



**Cambridge Assessment  
International Education**

Example Candidate Responses – Paper 2

**Cambridge International AS & A Level  
History 9489**

For examination from 2021



Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2021 v1

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## Introduction

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The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge International AS & A Level History 9489, and to show how different levels of candidates' performance (high and middle) relate to the subject's curriculum and assessment objectives.

In this booklet, candidate responses have been chosen from the June 2021 series to exemplify a range of answers.

For each question, the response is annotated with a clear explanation of where and why marks were awarded or omitted. This is followed by examiner comments on how the answer could have been improved. In this way, it is possible for you to understand what candidates have done to gain their marks and what they could do to improve their answers. There is also a list of common mistakes candidates made in their answers for each question.

This document provides illustrative examples of candidate work with examiner commentary. These help teachers to assess the standard required to achieve marks beyond the guidance of the mark scheme. Therefore, in some circumstances, such as where exact answers are required, there will not be much comment.

The questions and mark schemes used here are available to download from the School Support Hub. These files are:

**9489 June 2021 Question Paper 21**

**9489 June 2021 Mark Scheme 21**

Past exam resources and other teaching and learning resources are available on the School Support Hub:

[www.cambridgeinternational.org/support](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support)

## How to use this booklet

This booklet goes through the paper one question at a time, showing you the high- and middle-level response for each question. The candidate answers are set in a table. In the left-hand column are the candidate answers, and in the right-hand column are the examiner comments.

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments
<p>6 a Roosevelt began his presidency with a hundred days plan because it was significant faster. <sup>1</sup></p> <p>FDR was granted emergency powers during the first 100 days of his <del>pre</del> presidency, this allowed him to bypass congress and the Supreme court. This saved a <del>lot</del> lot of time because acts/laws that FDR wanted to implement could skip the long process of congressional approval and also could not get <del>that</del> shut down by the Supreme court. <sup>2</sup></p> <p>By doing this FDR was able to implement <del>change</del> <sup>change</sup> that would help Americans <del>and</del> <sup>the</sup> <del>speech</del> <sup>speech</sup> increased his <sup>3</sup></p>	<p><b>1</b> The candidate identifies a factor.</p> <p><b>2</b> This refers to dealing with the banking crisis.</p> <p><b>3</b> The candidate describes why Roosevelt (FDR) began his presidency with a 'Hundred Days' plan.</p>
<p><b>Answers</b> are by real candidates in exam conditions. These show you the types of answers for each level. Discuss and analyse the answers with your learners in the classroom to improve their skills.</p>	<p><b>Examiner comments</b> are alongside the answers. These explain where and why marks were awarded. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams so you can help your learners to refine their exam technique.</p>

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4. The answer provided, in the second paragraph, an unsupported claim that taking swift action would have increased support over the banks. The response became more general with Alphabet Agencies and fireside chats.

This section explains how the candidate could have improved each answer. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams and helps your learners to refine their exam technique.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- (a) Some answers described what Roosevelt did in his First and Second New Deals.
- (b) Some responses ignored the question's timeframe, the 1920s, and focused on Franklin Roosevelt's actions regarding the Great Depression.

Often candidates were not awarded marks because they misread or misinterpreted the questions.

Lists the common mistakes candidates made in answering each question. This will help your learners to avoid these mistakes and give them the best chance of achieving the available marks.

## Question 1

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

1 a The Estates General was not able to deal with the problems of that France faced because of the voting in the Estates General, the power of the Church, King, and Nobility, and the failures from King Louis XVI himself to lead the Estates General to begin. One primary reason that France's problems remained unresolved by the Estates General, was due to the unfair and inadequate voting system. When the Estates General was called by King Louis XVI on May 5, 1789 the 3rd Estate had brought together their Caster Doleances, or grievances they had for the King. However, when the 3rd Estate would try to pass legislation that would solve problems, the voting system was always against them since the 1st and 2nd Estates, each with one vote, would always outnumber them. As a result, France's debt, agricultural crisis, ~~and~~ poor economy, and unfair taxes like the Gabelle and Corvée, remained unresolved because of the voting system. Therefore, the Estates General was not able to deal with the issues France

1 Factors are identified which cause the Estates General (EG) to fail to deal with the problems France faced.

faced due to the ineffective voting system that favored the 1st and 2nd Estates. Another critical reason why the Estates General could not solve France's problems is the privileges of the King, Nobility, and Church or rather the 1st and 2nd Estate. For one, both Estates did not want to give up their tax exemption privileges and also did not want to change. They largely disregarded the wants of the 3rd Estate, and believed France faced no problems and that there really was no need to change. ~~they refused to help take on the brunt of the taxes or to contribute to solving problems.~~ The Estates General failed to solve France's problems due to the refusal of change from the 1st and 2nd Estates.

2 The candidate explains the problem the voting system in the EG creates – voting by order means that the First and Second Estates can always outvote the Third Estate, and this means the problems facing the country are not addressed.

3 The candidate explains that the unwillingness of the First and Second Estates to give up their privileges regarding taxation creates a stalemate.

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

A final important reason why the Estates General failed was the lack of leadership and support on the king's part. For example, King Louis XVI did not want change and could not firmly do anything to assist the Estates General, as his main role was to supervise and watch. Another problem of the king was that when the 3rd Estate wanted to create a change, particularly that of voting by head, ~~and~~ he refused, sided with the other 2 Estates, leading to the revolt of the Third Estate and the formation of the National Assembly on June 17, 1789. With the 3rd Estate

gone, and the king failing to lead the Estates General, they were ~~unable~~ unable to address or solve France's problems. Therefore, the Estates General failed to solve France's problems due to the king's poor leadership that caused the revolt of the 3rd Estate because he refused to give them voting by head. In conclusion, the Estates General was unable to solve France's problems due to the voting in the Estates General, the power and privileges of the 1st and 2nd Estate that do not want change, and the failures of ~~the~~ King Louis XVI to lead the Estates General or grant voting by head. Perhaps the most significant reason the Estates General could not solve France's problems was due to the lack of support from the king. ~~In~~ moreover, his personal decision not to allow voting by head in the Estates General. If the king had ~~not~~ made this decision, then the 3rd Estate may have been able to pass reforms and solve many of the issues France faced. Their voices would be heard so ~~that~~ there would be no reason to revolt and perhaps the Estates General would have been successful.

4 The final explanation refers to the king's lack of effort to address voting by order which causes the creation of the National Assembly and this signifies the end of the EG.

5 In the conclusion, the candidate offers an attempt at significance. They state it – the actions of the king – rather than assess it against the other explanations in terms of significance.

6 This is speculation. Mark for (a) = 8 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

1 b Napoleon as First Consul from 1799 until 1804 <sup>did not</sup> maintain the ideals of the revolution because of the limits put on Women's Rights and Voting Rights, as well as the use of censorship and a police state. However, to a greater extent Napoleon did maintain the principles of the Revolution through the Concordat of 1801 and his economic and educational reforms. Thus the prompt is valid. **7**

To begin, one of the primary ways Napoleon did not maintain the ideals of the revolution as first Consul was through ~~the use of~~ limiting voting rights and women's rights. For one, Napoleon used plebiscites <sup>as was just</sup> which <sup>usually</sup> usually in his favor. <sup>Not all French citizens could vote</sup> He also did not <sup>the only man who made 1500 francs a year, and who did enough</sup> care for women's rights as they had to make any decisions under a man like their father or husband. Voting and Women's rights were both heavily ~~discussed~~ discussed and wanted ideals during the French Revolution, which Napoleon did not keep. Thus, as First Consul, Napoleon did not maintain the principles of the Revolution due to limitations of voting rights and denying women rights. **8**

Furthermore, ~~another~~ way Napoleon ~~limited~~ did not maintain the French Revolution principles is through the use of propaganda, heavy censorship, and a police state. Napoleon used ~~the~~ newspapers to only positively portray his image. Many restrictions were <sup>in</sup> place for what people could write about Napoleon. He also used propaganda to further gain support. Anyone against Napoleon was captured by his secret police force led by Fouché and were repressed. Therefore, Napoleon did not maintain the ideals of the Revolution because he used a police state and heavy censorship to remain as First Consul. These ideas ~~however~~ ~~Napoleon did~~ were not those of the revolutionaries. <sup>but rather encouraging</sup> the press. **9**

**7** The candidate provides an outline of both sides of the argument – Napoleon as First Consul does/does not maintain the principles of the Revolution.

**8** They provide support for the argument that Napoleon does not maintain the principles of the Revolution in the reference to the limits to male franchise. There is additional support in the reference to the restrictions women face.

**9** The case against Napoleon maintaining the principles of the Revolution receives further support with an examination of his use of censorship, propaganda and the secret police. They give support for the roles of censorship and the secret police; the role of propaganda is a statement.



Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

However, Napoleon did maintain the ideas of the revolution by reforming the Catholic Church, to an extent where the people could still practice religion, without having to be suppressed. Napoleon carried out this principle through the Concordat of 1801-1802 signed with Pope Pius VII. This concordat brought back the Catholic Church for French citizens while also balancing out their power since Napoleon could elect the bishops and in terms of land the peasants and primarily the middle class could keep the land they gained prior. Thus, Napoleon did maintain a key idea of the revolution, reforming the Catholic Church through the Concordat of 1801-1802 with Pope Pius VII.

In addition, some other reforms that Napoleon put into effect as first

10 The candidate uses the Concordat as an example of Napoleon maintaining the principles of the Revolution.

question part

the  
 Consul were those of Economy and Education. Improving the economic state of France and education for the middle class were considered to be primary ideas of the Revolution. In 1800, Napoleon put into effect the Bank of France and replaced the Assignats currency with his own that helped the economy. He also encouraged education through the use of his military schools, lycées. Napoleon helped grow the bourgeoisie by established the Legion of Honor, getting rid of special privileges, and encouraging the middle class to move up by rank, or meritocracy. Thus, Napoleon as first Consul did maintain the principles of the Revolution through economic, educational, and the bourgeoisie reforms.

11 This is an invalid statement. They were replaced in 1796. The Bank of France had the monopoly on note issue and backed it with gold and silver.

12 The candidate discusses the role of education as a further example of how Napoleon maintains the principles of the Revolution.

13 The conclusion provides a summary rather than a reasoned judgement. Mark for (b) = 12 out of 20

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
<p>In "Conclusion, although Napoleon may have repressed some goals of the Revolution like voting and women rights, as well as press censorship and using a police state to a greater extent, he was able to satisfy the French people with the Concordat of 1801, <del>and</del> -1802, and his reforms in education and economy. Moreover, his encouraging of the Catholic faith to be revived truly helped showcase him as a leader who could maintain the principles of the Revolution. He could <del>also</del> give the people their religion back by also still maintaining balance of the Church's power. Without this reform, Napoleon may have not maintained his support from the peasantry and Church as well as be considered a major leader maintaining the Revolution.</p>	<p>Total mark awarded = 20 out of 30</p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The answer started well with specific factors identified (the system of voting/power of the king and First and Second Estates/mistake made by Louis XVI).
- (a) These were developed to provide explanations as to why the Estates General was not able to deal with the problems France faced.
- (a) The concluding paragraph, however, was a summary, and the answer did not address the ways that the factors explained were connected. This meant Level 4 could not be reached.
- (b) At the start, a clear outline was provided of both sides of the argument. The argument for Napoleon not maintaining the principles of the Revolution was supported with specific details of his actions (voting/rights of women), set against Revolutionary principles.
- (b) Further support was given in the discussion of his use of censorship and the secret police, which went against Revolutionary principles.
- (b) The argument could have been stronger through specific examples of the propaganda Napoleon used and the actions the Revolution took regarding censorship. The Concordat with the Church was a valid area to examine.
- (b) It could also have been improved by outlining the Revolution's principles regarding the Church. For example, its advocacy of tolerance in religion and the sale of Church lands to lessen its power.
- (b) The arguments over the economy and education were generalised and contained an inaccuracy; the *assignats* were replaced by the Directory, not Napoleon.
- (b) The conclusion was a summary of previous points rather than an assessed judgement.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

1 a The Estates General was called on May 5, 1789. It was meant to deal with the financial struggles happening in France as well as the king's actions. <sup>the nation openly stated bankruptcy</sup> before the meeting. The Estates General was <sup>before the meeting.</sup> consisted of the first estate, the clergy, the second estate, the aristocracy, and the third estate which included everyone else. Each estate wrote their very different grievances down into what became the Cahiers de doléances. The Estates General was not able to deal with the issues in France because the first and second estate ~~would were~~ were divided about compromising with the third estate. Since each estate got a equal vote the third estate, who wanted reform and the other estates to pay taxes, was always out voted by the other two estates. Since the ~~other two~~ first two estates were not taking the meeting seriously, on June 17, 1789 the third estate became the National Assembly and took control, giving sovereignty to the people of France.

1 b Napoleon overthrew the Directory in 1799 with the Coup of Brumaire. After came the consulate making Napoleon the first ~~consul~~ consul. He maintained most of what was accomplished during the revolution and continued to add on to what the revolution fought for.

Napoleon created a stable economy for France. Since the beginning of the ~~the~~ revolution in 1789, France has always been practically bankrupt. All past constitutions and government bodies have failed at stabilizing the financial ~~sit~~ issue. Inflation was common with the Assignments, which

1 The candidate describes why the Estates General (EG) met and who made up the EG.

2 The candidate explains that voting by order leads to the formation of the National Assembly and the end of the EG, and its ability to deal with the problems facing France.

Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

3 The candidate states that Napoleon maintained the principles of the Revolution.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

1	b	<p>were forms of paper money but was for land, and random prices rises often occurred. To resolve the issue Napoleon had harvest made the price for bread sky rocket. To resolve this issue Napoleon took two vital steps. First, he established the Bank of France. This stabilized the economy giving France a dependable currency and a safe bank to store it in. Second Napoleon made sure to keep the price of bread low even if there was a bad harvest. <sup>4</sup></p> <p>Napoleon's next move was to be his greatest achievement, Code Napoléon. This was to be everything the revolution stood for. It ended <sup>5</sup> feudalism, gave every equality before the law, and introduced new education systems like Lycées and the Imperial University. <sup>6</sup> People got the right to a fair defense a <del>tr</del> and trial by jury and reforms to all areas of law as well as a new penal code. All these benefits <del>came</del> were influenced by the demands of the people during the revolution and the enlightenment. While the Napoleonic code did maintain many benefits of the revolution, minorities like women and the poor lost many rights gained and were not even a second thought. Women, especially, lost the right of their inheritance, wages, and court privileges. The only right they had left was divorce. The peasants did not get to enjoy the education system, as it was seen as a waste of time and they were needed for the military. <sup>7</sup></p> <p>In addition, Napoleon continued with reforms for the police, led by Fouché, local governments, and judiciary. Jobs were given based on skill and not birth which was heavily fought for during the revolution.</p>
1	b	<p>However, Napoleon has <del>contradicted</del> gone against this ideal when he places members of his family on thrones of conquered territories. To add on, he goes against this 'democratic society' and declares himself emperor of France in 1804. <sup>8</sup></p> <p><sup>9</sup> In all, Napoleon maintained most of the principles of the revolution, but sadly some minorities got the short end of the deal. Society prospered as France has achieved stability in all areas of reform, which was the main goal of the revolution.</p>

- <sup>4</sup> The candidate describes Napoleon's currency reforms and his control of bread prices.
- <sup>5</sup> It re-affirmed its ending.
- <sup>6</sup> This is an invalid reference as it was created in 1806 and operational in 1808. The question's timeframe is 1799–1804.
- <sup>7</sup> The candidate provides the other side of the argument, that Napoleon did not maintain the principles of the Revolution, in the references to women and education for the peasantry.
- <sup>8</sup> The candidate provides further description of Napoleon's actions – reform of local government, the judiciary and some introduction of meritocracy. The reference to making himself emperor is an invalid statement as the question's focus is Napoleon's actions as First Consul.
- <sup>9</sup> The candidate provides a summary.  
Mark for (b) = 10 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 16 out of 30

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- **(a)** The *cahiers* were described rather than explained as to why the Estates General was unable to deal with the issues France faced. For example, the lack of governmental guidance created inflated expectations over their efficacy to solve the issues.
- **(a)** The explained factor was the creation of the National assembly out of frustration with the adopted system of voting.
- **(b)** The opening paragraph provided general points on how Napoleon became First Consul and that he did maintain Revolutionary principles.
- **(b)** The use of generalised points continued in the section on the economy, but the lack of specific reference to Revolutionary principles regarding economic matters meant there was a lack of depth.
- **(b)** The paragraph which followed, on the Napoleonic code, was more secure as it did link it to Revolutionary principles. Whilst there was an attempt at balance in the section dealing with women and education, there were no specific examples given regarding Revolutionary principles. This lack of specifics continued in the penultimate paragraph. Therefore, the use of more detailed knowledge of Revolutionary principles could have improved the answer.
- **(b)** The references made to making himself emperor and placing his family on foreign thrones were invalid because they were outside the timeframe of the question's focus.
- **(b)** The conclusion was a generalised statement, not an assessed judgement of the question.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Some candidates did not show the connections between explained factors.
- **(a)** Some of the answers were too long, impacting on the timing for the other answers.
- **(a)** Answers described, sometimes, why the Estates General was called.
- **(b)** Sometimes Napoleon's actions were described without reference to the principles of the Revolution.

## Question 2

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

a a ~~the~~ took their jobs (machines were more efficient)  
 • lowered wages  
 • allowed for exploitation  
 • injury  
 Luddites, Captain Swing Riots

There were a variety of reasons why the lower classes resisted mechanisation.  
 First, people in rural areas were being replaced by threshing machines. This was an issue as it was already difficult enough for men to find work in the countryside, and now, there were less jobs available because machines were more efficient than human labor.

Additionally, operating a machine was more able to be ~~was~~ more simple than skilled tasks, so wages were lowered for workers. This angered lower classes who struggled to make ends meet even with their previous wages.

Machine use also resulted in ~~in~~ injury and allowed for exploitation of workers, including children. Working (lower) classes were appalled by

- 1 The candidate explains that the introduction of threshing machines leads to resistance to mechanisation because finding work on the land is difficult enough without the addition of machines.
- 2 The candidate describes how wages are lowered for skilled workers.
- 3 The candidate does not complete the sentence.  
Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

2	b	<p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accessible raw materials</li> <li>• effective trade</li> <li>• railroads</li> </ul>	<p>Other Things</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mechanization</li> <li>• agricultural revolution</li> <li>• Capitalism</li> </ul>
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2 b While transport developments did play a crucial role in industrialization, there were other factors that were more significant. ~~Industrialization~~ <sup>4</sup>

~~It is evident that~~ One example of transport developments for transport aiding industrialization is the development of canals. This is because it was once difficult to move raw materials and get finished products to market in a timely manner. Now, however, canals facilitated easy transport of raw materials to factories, which helped speed up production, and thus expand industry. Additionally, canals help made it possible for heavier material, such as iron and steel used to build the ~~machines~~ industrial machines, be moved more quickly and efficiently. The same can be said of ~~canals~~ <sup>5</sup>

The same can be said of Macadam roads that made travelling by feet or horse drawn carts easier. While carts would once get stuck in muddy or muddy roads or be slowed by winding paths, the ~~invention~~ development of macadam roads allowed them to travel more efficiently as they were built to at an angle to ensure that rainwater trickled off the sides and that the terrain was homogenous. This development was significant as it allowed for finished products to arrive at markets sooner, <sup>6</sup>

4 The candidate makes a general statement that transport development is one of several causes of industrialisation.

5 The candidate analyses canals' role in industrialisation.

6 Macadam roads are a further development in transport which brings about industrialisation.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

2 b facilitating trade.  
 Railroads also  
 cost  $\approx$  steam engine power 7  
 - more efficient  
 - people commute from suburbs to work in cities

While the above reasons for transport developments bringing about industrialization are accurate, there were more significant factors at play. 8

First, and perhaps most significantly, Britain is an island that had large amounts of accessible resources like coal and iron ore that allowed it to industrialize. Coal was vital as it was a key power source for machines that made products that expanded the industry. Iron was just as crucial as it helped make rails and machines. Historians largely agree that without having these resources, Britain would have been unable to industrialize to the extent that it did.

Moreover, the agricultural revolution played a large role in industrialization. Enclosure acts pushed farmers away from the countryside and into the cities to look for jobs which provided a workforce for the industry. Not to mention, improved farming techniques like fallowing and inventions like the seed drill made farmers more successful.

7 The candidate provides a brief outline of the role of railways in bringing about industrialisation without explanation.

8 The candidate provides the other side of the argument in the examination of access to resources, such as coal and iron ore, vital to industrialisation.



**Example Candidate Response – high, continued**

**Examiner comments**

2 b which increased the food supply. This was significant as an increased food supply helped the population skyrocket, which grew the workforce. <sup>9</sup>

Mechanization also played a role in industrialization as it allowed for products to be made quicker and more efficiently. The first industry to mechanize, and therefore, industrialize - the textile industry - saw the rise of innovations like the flying shuttle and spinning mule that helped speed up production & create better quality products. This also expanded the industry by increasing trade as Britain's high quality products were in demand. <sup>10</sup>

Finally, capitalism played a role as individuals could now own the factors of production and make investments that grew their industries. <sup>11</sup>

Evidently, while transport developments contributed to industrialization to somewhat of an extent, other factors like mechanization, capitalism, the agricultural revolution, and most importantly, an abundance of resources, were more significant. <sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Changes in agriculture provide further support for the role of factors other than transport developments in bringing about industrialisation – an increase in agricultural production provides food for people in towns. This helps to increase the population, and this provides the available workforce which industrialisation needs.

<sup>10</sup> They provide additional support in the discussion of mechanisation and its impact on the textile industry – speedier production and better quality goods.

<sup>11</sup> The candidate acknowledges the role of capitalism.

<sup>12</sup> The concluding paragraph is a statement rather than a reasoned judgement.  
Mark for (b) = 15 out of 20

**Total mark awarded = 21 out of 30**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- **(a)** The explained factor was the use of threshing machines which undermined attempts to find work in rural areas, as opportunities were already limited.
- **(a)** The reference to the lowering of wages could have been developed by linking it to the impact of mechanisation on skilled textile workers, as their traditional methods could not compete with the new mechanised way of production.
- **(a)** The production of a second explained factor would have opened the possibility of access to Level 4.
- **(b)** The answer started with a brief, clear statement that other factors, as well as transport developments, brought about industrialisation.
- **(b)** Arguments supporting transport developments as the most significant factor in bringing about industrialisation were given in the second and third paragraphs.
- **(b)** The impact of canals and Macadam roads was examined in relation to the development of industrialisation.
- **(b)** The role of railways was underdeveloped, limited to a few bulleted points, rather than an explained argument. Balance was achieved in the examination of Britain's access to resources such as coal and iron ore, and the roles of agriculture developments, mechanisation, and capitalism in bringing about industrialisation. The latter could have been further developed through reference to how the laissez-faire approach of successive governments created an atmosphere supportive of investment and innovation.
- **(b)** The concluding paragraph was a summary rather than an assessed judgement.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

Section A

Q a

During the rapid growth of industrialization within Britain, a series of inventions ~~and so~~ were made which drastically increased the mechanization of industry. However, members of the lower class such as the Luddites rebelled against this mechanization. This was due to, primarily, its reduction of the various jobs that people could acquire, the pollution ~~that~~ ~~caused~~ ~~that~~ ~~occurred~~ as a result of these machines, and most importantly the manner in which they ~~it~~ ~~impacted~~ significantly altered certain industries. **1**

**2** Foremost, and most importantly, the lower class resisted mechanization due to the loss of jobs that resulted from it. The mechanization of these various factories often stole jobs from these workers, as they were more efficient and reduced both cost and time needed to produce goods. This, members of the lower class were displeased as their jobs were being replaced by the efficiency of ~~a~~ machines, ~~decreasing~~ ~~their~~ ~~income~~, and forcing them to find jobs elsewhere. It was primarily for this reason that Luddite riots occurred, in which dozens of factory machines were destroyed in the process.

Moreover, mechanization was resisted by members of lower classes due to the pollution they caused within factories. For instance, machine use within factories often contributed to air pollution due to carbon emissions, and water pollution due to the ~~step~~ dumping of waste into water bodies. Regions surrounding these mechanized factories were often towns, and this disproportionately affected the more rural population that resided near them. Unable to cope with this pollution, many poor individuals were displeased as their overall health was reduced, and many died early as a result of these

conditions. If these factories did not rely so heavily on these machines, pollution would be reduced, and the lower class would be more pleased. **3**

**1** The candidate gives a list of reasons why some of the lower classes resisted mechanisation – job loss, pollution and changes to some industries.

**2** The candidate provides an explanation – the efficiency of machines, which reduces both costs and time of production, and this leads to job losses which produces resistance. They reference the Luddites in support.

**3** Pollution is an invalid statement.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

With that, ~~and~~ and least importantly, mechanization resulted in the deterioration and immense alienation of various industries, therefore displacing the lower classes. For instance, although the ~~agricultural~~ <sup>textile</sup> industry was once a booming industry where immense wealth could be accumulated, the mechanization of this industry greatly increased the goods that could be produced, thus creating a supply which was more sufficient than the demand. **4**

Also, textile workers were forced to adapt to the alterations of this industry in order to make a profit or any sort, displacing them greatly. Thus, many lower class workers were displaced with the implementation of this new machinery. **5**

In summation, the lower class was displaced with mechanization due to the replacement of unskilled jobs, the income reduction that occurs as a result of it, as well as its destruction and alteration of various industries. **6**

- 4** The candidate states that supply outstrips demand in the textile industry without explaining why this leads to resistance to mechanisation by some of the lower classes.
- 5** The candidate makes reference to some of the lower orders being displaced by having to adapt to changes in the textile industry without explaining why these workers are displaced.
- 6** This is a repetition of earlier points in the opening paragraph. Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

Section A

2 b.

During the period of industrialization within Britain, there existed a multitude of developments in transportation that significantly developed heightened its extent. ~~It is~~ However, it is often debated ~~the whether or not~~ its the extent to which it sped up the rate of industrialization. Although developments in transport were quite costly endeavors that required much manual labor and money, it increased the rate at which goods ~~and people~~ could be transferred across the country, and allowed for ~~social urbanization~~ to occur the ~~involvement~~ developments in the factory system. **7**

Foremost, developments in transportation within Britain assisted with industrialization due to its ability to swiftly relocate goods and people. For instance, the large quantity of canals within Britain were utilized in order to ~~transfer~~ transfer other quantities of food to the growing population. During the start of the industrial era, there existed the Agricultural Revolution, in which the production of food greatly increased and agriculture became a swiftly developing industry. In order to transport these various goods to across and the country, and even internationally, Britain needed to establish a large series of canals, ~~and~~ which they would use to ~~transport~~ transport these goods via boats. Later on, the Duke of Bridgewater was significant to these developments. ~~They~~ As a result of these goods being transported, a larger quantity of the population could be fed, and international trade allowed for the growth of overall wealth and capital. Thus, more people could focus on the tasks involved in industrialization, such as innovation and growth of alternative industries, promoting the growth of industrialization. **8**

**7** The candidate provides a general statement that developments in transport increase the speed of the transportation of goods and lead to the development of the factory system.

**8** The candidate provides an examination of canals and industrialisation – they can transport increased amounts of food, which the Agricultural Revolution produces, to the growing population. This, alongside the need to get goods to ships for international trade, leads to an increase in the number of canals, and to a growth in wealth and capital.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

Moreover, the swift development of transportation within Britain allowed for the shipping of various supplies to factories, thus increasing the growth of industries and therefore increasing industrialisation. For instance, in order to power these factories, large quantities of coal were required. This coal was transported to factories via canals and railways throughout the country, ~~and~~ allowing them to work at maximum efficiency. Without the contribution of this transportation, the rate at which coal ~~was~~ could be transported to these factories would be decreased, along with other required ~~and~~ materials such as iron, which was used to construct factory machinery. Thus, industrialisation was swiftly increased as these factories could now function and support the working population.

Alternatively, some note the increase cost and labour that was required to sustain this transportation, thus reducing the speed of industrialisation. For example, in order to construct canals, there needed to be ample construction time, money to fund the ~~its~~ construction, as well as immense manual labour. Additionally, the construction of ~~the~~ railways required a lot of iron and so did the steam engines ~~at~~ within the machines. This ~~a~~ money, supplies, and manpower could be viewed as not detrimental to the cause of industrialisation, as the amount of ~~total~~ capital wealth and quantity of goods were decreased. The cost of iron, and money needed to pay the workers for their labour can be viewed as too ~~steep~~ for costly for the return.

In summation, developments within the field of transportation ~~are~~ bring about industrialisation due to its ability to swiftly transport goods such as food both ~~between~~ intranationally and internationally, as well as its ability to swiftly develop the factory system. However, it can be noted that its implementation ~~was~~ was both costly ~~and~~ in terms of resources and money, as well as required ~~immense~~ labour.

9 The candidate explains the role of canals and railways in transporting coal to the factories to power their machinery.

10 The costs of transport developments limiting industrialisation is an invalid statement as such developments create employment, and stimulate allied industries such as coal, iron and steel.  
Mark for (b) = 9 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 15 out of 30

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- **(a)** The explained factor was the loss of jobs, brought about by the more efficient, and more cost-efficient machines which reduced incomes. This was linked to the actions taken by the Luddites to safeguard their livelihoods.
- **(a)** The issue of pollution was not a factor and the way it significantly impacted on certain industries was left unclear.
- **(a)** More detailed examples relating to the question's focus would have improved the answer.
- **(b)** There was a loss of the question's focus in the opening paragraph with the reference to the cost of transport developments acting as a brake on industrialisation. The answer would have benefited, therefore, from maintaining a comparative analysis with factors other than transport developments.
- **(b)** The role of transport developments was examined, but more detailed evidence to show how transport developments impacted on industrialisation would have strengthened the answer. For example, canal construction created jobs, which increased the market for manufactured goods. Their construction also required investment, which further developed the financial system needed for industrialisation. The answer would have been improved with a developed explanation of railways and industrialisation and its need for coal. Iron and steel acted as a stimulus to these industries.
- **(b)** The loss of the question's focus meant that the roles of mechanisation, agricultural change, innovation, and laissez-faire capitalism were not examined.
- **(b)** The final paragraph was a summary of points made earlier in the answer.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Some answers presented descriptions of living and working conditions.
- **(b)** Some responses failed to consider the alternative side of the argument, so they lacked balance.
- **(b)** Some answers lacked specific detail which meant there was a lack of supporting evidence for the argument.
- **(b)** Generalised descriptions of roads, canals and railways were given, or it was stated that railways allowed the new urban working class to commute to work.

