



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND
Swaziland General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

6891/01

Paper 1 International Relations and Depth Study

October/November 2018

2 hours and 30 minutes

Confidential

MARK SCHEME

{6891/01}

MARKS: 75

Section A: International Relations, 1919-1989

1 a) Describe the Corfu incident of 1923. [5]

Award 1 mark for each valid point. If a valid point is developed award another mark. Allow a maximum of 3 marks if points are identified without description.

2 developed points plus 1 identified point = 5 marks.

e.g. A boundary dispute between Greece and Albania which happened in 1923 (2) in which Italian officials working on a boundary commission were killed (1). Mussolini blamed the Greeks and demanded huge compensation (2) and occupied the Greek island of Corfu (1).

b) Explain how the League of Nations improved the living and working conditions of people after World War I. [7]

Level 1 General responses [1]

e.g. The League brought improvements.

Level 2 Identifies specific examples [2-4]

e.g. persuaded governments to improve working conditions
dealt with the issue of diseases
dealt with the issue of refugees

Level 3 Explains one specific example [5-6]

e.g. The ILO persuaded governments to improve working conditions by specifying adequate minimum and fixed maximum working hours and introduced old age pensions. All these improved the quality of life of workers all over the world.

Level 4 Explains more than one example [6-7]

c) How far do you agree that the League of Nations failed as a result of weaknesses in its organisation? Explain your answer. [8]

Level 1 Unsupported assertions [1]

e.g. Yes, the organisation of the League was bad.

Level 2 Identifies specific reasons on one side of the argument [2-3]

e.g. Lack of important members such as the USA; lack of an army; neither the Council nor the Assembly were in permanent session; all members to vote in favour of a decision if it was to be adopted.

The Great Depression, self interest of Britain and France

Level 3 Identifies reasons on both sides. [4]

Level 4 Explains agreement or disagreement. [5-6]

Level 5 Explains agreement and disagreement. [6-7]

The Great Depression made it difficult for the members of the League to impose economic sanctions as they were also desperate. This made the League to be ineffective as other member states continued supplying aggressive countries with sanctioned goods.

Neither the Council nor the Assembly were in permanent session. This tempted countries to solve their own problems because they took very long to meet. This also encouraged powerful countries to become aggressive.

Level 6 Explains both sides with evaluation. [8]

2 (a) Describe the Saar plebiscite of 1935. [5]

Award 1 mark for each valid point. If a valid point is developed award another mark. Allow a maximum of 3 marks if points are identified without description.

2 developed points plus 1 identified point = 5 marks.

e.g. A referendum that had been promised at Versailles. (2)The plebiscite was held to decide whether the region should return to German rule. (2) In the vote 90% indicated a return to German rule (2).

(b) Explain why Germany remilitarised the Rhineland in 1936. [7]

Level 1 General responses [1]

e.g. Hitler wanted the Rhineland.

Level 2 Identifies specific reasons [2-4]

e.g. To challenge the Treaty of Versailles
To defend himself from a possible Russian- French threat
To take advantage of the international focus which was on the Abyssinian crisis.

Level 3 Explains one reason [5-6]

e.g. Hitler invaded the Rhineland to challenge the Treaty of Versailles which had humiliated Germany by demilitarising its own territory. He hoped the remilitarisation would restore Germany's lost pride.

Level 4 Explains more than one reason [6-7]

(c) How far were the following factors equally important in causing the outbreak of World War II:

- (i) Hitler's foreign policy
- (ii) the policy of Appeasement?

Explain your answer only referring to the factors above. [8]

Level 1 **Unsupported assertions** [1]

e.g. Yes they were to blame.

Level 2 **Identifies specific valid reasons why one of the terms was important** [2-3]

e.g. - Hitler's aggressive policies towards Poland and Czechoslovakia.
The policy of Appeasement encouraged Hitler to be aggressive.

Level 3 **Identifies specific valid reason why more than one of the terms was important.** [4]

Level 4 **Explains why one factor was important.** [5-6]

e.g. Hitler's policies were aggressive, he was bound to cause a general conflict which is what he did when he eventually attacked Poland.

