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CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0470 HISTORY

0470/42 Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), maximum raw mark 40

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.

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Assessment Objectives 1 and 2

Level 5 [3

Candidates:
- Select and deploy a range of relevant and accurate contextual knowledge to effectively support their answers.
- Select, organise and deploy effectively and relevantly a wide range of information to support their conclusions.
- Demonstrate a good understanding of the key features, reasons, results and changes of societies, events, people and situations relevant to the question. They demonstrate an awareness of the importance of the broad context and of interrelationships of the issues of the question.
- Produce well-developed, well-reasoned and well-supported conclusions.
- Write with precision and succinctness, showing structure, balance and focus.

Level 4 [25–32]

Candidates:
- Deploy mostly relevant and accurate contextual knowledge to support parts of their answers.
- Select a range of relevant information which is generally well-organised and deployed appropriately.
- Demonstrate a reasonable understanding of the significance of the key features, reasons, results and changes of societies, events, people and situations relevant to the question with awareness of the broad context. They have some understanding of interrelationships of the issues in the question.
- Can produce developed, reasoned and supported conclusions.
- Write with precision and succinctness, showing structure, balance and focus.

Level 3 [17–24]

Candidates:
- Demonstrate and select some relevant contextual knowledge and deploy it appropriately to support parts of their answers.
- Select and organise mostly relevant information, much of it deployed appropriately with a structured approach, either chronological or thematic.
- Demonstrate some understanding of the key features, reasons, results and changes of the societies, events, people and situations relevant to the question with some awareness of the broad context.
- Produce structured descriptions and explanations.
- Support conclusions although they are not always well-substantiated.
- Write with some precision and succinctness.

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Level 2

Candidates:
- Demonstrate some, but limited contextual knowledge.
- Select and organise some relevant information. This is only deployed relevantly on a few occasions.
- Identify and describe key features, reasons, results and changes of the societies, events, people and situations relevant to the question, but little awareness of the broad context. There is some structure in the descriptions.
- Attempt conclusions but these are asserted, undeveloped and unsupported.
- Present work that lacks precision and succinctness.
- Present a recognisable essay structure, but the question is only partially addressed.

Level 1 [1–8]

Candidates:
- Demonstrate little relevant contextual knowledge.
- Demonstrate limited ability to select and organise information.
- Describe a few key features, reasons, results, and changes of societies, events, people and situations relevant to the question. The work contains some relevant material but this is not deployed appropriately, and there are no effective links or comparisons.
- Write relatively little or it is of some length but the content is not focused on the task.
- Answer showing little understanding of the question.

Level 0 [0]

Candidates:
Submit no evidence or do not address the question.

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Information Suggestions

The information listed below attempts to indicate some of the detail and issues that candidates might wish to address in their answers. This list does not claim to be exclusive or exhaustive. Marks should be awarded on the quality of detail used and quality of argument deployed as defined in the generic mark scheme.

Depth Study A: The First World War, 1914–1918

1 How important were technological innovations in changing warfare on the Western Front? Explain your answer

Yes Machine guns had devastating effectiveness against attacking infantry across No Man's Land – difficult to mount a mobile offensive – **BUT** had been used before the First World War. Aircraft – first used along with balloons for reconnaissance and artillery spotting; early in development; dogfights: Zeppelins, slow moving and vulnerable to attack and fire, but bombed towns and cities; terrified civilians. Tanks – first used in numbers (391) at the Battle of Cambrai 1917 but lacked support and reserves to make a permanent impact; lessons learned and the combination of massed tank attack with infantry support became the model of allied attacks in 1918; huge potential. Gas – first used by Germans at Battle of Ypres; horrible and permanent injuries; required masks to undermine its effectiveness – a nasty weapon, outlawed after the war was over; use of phones in trenches improved communications etc.

No Machine guns – remained effective throughout the war; less effective when attacks became more mobile in 1918. Aircraft – vulnerable to ground fire, especially balloons; balloonists had parachutes, pilots did not; weight and distance limitations to aircraft; weapons changed from pistols and grenades to machine guns and bomb loads as the technology improved; Zeppelins, the same threat and vulnerability throughout the war. Tanks – used after half the war was completed; needed evaluation of how to use them and what support they required – not totally effective till 1918. Gas – effectiveness depended on the direction of wind – see Battle of Ypres; alternative factors could include US entry into the war; Russian defeat in the East in 1918; developments in tactics such as creeping barrage, etc.

2 How significant to the course of the war was Russia's defeat by late 1917? Explain your answer.

Yes It released German and Austrian troops from the Eastern Front to support German efforts on the Western Fronts; all supplies and munitions could now be targeted at the West; movement began while negotiations were taking place between Germans and new Bolshevik government; morale boost to Germans in the West, worry for the allies of a larger German force, etc.