## Question 3

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

3 a The New Economic Policy was introduced in 1921 due to a loss of food, loss of support, and the civil war ending. <sup>1</sup>

First of all, the New Economic Policy or the NEP was introduced due to the loss of food in war communism. The New Economic Policy is the method of the economy which followed war communism. Within war communism food was shared without profit or help provided for the Red Army. The farmers felt that was unfair and began to resist to give up their grains. In response to this Lenin sent in the Cheka in groups called requisitioning groups. These groups would forcefully steal the grain from the people. In response farmers started their opposition by no longer producing crops or even burning them so that they could not be taken. This led to a dramatic increase of food <sup>2</sup> production; without food being produced they suffered from famine. As they lost food Lenin realized they needed change and introduced the New Economic Policy. Under this policy farmers could again sell their grains for profit which caused them to begin to produce food again. The lack of food is what pushed the New Economic Policy to be created in 1921 to try to fix this problem. <sup>3</sup>

Another reason for the New Economic Policy to be established in 1921 was due to the Bolsheviks growing lack of support under war communism. As farmers began to get their food stolen they began to resist Lenin and the Bolsheviks policy as a whole. Lenin knew that it was hard for a government to be successful if they had no support. It remained clear that resistance would continue to grow if this war communism continued and their grains kept being stolen. This led to him changing the New Economic Policy to appear to support and let the opposition which war communism forced them to have. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The candidate gives a brief outline of why the New Economic Policy (NEP) is introduced in 1921.

<sup>2</sup> This is a typo – increases.

<sup>3</sup> They provide an explanation that War Communism (WC), because of its punitive nature, leads to a fall in food production and creates famine. The NEP is introduced to reverse this fall.

<sup>4</sup> The candidate gives a further explanation by examining the growth of opposition to the Bolsheviks, which WC produces. The need to keep power leads the Bolsheviks to introduce the NEP.



## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

New Economic Policy to appear to support and lose the opposition which war communism forced them to have.

A final reason why Lenin and the Bolsheviks introduced the New Economic Policy in 1921 was that the civil war had come to an end. War communism was created in order to get food for Trotsky's Red Army during the civil war against the white army. This war communism played a key role in their success against the whites as well as many other things. In 1921 however, they had primarily secured their position as victors against the whites. By 1921 all of Russia was under the one Bolshevik party so the Red Army no longer needed the policy of war communism that provided them food as urgently. This allowed them to take a step back and focus on the needs of the Russian citizens by no longer stealing their food and creating the New Economic Policy temporarily. In its place until Russia could become economically stable again. <sup>5</sup>

Overall the New Economic Policy or NEP was primarily introduced in 1921 due to the lack of food under war communism. In this system they suffered greatly from a lack of food resulting in famine, inflation, opposition and more. If Russia could have

remained steady in their production of food then they may not have had to temporarily leave behind ideas of communism for the more capitalist idea of the ~~NEP~~ New Economic Policy. This lack of food is also a significant reason why they lost support and realize they had to make reforms quick. That is why their lack of food was most significant. ~~In conclusion~~ In conclusion it is clear that a lack of food, loss of support, and ending the civil war is why the New Economic Policy had to be introduced in 1921. <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The final explanation the candidate provides is the ending of the Civil War by 1921. There is no need to keep the harsh discipline of WC as its aim of victory in the Civil War is achieved. This means the Bolsheviks can focus on the needs of the Russian people.

<sup>6</sup> This is speculation, it is an invalid statement.

<sup>7</sup> The final lines are a repetition of earlier points.

Mark for (a) = 8 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

3 b It could be argued that the Provisional Government fell in October 1917 due to other reasons such as the increasing of the Bolsheviks and <sup>Petrograd</sup> soviet ~~affair~~ <sup>affairs</sup> ~~rioters~~, it was due to the failure to achieve peace to a greater extent due to world war <sup>causing</sup> them to lose support and hurt the economy. <sup>therefore the</sup> ~~country~~ <sup>country</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~state~~ <sup>state</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~collapse~~ <sup>collapse</sup>.

World war I did a massive toll on Russia. The Provisional Government took control in the midst of the war. They felt that they had no authority to pull Russia out of the war as to it being a matter of honor and not wanting to disappoint western allies. However, this was a mistake as this failure to make peace hindered the economy. The war led to famine, inflation and many more problems. Despite all of these problems they still continued in the war causing many deaths at home and at the front as well as completely ruining Russian already struggling economy. This made them weak and created a great need for a better economy which <sup>ultimately</sup> led to their fall in October 1917.

Their failure to create peace through war was also seen as detrimental through a support stand point. In the war the Russian felt suffered miserably making the demands for war high. They changed in the war that was continuing to go bad, making them lose their support. People began to go against them such as Leonid Kornilov felt the Provisional Government was doing a terrible job especially due to their remaining in the war. Kornilov then decided to revolt.

8 The candidate provides, in brief, both sides of the argument and supports the failure to achieve peace as the reason why the Provisional Government (PG) falls in October 1917.

9 The candidate examines how continuing the war had a negative impact on an already fragile economy. It is the need to address these problems which leads to the PG's fall.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

against the ~~provisional~~ Provisional Government, forcing ~~them~~ Kerensky to have to fall in the Bolsheviks. Although they were able to find off Kornilov ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~time~~ during this Kornilov affair they were forced to give weapons to the Bolsheviks. These weapons would not be used against them allowing the Bolsheviks to take over in October 1917. If they would have stayed back they may not have had the Kornilov affair and the Bolsheviks may not have been able to take over and make him fall in October 1917. **10**

However the strength of the Bolsheviks also contributed to why the Provisional Government fell in October 1917. Lenin a influential, strong Bolshevik leader returned through a paved German train in March 1917 and made his "Peace, Land, Bread" speech in April. This speech gained support for the Bolsheviks and took it away **11** from the Provisional Government. Although ~~so~~ many influential Bolsheviks left during the July days some remained and Lenin and Trotsky both returned by October. With Lenin's leadership and Trotsky led army, and access to communication and railways they had strength by the leaders. They also had good organisation. This allowed them to easily and effectively take over the Provisional Government in October 1917 and lead them to fall. **12**

The Petrograd Soviets who led to the Provisional Government fall in October 1917. The Petrograd Soviets were a group of workers who ultimately had much more control than the Provisional Government. They made 'Order Number 1' which stated that in military matters

**10** The candidate provides additional support for the key role the failure to achieve peace plays in the fall of the PG by discussing the loss of support it produces in the Russian people. The Kornilov affair provides an example of the weakness of the PG due to the loss of support as the PG supplies the Bolsheviks with arms, which are used against the PG in October 1917.

**11** Typographical error – Provisional Government.

**12** The candidate provides the other side of the argument by examining the impact of the slogan 'Peace, Land and Bread', the organisation and leadership of Lenin and Trotsky, and the role of Order Number One on October 1917.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
<p>they had control over the provisional government. The Provisional Government could not make any decisions without it first being approved by the Bolsheviks. This made their strength diminish and made it very hard for them to do anything. This diminishes the strength and therefore support made it easy for them to fall in October 1917.</p> <p>Overall although the other factors were important failure to <del>also</del> achieve peace was the most significant reason why the Provisional Government fell from power in October 1917. <del>Because</del> They refused to leave the World War I resulting in a multitude of economic problems and growing taxation that support without a strong economy or support from the people it was very hard to maintain power. If they had pulled Russia out of the war they may have been more stable in their role and therefore survived the October 1917 seizure of power which caused them to fall from power. Therefore the prompt is raised.</p>	<p><b>13</b> The concluding paragraph restates their view that the failure to achieve peace is the reason the PG falls in October 1917. Mark for (b) = 14 out of 20</p> <p><b>Total mark awarded = 22 out of 30</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The response started clearly with three points outlined in the opening paragraph.
- **(a)** The following paragraphs provided explanations for the introduction of the New Economic Policy in 1921 relating to War Communism, the growing loss of support for the Bolsheviks and the changed circumstances as the Civil War came to an end.
- **(a)** The explanation concerning the growing loss of support could have been more securely supported through specific reference to the Kronstadt Naval revolt, which revealed the depth of opposition War Communism had created.
- **(a)** The response could have accessed Level 4 if it had shown the connection between the various explained factors.
- **(a)** The final paragraph was a summary of previous points and was speculative.
- **(b)** The answer started well with both aspects of the argument addressed.
- **(b)** The second and third paragraphs examined how not achieving peace led to the fall of the Provisional Government in October 1917 – economic impact and the growing loss of support due to losses in the war. The argument fell away as the speculative point was made that if there had been peace then the Kornilov Affair might not have happened. A balance was achieved through the examination of the role of the Bolsheviks in October 1917.
- **(b)** The reference to Lenin's slogan. 'Peace, Bread and Land', could have been developed further – it highlighted the Provisional Government's lack of action over land reform, central to the peasantry, who were most Russians – it was an example of the clever politics of the Bolsheviks, one slogan encapsulating what Russians wanted.
- **(b)** The issue of divided sovereignty was seen in the paragraph which examined Order Number One.
- **(b)** The final paragraph was a summary which used speculation and did not reach an assessed judgement.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

3 a The ~~new economic~~ New Economic Policy was introduced in 1921 to fix the Russian ~~the~~ economy, stop inflation and ~~make food~~ make food more widely available. 1

After World War I Russia had lost a lot of money on equipment ~~that~~ and did not gain the war ~~profits~~ they had wanted. The terms they wanted, millions had died during that time and the economy was ruined. The NEP allowed for private business, which would allow people to make money again. This would not only restart the Russian economy, but would also help families support themselves after so many had died. The income would also make access to food much easier, as people would be able to buy things. The New Economic Policy was introduced in 1921 to fix the Russian economy. 2

Inflation was rampant in Russia. Currency had become so de-valued that it was almost worthless. This caused prices on everyday items such as food, and ~~the~~ ~~use~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~word~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~used~~ ~~to~~ ~~describe~~ ~~luxury~~ ~~items~~ had become almost unobtainable. It was difficult to make enough money to pay for basic necessities, much less to buy those things for one's family as well. Lenin introduced the NEP primarily to help re-value money. 3

1 The candidate gives three reasons for the New Economic Policy's (NEP) introduction – fix the economy, stop inflation and make food more available.

2 The candidate notes the element of private enterprise in the NEP without linking it to the specifics of War Communism. Instead, they make a general reference to the First World War.

3 Inflation causing the introduction of the NEP is an invalid statement.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

3 | 1 | Food had been requisitioned by the government from farms to help with the war effort. A consequence of this was a deficiency in food available to Russian citizens not a part of the military. There was a famine to be seen with high prices due to inflation worsened this problem. People were still starving to death. The NEP was partially introduced due to this problem, which would be fixed in conjunction with inflation and the economy as a whole. **4**

The new Economic Policy was introduced, most importantly, to fix ~~the~~ the famine problem. General economic collapse and the famine were both ~~caused~~ the result of inflation. Famine was secondary in level of importance. There is no economy to fix it everyone is ~~poor~~ the country is dead. This was the economy as a whole. Lenin and the Bolshevik party were trying to move towards a communist economic system. They could temporarily borrow an economy and it was their intention, eventually, to deal with capitalism altogether. **6** Savings and a free market was not exactly a necessity.

**4** The candidate explains that the role of food requisitioning by the Bolsheviks disrupts the supply of food to everyone except Bolshevik troops. The NEP's introduction is to deal with this problem.

**5** This is an invalid statement.

**6** This is an invalid statement as this argues for not introducing the NEP.  
Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

3	b	Failure <del>not</del> to achieve peace ONLY caused the fall of the Provisional Government, in October 1917 to a moderate extent. The <del>losses</del> <del>of</del> <del>the</del> <del>Bolshevik</del> <del>party</del> to remove the Duma members were more important than the Duma's actions, but the interest of the people was
3	b	a cause that enabled the Bolsheviks to take power was they did. <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">7</span>
		Lenin's plan for a communist state had, from the beginning, not included the Duma. He wanted all of the power to be in the hands of the soviets, only those in the elite members of the communist party. He did not agree with many of the political policies <del>of</del> <del>the</del> <del>Duma</del> , such as <del>the</del> <del>members</del> <del>of</del> <del>the</del> <del>Duma</del> . In fact, Lenin had planned for a one-party state. It was in his agenda all along to gain power for the <del>the</del> <del>Bolsheviks</del> <del>and</del> <del>the</del> <del>Bolsheviks</del> <del>alone</del> . It was not the failure of the other half with the Provisional Government to achieve peace that led to <del>the</del> <del>fall</del> <del>of</del> <del>the</del> <del>Duma</del> in 1917, but <del>the</del> <del>plans</del> <del>by</del> <del>the</del> <del>members</del> <del>of</del> <del>the</del> <del>Provisional</del> <del>Soviet</del> <del>Government</del> <del>to</del> <del>take</del> <del>power</del> <del>for</del> <del>themselves</del> .
		Russian citizens had already been dissatisfied with the actions of the Duma before the failure to <del>the</del> <del>remove</del> <del>Russia</del> <del>from</del> <del>the</del> <del>war</del> in 1917. Radical ideas had been spreading since the Provisional Government came to be after the abdication of the Tsar. Bolshevik sources such as the press had been circulating for years. The revolution of 1917 was not only linked to the people were also starving. Bread riots were also a cause for the <del>the</del> <del>October</del> <del>revolution</del> . Removing Russia from WWI was not the only problem that caused people to lose faith in the Provisional <del>Government</del> <del>was</del> <del>a</del> <del>whole</del> <del>and</del> <del>so</del> <del>to</del> <del>take</del> <del>power</del> <del>for</del> <del>themselves</del> .
3	b	exclusively from the soviets. <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">9</span>

7 The candidate provides both sides of the argument, supporting the role of other factors in the fall of the Provisional Government (PG) over that of the PG's failure to achieve peace. The reference to Duma is a typo for Provisional Government.

8 The candidate provides an account of Lenin's aims in October 1917 – achieve power for the Bolsheviks alone. This determination, rather than the failure of the PG to achieve peace, leads to the fall of the PG.

