



MARKSCHEME

November 2001

HISTORY

Higher and Standard Level

Paper 1

SECTION A

PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 1 The Russian Revolutions and the New Soviet State 1917 to 1929

1. (a) **According to Document A, what was the importance of the reference to the problems of food supply?** [2 marks]

For [1 mark] candidates need to say that the shortage of food caused riots or disturbances (often called bread riots). For [2 marks] a brief comment should be given on the development of the riots, *e.g.* into a revolution, or two days of unchecked action on the streets, or support of the military, *etc.*

- (b) **Why according to Document C had the working classes or at least their leading section come to the conclusion that isolated protests were no use?** [2 marks]

For 1 mark candidates could state that since the first 1917 Revolution various single protests such as the three named by Trotsky, the April demonstrations, the July days and the Kornilov events had been instigated by those who did not think that the first revolution had gone far enough, but these had not achieved their object of furthering the revolution. For the second mark candidates could account for the earlier failures, or explain that the leading section (*e.g.* Bolsheviks) wished to carry on with the revolution and/or overthrow the Provisional government.

N.B. Do not enter half marks or write + or - on the script, but compensate where necessary for a final mark out of [4 marks].

2. **In what ways and to what extent does Document E support Document D?** [5 marks]

Document D is a telegram from the German Foreign minister explaining the importance for the German war effort of weakening the Entente powers of which the most important were Britain, France and Russia. He states that Russia is the weakest link and the Germans have therefore been active in promoting unrest and opposition to the war, in Russia. He says that the best way to do this is to support the Bolsheviks with their “separatist tendencies”, and already *e.g.* by late November 1917, as a result of German gold the Bolsheviks have carried out a successful revolution. Document E supports this in so far as it shows a German rubbing his hand with pleasure as the Bolshevik who carries a bag labelled “German gold” is harming the woman, labelled Russia. Thus the ways that this cartoon supports the views of Document D are that Germany had destabilised Russia in order to detach her from the entente by supporting the Bolsheviks with gold. [4 marks] could be awarded for an explanation on these lines. Award [5 marks] for consideration of “to what extent”, for example Document E does not hint at other points made in Document D, *e.g.* weakening the entente, Bolshevik need for peace, or perhaps candidates will make the point about other ways that the Bolshevik revolution harmed Russia.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Document A and Document B for historians studying the origins of the two 1917 Russian Revolutions.** *[5 marks]*

Document A is a contemporary official document written by the Okrana, the Tsar's secret police. It is a report of the events in St Petersburg, starting with the bread riots, and continuing with the increased violence, in which the people were supported by the military. Its purpose was to record the events for the Tsar and the police authorities. Its value is that it was an eyewitness account by those on the spot. Its limitations are that the Okrana must have been intended to put down the riot and failed to do so, therefore the report could have exaggerated the violence, support for the revolutionaries *etc.*, especially of the military, who were reported as having "stopped the police from acting" in order to excuse their (the Okrana's) failure.

Document B is a letter from Lenin to the Bolshevik committee. Its purpose is to obtain support from the committee for his plan to overthrow the Provisional government in a Bolshevik revolution. Its value is that it shows that Lenin was in support of a Bolshevik revolution in the immediate future, and gives his reasons, especially that the Bolsheviks have control of Petrograd and Moscow Soviets, and the danger of German forces approaching Petrograd. It also has value in showing Lenin's disregard for legality, *e.g.* in not waiting for the Constituent Assembly. Its limitations are that as Lenin was seeking to carry his own views and plans he could have exaggerated Bolshevik support and the danger of waiting.

Divide marks 3/2 either way, according to which document is answered better.

4. **Using these documents and your own knowledge explain how the origin of the Bolshevik Revolution differed from the origin of the February/March Revolution.** *[6 marks]*

Candidates could use Document A to indicate the food shortage that led to riots, the spontaneous, unorganised nature of the February/March revolution, and the opposition to Tsarist government. The other documents deal with the origins of the Bolshevik revolution. Document B indicates the work of Bolshevik activists between the two revolutions such as securing the support of the Soviets, the promise of land for the peasants, and especially the aim of Lenin to assume power. Document C supports the view that the Bolsheviks had secured the support of the Soviets for further revolutionary activity as well as army support with the Revolutionary Military Committee. Document D and Document E show the involvement of Germany, especially in sending gold to promote a Bolshevik rising. Note that the war was important in the origin of both revolutions, but in different ways.