No German industry could not match that of the allies, especially after the USA joined the war; transferred German troops matched by the arrival of American troops; Germans launched last desperate attacks in the spring of 1918 – almost succeeded but ran out of momentum, losing many seasoned and experienced troops; new troops often poorly trained and inexperienced; successful use of tanks with infantry support successful for allies in 1918 – reduced German troop morale; blockade causing food shortages, starvation and war weariness in Germany; Schlieffen Plan led to trench warfare in the first place, etc.

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Depth Study B: Germany, 1918–1945

3 How significant was political disorder in causing the weakness of the Weimar Republic in its early years? Explain your answer.

Yes Workers' soviets, Spartacists and Bavarian Republic; faced with the threat of disbandment of the Freikorps, Luttwitz and Kapp Putsch in 1920; army would not support the government; forced to leave Berlin; Organisation Consul assassinations including Erzbertger and Rathenau; disorder of Communists and SA on the streets; Munich Putsch in 1923, significant because of army leaders von Seeckt, von Lossow, Ludendorff; Red rising in the Ruhr; November Criminals and 'stab in the back', etc.

No Other issues more significant; territorial losses in Treaty of Versailles and reparations; resentment of 'war guilt' and November Criminals; Constitution and proportional representation weakening government stability; conservatism favoured monarchy, suspicious democracy; other institutions such as judiciary, police, anti-Republican, thus unreliable; occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation; DNVP share of vote at 19% in 1924; not allowed into League of Nations until 1926 – international isolation. Could argue that success was quite considerable in face of the above difficulties; use of the Freikorps against Spartacists, Bavaria and KPD led Berlin strikes in 1919; worker support in Berlin against Kapp Putsch; Nazis only significant in Bavaria, Stresemann, etc. (DO NOT accept Wall St Crash or Young Plan – 1929.)

4 How important was violence in consolidating Hitler's power after he became Chancellor in 1933? Explain your answer.

Yes Reichstag Fire gave him a decree for the Protection of the People and emergency powers; SA and SS violence against other parties, especially Communists and Social Democrats; intimidation; Goering using Prussian police as 'auxiliaries'; Night of the Long Knives disposed of Rohm and other SA rivals as well as von Schleicher and gained army allegiance; Himmler and SS; Death's Head units and concentration camps from 1933; Gestapo, etc.

No Quasi-legal means; appeal to the German People; largest party from March 1933, 44% of vote; Centre Party support; banning Communist and socialist parties and press; Enabling Act; dissolution of trade unions; death of Hindenburg; abolition of federal states; business/army support; compliant churches – Concordat with Catholic Church; propaganda; economic measures and recovery; foreign policy and wartime patriotism; reversing the Treaty of Versailles – conscription, reclaiming lost territory, rearming, etc.

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Depth Study C: Russia, 1905–1941

5 How significant was the return of Lenin to Russia in March 1917 to the overthrow of the Provisional Government? Explain your answer.

Yes Return of Lenin and other revolutionaries increased the tensions of the time; propaganda of the April Theses, demanding 'all power to the soviets', that Bolsheviks should no longer support the Provisional Government and an end to Russia's participation in the war was attractive to many; although the July Days were a set-back (Lenin fled to Finland), Lenin's return galvanised the Bolsheviks in intensity and planning for a coup, etc.

No Other factors were undermining the Provisional Government: disastrous June 1917 offensive; Provisional Government already sharing power with Petrograd Soviet; no elections organised for a new Constituent Assembly annoyed middle classes; land issues unsolved upset the peasants; strikes and deserting soldiers mixing with workers; the Kornilov Affair left the Bolsheviks armed; the army was in a state of collapse; bread rationing/starvation; grain hoarding; Trotsky as Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet and creation of Military Revolutionary Committee which commanded Red Guard, etc.

6 How important was Trotsky in the establishment of Bolshevik rule to 1924? Explain your answer.

Yes Late convert from Mensheviks; close to Lenin; articulate and a great orator; Chairman of Petrograd Soviet in 1917; remained in Russia throughout the July Days; planned and executed the coup on the night of 6–7 November; negotiated the quick exit from the war with the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; commanded the Red Army in the Russian Civil War – outstanding commander, disciplinarian and inspirational leadership; dealt with Kronstadt Mutiny, etc.

No Late convert and his success made him vulnerable to gossip and conspiracies by less active but ambitious members of the Politburo; his arrogance and closeness to Lenin made him increasingly vulnerable after Lenin's strokes and death; lack of a support base found him sacked as Commissar for War, internally exiled, exiled from Russia and eventually assassinated. Comparisons of Trotsky's efforts against Lenin's, Stalin's and other Bolsheviks; he negotiated at the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk the loss of one third of the Russian population, loss of one third of its farmland, loss of two thirds of its coal mines and half of its heavy industry; Lenin's Decrees on Party Unity and factions more important; Kronstadt Mutiny ordered by Lenin; War Communism; Red Terror and use of Cheka; NEP re-established Bolshevik control; shutting down of Constituent Assembly 19 January 1918; execution of Tsar and family, etc.

