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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/41**

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework **May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks

Assessment Objectives 1 and 2

Level 5 [33–40]

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 [9–16]

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 with 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.

Information Suggestions

The information listed below attempts to indicate some of the detail and issues that candidates may 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.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	**How significant were changes made to the Schlieffen Plan as a cause of the plan's failure? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Helmuth von Moltke changed the plan so Germany would walk through Belgium rather than through Holland – led to fierce resistance by Belgium, slowing German advance; led to BEF joining war to protect 'Brave Little Belgium'; Moltke also committed fewer troops to Russian front – Russia mobilised in 10 days rather than 6 weeks as planned – meant German forces on the Western Front had to be redeployed East and damaged chances of success in the West against Allies, etc. **No** Original Schlieffen Plan from 1905 already flawed – out of date tactics; no account taken of impact of new weapons such as accurate artillery and machine guns; underestimated speed of French and Russian mobilisation; did not take account of the fact that German soldiers would be conscripts rather than professional soldiers; more significant was the development of trench warfare after the Battle of the Marne; entering of Britain into the war, etc.	**40**

Question	Answer	Marks
2	**How important was the Eastern Front to the outcome of the war? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Russia had the largest army in Europe in 1914; mobilised more quickly at the start of the war – just 10 days instead of 6 weeks as predicted by the Schlieffen Plan – contributed to the failure of the Plan as the Germans had to send 100 000 extra soldiers to halt Russian advance towards East Prussia; created a war on two fronts for Central Powers and meant Germany had to spread out its army; after initial advances, battle of 1914 saw Russian army defeated at Battle of Tannenberg; defeats in 1915 against Austria and Germany put a huge strain on Russia – 2 million casualties; 1916 Brusilov offensive had initial success – ran out of steam and saw another 500 000 casualties, intensifying domestic problems and Russia's March Revolution; eventual Bolshevik seizure of power led to Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Russia's removal from war, etc. **No** Western Front always more key to outcome of war – Germany had far more troops committed there – major battles in 1916 at Somme and Verdun; decisive end of the stalemate in 1918 with Ludendorff Offensive and German Armistice; new technology more important – machine guns, artillery, tanks, aeroplanes; war at sea, especially U-boat campaign and British Blockade; France was badly damaged and demanded harsher reparations, etc.	**40**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	**How significant was the use of the Freikorps to the survival of the Weimar Republic, 1919–23? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Freikorps mainly made up of ex-soldiers from WWI so experienced and well trained; Reichswehr had sympathy for the Freikorps brigades; crushed 1919 Spartacist uprising – made a deal with Ebert; crushed revolt in Bavaria when Soviet declared in May 1919; defeated communists in Ruhr in 1920; these actions helped gain the approval of the middle and upper classes for Ebert's government; more important because of military restrictions in the Treaty of Versailles, etc. **No** Freikorps more loyal to German Army than Weimar or Ebert; Freikorps contained the seeds of the Nazi SA formed in 1921 – Rohm had been in Freikorps Epp; Freikorps viewed as violent by some in Germany; SPD and KPD split over Ebert's use of the Freikorps, so lost the support of the far left in Germany; Kapp Putsch in March 1920 threatened Ebert's government; loans, etc. helped survival, etc.	**40**

Question	Answer	Marks
4	**How important was the role of Papen as a reason for Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in January 1933? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Papen appointed by Hindenburg July 1932 – led coalition government; unable to control a majority in the Reichstag – Nazis largest party in 1932 (37% of seats); Nazis would not cooperate with Papen and forced a second election in November; made Weimar look weak; President had to rule by decree; Papen removed and replaced by Schleicher; Papen wanted revenge and convinced Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor with him as vice; thought they could manipulate Hitler, etc. **No** More important factors – economic Depression 1930–33 led to 6 million unemployed and huge surge in Nazi vote; fear of communist uprising increased vote and membership of Nazi Party amongst middle class and industrialists; Nazi propaganda; Hitler's leadership skills and speeches; Nazi promises played on fears; Hindenburg's rule by decree laid the foundation for a dictatorship, etc.	**40**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5	**How significant were industrial changes in Russia as a cause of the 1905 Revolution? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Industry beginning to grow in 1900 – led to growth of towns; rapid urbanisation due to 6% annual growth; led to poor living conditions, sanitation and spread of disease; working conditions in mills/factories poor – 10-hour day on Saturdays; no health and safety; trade unions shut down by factory owners and government; led to growth in opposition to Tsarist autocracy; demands for representation form new middle class and working class; agitation from SDs in factories, etc. **No** Other more significant problems – Tsarist system out of date; calls for democracy and representative government like the West; peasants demanded land in rural areas; spread of new radical ideas of socialism/Marxism influenced peasants and urban workers; liberal ideas influenced middle class; many nationalities demanded independence, e.g. Finland; people tired of repression – Okhrana; defeat in Russo-Japanese War 1904–5; events of Bloody Sunday 22 January 1905 sparked off widespread riots, strikes and discredited the Tsar, etc.	**40**

