

MARKSCHEME

May 2004

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 under Stalin. The accompanying sources are on pages 2 to 4 in the Source Booklet.

1. (a) **Why according to Source B, did Bukharin make a re-evaluation of his past?** **[3 marks]**

Source B is Bukharin's confession in which he gives the following reasons for re-evaluating his life. He wanted something to die for – his country; he also saw the establishment of USSR as great (positive), and his own feelings worth little; finally he recognized that the Party and the USSR had triumphed over him and their "kneeling opponents".

These could be summarized as:

- evidence against him;
- something to die for;
- realization that the USSR and the Party were greater than he was;
- realization that the USSR had won – so he knelt in submission.

Candidates might suggest that Bukharin was hoping for a reprieve, or had been tortured and beaten into submission. Allow these and any other reasonable interpretations.

Award **[1 mark]** for each reason given, up to **[3 marks]**.

- (b) **What message is conveyed by Source E?** **[2 marks]**

Source E is a photograph of a watchtower in a bleak, rugged country. The caption explains that it is part of one of the many labour camps to which millions of prisoners had been sent. There are various messages that the source conveys, the horror and brutality of Stalin's rule, the hard life in a labour camp, a warning against opposing Stalin and his regime, the difficulty of escape.

Award **[1 mark]** for each appropriate point made, up to **[2 marks]**.

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. In what ways do the views expressed in Source C support the conclusions expressed in Source D? [6 marks]

Source C states that large numbers of important Soviet citizens, those connected with local and Soviet government, army chiefs, diplomats, leaders of industry, transport and agriculture and doctors, were on trial. This supports the conclusion in Source D that hundreds of important officials were on trial, and that the best brains in the country had disappeared. Source C is more specific, but basically they agree.

Source C, implies that those on trial were largely innocent, as does Source D.

Source C which is written by Trotsky, points out that many were accused of acting under his instructions. He also points out the impossibility of him being able to do this from Norway or Mexico. Source D states that many were accused of plotting with the exiled Trotsky.

Source C states that many were accused of being agents of Hitler and the Japanese Emperor while D says they were accused of plotting with capitalist governments. Germany and Japan could be said to be capitalist countries.

Source C notes that the purges implied (falsely) a “centralized organization of state treason”, and D writes of accusations of crimes to “overthrow the Soviet state”.

There is thus much material to use so do not demand all of the above, and do not demand ways in which the two sources differ. If only one document is addressed award a maximum of **[2 marks]** and if the two documents are discussed separately award **[3 marks]** or with excellent linkage **[4 marks]**. For **[5-6 marks]** expect a detailed running comparison.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Sources A and B for historians studying Stalin's purges.** **[6 marks]**

The origin of A is that it is an extract from a book written by the wife of the man who was under interrogation in the quoted extract. Its purpose was to reveal the brutal treatment of those accused during the purges, and the extent of false accusations *etc.* that took place during Stalin's regime. It recounts many cases, not only her husband's. Its value is the insight it seems to provide, particularly of interrogations. (In fact, the author was living in Moscow at the time and was an eye witness of some of the events that she described.) By the time it was published Stalin was dead, so probably the author was able to write truthfully especially as it was published in the west. Its limitation could be that it was not published until 1971 and it is not known when it was written, or if it was based on earlier notes or perhaps a diary. Also the extract about her husband would naturally be sympathetic to him.

The origin of B is that it is taken from official Court Proceedings of 1938, and the purpose of these is like any Court records, to keep a record of what took place. Its value is that it was a contemporary official document, it gives the exact trial dates, so it should be an accurate report of Bukharin's speech. Its limitations are that like many Soviet documents, it could have been altered and used for propaganda purposes. Also Bukharin could have been tortured or otherwise pressurised to confess, so the feelings expressed may not have been his true feelings. The confession is likely to have been scripted and given as a prepared statement.

Do not expect all the above. Ideally there will be equal treatment of the two sources, so that each can be marked out of **[3 marks]**, but allow a 4/2 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, explain to what extent you agree with the verdict of Source D, “The purges were successful in eliminating possible alternative leaders and terrorising the masses into obedience; but the consequences were serious”.** **[8 marks]**

Source material that could be used is:

- Source A explains methods used to terrorise people, and notes Stalin’s use of waves of terror throughout his long rule.
- Source B could be used as an example of “eliminating possible alternative leaders”, as well as brainwashing prisoners into obedience and submission/confession.
- Source C gives examples of the many types of “possible alternative leaders” in all walks of life that were eliminated.
- Source D records that “important officials” were arrested, tried and executed as well as giving details of the show trials and purges and great numbers of victims.
- Source E shows the bleak future that awaited those who were sent to labour camps.