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Depth Study D: The USA.1919–1941

7 How significant was Prohibition as an aspect of intolerance in the 1920s? Explain your answer.

Yes 18th Amendment made it the law of the land; rapidly accepted by each state, especially the rural ones, indicating the strength of the 'Dry' movement, conservatism and Churches; prohibition backed by religious temperance movements; scale of avoidance indicated the law could be flouted; enforcement was under-funded and inadequate; led to an increase in crime and corruption; drinkers considered Bolsheviks who caused lawlessness in cities and throughout communities; German breweries targeted after World War 1; moonshine was dangerous; unpopular policy; surprising measure for Republican government to uphold given their support for laissez-faire, etc.

No Beneficial; alcohol-related diseases declined; more reliable workers increased business efficiency. Other aspects of intolerance were of equal or greater significance; long-standing discrimination against Black Americans – Jim Crow Laws (legalised segregation), especially in the South, enshrined in many States' laws and violence of 'enforcement' rarely punished by the authorities; new laws were introduced to limit immigration by a country founded upon it – to preserve white northern European predominance, to ban Asian people, limit Catholic numbers, equating immigrants with anarchists; Native Americans' plight ignored; Red Scare; KKK; anti-trade union feeling and violence; Scopes 'Monkey' Trial; Sacco and Vanzetti, etc.

8 How important were the Alphabet Agencies? Explain your answer.

Yes Provision of jobs increased spending power and confidence, multiplier effects on all unemployment; unemployment fell from 14 m in 1933 to 8 m by 1937; CWA, PWA and WPA had become the country's largest employer by 1938; CCC and NRA gave jobs to young people; TVA effects across a wide spectrum of work; some had wider aims – FERA for emergency relief. Also, PWA and WPA improved infrastructure and gave some aid for Black and Native Americans; AAA gave education and new farming techniques, etc.

No Many agencies were not intended as more than relief measures; cutbacks in finance from 1937 saw unemployment rise again; still 9 m unemployed in 1939; rural unemployment because of mechanisation not solved; limited effect upon migrant labour and black unemployment; many agencies opposed by business and Republican interests; challenges to parts of Agencies' work challenged as far as the Supreme Court where some aspects were found to be unconstitutional or illegal; from 1939 war production and exports to Europe more successful as was US entry to the war in 1941; radical critics – Huey Long, Townsend, Coughlin; Emergency Banking Act; Wagner Act; Social Security Act; 'fireside chats', etc.

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Depth Study E: China c.1930–c.1990

9 How important was the Yenan Soviet to the survival of the Chinese Communist Party? Explain your answer.

Yes Important as a safe haven from KMT extermination campaigns; settled at Yenan after the Long March with 20 000 survivors; in Shensi province Yenan became a model soviet – land reforms and improving social services – more schools and health centres, lower taxation gained the party mass support and a reputation for efficiency and fairness in comparison to the KMT; party controlled Shensi and Kansu provinces; membership rose from 20 000 to 100 000 by 1937 and 1.2 m by 1945; successes at Yenan were the blueprint for achieving success and gaining support during the Chinese Civil War; generated interest from abroad – visiting journalists promoted good work of Soviet, etc.

No Expect a largely positive argument but Yenan was isolated – it would take the waging of Civil War to spread communism further; Yenan experiment partially abandoned when United Front agreed for communists and KMT agreed to join to fight Japanese; KMT quickly defeated and communist guerrilla campaign had success and saw communists seen as protectors of the Chinese people; success of Long March; WWII increased the peasants' support, etc.

10 How significant to the economic progress of China was the Great Leap Forward? Explain your answer.

Yes Introduced communes which had the function of local self-government with elected councils – 23 000 created with 700 m people in them; crèches allowed women to work more; smaller factories in countryside to produce agricultural tools and machinery; 'back yard furnaces' – iron production increased by 45% in 1958; steel and timber rose too; groups worked on large projects – build roads, dams, canals, irrigation channels, reservoirs; in long term agricultural and industrial production increased substantially, enabling China to feed its large and growing population; labour intensive, largely agricultural society – not industrial as per USSR; etc.

No Some opposition to communes; bad harvests from 1959–61; withdrawal of Soviet aid and support; cadres inexperienced, led to low and poor production – caused hardship between 1959–63; about 20 m–40 m people died as a result of hardships and famine; gangs to construct dams, roads etc. were not available for farming duties; sense developed that as members of communes did not own land, tools, etc. anymore, they were not responsible and should exploit the situation to their own ends; Mao had to resign as Chairman of the People's Congress but remained Chairman of the Communist Party; short term failure followed by long term economic progress; produced poor quality iron and steel much unusable; grain sold abroad unknowingly due to false production figures; First Five Year Plan more effective; Soviet aid and expertise more important factor, etc.

