



# **MARKSCHEME**

**November 2006**

**HISTORY**

**Higher Level and Standard Level**

**Paper 1**

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## SECTION A

### Prescribed Subject 1 The USSR under Stalin, 1924 to 1941

*These questions relate to the purges and terror under Stalin, and their impact on Russian society. The accompanying sources are on pages 2 to 4 in the Source Booklet.*

1. (a) **According to Source A, why was Prokofiev unhappy in Paris?** [2 marks]

- he was a lonely exile
- he missed the Russian people, “his own people” and their native songs.

- (b) **To what extent was Prokofiev’s return to Moscow, as recorded in Source A, successful?** [3 marks]

Here candidates need to point to the success and privileges of his early years back in Moscow, and the disillusionment of the years that followed. To obtain the full [3 marks] they should associate the latter period with the terror.

*N.B. Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].*

2. **Compare and contrast the views of the purges under Stalin as expressed in Sources C and D.** [6 marks]

**For comparison:**

- both sources mention suffering, Source C starvation, Source D privation and implicitly (through noting job vacancies) either death or imprisonment.
- both sources have a positive view, Source C recounts the trial of an official, for failing to distribute sufficient grain, while Source D says that Stalin’s new programme of social organization brought employment opportunities to young newly qualified graduates.

**For contrast:**

- Source C is concerned with a specific incident, where a local official terrorizes his kolkhoz; Source D is concerned with purges in general, and implies very large numbers affected by the terror with, “purges created numberless vacancies in every field”.
- Source C notes the misery caused to peasants both in the early stages of terror with grain procurement targets, and later in a collective farm, whilst Source D speaks of those who profited from the purges, and it is implied, by “undimmed by recent events” ignored or supported the evils of Stalin’s terror/purges.

Do not demand all the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of [2 marks]. If the two sources are discussed separately award [3 marks] or with excellent linkage [4 to 5 marks]. Award up to [5 marks] if two sources are linked/integrated in **either** a running comparison **or** contrast. For maximum [6 marks] expect a detailed running comparison/contrast.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source B and Source E for historians studying the impact of Stalin's purges and terror on society.** *[6 marks]*

**Source B**

Origin: a book based on memories of Stalin's terror, published after the recorded events.

Purpose: to highlight the impact of the terror.

Value: the author and her husband lived in and suffered from the terror and purges, therefore her writing was a record of her observations.

Limitations: the book was not published until many years after the events recorded. One would need to ask if she kept notes, references, *etc.* As she, and especially her husband suffered, some subjectivity would be expected.

**Source E**

Origin: a contemporary, official list compiled by Stalin, and issued to his internal security forces stating the number of people he wished to be arrested and what their punishment should be.

Purpose: to inform local officials of the numbers of people whom they should arrest and what punishment they should give them.

Value: as this source was drawn up by Stalin, it should represent his wishes/demands, accurately. It indicates the high numbers of victims of the purges, the parts of Russia that had the largest number of either considered enemies or criminals, and that Stalin himself was in command.

Limitations: the list gives numbers and their punishments, but gives no indication if the instructions were obeyed or the type of persons apprehended and either sent to labour camps or shot, or the percentage of the population that these figures represented.

Do not expect all the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of *[3 marks]*, but allow a *[4/2 marks]* split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of *[4 marks]*. For a maximum of *[6 marks]* candidates must refer to both origin and purpose and value and limitations, in their assessment.

**4. Using these sources and your own knowledge, analyse the effects of Stalin's purges on society. [8 marks]**

Source material could include:

**Source A** The implicit hint of the horror of purging society in *Peter and the Wolf*; banning of formalist music, control of the arts.

**Source B** Purging of literary figures; forced smiles and unwillingness to challenge the reality of life under Stalin.

**Source C** The trial of an unjust Communist official indicates corruption in the system, and the economic hardships this caused.

**Source D** Widespread purges of educated professional people and the replacement of them with younger officials who would support the system.

**Source E** The large numbers of people purged, sent to concentration labour camps or shot; the quota system whereby numbers of people were either killed or sent to concentration camps, which implied that numbers not actual crime, behaviour *etc.*, counted.

