role in drawing up the Treaty of Versailles that the USA became a world power.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	<p><b>Explain why the Dawes Plan was introduced in 1924.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The Dawes Plan was introduced in 1924 because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1923 had been a disastrous year for Europe. France had occupied the Ruhr due to a dispute over reparations' payments with Germany, who had responded with a policy of passive resistance. The German people had had to live with the hyperinflation of the Mark. Both the extreme left and the extreme right in Germany had tried to seize power. It was in every state's interests to restore order to the European economic and financial systems.</li> <li>• France's occupation of the Ruhr had backfired as it reduced still further Germany's ability to pay reparations and soured France's relations with Britain. There was a danger that France could become politically isolated and therefore vulnerable. As a result, France needed to adopt a more conciliatory policy towards Germany.</li> <li>• By 1924, the US was willing to take a more active role because, despite its isolationism, it knew its continued economic success depended on order in Europe.</li> <li>• Reparations were an issue which had divided all great powers ever since 1918 and by 1924 the US had started to despair of the European great powers' inability to sort out their own affairs.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
8(b)	<p><b>‘The Agencies were the most effective part of the League of Nations in the 1920s.’ How far do you agree with this view?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was created by and financed through the League of Nations. The ILO was effective in improving working conditions around the world. Governments were persuaded to fix maximum working hours (per day and per week), to establish minimum wage levels, to provide sickness and unemployment benefits, and to introduce old-age pensions. These measures made an enormous difference to the lives of underprivileged people. The Commission for Refugees helped to resettle over half a million former prisoners of war who had been stranded in Russia at the end of the First World War. In 1922, the Commission was responsible for introducing the Nansen passport, the first internationally recognised identity card for stateless refugees. When violence erupted in Turkey during 1923, the Commission helped to find homes, food and jobs for 1.5 million refugees, working closely with other agencies to prevent the spread of diseases such as typhoid and cholera. The League of Nations played a significant role in dealing with issues such as the exploitation of women and children, drug trafficking and slavery. It helped to free 200 000 slaves in places such as Sierra Leone and Burma.</p> <p>However, the Mandate system was less effective as it was seen, especially in the Middle East, as an extension of European imperialism. In Syria and Lebanon, France exacerbated sectarian tensions through its partiality towards Christians. Britain’s mandate in Iraq was resented by the local population and in 1920 Britain faced the Great Iraqi Revolt, which, combined with public concern in Britain, led to a retreat from Iraq and a granting of its freedom earlier than intended. Also, despite the commitment made to disarmament in the Covenant of the League of Nations, none of the countries disarmed, with the exception of Germany who was forced to do so. Although it is true that on occasion the League’s peacekeeping efforts were not effective, they did, at times, have an effect, and show that other parts of the League were just as effective, or even more so than, the Agencies. For example, the League resolved a dispute over the Aaland Islands between Sweden and Finland in 1921. Most inhabitants wanted the islands to become part of Sweden, but the League of Nations, after detailed consideration, decided that the Islands should remain with Finland. Sweden and Finland accepted the League’s decision. In 1925 Greece invaded Bulgaria. Bulgaria referred the matter to the League of Nations. In the meantime, it ordered its troops to offer only token resistance in an effort to avoid open conflict until a resolution could be reached on the matter; a clear indication that Bulgaria had faith in the League to find a settlement to the dispute. The League condemned the invasion and called for Greece to withdraw and pay compensation to Bulgaria. Greece complied with the League’s decision.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	<p><b>Explain why the May the Fourth Movement occurred.</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The May the Fourth Movement occurred because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Movement aimed to bring an end to the power of foreigners and warlords in China. Chinese diplomats wanted to regain territories in Shantung Province from Germany but in 1919 the Paris peace settlement recognised Japanese rights in the Province. The warlords had agreed to this in exchange for financial help for their own territorial ambitions. The Movement gained support as a result of this.</li> <li>• The Movement argued that China had become a fragmented country, dominated by warlords who were more concerned with extending their own political power than in defending national interests. This was seen as the cause of China's weakness in the face of intruding foreigners.</li> <li>• The Movement marked an upsurge in Chinese nationalism, but it also rejected traditional Chinese culture, values and traditions, which some agreed were a cause of China's weakness.</li> <li>• These nationalists wanted to adopt Western ideas and practices of industrial/economic development and government in order to restore China's power.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
9(b)	<p><b>To what extent was dissatisfaction with the Kuomintang the main reason for the growth in support for communism in China during the 1930s?</b></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>The KMT's success in gaining power in 1928 following the Northern Expedition owed much to the widespread support which it received from the people of China. The KMT promised an end to the chaos of the warlord era, together with social and economic reform. Unfortunately, once in power the KMT did not achieve many of their aims. There was a perception that the KMT's priority was to protect the interests of rich businessmen, bankers, industrialists and landowners. Making little attempt to organise mass support, the KMT government was accused of being both inefficient and corrupt. Conditions in factories remained poor; those laws which were passed to protect workers were rarely enforced and factory inspectors were easily bribed. There was no redistribution of land; droughts and bad harvests in the 1930s caused considerable distress to peasants, while rich landowners and merchants profited by stockpiling wheat and rice. Although some progress was made in the building of roads and schools, it is often agreed that the vast majority of Chinese people gained little under the KMT government. Perhaps more significant for dissatisfaction with the KMT was when faced with Japanese aggression after 1931, Chiang adopted a policy of non-resistance, preferring to concentrate on defeating the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). This policy caused many to see the KMT as unpatriotic. Also, it was not universally popular within the KMT and, indeed, Chiang was taken prisoner by some of his own troops in 1936 and forced to renew the partnership with the CCP.</p> <p>Actions by the CCP, played an important part in the growth of its support amongst the Chinese people. The Long March provided a significant propaganda boost for the CCP and left Mao as its undisputed leader. The determination and dedication of the marchers had won the respect of China's rural population. For example, in his 'Eight Points for Attention', a list of rules for the marchers, Mao instructed his soldiers to avoid harming the peasants or their livelihood, even when the marchers were in dire need of food. Therefore, despite the hardships of the March, the CCP had ensured its survival and overcome all of the KMT's attempts to destroy it. It enabled Mao to develop a safe base and gave him the time to rebuild his depleted army. Mao was quickly able, also, to establish control over Shensi and Kansu provinces. As the KMT government continued to lose popularity, so communism began to attract more support. Mao's land policy, for example, could hardly have been more different from that of Chiang. Seizing the large estates of wealthy landowners, Mao's communists redistributed the land amongst the peasants. This guaranteed the support of the largest sector of Chinese society. Mao fought a guerrilla campaign against the Japanese invaders, and because Chiang saw no value in propaganda this allowed Mao to depict the CCP as the true party of Chinese nationalism. This unquestionably added to the support which the CCP received.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<b>20</b>