Question	Answer	Marks
6	**How important was the role of the Petrograd Soviet as a reason for the collapse of the Provisional Government by November 1917? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Petrograd Soviet a representative institution unlike Provisional Government; many viewed the Provisional Government as liberal and middle class (counter-revolutionary); Soviet mainly workers and soldiers with socialist views; had influence and control over the railways, the troops (Soviet Order No.1 after March 1917), factories (workers' committees) and the power supplies; dual power meant there were contrasting views on some policies such as the war, land issue, living and working conditions in the cities; dominated by Bolsheviks after Kornilov Coup; Trotsky Chairman of Petrograd Soviet from October 1917 and helped organise Revolution through the Military Revolutionary Committee; Red Guard armed, etc. **No** Petrograd Soviet mainly controlled by moderate socialists – Mensheviks and SRs until October 1917; did not want to seize power; more important factors – Russia's continued involvement in WWI and its impact – food shortages, strikes, mutinies; land issue for peasants not addressed; lack of representation in Provisional Government; inflation; grain seizures continued; role of Lenin and Bolshevik slogans, etc.	**40**

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Question	Answer	Marks
7	**How significant was the impact of the First World War as a cause of the economic boom in the USA in the 1920s? Explain your answer.** **Yes** WWI left US as sole economic/military superpower; small losses compared to Europe – 'business as usual'. US war loans $10 million; sold food, goods, ammunition to Allies; US took over European markets – chemical industry from Germany; led to isolationism and protectionism; war industries easily transformed into consumer industries. **No** Affected farming industry – lost markets at the end of the war; plentiful resources to fuel boom; immigration for cheap labour; mass production – Ford assembly line; growth of confidence and consumer culture; mass marketing; hire purchase; Republican policies; growth in speculation.	**40**

Question	Answer	Marks
8	**How important was the growth in popularity of the radio in changing US society in the 1920s? Explain your answer.** **Yes** By 1930, 40% owned radios; NBC network set up 1926 plus 500 local radio stations; broadcast new music/entertainment/comedy and theatre; used to advertise new consumer products, movies; later fitted into motor cars. **No** Film industry, cinema and Hollywood; jazz music, night clubs, flappers; cars increased, leisure time expanded; growth of suburbs, liberal views, north and urban areas; intolerance in south; prohibition.	**40**

Question	Answer	Marks
9	**How significant was the Chinese Civil War to the success of the Communist Party by 1949? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Civil War increased Communist Party support amongst the peasants; caused defection from KMT to Communists; KMT had support from the West and Soviet Union against Communists – viewed as unpatriotic by many in China; Civil War guerilla tactics by Communists allowed them to disrupt supplies to KMT while also spreading their ideas, etc. **No** Second World War had already weakened the Nationalist government; KMT viewed as corrupt; asked America for financial and military support against their own people; Communists seen as more successful against Japanese; KMT unable to solve China's economic problems; Yenan HQ allowed Mao to spread Maoist propaganda and indoctrinate followers; Long March secured Mao's position as leader, etc.	**40**

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Question	Answer	Marks
10	**How important were the establishment of collectives and communes to the development of communism in China? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Agrarian Reform Law 1950 gave land to peasants – taken over from landlords; peasants had more land to farm and sustain their families; gained machinery and livestock; reward for support during the Civil War; cooperatives introduced in 1953 to eliminate class divisions in rural areas; larger farms with 30–50 families; work was done collectively and rents paid to families; 1955 move towards collective farms – 95% of farms collectivised by 1956; new machinery and techniques could be used to boost agricultural production due to larger fields; developed into communes during the Great Leap Forward and combined agriculture with industry – brought with them schools, medical help, entertainment and provision for the young and elderly, etc. **No** Collective farms owned by the state, not peasants, so only received a wage rather than rents and profit from surplus; communes caused peasants to stop working the fields and producing industrial goods such as steel in backyard furnaces which led to famine – 40 million dead; other reforms more important – education brought literacy to peasant families; health care reforms promoted preventative medicine – more doctors; women's status improved – divorce easier, binding banned, 1950 Marriage Reform Law banned forced marriages, women were encouraged to work or become Party officials; Great Leap Forward brought mass starvation; Cultural Revolution, etc.	**40**