Own knowledge could include the names of prominent communists that were tried and executed, or suffered in “gulags”, from writers, to well known communists such as Zinoviev and Kamenev. The numbers of army chiefs and factory supervisors, engineers *etc.* from arms’ factories who were eliminated, led to weakness when Hitler’s forces invaded Russia in 1941 – but the USSR survived and the Red army emerged triumphant. Numbers, statistics, and other details of trials, purges, terror, murder, and the horrors of life in a labour camp, could be included, and no one ousted Stalin, who died still ruler of USSR in 1953.

If only source material or only 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 political unification – from early toleration of different classes in 1949 to thought control in the early 1950s. The accompanying sources are on pages 5 to 7 in the Source Booklet.

5. (a) **According to Source A, what were the advantages and disadvantages in the offer made to Mr Song?** [3 marks]

The advantages were that he could own more than the one factory that he now owned and that when the factories were taken over by the state he could remain with a salary as manager. The disadvantages were that the factories would be taken over by the state, and he had to do “a very good job”; this could be a “let-out clause for the state”. Award [1 mark] for each acceptable point made, to a maximum of [3 marks].

- (b) **Why according to Source E, was Hu Feng willing to write articles criticizing himself?** [2 marks]

Candidates will probably find this less clear cut. Some suggestions are because he wanted to save his literary enterprise, or not to harm his fellow writers, or to save his own career, because “the masses” will understand/believe in him, or if those above wish it. Award [1 mark] for each acceptable point made, to a maximum of [2 marks].

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. **In what ways do Sources B and D support the views expressed in Source C?** [6 marks]

Source C reports a furious peasantry taking “Land reform” into its own hands; it suggests that torture was used.

Source B supports this as it shows a People’s Court consisting of former peasant tenants trying their former landlord. The implication is that the peasants have seized or will seize the land and that the landlord will probably be killed (the accompanying text speaks of a million landlords killed).

Source C reports that Mao wanted to reform urban dwellers, and those who had associated with foreigners were easy targets. Many city dwellers were imprisoned and “eliminated”. It also speaks of the social pressure to confess.

Source D supports this as Bao Ruo-Wang was accused of being an enemy of the people, interrogated and pressure was put on him to confess. He was imprisoned in a labour camp.

If only two sources are used award a maximum of [5 marks]. End-on description of the documents would probably be worth [3 marks] if the comparative element is only implicit, and [4 marks] with explicit linkage. If the linkage is excellent or detailed material is presented in a comparative framework [5 or 6 marks] could be scored.

7. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Sources A and D for historians studying Mao’s introduction of political unification and thought control.** **[6 marks]**

Source A is a reported conversation between an important communist official and a capitalist. Its purpose is to secure the services of the capitalist, Mr Song, in continuing to run his factory (and perhaps other factories) as the newly proclaimed People’s Republic of China needs to maintain production for stability and economic survival, and to prevent opposition and rebellion. Its value is that as Liu Shaoqi is a high ranking communist, he will be carrying out accepted policy. Its limitation could be because he needed something from the person to whom he is offering good prospects, he may be offering more than he intends to fulfill.

Source D is an extract from a published book, based on one of the co-author’s experiences. Its purpose is to inform a wider audience about his experiences and suffering as a “prisoner of Mao”. Its value is that it is a personal account of what happened to him. Its limitations could be that in order to gain sympathy he has exaggerated parts, and that it is subjective. Also it was published, and perhaps written, twenty years after the events described took place.

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 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 limitation, in their assessment.

8. **Using these sources and your own knowledge, explain how and why Mao introduced political unification and thought control in the People’s Republic of China between 1949 and 1955.** **[8 marks]**

Source material that could be used is:

- Source A states that factories will come under state control in the future, either by purchase or an order to hand them over.
- Source B shows how People’s Courts existed from an early stage in communist China. They commandeered the land, ousted and often killed the former landlords, and gave the land to peasants.
- Source C includes details of land reform, urban reform with its executions and labour camps, the elimination of counter-revolutionaries, the “Three and Five Antis”, social pressure to confess, and criticism of intellectuals.
- Source D reports the interrogation of a person suspected of being too close to foreigners, who was sent to a labour camp.
- Source E recounts the problems of a writer in dealing with thought reform.

Own knowledge could include Mao’s motives: for obtaining or keeping power, his fears of opposition, his ideology as a Marxist or his deviation as a Marxist. Some candidates might know Mao’s use of Chinese history to obtain oneness and uniformity, his writings and feeling for traditional Chinese literature, which was still evident up to 1955. More details of the “Three and Five Antis” could be given and of land reform, actual slogans used, and state direction of all aspects of Chinese life.

If only source material or only 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 developments in the Cold War in the early 1960s. The accompanying sources are on pages 8 to 10 in the Source Booklet.