Own knowledge could include more details of the above points:

- groups of people especially vulnerable such as, intellectuals, writers, artists, army officers, technicians who were blamed for economic failure to hide the incompetence of the system;
- the lottery element, which meant that no one felt safe;
- numerous cases of reporting neighbours, teachers, parents, personal enemies, *etc.* in order to save themselves;
- whole families of *e.g.* kulaks, political rivals, even Stalin's own family and wives and children of his friends and ministers (*e.g.* Molotov's wife), purged;
- economic effects, *e.g.* starvation, especially with purges of kulaks.

The overall effect could be said to be an unstable, fearful, society, which never knew what to expect, but which, especially with the German invasion of 1941, retained feeling for their country.

Do not expect all the above and accept other relevant material. If only source material or own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[5 marks]**. For maximum **[8 marks]** expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.

**SECTION B**

**Prescribed Subject 2 The emergence and development of the People's Republic of China (PRC), 1946 to 1964**

*These questions relate to the period of Civil War in China from 1946 to 1949 between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Guomintang (Kuomintang). The accompanying sources are on pages 5 to 7 in the Source Booklet.*

5. (a) **According to Source C, why had many leading figures in the Guomintang (Kuomintang) lost faith in their own party and government by 1946–9?** [3 marks]

The reasons given in Source C are: the lack of success in overcoming warlord rule, the failure to establish democracy (indeed the opposite occurred under Jiang (Chiang)), the lack of social/economic reform and the failure to free China from foreign/imperial influence.

Award [1 mark] each, up to a maximum of [3 marks], for identification of main sources of disillusionment of leaders according to Source C. (Some candidates may note that generally the criticism relates to the failure of Jiang (Chiang) to honour the Three Principles of Sun Yat-sen).

- (b) **What message does Source E convey about the economic situation in China in 1948?** [2 marks]

Cartier-Bresson's photograph provides a graphic impression of what Mao describes in Source A *i.e.* "uncontrolled inflation" which produced economic misery for most sectors of society – though the picture does not in itself necessarily emphasize any specific social or occupational group. The shopping bag or package of banknotes illustrates the hyperinflation due to over-issue of the currency.

[1 mark] for the message of an inflation/hyperinflationary situation pictured in Source E, and [1 mark] for an explanation of how the photograph shows this or for reference to the impact of such inflation for example on groups living on fixed incomes – or on prices for basic necessities.

*N.B. Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].*

6. **Compare and contrast the reasons for Communist victory in 1949 as expressed in Sources B and D.** *[6 marks]*

**For comparison:**

Both sources note, but to a different extent, the role and impact of propaganda, “easily exploitable slogans”. Both sources note the military role – again to very different extents.

Both question whether the programmes of agrarian, economic and social reform were genuine in their intent but do acknowledge that genuine or not, they played a significant role in appealing to the people.

**For contrast:**

**Source D** Emphasizes the role of Soviet Union in originating/encouraging and implicitly aiding the CCP towards victory.

**Source B** Stresses the exploitation of anti-imperialism – almost xenophobia – as a major contributory factor to winning support for the Communists.

**Source D** Does not acknowledge that the Guomindang was essentially at fault/unpopular and that Chiang (Jiang) was an incompetent leader of a party devoid of a strong grasp of “economic and military necessities” and lacking “strong political organization” as outlined in Source B.

Do not demand all of the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of *[2 marks]*. If the two documents are discussed separately award *[3 marks]* or with excellent linkage *[4 to 5 marks]*. Award up to *[5 marks]* if two sources are linked/integrated in **either** a running comparison **or** contrast. For maximum *[6 marks]* expect a detailed running comparison/ contrast.

7. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source D for historians studying Communist victory and Nationalist collapse by 1949.** **[6 marks]**

**Source A**     Origin: it is an article produced by Mao Zedong for the Communist (Hsinhua) News Agency in May 1947 while the Civil War was underway.

Purpose: sets out the views of the CCP on the need for national unity; to allocate blame for China's economic distress on the Nationalist government.

Value: could include that it indicates CCP policy and tactics in forming a united front; it provides an example of the type of propaganda used by the Party.

Limitations: could include the fact that as propaganda there is likely to be exaggeration; that there is little evidence to assess the success or appeal of the policy.

**Source D**     Origin: a book written by the Nationalist leader Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) in 1956, seven years after his defeat in the Civil War.