9 The candidate provides further causes for the fall of the PG in October 1917 – the prevalence of radical ideas, circulating since the Tsar's abdication, and bread riots.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

	<p>Failure to achieve peace, however, was only one of the many grievances people had with the Provisional Government. The war was causing many problems for the Russians; soldiers saw very little pay in poor conditions, <del>and</del> <del>rising</del> <del>inflation</del> and national debt, among other things. Soldiers and sailors started to desert <del>for</del> and support the Bolsheviks, <del>many</del> causing many deaths and desertions. These very soldiers were the ones to storm the winter palace and arrest the Provisional Government people inside on the behalf of the Bolsheviks. So, to an extent, the failure to achieve peace did contribute to the fall of the Provisional Government in October 1917. <b>10</b></p>
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p>In conclusion, failure to achieve peace caused the fall of the Provisional Government to a moderate extent as even though it did contribute to general unhappiness as well as the Bolsheviks gaining loyalty of sailors and soldiers; Lenin had planned to make the Soviets the sole form of government and there were other factors that contributed to the interest of the Russian people.</p>

**10** The candidate examines the impact on Russia of failing to achieve peace – loss of life, food shortages, growing support for the Bolsheviks amongst the military and mutiny and desertions.

**11** The final paragraph provides a repetition of some earlier points. Mark for (b) = 9 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 15 out of 30



## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- **(a)** The explained factor was the fall in food production due to the forced seizures by the government, this led to famine and the New Economic Policy was introduced to fix this problem.
- **(a)** A specific reference to War Communism and the Civil War would have made the response more secure.
- **(b)** The answer started with a slight confusion over terminology – Duma for Provisional Government – but the reference to Lenin’s aim to seize power for the Bolsheviks alone and not to work with the Provisional Government was valid for the question’s focus.
- **(b)** The response would have benefited from the development of the reference to the Petrograd Soviet and the fall of the Provisional Government, for example, Order Number One and Trotsky’s role in the Soviet. These specific examples would have added evidential depth to the argument.
- **(b)** The answer continued the argument with references to the growth of radical ideas after the Tsar’s fall and problems over food supply leading to falling support for the Provisional Government. This would have benefited from more detailed support – Lenin’s ‘April Thesis’ – military needs disrupting food supplies – disgruntled troops becoming more radicalised.
- **(b)** The concluding paragraph offered a summary of earlier points, not an assessed judgement.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Some answers lacked specific detail, such as the problems War Communism created or the impact of the Kronstadt Naval Revolt on Bolshevik confidence in maintaining power.
- **(b)** Some answers provided a narrative of October 1917 or confused ‘peace’ with internal law and order.

## Question 4

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

4/2  
~~1/1~~  
 To begin the involvement of foreign powers prolonged the civil war because it allowed the south to hold out for so long. The south could continue the war of attrition for longer. During the civil war the north had a Naval Blockade on the southern coast as part of their anaconda plan. This was meant to squeeze the south economically. ~~which~~ As the war went on the naval blockade grew tighter and this made it harder for the confederacy to buy goods abroad. The confederacy had ~~so~~ way less factories ~~than the north~~ than the north, so couldn't manufacture weapons. Britain was hesitant to join into ~~the~~ the war effort ~~so~~ so technically remained neutral. But they indirectly

4/2  
 were involved through the use of Blockade runners. Blockade runners were ~~british~~ ships that got supplies in the confederacy. They got around the naval blockade. They had the advantage of surprise + attack. They had a 78% success rate. The use of these to get materials to the confederacy helps them hold on for so long despite not being able to get goods abroad. ①

① The candidate explains the role of blockade runners, which British companies supply, in undermining the Northern Blockade. This allows the South to continue to fight for longer.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

There were also some other ways such as through commerce raiders and the Trent affair. Because Britain made its status a belligerent power they couldn't supply the confederacy with warships. But how they got around this is they supplied the confederacy with unarmed ships this meant that the confederacy could put their own weapons on the ships. This was vital because the confederacy put weapons on them to make commerce raiders which were used to attack union ships. This strengthened the confederate war efforts. Additionally the Trent affair helped to prolong the war. This occurred when 2 confederate soldiers rode the British ship trent. This led to a small altercation between the U.S. and Britain because the U.S. had compromised their belligerent status overall the British involvement using blockade runners had the biggest impact on prolonging the war. Because the north had so many advantages over the south like

4 a Greater man power, naval supremacy, better economy etc the south had to try and survive as long as they could or wear down the south through a war of attrition. These supplies from these ships allowed them to survive longer. Britain didn't get too involved though because they didn't want to fight ~~with~~ on the side of the confederacy because they didn't want to side with slavery. But they relied on cotton from the south so they found ways to get around it and help the south. They were able to help the south without acknowledging the south as an independent state or anguishing the union.

2 The Confederacy.

3 The candidate provides a further explanation on Britain's role in supplying ships, unarmed, which the South arm, and use them to attack Northern shipping, successfully, which strengthens the South's war effort.

4 The candidate references the Trent Affair.

5 They explain that the blockade runners Britain supplies helps the South to continue to fight and prolongs the war as they provide some balance against the North's greater supply of men and material. Mark for (a) = 8 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

4 b To begin there are many reasons why Johnson is to blame for the disagreements with congress over reconstruction. For one the Republicans dominated congress and had different views on reconstruction. Johnson who was picked by Lincoln, was a southern Democrat chosen specifically because he would get Lincoln southern votes so the fact that he's democratic and congress is republican already makes it so there will be conflict. Additionally, throughout his presidency ~~Johnson~~ Johnson sided more with Democrats. To add to this Johnson was more sympathetic to the south than the radical republicans wanted him to be. Radical Republicans in congress wanted to punish the south for starting the civil war. Johnson also pardoned lots of confederate leaders which was unpopular with congress. To add to this He voted against many acts meant to help African Americans. Congress wanted to give rights to African

6 In the opening paragraph, the candidate provides several explanations as to why Johnson is to blame for the disagreements with Congress over Reconstruction. Radical Republicans (RR) and Johnson have very different views – Johnson's southern sympathy means he pardons many southern leaders, the RR favour a punitive approach – he opposes legislation such as the Civil Rights Act and the Military Reconstruction Acts, he dislikes the Freedmen's Bureau. On the continuation sheet, the candidate references Johnson's lack of action against Black Codes goes against the wish of Congress to give ex-slaves civil rights.

4b Americans but Johnson vetoed the civil Rights Act of 1866. He also didn't support the military reconstruction Act. Congress which had the majority. Had the power to cancel any of Johnson's veto, so they began just ignoring his vetoes, because they knew they could just cancel it with their republican majority. Johnson also voted against the freedmen's Bureau which was meant to give aid to ~~ex-slaves~~ blacks and white, by creating schools and providing relief. Congress was upset by this, the Freedmen's Bureau was eventually passed. Congress also had issues with Johnson because he fired someone who was protected under the tenure of office act, and therefore he had an impeachment trial.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

But on the other hand, Lincoln started some of the disagreements with congress over reconstruction. For one Lincoln's plan for reconstruction was the 10% plan which allowed the south to rejoin the union and form a new constitution in that state if 10% of the confederates took an oath to the union. This was seen as too lenient as the south had begun the war and committed treason. The radicals in congress proposed the Wade-Davis Bill, this was a lot harsher on the south and required a 50% oath. Lincoln disagreed with this harsh approach, he wanted a smoother reentry into the union. therefore Lincoln vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill. This was unpopular with congress as they wanted him to be harsher on the south. This already put a divide between the president and congress. After Lincoln died the radical republicans expected

7

7 The candidate provides the other side of the argument – before Johnson's presidency Congress oppose Lincoln's Reconstruction plan. Therefore, from the start, there is disagreement between Congress and the President.

4 b Johnson to not follow Lincoln and to instead be harsher against the south. So basically Congress was upset with Lincoln over how he dealt with the reconstruction. They were only upset with Johnson for continuing Lincoln's plan. Congress was also upset over how Hayes, the president after Johnson dealt with reconstruction. Though Hayes vowed to be more harsh on the south and supportive of the radical republicans. He didn't do much, he passed the 15th Amendment. But he didn't do too much to support them otherwise. Overall it seems as though congress was upset with any president's approach to Reconstruction. Congress felt it was their job to focus on reconstruction not the president. I don't think it was only Johnson

8

8 The reference to Hayes succeeding Johnson is an invalid statement. Grant is the next President. Mark for (b) = 11 out of 20

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
<p>Who <del>was</del> Congress disagreed with. Congress was just dominated by republicans who wanted measures that were too radical for the time. Congress wanted to ratify the 14th, 15th and 13th Amendment and try to enforce them. That was a difficult task <del>because</del> because south was so racist they wouldn't want African Americans to have rights, or freedom in anyway. So presidents like Lincoln and Johnson tried to find a middle ground for the sake of not destroying the south and to try and unite the union.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>* goes in first paragraph</p> <p>Johnson also supported states rights meaning he didn't do anything to stop black codes. He attacked black codes in the south which forced African Americans to work no matter what and denied them certain civil rights. This was not popular with Congress who wanted to get rid of these black codes because their whole intention was to give African American / Freedmen more civil rights.</p>	<p><b>Total mark awarded = 19 out of 30</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The response started with a clear statement that foreign involvement in the Civil War allowed the South to hold out for longer, thereby prolonging the Civil War. The answer became more generalised with the reference to the North's naval blockade and the problems it created for the South. The explained factors dealt with the roles played by blockade runners and commerce raiders, supplied by British shipyards, in undermining the effectiveness of the naval blockade.
- **(a)** There was confusion shown in the description of the 'Trent' Affair, and there was no link established as to how it prolonged the Civil War.
- **(a)** The concluding paragraph offered the explanation that blockade runners provided a counterbalance to the North's advantage in men and materiel. The response could have accessed Level 4 if it had shown the connection between the various explained factors. A widening out of the discussion of foreign involvement to include France (e.g. her actions in Mexico), would have made the response more secure.
- **(b)** The answer started with some general reasons why Johnson was to blame for disagreements with Congress over Reconstruction. The response became more specific with relevant detail on Johnson's actions on the Civil Rights Act, 1866, the Military Reconstruction Act, the Freedmen's Bureau and the Tenure Act.
- **(b)** There was a limited attempt to provide balance in the argument – Lincoln's 10% Plan and the Wade Davis Bill.
- **(b)** Inaccuracy was seen in the reference to Hayes, rather than Grant, succeeding Johnson.
- **(b)** The concluding paragraph was assertive, offering no evidential support – what the Radical Republicans wanted was too radical for the time. The response would have been improved if the views and actions of Congress had been examined with more detailed knowledge as support.

## Example Candidate Response – middle

## Examiner comments

<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>The involvement of foreign powers <del>prolonged</del> <sup>prolonged</sup> the civil war because the confederates states of America (CSA) were allowed to defend their ground longer, had more weapons for battle, and could save more money on other war necessities.</p> <p>The first reason why foreign powers kept the civil war going is because the CSA were allowed to defend their ground longer. During the civil war, the CSA <del>of</del> was running low on everything - food, weapons, men, etc. Britain saw this but they didn't want to be involved as they feared a war could happen and their own people would get upset. Instead they remained neutral and in secret, gave the CSA weapons for the battle. These weapons helped the CSA fight the Union for a longer period of <del>that</del> time.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>The CSA fighting their ground and <del>not</del> maintaining it like that made them stronger, prolonging the war.</p> <p>In return because weapons were given to the CSA, they were able to have more weapons at their disposal. More weapons on either sides would allow the enemy to end the war in their benefit instead of the other sides. Due to obtaining more weapons the CSA was able to fight longer and make the war in their favor as a possibility.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>The last reason why involvement of foreign powers prolonged the civil war is because <del>due</del> <sup>of</sup> involvement, the CSA was able to save money. Like said before Britain had secretly given the CSA weapons which allowed them to <del>to</del> continue to fight. In the south because there were low in inventory, food and money was at a low, making weapons wouldn't have to be an issue as they had them. They didn't need to take money out to buy more weapons as Britain had given them those items. In return the CSA could save that money that was originally for weapons and buy other things like food which was needed (if they could).</p>

1 The candidate identifies ways the South benefits from foreign involvement, which prolongs the Civil War.

2 This is an invalid statement. The British government allowed private firms to supply the South.

3 The candidate provides an explanation – obtaining weapons means the South can fight for longer and make the winning of the Civil War a possibility.

4 There is repetition of earlier points here. The reference to saving money is an invalid point as the South purchased the weapons.

**Example Candidate Response – middle, continued**

**Examiner comments**

When looking at the reasons why the involvement of foreign powers prolonged the civil war, the fact that the CSA was able to continue to defend their ground was the major reason why the civil war continued. If it wasn't for Britain and their gifts of weapons then the CSA wouldn't have been able to continue to fight. No weapons means no help being able to defend their ground meaning the Union could of won earlier than what happened

Clearly the help of foreign power continued the war immensely. If it wasn't for them the war would have been over. **5**

**5** There is repetition of earlier points here.  
Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

**2b** Discussing whether Johnson was to blame for the disagreement with congress is agreed, one reason could be because when congress was trying to protect I gave former slaves a better life, he had vetoed that decision. Congress had wanted to update the freedmen Bureau to help former slaves and they would update it to civil rights which were stronger. Instead he vetoed it. Another reason would be that he let people that were previously in the confederate state of America (CSA) back into positions of power. Lincoln had made it clear that ~~any~~ any state joining the union wouldn't be allowed to have any positions of power (politics, etc). Instead Johnson didn't pay much attention to that and he let them be in power. The best reason why is because he had neglected black people or former slaves. After Lincoln's death, Johnson was supposed to take care of the issue but over time he neglected those duties. Due to that share-cropping, literacy tests and many more were created to keep blacks in their same positions as they were before. Inferior to whites. **6**

**6** The candidate provides examples of the ways Johnson causes disagreements with Congress over Reconstruction. He vetoes improvements to the Freedmen's Bureau, he shows leniency to former Confederate leaders and he neglects the well-being of former slaves in the South.



Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

On the other hand Johnson wasn't to blame as much for the disagreements with congress over reconstruction. One reason could be that black people were allowed to be in office. Before black people in office wasn't even a thought but as the rules have changed, black people have able to have a job then in power. This position in power allowed other black people views be heard as a black senator could be a reality. Another reason why Johnson wasn't to blame as much for the disagreements with congress is due to the fact that he took over after Lincoln's death. Lincoln's death was an unexpected surprise to many. Especially to Johnson. When Lincoln was shot Johnson had to immediately step up and face the mess in which the country was in. Johnson has never been in the position he would be in so if he was rusty it is because his lack of experience when making the big shots or the real calls. Therefore Johnson shouldn't be blamed for being pushed into a mess in which he wasn't ready for nor had no experience in.

After holding it both sides and debating whether Johnson was to blame for the disagreement with congress, ~~it is decided~~ it is decided that Johnson is to blame when it comes down to it. Johnson had many times where he could of improved former slaves lives ~~to~~ better but he didn't do it. Instead he voted them until congress themselves had to overturn his veto (which was the first time in American history that that had happened). It doesn't matter what he was going through it was the fact that he didn't care to make the former slaves lives better. Those whose lives needed most help at the time. A lack of helping those in need and congress bickering him about it is a good reason why Johnson is to blame for the disagreements with congress over Reconstruction. Overall, Johnson was to blame.