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Depth Study F: South Africa, c.1940–c.1994

11 How important were the Pass Laws in the apartheid system? Explain your answer.

Yes Longest-standing restrictions; from 1952 the Abolition of Passes Act meant that every black person outside the reserves had to carry a Pass Book (now a 96 page reference book and after 1956 this was extended to women as well); not to do so was a criminal offence; it could be used to direct necessary labour; because of their resistance the Pass Law had not applied to women from 1923 but it was re-introduced in 1952; removal of the Pass Laws was major and consistent aim of black opposition groups from the beginning of the century, etc.

No National Party's central aim was apartheid; Urban Areas Acts from 1920 effectively segregated towns; Land Acts restricted black people in agriculture; colour bar on employment and lack of trade union rights limited black work opportunities; formal segregation from 1948 with 'separate development'; Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act; Population Registration Act; Group Areas Act; system depended much on repression; creation of Bantustans, etc.

12 How significant was President de Klerk to the ending of white minority rule? Explain your answer.

Yes Wished to end the state of emergency; repealed the ban on ANC, PAC and Communists, released Mandela in 1990; from 1990 de Klerk repealed all the major apartheid laws; 1992 referendum gained 67% of white vote for a new constitution; agreed non-racial elections in 1994; accepted democracy and the end of the National Party dominance – split the Party; supported march for peace in 1989; 1989 election promises to end apartheid and minority rule; Walter Sisulu – 1989 released, etc.

No Botha had begun lessening the restrictions of apartheid in the 1980s; the 1984 Constitution had given vote, if not power, to Indians and Coloureds; de Klerk for some time rejected black majority rule, supported police actions and encouraged the ANA/Inkhata divisions; 'power sharing' failed; the sheer force of opposition and the failures of the State to control violence on the streets; strikes and boycotts paralysing cities; international and economic pressures; ANC negotiators' skills and Chief Buthelezi's roles; Oliver Tambo and international support; Desmond Tutu and Anglican Church opposition, etc.

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Depth Study G: Israelis and Palestinians since 1945

13 How significant was the support of the United States of America to the establishment of the State of Israel? Explain your answer.

Yes Strong support for Jewish migration to Palestine after the Second World War; almost bullied Britain into relaxing controls of Jewish migration (reason for GB to hand over mandate to UN?); influential Jewish lobby in USA; Truman very strong on idea of state of Israel; financial and propaganda support; Holocaust had affected US public opinion, which impacted upon politicians to be sympathetic to Zionist ideas; influence of USA and Truman to agree to partition of Palestine, etc.

No Worldwide sympathy for Jews after Holocaust; sheer determination of Jews to get to Israel, create a state and protect it – Irgun and Stern Gang; better organised and fighting for survival; lack of cohesion by surrounding Arab states; impact of Zionism and long term migration to Israel; Britain gave up mandate; the Haganah; the impact of WWII; Britain's lack of desire to keep Palestine Mandate; 1945 – Labour Government more pro-Zionist; terrorist attacks against British soldiers (King David Hotel –1946), etc.

14 How important for the development of Arab-Israeli understanding were the Camp David meetings? Explain your answer.

Yes 1978 – Carter, Sadat and Begin; 13 days of discussion led to an agreement – Egypt to make peace with and recognise Israel, Israel to evacuate Sinai and removes its settlements there; agrees on 'limited local powers' for Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza; ended 30 years of hostility, etc.

1993 – Clinton, Rabin and Arafat – Israel/Palestinian agreement. Preceded by years of Intifada – agreement followed by public handshake; preceded by Madrid Conference 1991 and Oslo secret negotiations leading to Oslo Accords of August 1993; September meeting and agreement in Washington – establishment of Palestinian Authority with some control over West Bank and Gaza Strip; led to elections for President of Palestinian Authority in 1996; assassination of Rabin in 1995 led to change of government after elections with much more hard-line Netanyahu in charge of Israel, etc.

No 1978 – PLO rejected the agreement, and within days of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem Arab states denounced him for 'selling out' to Israel; Egypt isolated among Arab states for years; Sadat assassinated by his own troops in 1981.

1993 – assassination of Rabin meant Labour lost the elections and Likud formed the new government with Netanyahu as Prime Minister; Palestinian violence began again and settlements expanded; the agreement was not a complete settlement of the Palestinian problem; also rivalry and fighting between Hamas (Gaza based) and PLO (West Bank based); despite peace agreement with Jordan 1994, Israel still faced problems with Lebanon and Syria, etc.

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