The policy of Appeasement adopted by Britain and France encouraged Hitler to believe that Britain and France were weak and would never wage war against Germany even when he flouts all the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Level 5 **Explains why the two factors were important** [6-7]

Level 6 **As for level 5 but in addition provides an argument to support a conclusion.** [8]

3 (a) What was the Cold War. [5]

Award 1 mark for each valid point. If a valid point is developed award another mark. Allow a maximum of 3 marks if points are identified without description.

2 developed points plus 1 identified point = 5 marks.

e.g. A conflict between the Western ideology of capitalism against USSR's ideology of communism. (2) It manifested itself in various conflicts around the world. (1) It was a war of words between the USA and USSR which never really got into a serious war. (2)

(b) Explain why there were disagreements between the Soviet Union and the USA at the Potsdam Conference in 1945. [7]

Level 1 General responses [1]

e.g. They hated each other.

Level 2 Identifies specific reasons [2-4]

e.g. Truman's attitude towards Germany
Disagreement over reparations
Mistrust over Eastern Europe
Disagreement over Germany's recovery

Level 3 Explains one reason [5-6]

e.g. The USSR and USA at the Potsdam Conference could not agree on the recovery of Germany. The USSR wanted a weak Germany in order to protect herself from future German attacks while the USA was against that as this would repeat the same mistakes of the Treaty of Versailles where Germany would want to revenge in the future.

Level 4 Explains more than one reason [6-7]

(c) 'The Berlin Blockade was more to blame than the Marshall Aid in causing the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

Level 1 Unsupported/general assertions [1]

e.g. Yes the Berlin Blockade was to blame.

Level 2 Identifies specific reasons on one side of the argument [2-3]

e.g. The Marshall Aid was a direct threat to the USSR
Berlin Blockade intensified the tensions between the USA and USSR
Berlin Blockade made the West to combine their zones which did not go down well with Stalin

Level 3 Identifies reasons on both sides of the argument. [4]

Level 4 Explains agreement or disagreement. [5-6]

e.g. The formation of the Marshall Aid by the USA was a direct threat to the USSR. It gave economic aid to countries in Europe which Stalin viewed as a way of stopping communism in Europe while strengthening capitalism. This caused tension between the USA and the USSR as the USSR reacted by forming Conform.

The Berlin Blockade intensified tensions between the West and the USSR. During the Blockade Stalin blocked all supplies such as railway, roads and canals cutting off a 2million strong population of West Berlin from Western help. This angered the West and forced them to airlift supplies to West Berlin. There was fear that the USSR would shoot down the Western planes which would have been seen as an act of war. This caused tension between the West and the USSR.

Level 5 **Explains agreement and disagreement.** **[6-7]**

Level 6 **As for level 5 but in addition provides an argument to support a conclusion.** **[8]**

4 a) What was Solidarity? **[5]**

Award 1 mark for each valid point. If a valid point is developed award another mark. Allow a maximum of 3 marks if points are identified without description.

2 developed points plus 1 identified point = 5 marks.

e.g. It was a trade union movement formed by Lech Walesa in 1980. (2) They were protesting against rising prices (1). This trade union was a non- communist or was not controlled by communists, it had large following of about 9 million members. (2) They were demanding better conditions for workers. (1)

b) Explain why the Hungarians rebelled against Soviet control in 1956. **[7]**

Level 1 **General responses** **[1]**

e.g. Life was not good in Hungary

Level 2 **Identifies specific reasons** **[2-4]**

e.g. Living standards of ordinary people were getting worse while hated communist party leaders were living comfortable lives. Khrushchev's speech and events in Poland encouraged the Hungarians to resist their government. Hatred of Rakosi's brutal and repressive regime that governed the country.

Level 3 **Explains one reason** **[5-6]**

e.g. Hatred of Rakosi's brutal and repressive regime that governed the country led to resistance. About 2000 people had been executed and 20 000 put in prison and concentration camps. Soviet troops were stationed in Hungary to ensure loyalty, and a special secret police force (AVO) carried out a terror campaign against anyone opposing government policy.