Purpose: to highlight the negative influence of the Soviet Union on China's domestic history and the Soviet contribution to Communist victory. A further purpose could be Jiang's (Chiang's) attempt to gloss over his own – or his party's – failures.

Value: could include the fact it provides a valuable insight into the Nationalist/Communist conflict from the former leader of Nationalist China and the "official" explanation for defeat.

Limitations: could include the fact that the book is likely to be lacking in objectivity – possibly re-interpreting events through the eyes of an embittered exile based in Formosa/Taiwan by 1956.

Do not expect all the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of **[3 marks]**, but allow a **[4/2 mark]** split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of **[4 marks]**. For a maximum of **[6 marks]** candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations, in their assessment.



**8. Using the sources and your own knowledge explain why the Guomindang (Kuomintang) failed to hold on to power in China (1946–9). [8 marks]**

Source material could include:

- Source A** The declining economic situation, leading to a collapse of confidence amongst many Chinese in the ability of the GMD/KMT to cater for their material needs; the tactics of the CCP in building a united front; and the playing on the themes of anti-imperialism and Chinese nationalism to attract support.
- Source B** Communist tactics of appealing to nationalism and anti-imperialism; the promises of “agrarian reform”; “social justice and property ownership”; “lowering taxes”; and the inaction of the GMD/KMT.
- Source C** Nationalist failure to honour the principles upon which the party was originally based. Communist pragmatism rather than an emphasis on ideology.
- Source D** Soviet aid and the fact that Communist propaganda seriously undermined the Nationalist effort.
- Source E** The cyclist’s shopping-bag/package – symbolizing the economic crisis of Nationalist China – could be seen as a crucial reason for the loss of faith/support of the population.

Own knowledge could include:

- reference to the problems faced by the Nationalists as a result of their military strategy in Manchuria and the problems faced in coping with both guerrilla warfare and then (by 1948) conventional warfare against Communists. (Desertion, conscript armies, savage discipline, low morale within GMD forces.)
- GMD and corruption; failure to implement promised reform; failure to defend China’s sovereignty
- the repressive nature of the regime producing unpopularity
- decline in US military and economic aid to GMD by 1948–9
- some candidates may point out more effective Communist tactics (even before 1946) which laid the ground for popular support: liberated zones, agrarian reform, medical and literacy programmes, disciplined Red Army and military tactics, portrayal of CCP as defenders of China against foreign imperialism, lack of emphasis on purely ideological goals (On the New Democracy 1940), though the bulk of this answer should concentrate on the 1946–9 period.

Do not expect all of the above and credit other relevant material. If only source material or own knowledge is used the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[5 marks]**. For maximum **[8 marks]**, expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.

**SECTION C**

**Prescribed Subject 3 The Cold War, 1960 to 1979**

*These questions relate to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and its effects on the Cold War. The accompanying sources are on pages 8 to 10 in the Source Booklet.*

9. (a) **According to Source A, what changes did Dubcek begin to introduce in Czechoslovakia in 1968?** [3 marks]

- he attempted to create a socialist system based on the consent of the people
- he announced a programme for democratic change and economic modernization
- he abolished censorship in Czechoslovakia.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point to a maximum of [3 marks].

(b) **What message is suggested by Source B about the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia?** [2 marks]

The cartoon shows Brezhnev, in the uniform of a soviet officer, with a smoking gun. Behind him is another officer representing the Warsaw Pact allies, who participated in the invasion. Brezhnev is looking over the dead body of a woman with the label “freedom” on her back, while the sign of “Czechoslovakia” has been pushed over. One can assume that the caption below the cartoon “She might have invaded Russia” is uttered by Brezhnev and that the reason for the invasion was fear that the freedom movement in Czechoslovakia might have reached Russia and undermined Communist rule/or could suggest that the Soviet response was ruthless and brutal.

[1 mark] for indicating that the cartoon makes reference to the Warsaw Pact allies’ invasion of Czechoslovakia as the response to the Prague Spring. [2 marks] for adding a valid explanation about the threat that the movement represented for the Soviet Union.

*N.B. Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].*

10. **Compare and contrast the reasons for the invasion of Czechoslovakia as expressed in Sources A and C.** *[6 marks]*

**For comparison:**

Both sources suggest tensions within the communist bloc were a major cause of Soviet action. Source A indicates that Brezhnev and the other leaders of the Warsaw pact began to worry about the anti-Soviet propaganda being published in Czechoslovakia. The same concern is voiced by Brezhnev in Source C where he justifies the invasion on the grounds that the activity of the enemies of socialism in Czechoslovakia would have undermined its own vital interests.