7 The candidate states how former slaves can hold office, without linking it to the question's focus.

8 This is an invalid statement as it is an assertion.

9 The candidate states that the overturning of Johnson's veto by Congress is the first such occasion in American history, without linking it to the question's focus. Mark for (b) = 10 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 16 out of 30

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- **(a)** The explained factor referred to the weapons supplied by Britain. The answer repeats this point and then loses the question focus by making the unsupported, and inaccurate, point that in not making weapons, the South saved money.
- **(a)** The final paragraph was a summary of earlier points, rather than a supported conclusion.
- **(b)** The answer started with a clear statement on Johnson's culpability and provided several examples in support. An attempt at balance was made but no link was established as to how former slaves holding public office caused disagreements over Reconstruction. The response became assertive in the reference to Johnson being unprepared for office, without giving evidential support. The result for the response was that it was unbalanced in its argument.
- **(b)** In the concluding paragraph, reference was made to Congress overturning a President's veto for the first time in American history, but no link was made with the question's focus.
- **(b)** The answer would have benefited from more detailed knowledge to support points made.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Some candidates did not grasp the mark tariff and answers were too long, which impacted on the time available for other answers.
- **(a)** Showed connections between the explained factors were not always present.
- **(a)** Answers often saw the British government actively supplying the Confederacy with ships and weapons.
- **(b)** Confusion was seen over the respective roles of Johnson and Congress.

## Question 5

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

5	a)	<p>Progressives wanted to amend the Constitution in the years before 1920 in order to better the state of American society. One aspect which progressives felt needed to be improved was the people's involvement in government. They felt that the more power they put in the hands of the average citizen, the less corruption there would be in the government. So, by giving the people more opportunities to take direct action in government, the better. They accomplished this with the 17<sup>th</sup> amendment which allowed for the direct election of senators. This gave citizens greater reach over who represented them in Congress. <span style="float: right;">2</span></p> <p>Another issue which Progressives felt needed to be amended to the Constitution was the banning of <del>the</del> alcohol. For many Americans, alcohol was destroying their families and their lives. Many women joined the Prohibition movement because their husbands would end up spending their pay checks at the bar which made it harder for men to provide for their families. Progressives felt that alcohol made Americans lose their sense of responsibility. And since alcohol was <del>more</del> <del>more</del> more accessible and available than clean water in many places, it had a greater control of more people. So, organizations like the Anti Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Movement helped secure the banning of alcohol with the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment. Ultimately, because of the size and effectiveness of the prohibitionists, <del>made</del> <sup>it</sup> a greater reason why Progressives wanted to amend the Constitution. <span style="float: right;">3</span></p>
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1 The candidate identifies the overall aim of the Progressives.

2 The candidate provides a full explanation of the belief of the Progressives that more active involvement in politics by the people will undermine political corruption. Support is given in the reference to the 17th Amendment, the direct election of senators.

3 The candidate gives a further full explanation about the banning of alcohol. It destroys family life, undermines personal responsibility and its ready availability means its influence is widespread. It leads to the formation of anti-alcohol groups, supported by Progressives. This results in the passing of the 18th Amendment.  
Mark for (a) = 8 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

5 b) The consequences of urbanisation in the late nineteenth century were ultimately dealt with effectively. Urbanisation in the late nineteenth century caused many immigrants and those in poverty to be overcrowded into tenement buildings. These tenements were not up to code, had close to no sanitation, sewage or clean water. However due to the work of a muckraker photographer who shed light on the living conditions of these tenements, sanitation departments were created. This helped the spread of disease in these communities. It also created the necessity for buildings to be up to code and have proper sewage systems.

Another issue which was ~~was~~ a result of urbanisation were the domination and monopolistic practices used by big businesses. Because of urbanisation, many immigrants and rural people were moving to the cities in hope of finding new opportunities. These people usually ended up working in factories for business tycoons such as Carnegie and Rockefeller. However this grew out of hand when these businesses started forming trusts and eliminating competition, which ultimately gave monopolies to these titans while hurting capitalism. This made it harder for small business to thrive. However, with the passing of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, their enforcement during Theodore Roosevelt and Taft's presidencies, these trust busters began to take down these unhealthy monopolies which promoted competition once again.

- 4 The candidate describes some of the problems of urbanisation.
- 5 This is a typo – stop the spread of diseases.
- 6 The candidate explains that the actions of 'Muckrakers' expose the poor living conditions, and this brings some alleviation.
- 7 The industries controlled by monopolies and 'robber barons' are an aspect of urbanisation and, so, have some relevance.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
<p>On the other hand, <del>businesses were</del> the treatment of workers in urban centers were not dealt with effectively in this time period. The government frequently sided with businesses and not the labor unions during strikes which called for better working conditions. One such incident occurred at the strike of Carnegie Steel at Homestead. Despite the horrible working conditions and safety issues at factories, such as the Homestead factory, workers who unionized still received no workers compensation for many years. The abuse of workers resulted in long work days, low pay and no compensation for injuries. 8</p> <p>Despite this, many more problems which resulted from urbanization in the 19th century were solved than not. Big business monopolies were handled and the conditions of cities improved substantially. 9</p>	<p>8 The candidate provides the other side of the argument with an examination of the conditions workers face – government bias towards business and opposition to trade unions, referencing the Homestead Steel strike, 1892. Defeat in such strikes leads to the continuation of long working hours and low pay.</p> <p>9 The candidate states their view that the problems of urbanisation, on balance, are solved effectively. Mark for (b) = 11 out of 20</p> <p><b>Total mark awarded = 19 out of 30</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The answer started well with a clear statement of the main aim of the Progressives – improve the state of American society.
- (a) The responses provided detailed explanations regarding the passing of the 17th and 18th Amendments.
- (a) The answer would have benefited from a clear link being established to the aim of improving the state of American society.
- (b) The response started with a statement that the problems of urbanisation were dealt with effectively. There was some support provided for this view, but the answer became more generalised when it looked at ‘robber barons.’
- (b) An attempt was made at balance by looking at the alternative view through reference to labour relations.
- (b) The response would have been improved if there had been detailed references to issues such as working hours and child labour. These would have provided a greater depth of evidence in support of the argument made.

**Example Candidate Response – middle**

**Examiner comments**

5 (a) The Progressive movement in America saw many new ideas and theories in government policy which had not yet come to fruition before. Facing a surge of immigrants, the rise of political machines, robber barons such as Rockefeller, and actively deteriorating working conditions, progressives ~~saw that~~ felt that the will of the collective peoples in e Congress should be to fix it. Many of the issues witnessed in society had ~~for~~ semi-practical ~~so~~ local ~~o~~ solutions such as unions to fight bad conditions and resource centers for the impoverished such as those run by Ida Tarbell, it was often the encroaching government which sided with corporate interest that caused progressives to look to the Constitution for aid. Ideals such as minimum wage, women's civil rights, very primitive forms of rights for people of color, and government regulation on monopolies were all risen, alongside many less popular and more radical Progressive ideas. Though some of these sifted down into acts rather than Amendments, Progressives did make some successes in Amendments 18, 19, and 20. These proved the want for ~~of~~ Progressives to create Amendments for the sake of empowerment, enfranchisement, and equality for all.

- 1 The candidate provides a general description of the areas Progressives wish to address – immigration, political machines, ‘robber barons’, and poor working conditions.
  - 2 The candidate explains that Progressives seek change to the Constitution due to the influence of corporate interests on government.
  - 3 The final sentence provides an effective summary of the aims of Progressives as regards the Constitution.
- Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

5	b)	<p>The view that the consequences of urbanization were dealt with appropriately is a sentiment I find difficult to agree with. To the preliminary credit of gilded-era figures, large successes were seen in the areas of voting rights and in economic policy, but the society we I manage to live upon today in America is very clearly build on the inhumane exploitation of millions during the Progressive era. Most prett prevelently in the study of this period of American history exists the treatment of immigrants as <del>an</del> a corruptly inherent flaw. Political machines such as that of 'Boss Tweed' in New York are shining examples of the systemic flaws that existed in the workflow of immigrants, where a decent urban life was only obtained often through the compromise of one's own democratic will – surely a failure to contain the impacts of urbanization.</p> <p>Continuing, the catastrophic state of common urban workers again exists as another complication to agreeing with the aforementioned sentiment. Tragedies such as the Shirtwaist Factory Fire and the quashing of the Pullman Car Strike accompanied by the disappearance of unions such as the Knights of Labour demonstrate gross governmental negligence when it comes to the existence of people in an urban pretext.</p>
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4 The candidate declares their own view on the extent to which the problems of urbanisation are dealt with effectively. They state what the problems are – treatment of immigrants – political corruption.

5 The candidate gives further examples of problems urbanisation creates – dangerous working conditions – weakening of trade unions – lack of government action. The candidate provides support with references to the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire and the Pullman Car strike. The reference to 'pretext' is a typo for 'context.'

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

Evolving from the fundamental issues laid forth in the last two lines of reasoning, the condition of the non-white, or the non-male, or ~~the~~ both, is ~~an~~ another conditionally topical issue with regard to urbanization in the civil context. The right for women to vote was only won after constant campaigning in examples such as Seneca Falls, and the role of women in the workplace, & which had been elevated by World War I, was almost ubiquitously demoted (especially so in the urban scene) after the war ended. The issues that existed for women in relation to voting, work, and wages can also be applied to the African Americans who were emancipated 50 years prior, yet still suffered the stain of Jim Crow laws and Black Codes.

6 The references to the Seneca Falls Conference, Black Codes and Jim Crow laws are invalid for the question's focus.

To any reasonable ~~tee~~ degree, the successful handling of urbanization can only be witnessed in idealistic middle class societies and with ignorance to the Great Panics of 1873 and the 1890s. When the incompetency of the federal government to correct gaping economic issues is ignored, then and only then can one recognize a flourishing society which eventually bestowed proper voting rights and saw the rise of consumerism. However,

7 The candidate makes the point that governments, following economic downturns in 1873 and 1890, fail to address economic issues, without providing evidence in support.

even the fundamental economic issues of urbanization such as consumerism, trusts, corporate monopoly, overinvestment, and ~~not~~ unstable credit would all lead to glaring oversights that would lead on to cause one of the worst economic depressions covered in the entire scope of the post-Reconstruction era. So, ~~do not~~ So, I ultimately cannot agree with the view that urbanization in the nineteenth century was handled well given the constant and evident degradation of the urban human condition leading into, during, and after the ~~the~~ Gilded Age.

8 The candidate describes issues which relate to the Great Crash and Great Depression. These are invalid statements as they are outside the focus of the question.

Mark for (b) = 9 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 15 out of 30



## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- **(a)** The explained factor dealt with corporate concerns influencing government.
- **(a)** Some of the other examples offered – minimum wage/African American rights/monopolies – were not related to Constitutional Amendments.
- **(b)** The response started with an examination of political machines, particularly with regard to immigrants. This reference would have benefited from more explanation as to why immigrants were willing to accept political bosses.
- **(b)** Valid references were made to issues facing workers which were not met – Triangle Shirt Waist factory fire – Pullman Car strike – decline in support for trade unions.
- **(b)** The response lost focus when it examined the Seneca Falls Conference, 1848, votes for women and the impact of Black Codes and Jim Crow laws on African Americans.
- **(b)** The lack of detailed evidence about government response following the economic crises of 1873 and 1893 meant the argument about inadequate government action lacked depth.
- **(b)** A further lack of focus on the question was shown when the Great Depression of the 1930s was examined.
- **(b)** There were sufficient valid points for the answer to be awarded Level 3.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Some answers focused on legislative changes relating to businesses, working conditions and hygiene, ignoring the question's focus of the Constitution.
- **(b)** Some candidates failed to examine the other side of the argument and, as a result, lacked balance.
- **(b)** Some answers provided descriptive accounts with only implicit reference to the question's focus.
- **(b)** General accounts of living and working conditions were given, which lacked detailed knowledge of the actions taken to deal with the issues of urbanisation, and so were unable to assess their effectiveness.

## Question 6

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

6 a Roosevelt began his presidency with a hundred days plan because it was significant. <sup>1</sup>

FDR was granted emergency powers during the first 100 days of his ~~pre~~ presidency, this allowed him to bypass congress and the Supreme court. This saved a ~~lot~~ lot of time because acts/laws that FDR wanted to implement could skip the long process of congressional approval and also could not get ~~that~~ shut down by the Supreme court. By doing this FDR was able to implement ~~change~~ <sup>change</sup> that would help americans quickly. The speed of the ~~them~~ changes would have increased his popularity among many americans. <sup>2</sup>

FDR could also implement laws/acts that would normally be declared unconstitutional such as the emergency banking act. The banks were shut down for ~~100~~ 4 days and only banks that had been validated by the federal government were allowed to open. This and the news that peoples money would be backed by the government helped to put peoples faith back into the banks. This would have helped to stimulate ~~to~~ the economy. FDR could also use his 100 days to ~~start~~ start the alphabet agencies. These agencies helped to combat the issues of unemployment and social issues. The emergency powers allowed FDR to again bypass congress, which saved a lot of time. <sup>3</sup>

The decreased amount of time for acts to pass allowed for the agencies/ alphabet agencies to come into effect quickly. This helped to recover the economy. <sup>4</sup>

6

6 a Socially, the 100 days plan also increased showed that FDR was organized and took his position ~~seriously~~ seriously. This ~~there~~ as a result americans were able to trust FDR more. FDR outlined his 100 days plan in his fireside chats. The fireside chats showed many americans that FDR cared ~~a~~ because he informed them of what was happening in the country. <sup>5</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> The candidate identifies a factor.
  - <sup>2</sup> This refers to dealing with the banking crisis.
  - <sup>3</sup> The candidate describes why Roosevelt (FDR) began his presidency with a 'Hundred Days' plan.
  - <sup>4</sup> The candidate explains the swift action in closing banks and re-opening only those which pass the government's bill of health restores public faith, and this helps to stimulate the economy.
  - <sup>5</sup> Repetition of an earlier point.
  - <sup>6</sup> The candidate describes Alphabet Agencies.
  - <sup>7</sup> The candidate describes FDR's fireside chats.
- Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

6 B Republican political Government policies were somewhat responsible for the crash. <sup>8</sup>  
 Before FDR, the past 3 presidents were all republican presidents (Harding, Coolidge, Hoover) as a result, they believed in a laissez-faire approach to governing. That all means that many aspects of the American economy were left unregulated. The most glaring example of this lack of regulation was in the US stock market. The stock market was severely unregulated where people could buy on the margin, which essentially meant gamble. One could get a loan to buy stocks. The idea was that your investment was to increase in value so that you could pay of the loan. This obviously did not always happen, leading to people becoming going in to debt. This is not good for the economy because, people in debt are less likely to

<sup>8</sup> The candidate states their view that government policies of the 1920s play some role in the Great Crash.