Level 4 **Explains more than one reason** **[6-7]**

(c) 'The leadership of Lech Walesa was reason for Solidarity's success in Poland'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

Level 1 Unsupported assertions [1]

e.g. Yes, it was powerful

Level 2 Identifies specific reasons on one side of the argument [2-3]

e.g. It was supported by many people
Lech Walesa was a skilful leader
Solidarity had a better programme than government

Level 3 Identifies reasons on both sides. [4]

Level 4 Explains agreement or disagreement. [5-6]

e.g. Solidarity was a popular trade union that was even joined by one third of the members of the Polish Communist Party. They were also supported by members of the Catholic Church and industrial workers. Such a large following ensured them of majority votes during elections.

Its leader Lech Walesa was a popular figure with enormous support in Poland. He was very careful in his negotiations with government not to provoke intervention of the Soviet Union. So his party was bound to win elections because a lot of people were happy with his leadership and wanted to support his trade union.

Level 5 Explains agreement and disagreement. [6-7]

Level 6 Explains both sides with evaluation. [8]

Section B: Depth Study

Germany, 1918-1945

(a) Study source A

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer using the source. [6]

Level 1 Surface description of the source [1]

e.g. The results of hyperinflation were complex

Level 2 Valid sub messages unsupported [2-3]

e.g. Farmers made a lot of money as a result of hyperinflation
 Cost of living was very high
 Some people acquired wealth
 Some people lived a luxurious life

Level 3 Valid sub messages supported from the source [3-4]

Level 4 Big message supported by the source [5-6]

e.g. Majority/some of Germans benefitted from hyperinflation. This is because farmers were able to make profit and business owners were able to repay loans while other businesses were failing.

(b) Study sources B and C.

How far do these sources agree? Explain your answer using the sources. [9]

Level 1 Description of sources/ invalid comparison [1-2]

Or

Identify information that is in one source but not the other [2]

Level 2 Sources interpreted but no comparison [3-4]

e.g. Source B some Germans benefited from hyperinflation at the expense of others. Source C hyperinflation was a disaster for some Germans.

Level 3 Compares details of the sources [5-6]

e.g. Both sources agree that some Germans were desperate during the inflation. Source B people are buying large quantities of food while in source C they are drowning in worthless German bank notes.

Level 4	<p>Explains how sources agree or disagree on points of view. [7-8]</p> <p>e.g. Both sources agree that inflation was a disaster for some people.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>In source B people are prospering at the expense of others due to inflation while in source C some families became poorer due to inflation.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Both sources agree that the Germans were negatively affected by the inflation, however, source B goes on to indicate that some Germans gained prosperity during this time.</p>	[7-8]
Level 5	<p>Explains how sources agree and disagree on points of view</p>	[9]

(c) Study Source D.

Why was this source published in Germany in 1919? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge. [8]

Level 1	Describes surface details	[1]
Level 2	<p>Explained through contextual knowledge [2-3]</p> <p>e.g. Published because there was hyperinflation during this time</p>	[2-3]
Level 3	<p>Valid sub-messages [4-5]</p> <p>e.g. To show that a lot of worthless money was being produced in Germany.</p> <p>To show that the German Mark had lost its value</p>	[4-5]
Level 4	<p>Valid big message [6-7]</p> <p>e.g. To show that there was hyperinflation in Germany which was not the fault of government.</p>	[6-7]
Level 5	<p>Valid purpose with a sense of audience [8]</p> <p>e.g. Published to encourage people to oppose the Treaty of Versailles and the payment of reparations.</p>	[8]

(d) Study all the sources.

How far do these sources prove that the German people suffered badly in the period between 1919 and 1923? Explain your answer using the sources. [12]

Level 1	Answers that fail to use the sources	[1-3]
Level 2	Answers that use the sources to support one side of the argument.	[4-6]
Level 3	Answers using the sources to support both sides of the argument	[7-10]

Award 1-2 marks either addressing how far or for a clear Evaluation of the sources.