**For contrast:**

It could be argued that there is evidence in Source A of other significant reasons for the invasion. In particular, Source A alludes to the weakening of Soviet control over Eastern Europe during the 1960s caused by the Soviet retreat from Cuba, the growing atmosphere of détente and the Sino-Soviet split. Source C also refers to the threat to socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Do not demand all of the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of *[2 marks]*. If two documents are discussed separately award *[3 marks]* or with excellent linkage *[4 to 5 marks]*. Award up to *[5 marks]* if two sources are linked/integrated in **either** a running comparison **or** contrast. For maximum *[6 marks]* expect a detailed running comparison/ contrast.

11. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source D and Source E for historians studying the Cold War in the late 1960s.** *[6 marks]*

**Source D**

Origin: is a secondary work written by a historian. The date indicates that the author has made use of the most recent archival material and publications about the topic.

Purpose: is clearly to trace the rise and decline of the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Value: is that the work is based on careful and meticulous research with the benefit of hindsight. Could also include that it provides a valuable insight into the worldwide impact of the invasion.

Limitation: could be the place of publication, which might suggest some subjectivity or lack of sympathy for the subject. Another possible limitation could be the date of publication as the writers judgement could have been distorted by awareness of the collapse of the Soviet bloc.

**Source E**

Origin: is an extract from a speech by Zhou Enlai (Chou En-lai), Chinese Premier and Foreign Secretary on 23 August 1968 (Rumania's National Day) in a reception given by the Rumanian ambassador in China. It is addressed to the diplomatic representatives in the country and probably intended for leaders of countries in both East and West.

Purpose: delivered on 23 August, almost immediately after the Czechoslovakia invasion, the purpose of the speech is to openly attack the Soviet Union.

Value: is that coming from the Chinese Premier it reflects the ideological differences and conflicts between China and the Soviet Union, and the concerns that the Czechoslovakia invasion had caused in China.

Limitation: is that it reflects the immediate reaction of the Chinese and their apparent policy direction. However, it cannot be taken as guide for China's policies in the future since circumstances might change and with them the direction of Chinese foreign policy.

Do not expect all the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources and each one can be marked out of *[3 marks]*, but allow a *[4/2 mark]* split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of *[4 marks]*. For a maximum of *[6 marks]* candidates must refer to both origins and purpose, value and limitations in their assessment.

12. **Using these sources and your own knowledge, analyze the impact on the Cold War of developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968.** *[8 marks]*

From Source:

**Source A** Asserts that Dubcek's attempt to create a socialist system based on the consent of the people began to worry Brezhnev and other leaders of the Warsaw Pact.

**Source B** Depicts Soviet troops occupying Czechoslovakia.

**Source D** Asserts that the negative consequences of intervention were short-lived in the arena of East-West confrontation, though there were setbacks for the recently concluded Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and SALT talks were delayed.

**Source E** Acknowledges Zhou Enlai's (Chou En-lai) condemnation of Soviet actions and support of the resistance of Czechoslovak people to Soviet military occupation, providing recent evidence of a Sino-Soviet split.

From own knowledge:

It might include: reference to the impact of the Prague Spring and Soviet reaction to communist parties in Western Europe; further details of the Prague Spring; the immediate actions of the Soviet Government and Warsaw countries; and above all the further reactions of Brezhnev and the Chinese government. Sino-Soviet tensions escalated rapidly, prompting China to alter its domestic and foreign policies to counter what it perceived as a new threat from Moscow. In 1969 Zhou began to lobby for a rapprochement with Washington. For the Nixon administration this was a great idea. A wedge could be driven between the two communist giants and the communist movements weakened in the rest of the world.

Nixon's trip to Beijing to meet Mao in 1972 astonished the world. This was a consequence of Russian foreign policy making. The border conflicts of 1969 frightened both Russia and China, and by inducing them both to seek better relations with the West had a profound impact on the future of the Cold War.

The question asks for analysis: if only source material or own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is *[5 marks]*. For maximum *[8 marks]* expect thorough analysis, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.