9. (a) **According to Source A, what reservations did Sakharov express about the new series of Soviet nuclear tests?** [2 marks]

According to Source A, Sakharov said in his note that the new series of tests would:

- be a breach of the test ban treaty;
- check/slow the movement towards disarmament;
- stimulate a fresh round in the arms race (especially of inter-continental missiles and anti-missile defence).

Award [1 mark] for two briefly expressed but valid assertions or one well developed assertion.

Award [2 marks] for two well developed assertions.

- (b) **Why according to Source B, was the German Democratic Republic (GDR) introducing new border control regulations?** [3 marks]

Several reasons are explicit or implicit in the Resolution:

- to stop hostile activities by militaristic forces in West Germany and West Berlin;
- to prevent subversive activities from the West;
- to bring the GDR into line with what is common on the borders of sovereign states;
- to put pressure on the Western Allies to make West Berlin into a demilitarized, neutral free city.

Award [1 mark] for each valid reason up to a maximum [3 marks].

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

10. In what ways do Sources C and D support Khrushchev’s views on foreign policy expressed in Source A? [6 marks]

In his speech reported in Source A, Khrushchev asserts “Strength alone can throw our enemy into confusion” and “we base our policy on strength”. Perceptive candidates may also argue that the early part of the source implies that it was also Khrushchev’s view that the testing/possession of nuclear weapons are to be used to provide support for the USSR’s policy.

Source C supports A with evidence of a policy based on strength. Khrushchev’s response to American defiance (refusing to show passports and then sending 10 tanks to the border crossing) was to send 33 tanks and to give orders that force be met with force.

Source D supports A in showing Khrushchev basing policy on strength (missile sites for launching medium range ballistic missiles capable of striking any city in the southeastern part of the USA, plus sites in preparation for missiles capable of traveling more than twice as far); nuclear support for the policy (the missiles are capable of carrying nuclear warheads); and evidence of throwing the enemy into confusion (no announcement was made until 22 October and the action initiated then will not have any immediate effect on the missile sites).

Do not expect all the above. If only two sources are used award a maximum of **[5 marks]**. End-on description of the documents would probably be worth **[3 marks]** if the comparative element is only implicit, and **[4 marks]** with explicit linkage. If the linkage is excellent or detailed material is presented in a comparative framework **[5 or 6 marks]** could be scored.

- 11. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Sources B and E for historians studying developments in the Cold War in the period 1960-62.**

[6 marks]

Source B is an official document, a resolution from the GDR Council of Ministers stating new regulations for travel into and out of the GDR. Candidates may know that it arose from the exit of vast numbers of East Germans to the West (over 2 million since 1945). The resolution's purpose ostensibly was to prevent subversive activities by preventing the entry into the GDR of subversive influences. Value includes an official statement of new regulations and the publicly stated reasons. Limitations include that it does not indicate exactly who instigated it or provide an explicit statement of the full reasons (primarily to stop the loss of East German workers to the West, which adversely affected the GDR economy and image).

Source E is a message from the British Prime Minister to President Kennedy on 22 October, in the early stage of the crisis. It is a primary document, a personal and secret message at the time, made public in both countries much later. Its purpose was to show friendship and solidarity in a crisis, to suggest possible reactions and outcomes, and to try to influence the President's thinking – not least regarding Berlin and the need to maintain the unity of the Western alliance. Value includes insights into Macmillan's thoughts and fears, and leaders communicating with each other. Limitations include that Macmillan's true thoughts and fears may not be fully indicated.

Do not expect all the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two and each source can be marked out ***[3 marks]***, but allow a ***[4/2 marks]*** split. If only one 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.

- 12. Using these sources and your own knowledge, assess to what extent Berlin was the main centre of conflict in the Cold War in the early 1960s. [8 marks]**

Source material that could be used to argue the importance of Berlin:

- Source A refers to nuclear tests providing support for USSR policy on Berlin/the German question.
- Source B provides evidence of hostilities and tensions associated with Berlin.
- Source C provides evidence that disputes over Berlin threatened to lead to a major conflict.
- Source E suggests that concessions forced on Berlin could endanger the unity of the western alliance and US credibility.

Some material that could be used to support a counter argument:

- Source D shows that developments over Cuba could bring the world even closer to the brink of nuclear conflict.
- Source E shows the importance also of South-East Asia, Iran and Turkey in Cold War developments.

Own knowledge used in an assessment of “to what extent” could include reference to the Cold War symbolism of Berlin, tests of nerve, Kennedy’s decision in late 1961 to send more US military advisers (eventually 16 000) to South Vietnam to help train them in defence against the North, and tensions created by the Cuban Missile Crisis (especially 14-28 October 1962).

Do not expect all of the above, but assessment is sought – utilizing both source material and the candidate’s own knowledge.

If only source material or only own knowledge is used the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[5 marks]**. For maximum **[8 marks]** expect argument, synthesis of documentary material and own knowledge, as well as references to the source material used.