6 B spend money on American goods, leading to less money being in circulation. Additionally, banks also used their customers money to buy stocks which caused people to lose even more money. ~~Before~~ The republican presidents were unable to identify the problem, resulting in not or solve this problem, making them responsible for this aspect of the great crash. <sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The candidate explains the ways government policies caused the Great Crash – support for laissez-faire policies by all the Republican presidents in the 1920s leave areas of the US economy, like the Stock Market, unregulated. The practice of buying on the margin is gambling not investing and banks take part in this Stock Market gambling which leads to the loss of depositors' money as stocks fall in price.

Another way that Republican/government policies were responsible for the crash was their irresponsible use of tariffs. A tariff is a tax placed on foreign goods, making that good more expensive which means it's less likely to be purchased. Foreign countries will launch counter-tariffs on American goods as a result. This led to a lack of an overseas market. The US could not sell or get rid of its overproduced goods overseas. This was an issue because the USA was already suffering from overproduction. Because there was no overseas market, many goods were wasted because ~~not~~ no Americans needed it. As a result resources were wasted, and less money was circulated. <sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> The candidate explains the role of tariffs, which governments use, in undermining the economy – imports are more expensive, this leads to foreign countries placing retaliatory tariffs on American goods and this reduces American exports. The problem of over-production is made worse as a result.

However, I do not believe that government policies were ~~perpetrator~~ entirely responsible for the crash. The issue of overproduction was primarily caused by WWI and ~~the~~ innovation of the production process. WWI led to ~~an~~ a surplus of food in agriculture because American farmers had produced more in order to feed the soldiers fighting overseas. Ford's invention of the production line also led to overproduction because Ford cars were

Example Candidate Response – high, continued		Examiner comments
6	<p>b Produced at a greater <del>rate</del> volume, resulting in the cars being sold at a cheaper price. Because the cars were more affordable, (hire-purchase/credit) everyone had one. So <del>soon</del> in the late 20s were <del>was</del> the supply was significantly higher than the demand. <span style="color: red;">11</span></p> <p>Additionally, many historians and economists believe that the great depression was inevitable. <span style="color: red;">12</span> meaning that the government policies did not cause the crash.</p> <p>Hoover believed in rugged individualism, which was the belief that if one worked hard enough they could 'make it'. This meant that Hoover did nothing to help very little to help americans. The treasury was also not doing its job, which caused many economic issues. <span style="color: red;">13</span></p> <p>Overall, it seems clear that government policies were responsible for the <del>the</del> crash. Primarily the <del>losses</del> laissez-faire approach seemed detrimental to the US economy. <span style="color: red;">14</span></p>	<p><span style="color: red;">11</span> The candidate provides the other side of the argument. They reference the over-production in agriculture, a legacy of the First World War. The production line efficiency of the car industry and availability of easy credit leads to supply out-stripping demand.</p> <p><span style="color: red;">12</span> This is a typo – Great Crash.</p> <p><span style="color: red;">13</span> The candidate describes Hoover's belief in 'rugged individualism.'</p> <p><span style="color: red;">14</span> The candidate gives a summary of an earlier point. Mark for (b) = 14 out of 20</p> <p><b>Total mark awarded = 20 out of 30</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- (a) The answer provided, in the second paragraph, an unsupported claim that taking swift action would have increased support for Roosevelt.
- (a) The explained factor dealt with his actions over the banks. The response became more generalised in its description of Roosevelt's actions regarding Alphabet Agencies and fireside chats.
- (b) The answer started well with a range of details supporting the ways government policies were responsible for the Great Crash. There was a clear explanation of how the use of tariffs had a negative impact on the American economy.
- (b) Explanation of the other side of the argument was provided. However, it would have been improved if the reference to the alleged inevitability of a business downturn, as part of the economic cycle, had been developed beyond a statement.
- (b) The paragraph on Hoover, whilst valid, would have given its argument more focus if it had been included in the section dealing with government policies. The reference to the lack of Treasury action had no supporting evidence, which made the argument ineffective.
- (b) The concluding paragraph was a summary of earlier points, not a supported judgement.

## Example Candidate Response – middle

## Examiner comments

6	(a) The reason Roosevelt began his presidency with the 'Hundred days' plan is because, the United States was in a desperate situation of help. With unemployment rates at all time highs, stock market prices at all time lows, and the banks being on the verge of collapsing, there was a desperate need for help in these areas. In order to <del>for</del> these
1	problems, Roosevelt primarily focused on fixing the banking crisis in order to help the United States recover. He did this by creating the FDIC which insured people's money in the bank if they were to fail. Roosevelt also worked on reopening banks to get them back in business. In order for the banks to open, they would have to comply with federal regulations. State banks would have to comply with state laws.
2	(b) I believe that the federal government's policies were responsible for the Great Crash because the federal government did very little to avoid it. For example, during the 1920's the government had a laissez-faire policy because the economy was doing well and stocks were going up. Despite all of this even after the crash, the government kept their laissez-faire policies because they thought the economy would correct itself (which never happened). Even before the stock market crashed, the government saw there was a lot of speculation going on in the stock market. Banks were giving out loans on margin at insane amounts, and when the market crashed, people lost large sums of money. This could have all been avoided if the federal government intervened in the speculation.
3	

1 The candidate provides an explanation – the problems Roosevelt faces in 1933, record unemployment, the collapse of share prices and banks on the verge of collapse, means there is a great need to address these issues quickly.

2 The candidate describes Roosevelt's actions regarding the banks.  
Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

3 The candidate explains that government is to blame for the Great Crash – it follows laissez-faire policies – speculation in the stock market is noted but no action is taken.

**Example Candidate Response – middle, continued**

**Examiner comments**

4 and margin. But again, the government didn't intervene due to its laissez-faire policies. It is understandable that the government cannot control a companies sales during the years nearing the stock market crash of 1929 (because sales were going down due to Americans spending less), but it is not understandable how the government didn't intervene during the speculation period. Thankfully, when Roosevelt became President, the SEC was established in order to prevent another crash and fraud in the stock market. 5

6 In conclusion, government policies weren't far enough to prevent the stock market crash due to their laissez-faire policies. The government didn't intervene in a lot of sectors such as the stock market and banks. For this reason the banking crisis happened and many people in the United States lost large sums of money. money due to the stock market crashing. Not only did people lose money, but banks did too.

4 Margin – refers to buying on the margin.

5 The candidate makes a general point that governments cannot control the policies of private companies concerning prices, without further development.

6 The candidate provides a summary of earlier points. Mark for (b) = 9 out of 20

**Total mark awarded = 15 out of 20**

**How the candidate could have improved their answer**

- (a) Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4. The explained factor dealt with the dire economic situation Roosevelt faced in 1933. The answer became generalised as it described Roosevelt's actions regarding the banks.
- (b) The response started with reasons why government policies caused the Great Crash. The argument then fell away as a generalised point was made that governments cannot dictate the sales made by private companies, and reference was made to Roosevelt's actions and the founding of the SEC. The lack of an examination of the other side of the argument meant Level 4 could not be accessed because the answer had not provided balance. There were sufficient valid points for the answer to be awarded Level 3.

**Common mistakes candidates made in this question**

- (a) Some answers described what Roosevelt did in his First and Second New Deals.
- (b) Some responses ignored the question's timeframe, the 1920s, and focused on Franklin Roosevelt's actions regarding the Great Depression.

## Question 7

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

7	(a)	<p>Germany was increasingly interested in having an overseas empire after 1880 due to <del>public</del> <sup>public</sup> <del>opinion</del>, Bismarck's foreign policy changes, <del>public</del> <sup>public</sup> opinion, and to gain natural resources and prestige.</p> <p>Bismarck's foreign policy change was a driving reason for Germany's interest overseas. After the Franco-Prussian war of 1871 and the Treaty of Versailles, Bismarck was concerned France would</p>
		<p>attempt to exact revenge on Germany. To prevent this from happening, Bismarck decided to side with France <del>on</del> <sup>on</sup> colonial issues and disputes with the British. Bismarck hopes this would distract France from the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles. <del>and</del> <sup>and</sup></p>
		<p>Furthermore, the German public was <del>pro-imperialism</del> <sup>pro-imperialism</sup>. After Germany's unification, Bismarck was exclusively concerned with foreign affairs in Europe. <del>But</del> <sup>But</sup> when Germany had a stable government, and since the German public supported imperialism, Germany began to expand. Public opinion was pro-imperialism because it was a source of national pride to have a larger empire, like that of Britain and France.</p>
		<p>Lastly, Germany began to imperialize in 1880 because they wanted natural resources and prestige. Germany had one of the largest economies in Europe, and as a result, needed natural resources such as coal and rubber to sustain the factories. Additionally, it was a source of national pride to have a large empire. Kaiser Wilhelm declared that he wanted a "place in the sun" like Britain. Germany was looking to <del>be</del> <sup>expand</sup> in order to be seen as a leading world power like Britain and France.</p>
		<p><del>The most important</del></p> <p>To conclude, Germany was interested in having an overseas empire after 1880 because of Bismarck, public opinion, and to gain natural resources and prestige. The most important reason is Bismarck's foreign policy. As a result of the</p>

1 The candidate identifies reasons why Germany is increasingly interested in an overseas empire after 1880; change in Bismarck's foreign policy and public opinion to gain resources and prestige.

2 The candidate explains that Bismarck seeks to ease tension with France by siding with her in colonial disputes with Britain.

3 The candidate explains that public opinion favours imperialism as, for a newly unified country, it is a source of national pride to have an overseas empire like France and Britain.

4 The candidate explains that Germany, as the largest economy in Europe, needs additional resources for its industries. The reference to Kaiser Wilhelm II and his wish for 'a place in the sun' provides further support.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

		<p>Franco-Prussian War, France held hostility towards Germany, Bismarck felt that supporting France on colonial issues would lower the tension and stop them from seeking revenge. <span style="color: red;">5</span></p>
7	(b)	<p>Although the prompt is to a greater extent valid due to the Russo-Japanese War, <del>the</del> and WWI, the prompt is to a lesser extent invalid due to their treatment at the Paris Peace Conference, and the weakness of Russia. <span style="color: red;">6</span></p> <p>To begin, the prompt is valid due to the Russo-Japanese war. In 1904-1905, Japan was <del>at</del> at war with Russia over Korea and other interests in East Asia. Before the war, Japan had signed the Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1902 with Britain to protect their sphere of influence in China and East Asia, showing they were a world power. In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan emerged victorious after decisive naval victories. The war was the first time an Asian nation had beat a European power, showing Japan's strength. The Treaty of Portsmouth gave Japan Korea. <span style="color: red;">7</span></p> <p>Furthermore, the prompt is valid because of Japan's actions during WWI. After declaring war on Germany, Japan seized German colonies in the Pacific such as New Guinea and Shandong province in China. This strength makes clear Japan's military power. Additionally, Japan's economy experienced a massive boost during WWI, selling weapons to the Allies. Japan became a creditor nation, as they loaned money to Britain and France during the war. This exemplifies the economic strength of Japan. <span style="color: red;">8</span></p> <p>On the contrary, the prompt is invalid due to Japan's treatment at the Paris Peace Conference and directly after the war. Japan proposed a racial equality clause, however it was rejected by the other victorious powers. Also, <del>the</del> Japan issued the 21 demands to China, which would give them much economic and political control. <span style="color: red;">9</span></p>

5 The candidate states Bismarck's actions are the most significant, without assessing it against the other factors. Mark for (a) = 8 out of 10

6 The candidate briefly provides both sides of the argument.

7 The candidate states that this treaty makes Japan a world power without explaining why this is the case.

8 The candidate explains that victory over Russia makes Japan a world power as it is the first time an Asian country is victorious over a European power. They note a consequence of the treaty of Portsmouth for Japan.

9 The candidate explains that the territorial gains Japan makes in the First World War (FWW) display her military power. This view of Japan as a world power receives further support in the reference to the positive impact FWW has on her economy. The reference to New Guinea is an invalid statement – Japan seizes a number of German island colonies which German New Guinea administers (Marianna, Carolina and Marshall islands).



Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

of China, they had to make some of their demands as they were forced to back down by Britain, France, and the US, this shows that Japan was not yet on the level of these countries and a world power. **10**

Additionally, Japan's military victories had not been impressive. Defeating China in the first Sino-Japanese war in 1894-95 could have been accomplished rather easily, as China was weak. Also, the Russo-Japanese war nothing as Japan was able to take advantage of a militarily weak Russia. Although Japan won these conflicts, they did not prove Japan as a world power, as the defeated nations were weak. **11**

To conclude, the prompt is valid due to the Russo-Japanese war, Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the Japan's actions during WWI. The most significant reason is Japan's actions during WWI, this is because by taking Germany's colonies, Japan proved they were an imperial power, and could expand. Also, by becoming a creditor nation, Japan proved they were just as economically strong as the other world powers.

**10** The candidate provides the other side of the argument by examining Japan's poor treatment at the Paris Peace Conference.

**11** The candidate gives further support to the argument that Japan is not a world power by the end of FWW with the references to the weak state of China and Russia in their wars with Japan. The conclusion provides a judgement which has some support – territorial expansion and economic improvement.  
Mark for (b) = 15 out of 20

**Total mark awarded = 23 out of 30**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The answer started with a clear identification of three factors which caused Germany to be increasingly interested in an overseas empire after 1880. The response went on to explain the identified areas.
- **(a)** The concluding paragraph repeated earlier points made in the opening paragraph and summarised the first explained factor – change in Bismarck's foreign policy.
- **(a)** The answer would have benefited by showing the connections between the explained factors, as this would have opened access to Level 4.
- **(b)** The response made a good start with a brief outline of the opposing arguments. Whilst the Anglo-Japanese alliance, 1902, was stated as a reason for Japan to be classed as a world power, no evidence was used to support this claim. The response was more specific when it provided an explanation of how the Russo-Japanese War made Japan a world power.
- **(b)** The answer noted Japan's gaining of Korea, this should have given some depth to the argument but there was a lack of detail. There was further support for the argument in the paragraph concerning Japan's gains because of the First World War. The detail was broadly correct except for the reference to New Guinea.
- **(b)** The argument would have benefited from a discussion of the modernisation undertaken in Japan because of the Meiji Restoration. This would have provided context for Japan's military success. The answer provided an explanation of the other side of the argument, producing a balanced answer.
- **(b)** The weakened state of China in 1894 and Russia in 1904 were referenced. However, more detail about the proposed Racial Equality Clause and its rejection would have given additional depth to the argument that Japan was not a world power by the end of the First World War.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

7 a Explain why Germany was increasingly interested in having an overseas empire after 1880

~~Kaiser Wilhelm II arms race Berlin Berlin~~  
~~Weltpolitik replace in the sun competition~~  
~~int Britain Conference Conference~~

1 Germany was increasingly interested in having an overseas empire after 1880 because Kaiser Wilhelm II had seized power. He was a very imperialistic leader. Evidence of this would be his Weltpolitik and his desire for 'a place in the sun'. To elaborate, Kaiser Wilhelm's foreign policy, the Weltpolitik was a world policy, meaning he wanted to expand. Along with this, he his desire for Germany to acquire 'a place in the sun' essentially meant he wanted a place. Germany to have a place in Africa or overseas colonies in Africa. Part of what sparked the desire to imperialize, was Germany seeing other nations do so. 2

3 Germany became competitive amongst other nations, and they wanted more prestige as they saw other nations imperializing. An example of this would be the growth of their navy. Germany saw that other nations' navies were expanding and wanted to do the same. Additional evidence would be the arms race with Britain. Once the arms race between Britain and Germany began, Germany became more competitive because they wanted to be more successful than Britain. Although, there were other reasons that triggered Germany's interest in an overseas empire.