Question	Answer	Marks
11	**How significant was the ANC Youth League in opposing the South African government? Explain your answer.** **Yes** ANC Youth League led by influential people – Mandela, Tambo and Sisulu; took a more militant stance against apartheid and Afrikaner nationalism; aimed to involve the masses and especially students in opposition to National Party rule; popularity boosted after 1948 National Party victory; Youth League persuaded ANC to adopt Programme of Action in 1949–50 to challenge government; Mandela and Sisulu elected to ANC executive; Defiance Campaign in 1952; Freedom Charter and Treason Trial publicised ANC beliefs 1956–61, etc. **No** After Sharpville and later protests in 1960, ANC banned;Rivonia Trial imprisoned leaders including Mandela; government reaction and repression effective in stopping ANC actions – Suppression of Communism Act 1950, Public Safety Act 1953 and General Laws Act 1963 effectively pushed ANC and Youth League underground; more significant factors – economic problems in the 1970s; Biko and Black Consciousness; riots in Soweto in 1976 against educational segregation; UN resolutions; sanctions, especially sports in 1970s–80s; Botha's constitutional reforms; De Klerk; release of Mandela; Tutu, etc.	**40**

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12	**How important were propaganda and censorship as methods used by National governments to control South Africa? Explain your answer.** **Yes** Propaganda pro-white and reinforced apartheid amongst whites; 1976 South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) had monopoly of radio and TV broadcasting; voice of official government propaganda; censorship of rebellious broadcasting – government agencies banned 1200 publications that were anti-apartheid; ANC literature banned; left many South Africans in ignorance of issues in their country; propaganda in schools, etc. **No** More important methods of control – various laws to enforce segregation: Population Registration Act, 1950; Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949; Group Areas Act, 1950; Pass Laws, 1952; Native Laws Act, 1952; Bantu Education Act, 1953; Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959; repression through laws and police violence – communists and minorites suppressed; General Laws, 1963 allowed police to hold suspects for 90 days without charge or access to lawyer; internal security agencies – BOSS and SSC; only whites could vote until 1983, etc.	**40**

Question	Answer	Marks
13	**How important were the Arab states as a cause of the Palestinian refugee crisis after 1948? Explain your answer.** **Yes** 1948–49 creation of 700 000 refugees due to failure of Arab states to effectively mount a unified opposition to Israel; many settled in Arab states of West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon; Arab leaders created mass panic amongst Palestinians leading to more refugees; Arab states encouraged mass exodus to support their cause against Israel ;Arabs refused to agree to Israeli territorial demands; Arab states had an interest in keeping refugee crisis alive to remind Arabs and the rest of the world of Israeli aggression; expulsion of PLO from Jordan showed Arab states not always supportive of Palestinians, etc. **No** Israel to blame for expulsion of Palestinians; 1967 War worsened crisis as refugees were forced to flee from Sinai, Gaza, Jerusalem and the West Bank; Israelis encouraged Jewish settlers to take Palestinian land so Arabs could not return to their homes; introduced permanently in Gaza and West Bank – state land; PLO used refugee crisis and camps as recruiting ground and advocated the use of force leading to guerilla campaigns and terrorism – Israel would not concede and retaliated, ending possibility of a peaceful solution to crisis, etc.	**40**

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14	**How significant was the role of the United Nations in attempting to secure peace between Arabs and Israelis? Explain your answer.** **Yes** UN role in 1948–49 war presented original partition plan to help secure peace; UN supervised armistice agreements in 1949; observed demilitarised zones between Syria and Israel;1956–1982 UN was turned to by Western powers as peacekeeper; 1956 – ordered British and French to leave and sent United Nations Emergency Force to Suez; stationed in Sinai to provide physical barrier to further aggression; 1967 – attempted to restore peace with Resolution 242 (remains the basis of all attempts at peace); 1973 – UN sent to Egypt in peace-keeping capacity;1978 – UN forces in Lebanon to oversee Israeli withdrawal; 1982 – UN forces offered protection and aid to Lebanese, etc. **No** UN not effective – 1948–49 UN mediator assassinated by Stern Gang; ineffective at keeping peace after 1956 and 1967 wars; UN's role undermined by USA in Lebanon; Security Council and UN General Assembly were divided over the focus for peace; different approaches to peace – many think UN has anti-Israel bias; Arabs and Israelis only prepared to work with UN when there was something to be gained; most UN activity encouraged mainly by superpowers during Cold War; USA took lead in peace negotiations – Kissinger, Carter and Camp David Agreements; Clinton; PLO and Arafat more influential in building up worldwide sympathy; Oslo Accords, etc.	**40**

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