Own knowledge could expand on strikes, shortages and disorders before the first revolution, as well as more details on opposition to the Tsar and his rule and family. For the Bolshevik revolution candidates could consider Lenin's return to Russia, his April thesis, and his and Trotsky's final plans and moves.

They should be no shortage of material for this question, but do not expect or demand all the above. If only documentary material or only own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained for this question is *[4 marks]*.

SECTION B

Prescribed Subject 2 Origins of the Second World War in Asia 1931–1941

5. (a) **What message is portrayed in Document D?** **[2 marks]**

Emperor Hirohito is dressed in full military uniform with a skull on his sleeve. He is pulling a gun carriage upon which there is a scroll of paper which represents the Nobel Peace Prize. The message is that there is a clear contradiction between the warlike depiction of Hirohito and the peaceful intentions behind the Peace Prize. For **[2 marks]** candidates must refer to the images of the scroll and the uniform/gun carriage.

- (b) **According to Document B what concerns are expressed about the way in which the Japanese government made decisions prior to Pearl Harbor?** **[2 marks]**

The concerns relate to the relationship between the military, the prime minister, the politicians and the emperor. The military insisted on secrecy and therefore did not share their information with anyone but the emperor. This made it very difficult for the other groups to make informed decisions about which actions Japan should undertake. The document indicates that it was really the military establishment which made the decision to attack Pearl Harbor. Award **[1 mark]** for mention of “secrecy” and a further mark for relevant analysis.

*N.B. Do not enter half marks or write + or - on the script, but compensate where necessary for a final mark out of **[4 marks]**.*

6. **Compare and contrast the explanations given in Documents A, C and E of Hirohito’s influence on making military decisions.** **[5 marks]**

Documents A and C clearly indicate that Hirohito did not interfere with military decisions although the rationale behind this action differs. In Document A Harvey indicates that this was because Hirohito was a weak leader and was manipulated by the military. In Document C Hirohito argues that it was not fitting for an emperor to intervene, as it would have been contrary to the Constitution. In document A Harvey agrees with this viewpoint but maintains that Hirohito was also scared of an assassination attempt on behalf of the military. In Document E Bix argues that Hirohito himself was a militarist and was an active participant not a figurehead in decision-making. Bix also maintains that Hirohito knew precisely what he was doing at all times. Award up to **[3 marks]** for an answer which only deals with the comparison of the three documents and up to **[5 marks]** for answers which include both comparison and contrast.

7. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the values and limitations of Documents C and E for historians investigating the role of Emperor Hirohito in Japanese politics.**

[5 marks]

Document C is the record of a private conversation between Hirohito and Fujita after the war. It is fairly certain that Fujita knew that what Hirohito said was not for public dissemination, as it was not made public until 1969. Its purpose was to reveal what Hirohito thought about his actions after the end of the Second World War. Its value lies in the fact that it is a private conversation between a high-ranking Japanese government official and the emperor so it is unlikely that Hirohito would be dissimulating. Its limitations lie in its date as Japan had lost the war and was Hirohito merely giving excuses for his actions and blaming the Constitution and the militarists or did he really believe in what he was saying?

Document E is a television interview in Australia in 2000 and the purpose of the interview was for Bix to talk about his recently published book. The audience is worldwide and Bix is merely summarising some of his findings in the book. The value is that the author can use hindsight and a considerable amount of information had come to light concerning Hirohito's role in events. Candidates can argue that it has value and/or limitations as it is from a non-Japanese viewpoint depending on how they justify their arguments. A limitation is certainly that Bix is trying to publicise his book and might be trying to sensationalise his claims.

Mark out of **[5 marks]** but reserve at least **[2 marks]** for the document less well done. If only one document is addressed, **[3 marks]** is the maximum.

