GradeMax

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/32**

Paper 3 Interpretations Question **October/November 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**

Annotation symbols

ID	ID	Valid point identified
EXP	EXP	Explanation (an explained valid point)
	Tick	Detail/evidence is used to support the point
	Plus	Balanced – Considers the other view
	?	Unclear
AN	AN	Analysis
^	^	Unsupported assertion
K	K	Knowledge
EVAL	EVAL	Evaluation
NAR	NAR	Lengthy narrative that is not answering the question
	Extendable Wavy Line	Use with other annotations to show extended issues or narrative
N/A	Highlighter	Highlight a section of text
N/A	On-page comment	Allows comments to be entered in speech bubbles on the candidate response.

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Using the annotations

- Annotate using the symbols above as you read through the script.

- At the end of each question write a short on-page comment:
    - be positive – say what the candidate has done, rather than what they have not
    - reference the attributes of the level descriptor you are awarding (i.e. make sure your comment matches the mark you have given).

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	**The Origins of the First World War** **Interpretation/Approach** The main interpretation is that the historian blames Germany (i) for not trying to avoid war, and (ii) for actively desiring war. Showing complete understanding of the Interpretation will involve discussion of both these aspects. This is an extract that considers the nature of German culpability. Whilst Germany did not intend to cause war in 1914, it must still bear most blame because its behaviour was careless of the risk of war occurring. Germany is seen as a restless and dangerous power, willing to assert its power against its competitors, and accepting the assumption that war, sooner or later, would happen. Instead of trying to avoid this, many in Germany welcomed it. This is not an interpretation that focuses particularly on the course of events in 1914 but is concerned more with explaining why 'the German Question' made war more or less inevitable. 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. Accept any other valid responses.	**40**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2	**The Holocaust** **Interpretation/Approach** The main interpretation is that the historian blames Hitler (i) for his long-held desire to destroy the Jews, and (ii) for his close involvement in driving Jewish policy. Showing complete understanding of the Interpretation will involve discussion of both these aspects. The historian recognises that Hitler did not have genocidal policies from the start, but stresses that only circumstances made Jewish policy a' twisted road'. From the earliest opportunity Hitler pursued destructive policies towards the Jews, and it merely needed the opportunity for this to be escalated into genocide. The desire to destroy the Jews was always present and Hitler played a central role in developing Jewish policy. Despite the fact that Hitler's policies were often contradictory to his pronouncements, the persecution of the Jews grew ever more severe, and always left open the possibility of worse to come. Once the right moment arrived, Hitler's genocidal intent could become policy. The historian's approach is clearly intentionalist, and this will be the only 'label' in L5 and L6. If a synthesis of intentionalism with another approach is argued, then it could be L4 if the intentionalism was properly explained. Functionalism or structuralism will be L3 max. 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 the historian blames Stalin (i.e. not the Soviet Union) (i) because of his personality, and (ii) for his obstructionism being harmful/ unnecessary/unwise *(must be clear that Stalin is blameworthy for this).* Showing complete understanding of the Interpretation will involve discussion of both these aspects. This is an interpretation that focuses on Stalin. It sees him as obstructive and paranoid, at home as much as abroad, and deliberately closing off the USSR from the outside world. Stalin's personality and approach made the Cold War more intense, and that this was not to the benefit of the USSR. The harsh, unyielding image this gave him, often contrary to the actual policies he pursued, made it harder for these policies to succeed. This picture of Stalin, with its stress on the importance of his personality, is characteristic of a post-post-revisionist approach. This 'label' would be the only one acceptable at L6. Traditionalism would be less persuasive but could be L5 if Stalin's blame was properly argued. Arguing for post-revisionism would be L4 at best (i.e. if Stalin's blame was properly argued), but revisionism would represent L3 misunderstanding. 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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