The Berlin Conference was a factor in increasing Germany's from 1884-85 was a factor in increasing Germany's interest in having an overseas empire. Evidence of this would be Germany felt pressured after the Berlin Conference to acquire overseas possessions in Africa because they saw that it brought prestige and wealth to the nation, and because of the other European nations were imperializing. 4

5 While all of these factors were essential in increasing Germany's interest in having an overseas empire after 1880, Kaiser Wilhelm II seizing power was the most significant. This is because he completely changed Germany's foreign policy as he implemented Weltpolitik.

1 This is an invalid statement.

2 The candidate explains the role Kaiser Wilhelm II's foreign policy outlook plays in German interest in an overseas empire after 1880 – Weltpolitik and 'a place in the sun'.

3 This is an invalid statement as the question's focus is the interest in an overseas empire after 1880.

4 The candidate explains that Germany sees overseas possessions as bringing prestige and wealth, as seen in the imperial actions of other European powers.

5 The candidate states significance without assessing it against other factors. Mark for (a) = 7 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

7	b	To what extent had Japan become a world power by the end of the First World War?								
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>support</td> <td>counter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Meiji restoration</td> <td>• Not all of Demands implemented</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Anglo-Japanese Alliance &amp; Russo-Jap</td> <td>• Sino-Japanese</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• increased export trade during WW1.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	support	counter	• Meiji restoration	• Not all of Demands implemented	• Anglo-Japanese Alliance & Russo-Jap	• Sino-Japanese	• increased export trade during WW1.	
support	counter									
• Meiji restoration	• Not all of Demands implemented									
• Anglo-Japanese Alliance & Russo-Jap	• Sino-Japanese									
• increased export trade during WW1.										

The Meiji restoration was major in making Japan a world power by the end of World War I. Evidence of this would be the modernization of industrial infrastructure and technology. Japan's modernization and advancements improved their

economy and government as they got rid of their previous military government shoguns that was ineffective. By the end of World War I, Japan was also getting recognized as a world power. **6**

By the end of World War I Japan was also recognized as a world power internationally. This occurred after the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Alliance and Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance recognized Japan as a world power because Japan was making an alliance with one of the greatest world powers, Britain. Although Japan did lose territory to one nation. **7**

Japan lost territory to Russia after the Sino-Japanese War and the Treaty of Shimonoseki. **8** Examples of this would be Formosa, Korea, and Port Arthur to explain, Russia, France, and Germany in the Triple Intervention force Japan to give Port Arthur back to China. However, Russia ends up taking Port Arthur and embarrassing Japan. Though Japan gains this territory back.

Japan ends up eventually gains all of that territory back. This occurs during the Russo-Japanese War as Russia old Russian naval boats could not compare to Japan's modern, advanced, and effective torpedo boats. Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War allowed them to retain Port Arthur, and it again recognized Japan as world power. **9**

Japan's economy grew heavily during World War I due to export trade. Examples of Japan would export materials such as

**6** The candidate explains how internal reforms – the Meiji Restoration – provides Japan with the industrial, economic and political means to become a world power.

**7** The candidate provides further support with the reference to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan is an ally of one of the greatest world powers.

**8** The candidate provides an explanation for Japan not being a world power by the end of the First World War (FWW) through reference to the losses Japan suffers due to the Triple Intervention, 1895.

**9** The candidate provides a counterargument to Japan not being a world power by referencing the gains Japan makes through her victory in the Russo-Japanese War.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
	<p><b>10</b> The candidate states that Japan's economy benefits, through exports, during FWW. The reference to 'not at war' is an invalid statement. Mark for (b) = 9 out of 20</p> <p><b>Total mark awarded = 16 out of 30</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The response showed a lack of precision with the invalid statement that Kaiser Wilhelm II 'seized power.' The answer was accurate in its two explained factors, Wilhelm II's foreign policy aims, and the wealth and prestige imperial actions produced, but lost focus with its description of the Anglo-German naval race.
- **(a)** The answer would have benefited by showing the connections between the explained factors, as this would have opened access to Level 4 marks. However, the response's organisation hindered the establishing of any connection, as it started with Wilhelm II's aims and then examined events in 1884.
- **(b)** A clear statement on the role of the Meiji Restoration in making Japan a world power was made at the start of the response. However, specific detail on military reforms would have given more support to the argument. There was further support for the argument that Japan was a world power in the explanation provided about the significance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, 1902.
- **(b)** The examination of the losses Japan suffered because of the Triple Intervention in 1895 would have benefited from a clear statement that this showed Japan was not yet a world power.
- **(b)** Support for Japan as a world power was presented in the references to Japan's gains in the Russo-Japanese War and the economic gains due to the First World War.
- **(b)** The concluding paragraph was a repetition of points made earlier, not an argued judgement. There were sufficient valid points for the answer to be awarded Level 3.

### Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Some candidates provided descriptions of how something occurred rather than explanations of why it occurred and contained factual inaccuracy.
- **(a)** In some responses, there was a reliance on assertion which lacked factual support.
- **(a)** Some answers lost the question's focus and described the naval race with Britain.
- **(b)** Some responses examined Japan's position only up to the end of the Russo-Japanese War.
- **(b)** Some responses provided a limited range and depth of factual support.
- **(b)** Few responses made a comparative judgement about the relative merits of different arguments.

## Question 8

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

8 a.

~~- Franco-Pr → bitter~~ <sup>1871-1871</sup>

~~- WWI → damaged FR → invaded 2 times~~ <sup>1914-1918</sup>

~~- Clemenceau → stubborn = Tiger → out of ppl~~ <sup>1918-1919</sup>

~~- Genoa Conf. → fail bc stubborn~~ <sup>1922</sup>

~~- Ruhr crisis~~ <sup>1923</sup>

→ Following the defeat of the French in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-11, France attempted to rehabilitate and redeem themselves from Germany. They were extremely bitter to Germany, and were hardly in alliances or pacts with them. During the First World War (WWI), Germany once again invaded them and destroyed many French areas. Although France was a victor and Germany was a loser, France was still devastated in the aftermath of the war. This led to Clemenceau's (French leader) immense stubbornness in the Paris Peace Conference (PPC). France refused to invite Germany to peace talks and did everything in their power to hurt Germany in the settlements. They were scared of another invasion and had been threatened by Germany in the past, which led them to be extremely harsh in the Treaty of Versailles, the peace treaty for Germany. Clemenceau got his way by making sure Germany remained weak and vulnerable by limiting arms, imposing the War Guilt clause, and 6.6 billion in reparations. They really wanted to prevent invasion from Germany, because they were already invaded twice in the last 50 years.

France was also attempting to preserve their pride and prestige by keeping Germany weak. At the Genoa Conference, a conference to discuss the issue of reparations, France refused to budge and were increasingly stubborn. This led to the fail of the conference to improve tensions because Germany left the conference. Following this failure, Germany had to stop paying reparations. This led to France invading the Ruhr industrial region to get money by way of coal and other materials. This resulted in even worse tensions between both nations as nothing was achieved and Germany fell into a hyperinflation period. Only after 1924, when France started feeling isolated and vulnerable was when they agreed to the Dawes Plan, the Locarno Treaties, and the Young Plan.

The most significant factor in the tensions between Germany and France before 1924 was France's feeling of threat of invasion from Germany. Although pride and prestige did influence how France reacted, the tensions would not be as severe if France did not fear invasion as much as they did.

- 1 The candidate describes the long-term animosity between France and Germany.
  - 2 The candidate explains the impact of the First World War on relations – a second German invasion - the physical destruction this causes – the French aim is to punish Germany at the peace conference to prevent another invasion, hence limits on Germany's military, the War Guilt clause and reparations.
  - 3 The candidate explains the Genoa Conference's failure is through France refusing to compromise. This causes Germany to leave, so they make no improvement in their relations.
  - 4 The candidate explains that the Ruhr invasion worsens relations further as Germany experiences hyper-inflation. The isolation and lack of security France feels leads her to be more open to discussion and this leads, after 1924, to relations improving, which the candidate supports with references to the Dawes Plan, Locarno Treaties and Young Plan.
  - 5 The candidate states that French fear of further invasion is the most significant factor without assessing it against the other factors.
- Mark for (a) = 8 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

Q.	b	1910-1930	<p><del>Successful</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treaty of Rapallo</li> <li>- Treaty of Berlin</li> <li>- eventually recognised by BR, FR</li> <li>- eventually let into LON</li> </ul> <p><del>NOT</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brest</li> <li>- League of Nations</li> <li>- Genoa Conf</li> <li>- not in LON</li> </ul>
			<p>→ Following the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, many European powers distanced themselves from them. The leading cause was the fear of the spread of communism. The USSR was determined to spread communism to the whole world as said in a conference by a government official. European nations were afraid of revolution in their own population as they were very fragile. This led to the USSR not being allowed into the League of Nations (LON). They were to be isolated and vulnerable as other nations like Britain and France supported Anti-Bolshevik groups and anti-comintern pacts. The USSR was not able to gain back their 25% of industry, 25% of population, or 90% of coal mines lost in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Germany. This implied that nations did not want to include the USSR in any deals and were keen to keep them far away.</p> <p>6</p> <p>However, the USSR was able to achieve some success following the Genoa Conference. They were able to sign the Rapallo pact in 1922, which helped Germany and the USSR. Germany was the first foreign nation to formally recognize the Bolshevik government in the USSR. They were able to enhance their troops through training, and had finally gotten some recognition. This treaty was also renewed for another 5 years by the Treaty of Berlin, which gave the USSR sustained support. Eventually, in the late 1920s, the USSR was recognized as a Bolshevik government by Britain and France. They were also permitted permanent member status in the League of Nations in the late 1920s.</p> <p>7</p> <p>While the USSR was able to establish <sup>some</sup> links with European powers in the 1920s, they were very weak links and they were isolated for most of the 1920s. They were only fairly successful in establishing links with Germany, whose true intentions were to help themselves, and weak links with other nations through the LON.</p> <p>8</p>

6 The candidate explains that the fear of communist expansion and the fomenting of revolutions within their own countries cause European powers to shun the USSR and support anti-Bolshevik groups. At Genoa, the USSR feels isolated like Germany.

7 The candidate provides the other side of the argument by examining the Rapallo Treaty, 1922. The USSR receives recognition from a European power, Germany, and this recognition renews for a further five years at the Treaty of Berlin, 1926. They give further support in the reference to treaties with France and Britain in the 1920s.

8 The candidate concludes that the USSR's relations with other European powers are weak in the 1920s and qualify the strength of the relations with Germany, whose aim is to seek benefits for themselves. Mark for (b) = 13 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 21 out of 30

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The answer started with a description of the animosity between France and Germany since 1871. This provided background rather than explanation related to the question's focus.
- **(a)** The response did provide three explained factors – the impact of the First World War on France – the failure of the Genoa Conference – the invasion of the Ruhr. However, the response would have been improved by establishing the connections between the explained factors.
- **(a)** The lack of such connections meant that Level 4 marks could not be accessed.
- **(b)** The response started well with an explanation of the fear European powers, such as Britain and France, had of Communist expansion, and how this impacted on relations with the USSR. Reference was made to the USSR not being a member of the League of Nations. Although non-European nations were members, the reference was valid as European nations dominated the organisation.
- **(b)** The other side of the argument was explained through the examination of the Rapallo Treaty and further supported with reference to agreements with Britain and France in the 1920s.
- **(b)** There was an inaccuracy, as the USSR joined the League of Nations in 1934, not the late 1920s. The extent of this recognition was questioned, but there was a lack of support to illustrate the on/off relations between the USSR and European powers (e.g. Britain 1921, 1924 and, finally, 1929).

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

8 9 After the events of the First World War, France began to resent Germany for its actions. German troops had done extensive damage to France while passing through it, and one of the members of the Holy Roman Empire had inflicted a humiliating defeat on France. These actions caused the French stance to be heavily anti-German, both the public opinion and Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau's opinion wanted revenge against Germany for what it had done recently to France.

The perfect opportunity arose when the Paris Peace Conference was called to discuss the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Clemenceau advocated for a "War Guilt Clause" aimed at putting blame on Germany for the war. In this clause, it detailed the disarmament of the German military, heavy reparations to both France and Britain, and significant territorial losses for Germany. Clemenceau faced resistance from British Prime Minister David Lloyd George and USA President Woodrow Wilson, who claimed his policies were too harsh, but ultimately many of them came to pass. Due to the Treaty of Versailles,

1 The candidate identifies the damage France suffers in the First World War (FWW) as a reason why relations with Germany do not improve before 1924.

2 This is an invalid statement.

3 The candidate identifies a further reason – the French desire for revenge.



Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

8 a. Due to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was crippled both economically and militarily. This is precisely what France wanted, and it is what led to poor Franco-German relations. **4**

Germany couldn't afford to maintain its reparation payments, which upset both France and Britain. The payments were causing the German economy to crash, but this is what France wanted. It still feared the possibility of a German attack, and it still wanted revenge, so it decided to keep Germany weak.

Germany's continued economic downturn began to convince other nations that it would turn to Communism to solve its issues. As a result, other countries tried to evaluate Germany's reparations and the USA gave them loans – through conferences. At each conference, France attended to ensure that German reparations would be maintained because they wanted Germany to be weak.

It wasn't until several failed **6** attempts at addressing the issue, such as the failure of the Geneva Conference, that the Franco-German relations would begin to improve.

Eventually, when the other nations were able to sign agreements that made France feel secure (a large issue,

8 a. Seeing as how most of France's insistence on Germany's weakness & strength (on a sense of insecurity and vulnerability), actions like the Dawes Plan were able to see more success. **7**

**4** The candidate explains that the Paris Peace Conference provides France with the opportunity to get revenge. They outline the military, economic and territorial aspects of the Treaty of Versailles. These cause Germany to be economically and militarily crippled.

**5** Repetition of earlier point.

**6** The candidate states the failure to deal with the issue of reparations causes relations between France and Germany to remain poor.

**7** The candidate notes why relations improve, which is not the question's focus. Mark for (a) = 6 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

8 b. During the 1920s, the USSR was not very successful in establishing links with other European Powers. Two of the leading nations in Europe, Britain and France, were fearful of the spread of Communism and extremist views, which would jeopardise their democracy. At the time, Britain and France were experiencing an economic depression that would lead to the uprisings of extremist parties – namely fascist and communist parties – within their countries. This would give Britain and France less reason to ally themselves or have any international relations with the USSR. Moreover, the USSR was not a member of the League of Nations because Russia left the First World War prematurely. This factor would severely limit the ability of the USSR to interject its views into many of the international conferences and would therefore limit its ability to shape international policy in its favor.