8. **Using these documents and your own knowledge assess the responsibility of the military, the politicians and the emperor for Japan's decision to attack Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.**

[6 marks]

It is important that candidates assess, rather than merely describe, the responsibility of each of the three constituents and should refer directly to events in 1941 to demonstrate their awareness of how the decision to attack Pearl Harbor actually came about. Candidates might start as far back as Manchuria in 1931, or the attempted military coup in 1936 to show how complicated the political situation in Japan really was, although these early starting dates are not necessary and many candidates might start in 1937. There should be awareness of the conflict within the government about whether or not Japan should have attacked China and following this 1937 invasion whether further action should be taken northwards against Russia or southwards towards the Pacific. The explicit aim to establish a Japanese Co-Prosperity sphere of influence could also be usefully included to demonstrate conflicting opinions. Candidates might also include Japan's relationship with the USA and the establishing of ties to Italy and Germany. Documents A and B clearly show that there was some confusion between the military, the politicians and the emperor as to who should actually be informed. Document A refers to the Meiji Constitution, while Document B refers more to the desire from the military for secrecy. In Document C Hirohito argues that it is not within his Constitutional role to interfere directly with military and political matters although this is clearly disputed by Documents D and E.

Do not demand all the above for **[6 marks]**. **[4 marks]** is the maximum if only material from the documents or own knowledge is used.

SECTION C

PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 3 The Cold War 1945 - 1964

9. (a) **According to Document A what can be inferred about the tone of the summit?** **[2 marks]**

The climate for the summit was very tense especially for Kennedy, who according to the document, was concerned about Khrushchev as an adversary and about the difficult topic of Berlin. Thus his response to “Khrushchev’s threat was unyielding”. Award **[1 mark]** for reference to the tense atmosphere and **[1 mark]** for relevant analysis.

- (b) **What political message is intended in Document C?** **[2 marks]**

The American published cartoon portrays Khrushchev’s “solution” to the Berlin crisis when on 13 August 1961, East Germany set up the Berlin Wall. Document C shows how the United States, and the world, saw the Berlin Wall as a symbol of repression and duplicity in the Soviet sphere. Award **[1 mark]** for the intended message, and **[1 mark]** for effective descriptions which explains the message.

N.B. *Do not enter half marks or write + or - on the script, but compensate where necessary for a final mark out of [4 marks].*

10. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Documents B and E.** **[5 marks]**

Comparisons could include: both are primary extracts of primary sources, (the Beschloss’s extract is a direct quotation from Kennedy) in which the President expresses views about the crisis in Berlin.

In contrast Document B is a public address to the nation and indicates resolution, determination, and even the threat of armed conflict. Document E is a private conversation with his advisers, in which Kennedy in a more relaxed environment says what he thinks. Washington was unwilling to risk a nuclear war.

Reward depth of assessment and comparative structure. Award up to **[3 marks]** for an answer that deals only with comparison or contrast, and up to **[5 marks]** for answers that include both comparison and contrast.

- 11. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Documents D and E, for historians studying the Cold War. [5 marks]**

Document D is an extract of Khrushchev's memoirs in which he relates the events of Berlin in 1961 as he perceived them. Basically as a political and economic victory for the GDR and its people. He seeks to portray the wisdom of his leadership, and to a certain extent to provide a justification for his act, by explaining why he made the decision: "I would say that we didn't achieve the same moral victory that a peace treaty would have represented[...] If the west had agreed to sign a treaty, it would have meant concessions in our side[...]". The document is valuable as evidence of how the contrast between West and East Berlin was creating material and "credibility" problems in the communist world. The limitation of this document is that it reflects only Khrushchev's views.

Document E is also an extract of Kennedy's comments in which he expressed his real concerns and views. The President could not say these things in public, because in the overheated climate of the time he would have been accused of appeasing Khrushchev. Essentially it is an "insider view of the story" which conveys satisfaction in avoiding a war and a very valuable document that exemplifies the difficulties of foreign policy manoeuvres. However, it is limited in that it is the recollection of one person in the meeting.

Accept alternative, but well founded evaluations and analysis of the documents.

Divide marks 3/2 either way, according to which document is answered better. Accept alternative, but well founded evaluations and analyses of the documents.