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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/32**

Paper 3 Interpretations question **May/June 2023**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

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

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General levels of response

Process for awarding marks:

- Markers review the answer against the AO4 marking criteria, and award a mark according to these criteria.
- Generally, the subsequent mark awarded for AO1 will be the same level. In exceptional cases, markers could award marks in different levels for the two AOs. This is because the ability to recall, select and deploy relevant historical material will be central to any effective analysis and evaluation of the interpretation.
- Responses that focus on contextual knowledge without reference to the interpretation cannot be rewarded.

Underlining is used in this mark scheme to indicate the main interpretation of the extracts.

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AO4	Analyse and evaluate how aspects of the past have been interpreted and represented.	Marks
Level 6	• Responses use the extract in a detailed and accurate manner and demonstrate a complete understanding of the interpretation and of the approach(es) used by the historian in reaching this interpretation. • These responses explain all elements of the historian's interpretation.	**18–20**
Level 5	• Responses use the extract in a detailed and accurate manner and demonstrate a sound understanding of the interpretation and of the approach(es) used by the historian in reaching this interpretation. • These responses engage with elements of the historian's interpretation, but without explaining it as a whole – they are consistent and accurate, but not complete and may cover less important sub-messages.	**15–17**
Level 4	• Responses use the extract, but only demonstrate partial understanding of the interpretation and approach(es) of the historian. • These answers identify elements of the historian's interpretation, but without adequately explaining them, typically explaining other less important message(s) as equally or more important.	**12–14**
Level 3	• Responses demonstrate understanding that the extract contains interpretations, but those explained are only sub-messages. • Responses may use a part of the extract to argue for an interpretation that is not supported by the whole of the extract, or may refer to multiple interpretations, often a different one in each paragraph.	**9–11**
Level 2	• Responses summarise the main points in the extract. • Responses focus on what the extract says, but explanations of the extract as an interpretation lack validity.	**5–8**
Level 1	• Responses include references to some aspects of the extract. • Responses may include fragments of material that are relevant to the historian's interpretation.	**1–4**
Level 0	No creditable content.	**0**

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AO1	Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately and effectively.	Marks
Level 6	Demonstrates detailed and accurate historical knowledge that is entirely relevant.	**18–20**
Level 5	Demonstrates detailed and mostly accurate historical knowledge that is mainly relevant.	**15–17**
Level 4	Demonstrates mostly relevant and accurate knowledge.	**12–14**
Level 3	Demonstrates generally accurate and relevant knowledge.	**9–11**
Level 2	Demonstrates some accurate and relevant knowledge.	**5–8**
Level 1	Demonstrates limited knowledge.	**1–4**
Level 0	Demonstrates no relevant historical knowledge.	**0**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	**The Origins of the First World War** **Interpretation/Approach** The main interpretation is that there were two main reasons why the Balkan Crisis of 1914 could not be resolved: first, because earlier crises meant that everyone thought of the crisis as having a Europe-wide relevance, and second, because the pace of events meant that military preparations meant only as warnings were taken as intent to fight. Showing complete understanding of the Interpretation will involve discussion of both these aspects. This is an interpretation that does not seek to place primary blame on individual nations or statesmen, but instead sees war as the result of the situation that Europe found itself in by 1914. War should have been avoidable, but events took on a momentum of their own. Answers claiming to detect blame being attached to individual nations will be missing the main point. Glossary: Early post-WW1 interpretations tended to blame Germany, but quickly a reaction against this occurred, with a variety of interpretations blaming other nations. This may be termed revisionism. The turning point in the historiography was Fischer's work of the early 1960s which went back to blaming Germany – sometimes known as anti-revisionism. Since then, there has been a vast variety of interpretations, looking at the importance of culture, individuals, contingent factors etc, with no clear consensus, though most historians would still place a significant burden of responsibility on Germany.	**40**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2	**The Holocaust** **Interpretation/Approach** The main interpretation is that whilst Hitler was indispensable in legitimising and authorising steps towards genocide, he needed to do little to bring it about as ad hoc initiatives by subordinates would achieve this. Showing complete understanding of the Interpretation will involve discussion of both these aspects. This is a true synthesis interpretation, insisting on the indispensable role of Hitler in setting a context from which genocide could emerge, yet rejecting the notion of a pre-ordained plan, and identifying ad hoc initiatives as the mechanism by which genocide came about. There is a strong enough emphasis on Hitler for the label 'intentionalist' to be viable at L5 and even L6, though 'synthesis' would be a more plausible route into L6. It is hard to see that 'functionalist/structuralist' could be applied properly to the extract as a whole, though there are elements of them in the synthesis. Glossary: Candidates may use some/all of the following terms: *Intentionalism* – interpretations which assume that Hitler/the Nazis planned to exterminate the Jews from the start. *Structuralism* – interpretations which argue that it was the nature of the Nazi state that produced genocide. There was no coherent plan but the chaotic competition for Hitler's approval between different elements of the leadership produced a situation in which genocide could occur. *Functionalism* sees the Holocaust as an unplanned, ad hoc response to wartime developments in Eastern Europe, when Germany conquered areas with large Jewish populations. Candidates may also refer to *synthesis* interpretations, i.e. interpretations which show characteristics of more than one of the above. What counts is how appropriate the use of this kind of terminology is in relation to the extract, and how effectively the extract can be used to support it.	**40**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	**The Origins and Development of the Cold War** **Interpretation/Approach** The main interpretation is that whilst both sides assumed they would have antagonistic relations post WW2, it was the USA that had the more difficult transition to coping with its new world role, and therefore contributed more to heightened tensions. Showing complete understanding of the Interpretation will involve discussion of both these aspects. The historian sees the USA as unprepared for the role that it had taken on, and lapsing, because of ignorance, into unnecessary belligerence. The USSR is not absolved from blame, but is seen as a more predictable, less volatile influence on international relations. In apportioning some blame to both sides, the approach seems to be post-revisionist, which would be the most plausible 'label' in L5 or L6, though no answer should be allowed into L6 if it misses the *greater* blame being placed on the USA. 'Revisionism' could be argued in L5, but any answers perceiving the USSR as being the main culprit will be L4 at best. Glossary: *Traditional/Orthodox* interpretations of the Cold War were generally produced early after WW2. They blame the Soviet Union and Stalin's expansionism for the Cold War. *Revisionist* historians challenged this view and shifted more of the focus onto the United States, generally through an economic approach which stressed the alleged aim of the US to establish its economic dominance over Europe. *Post-revisionists* moved towards a more balanced view in which elements of blame were attached to both sides. Since the opening of the Soviet archives post-1990 there has been a shift to attributing prime responsibility to Stalin – a *post-post-revisionist* stance which often seems very close to the traditional view, but which often places great importance on ideology. What counts is how appropriate the use of this kind of terminology is in relation to the extract, and how effectively the extract can be used to support it.	**40**

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