8 b. Feeling isolated, the USSR eventually reached out to the Weimar Republic of Germany. They met and decided to ally themselves ~~at the Rapallo Treaty~~ at a conference for mutual benefit. The USSR would now have an economic partner to secure itself with and Germany would use their relations with the USSR to avoid some of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles legally. This act would draw suspicion and fear to the USSR; the other nations would begin to fear the spread of Communism more intensely and France would feel insecure about Germany's gains from the agreement.

8 The candidate states their view in the opening paragraph. They provide support by referencing British and French fears of Communism, which jeopardises democracy. The poor state of their economies sees a growing political extremism. This means the USSR is not successful in establishing links with European powers.

9 The reference to the League of Nations is valid. Whilst it is made up of nations from all over the world, it is dominated by European powers.

10 The candidate provides the other side of the argument by referencing the Rapallo Treaty and how it provides mutual benefit to the USSR and Germany.

11 The candidate notes how Rapallo hinders relations between the USSR and France, as France feels insecure at the growing closeness of Germany and the USSR.

Mark for (b) = 10 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 16 out of 30

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one explanation was attempted. At least a second was needed to provide the opportunity to show connections between factors and reach Level 4.
- **(a)** The answer started with identifying reasons for the lack of improvement in relations before 1924.
- **(a)** There was a lack of precision in the reference to the Holy Roman Empire, as it had ended in 1806.
- **(a)** The response became more generalised with a description of Wilson's opposition to French demands at Versailles. The explained factor dealt with the opportunity Versailles provided for France to get revenge. However, this was followed by repetition of earlier points that France wanted the German economy to be weak to prevent further invasions.
- **(a)** There was a loss of focus in the reference to America providing loans to Germany.
- **(a)** The final paragraph was not a reasoned conclusion as it repeated earlier points.
- **(b)** The response started with the expression of a view about the question. This was supported through an explanation of the context for British and French fears of Communist expansion.
- **(b)** The reference to the League of Nations was valid, as it was dominated by European powers.
- **(b)** An attempt was made to show the other side of the argument in the discussion of the Rapallo Treaty. The lack of detailed factual support (e.g. its renewal for five years at the treaty of Berlin, 1926) meant the argument was without evidential support. This lack of evidential support continued in the reference to France feeling insecure because Germany signed the Rapallo Treaty. The answer, therefore, would have been improved by deploying more factual knowledge in support of presented arguments.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Responses, at times, ignored the terminal date and described relations post-1924 (Dawes Plan/Locarno Treaties/Young Plan).
- **(b)** Few candidates grasped the on/off relations between the USSR and Britain in the 1920s.

## Question 9

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

9	<p>in 1941, WW2 was well underway in both Europe and East Asia. However, the USA remained seemingly neutral in the conflict, and only declared war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941. This attack occurred because although the US was officially neutral, it had begun to take action against Japanese expansionism in Asia and the Pacific, which threatened US trading interests in China as well as the US territories in the Philippines and Guam, among others. The actions taken by the US included increasing its naval presence around the Philippines, supporting the KMT in Taiwan against the Japanese invasion, and eventually cutting off oil exports to Japan. <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">1</span></p>
2	<p>Frantic with the threat of further American action against its expansion, as well as the fact that it would otherwise have to reach a peaceful settlement with the US or invade the Dutch East Indies to avoid an oil shortage, Japan opted to launch a pre-emptive strike on Pearl Harbour, where many of the US Pacific Fleet was stationed. Japan hoped that the attack would cripple the US's ability to wage a war in the Pacific, as well as damage American morale and force a peaceful settlement, thus keeping the USA out of the war and unable to prevent Japanese imperial ambitions. <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">3</span></p>

1 The candidate gives an explanation as to why American actions to limit Japanese expansion in the region leads to the attack – strengthening of America's naval power in the region – support for the Kuomintang in China – America's oil embargo on Japan.

2 The candidate explains the choice Japan faces in 1941, either accept American terms or overcome the oil embargo by seizing the oil-rich Dutch East Indies. The Japanese choose the latter, which means an attack on Pearl Harbor where the American Pacific Fleet lies.

3 The candidate explains that the aim is to cripple America's ability to wage war in the region and undermine her morale. This attack will lead to favourable peace terms for Japan and end American efforts to stop Japanese expansion. Mark for (a) = 8 out of 10

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

9	6	<p>The Long March - when the CCP's Red Army <del>escaped</del> narrowly escaped KMT forces and moved to the northern Shanxi region to reorganise strength - had a number of effects. One of these effects was the emergence of Mao Zedong as leader of the CCP. Although this was important in the future development of the CCP, it was not the most important outcome of the Long March. 4</p>
		<p>In the late 1920's and early 1930's, the KMT launched an extermination campaign to rid China of the CCP and its influence. During this campaign, the Red Army became surrounded by KMT forces, and its leadership was forced to order a retreat to the north in order to avoid total annihilation by the KMT. Over the course of this year-long Long March, the Army lost some 80% - 90% of its forces, and only barely managed to reach the mountains northwest region of Shanxi where the CCP established its new Soviet and began to <del>recapture</del> recapture by recruiting from the surrounding area. 5</p>
		<p>Moreover, the <del>KMT</del> <sup>March</sup> would see the rise of Mao as the CCP's leader, as a result of the actions he took to help the Army survive the March. 6 Mao would continue to lead the CCP onwards, <del>until</del> the way until their victory in the Chinese Civil War in 1949 and continuing into</p>
		<p>the Party's reign over China. However, although Mao's leadership was important in the CCP's rise to power in China, that would not have been possible at all if the CCP had been utterly destroyed by the KMT before the Long March - Mao's emergence as the CCP's leader was an important event of the March, <del>but</del> <sup>but</sup> but a more important result of the Long March was the fact that the CCP managed to survive at all.</p>
		<p>The Long March ensured that the KMT's extermination <del>campaign</del> campaign did not lead to the CCP's complete destruction despite how close the events came to making that <del>fact</del> true. Therefore, the emergence of Mao as leader of the CCP was not the most important outcome of the Long March, as the relevance of that fact is entirely dependent on the fact that the CCP survived Chiang Kai-Shek's onslaught due to the Long March. 7</p>

4 The candidate outlines their argument – the Long March (LM) establishes Mao's leadership but there are other important outcomes.

5 The candidate describes the reasons for the LM, the losses the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) suffer, and where the CCP set up their new base.

6 The candidate states Mao's actions on the LM helps the CCP to survive Kuomintang (KMT) assaults. This establishes his leadership of the CCP.

7 The candidate attempts to provide the other side of the argument by examining the fact that if the CCP does not physically survive the LM, Mao's leadership has no meaning. Mark for (b) = 10 out of 20

Total mark awarded = 18 out of 30

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The response started well with a clear explanation that American actions seeking to limit Japanese expansion in the region led to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.
- **(a)** Two further explanations were provided in the following paragraph. However, the response would have been improved by establishing connections between the explained factors. The lack of such connections meant that Level 4 marks could not be accessed.
- **(b)** An outline of the answer's argument was given in the opening paragraph. The answer became more general with the description of why the Long March was undertaken, losses the CCP suffered and where it set up its new base.
- **(b)** The argument that Mao's actions secured the CCP's survival would have been more secure if detailed support had been given. For example, the policy of fair treatment of the peasantry led to growing support for the CCP amongst peasants and Mao's actions at the Zunyi Conference ended the power struggle in the CCP's leadership and made him the undisputed leader.
- **(b)** There was a limited attempt to show the other side of the argument – if the CCP had not physically survived then Mao's leadership would have no meaning. However, the lack of support (for example, the creation of a heroic narrative for the CCP because of its survival) meant the argument's depth was limited.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

9 a During ~~December~~ ~~the~~ December of 1941 the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor had prompted US entrance into World War Two. Behind the factors leading up to the attack factors such as Japan's militarism, weakening of the US ~~and~~ with regard to strategic, ~~and~~ and the ~~possibility~~ possibility of a 'symbolic gesture' all rise to develop a basis on why the incident occurred: 1

First and foremost, this attack ~~was~~ was aimed to see what prompted by Japanese militarism. A attack of such calibre would have helped the Japanese evaluate the effectiveness of their military tactics, and troops. This would have benefited Japan by providing the nation with a clearer overview of her military complexes, legitimate capabilities. 2

Secondly, Japan had lost allegiance to the western powers following exclusion from the peace negotiations after World War I and later with the League of Nations. Growing sentiment within Japan had pushed the nation to align itself more with Germany and the attack on Pearl Harbor not only unlocked the true magnitude of Japan's outrage but also weakened the US. 4

1 The candidate provides general points on why Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, December 1941.

2 The candidate identifies a reason for the attack – Japanese militarism. The reference to the effectiveness of tactics and troops are invalid as they are assertions.

3 Exclusion from the peace negotiations is an invalid statement.

4 The candidate identifies a reason for the attack – to weaken America. The reference to 'Japan's outrage' is an invalid statement as it is based on the previous invalid statement about the peace conference.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

<p>9 a</p>	<p>Despite no longer being isolationist the US did not want to be heavily involved in another brutal war. But the mass murders seen at Pearl Harbor had shown that the US would need to take action in order to provide proper defensive measures for the security of the nation. <b>5</b></p>
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p>Finally, the attack on Pearl Harbor was symbolic. The successful attack by Japan against another world power had shown the power of the Japanese military. Japan was able to win through its navy, as an event as a sort of expert display of how Japan was ready for war.</p> <p>In conclusion, there is no one single reason for the attack on Pearl Harbor but rather a collective grouping of multiple factors. The US had already shown interest in China and East Asia; rivals of Japan and Japanese trade interests. Growing international tensions had only fueled the attack. More leading into Japan taking action against the US. Therefore, it was mainly these international relations and Japan's motivation to continue militarism that caused the attack on Pearl Harbor. <b>7</b></p>

**5** The candidate moves away from the question's focus to describe a consequence, not a cause, of the attack.

**6** Symbolic – this is an invalid statement as it deals with a consequence, which is not the question's focus.

**7** The candidate identifies a third reason – growing international tension.  
Mark for (a) = 5 out of 20



Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

9 b. Extremist polarization between political parties in Japan during the 20th century had led to deep seated divisions throughout China. The nationalist Kuomintang government under Chiang-Kai-shek had long been the biggest opponent of Mao Zedong's Chinese Communist Party. However, following the end of the Long March not only was the weakness of Chiang-Kai-shek's regime revealed to the Communists, but also provided the Communists with the opportunity to develop and gain support.

Effectively, a significant outcome of the Long March proved to be a catalyst for one of the most important outcomes was the impact revealing the weaknesses of the Nationalist's Chiang-Kai-shek's regime had long struggled with poor leadership and corruption despite his efforts to reunite China. On the loss of this ~~the~~ ~~party~~ ~~was~~ ~~lost~~ ~~following~~ ~~the~~ ~~Long~~ ~~March~~ ~~was~~ ~~exhausted~~ ~~men~~ ~~to~~ ~~die~~ ~~on~~ ~~foot~~ ~~of~~ ~~doing~~ ~~attempted~~ ~~the~~ ~~rigorous~~ ~~campaign~~ ~~and~~ ~~completed~~ ~~the~~ ~~historical~~ ~~context~~ ~~surrounding~~ ~~the~~ ~~Long~~ ~~March~~. As a result, the outcome of the March had resulted in decreased support and lowered qualitative figures of troops ~~own~~ for the Kuomintang government ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~representing~~ ~~Chiang's~~ ~~Prudential~~ ~~army~~.

Secondly, it is seen that the Long March left big opportunity for the Communists to develop real support. Mao Zedong had appealed to peasant households scattered throughout

- 8 The candidate provides an invalid statement. The link to the question's focus is unclear.
- 9 The candidate states the Long March (LM) provides the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) with the opportunity to gain support.
- 10 The candidate states the LM reveals the weakness of the Kuomintang (KMT), and, by implication, the strength of the CCP.
- 11 The candidate states that after the LM there is a loss of support for the KMT and assert that the quality of their recruits suffers.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

a. b the rural Chinese countryside. By spreading  
 more propaganda promising stability in China  
 the communists quickly grew in support. With so  
 much sociological backing the communist party was  
 able to grow extremely strong as the rest of  
 China was ~~dominated~~ <sup>impressed</sup> by the Long March. As a  
 result, Mao Zedong was ~~promoted~~ <sup>promoted</sup> more forced  
 to lead within the communist party.  
 Finally the Long March had showed  
 the willingness of Mao to take leadership over the  
 communist party leading up to the rise of his  
 ruling. Mao Zedong had ultimately stood out  
 in this time period as an effective ~~contributor~~  
 contributor to the political effects of the communist  
 ideology. His skillful tactics, and strict  
 loyalty policies made him feared and respected  
 amongst the other troops. With such ruling gone  
 throughout the Long March era it was clear  
 Zedong would not have done in his desire  
 for greater political power within the Chinese  
 Communist party. **13**

In conclusion, the argument that the  
 most important ~~event~~ outcome of the Long  
 March was Mao Zedong's emergence as  
 leader of the Chinese Communist Party is  
 somewhat accurate. While the March had  
 also shown a huge decrease in the integrity  
 of the opposing Nationalist party, a ~~great~~  
 stronger argument is presented in how Mao  
 Zedong used to emerge ~~as~~ <sup>by</sup> the March  
 to increase his rise to ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> leader of the  
 Communist party. Further, to a somewhat ~~the~~  
~~supportive~~ extent based on historical context

a. b and reasoning perspective of the Long March it  
 is agreed Mao Zedong's emergence as leader  
 was the most important ~~outcome~~ **14**

**12** The candidate states that the LM allows Mao to increase CCP support amongst the peasantry by promising stability.

**13** The candidate states the LM establishes Mao's leadership, without supporting references such as the Zunyi Conference, 1935.

**14** The candidate states Mao's leadership of the CCP is the most important outcome of the LM. Mark for (b) = 7 out of 10

Total mark awarded = 12 out of 30

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The response started with general points on why the Pearl Harbor attack took place. Japanese militarism was identified as a reason. However, the reference to the effectiveness of Japanese troops and tactics was an assertion not an explained point. This was the case, also, in the reference that Japan sought in the attack revenge for her humiliation at the Versailles negotiations.
- **(a)** Two other reasons were identified – to weaken America and growing international tension.
- **(a)** There was a loss of focus when it was stated that the attack was symbolic of Japanese power, this was a consequence not a cause. Therefore, the response would have benefited from the identified points being developed with accompanying support into explained reasons, and the connections between the reasons shown to reach a supported conclusion.
- **(b)** The answer started with a reference to political turmoil in Japan, but no clear link to the question's focus was established. Therefore, the response would have benefited from the point being explicit rather than implicit.
- **(b)** The answer continued in a generalised way. Mao's appeal to the peasantry was noted, as was his loyalist policies. However, no evidence was presented in support (e.g. the Rectification Movement).
- **(b)** The final paragraph stated, rather than argued, that Mao's leadership of the CCP was the most important outcome of the Long March. The response would have been improved by using detailed factual knowledge as support for the development of the arguments presented.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** The consequences of, rather than the causes of, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor were given.
- **(b)** Some responses described the Kuomintang encirclement campaigns.

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