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Examiners' Report June 2010

GCE History 6HI01 D

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June 2010

Publications Code US024066

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6HI01 D

General comments - 6HI01 Option A/B/C/D/E/F

Once again the current cohort of candidates were generally well prepared, answered two questions without apparently experiencing difficulties with timing, and made a genuine attempt to engage with the question. However, it was noticeable that even well prepared candidates underachieved due to an increase in formulaic answers which did not directly address the specific question asked or show explicit understanding of the key issues. The comments below are intended to encourage both centres and future candidates to improve on past performance.

An important issue which was raised by many examiners this year concerns candidate interpretation of the questions set. Many candidates appear to believe that all the questions on the paper require them to consider the importance of a given factor in relation to a number of other factors. It is important that centres impress on future candidates that this is not the case; if it were, it would reduce the examination to a simple formula. The mark scheme requires an essay to 'present historical explanations and reach a judgement' and this is achieved through a variety of different question stems such as 'to what extent', 'how accurate', 'how far', 'how significant' and 'why'. Although the majority of questions require an analysis of relative importance not all of the questions do. Questions requiring the candidate to analyse relative importance are indicated through the use of trigger words such as 'main reason', 'key factor', 'primary reason', 'due to', 'responsible for' and 'explain'. Questions which do not refer to relative importance require a balanced answer with a counter-argument giving reasons for and against the given statement/factor. Questions which refer to 'significance' or 'importance' can often be addressed using either approach whilst 'why' questions do not require a counter-argument (although this is often present in higher Level answers) but an overall judgement of the different reasons put forward.

The following examples indicate how some students underperformed by misinterpreting the question set:

Question A13: 'How accurate is it to say that Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck were both serious threats to Henry VII's security?' Some saw this as an invitation to deal briefly with the two pretenders before considering other threats to the king's security, including the nobility, the Yorkist rump and the taxation rebellions.

Question A14 : 'How far did Henry VII's financial policies strengthen the power of the monarchy?'. Many candidates wrote about other ways in which the monarchy was strengthened.

Question D7: 'How successful were the Five-Year Plans in transforming Russian industry in the years 1928-41?' Many dismissed the plans briefly before investigating the role of terror and the purges in transforming industry.

Most candidates produced a readable answer with, at the least, some historical knowledge and, at best, a sophisticated analysis. The analytical and evaluative answers at high Level 4 and Level 5 were impressive for their breadth and depth of knowledge, and by their sharp focus on the question. However, a significant number of answers were less directly targeted on the question; these seemed to be answering practice questions, or were a prepared response. As always, there is evidence that candidates were not answering questions on the current paper, but those on the previous one. This often leads to responses which 'relate well to the focus' (Level 4) but not 'direct focus' (Level 5) e.g. in Option E/F Question 5 candidates often referred to Mussolini's rise to power rather than growing support for the Italian Fascist Party. Now that there are ten sample

questions for each option (the four examination papers plus the sample questions) centres might consider it appropriate not to use the most recently asked questions in trial examinations.

A lack of both general and detailed chronological awareness is a growing concern. The importance of covering the timescale in the question is still a discriminating factor between candidates, and is dealt with in the reports on various questions. Candidates do need to be aware of the importance of key dates in the topics studied and, quite simply, the order in which events took place. A failure to understand why the dates in the question have been used led to a significant number of candidates failing to cover the whole period set, and thus to miss out some key events or developments, or referring to the wrong time period altogether.

Perhaps the most significant discriminator between different answers was the range and quality of supporting information. It is impossible for a candidate to frame an analytical response if the evidence offered in that answer is lacking in depth of development or is not directly relevant to the question. The generic mark scheme makes clear that progression through levels depends on the answer displaying two linked qualities; the strength of the explanation or analysis offered, and the range and depth of accurate and relevant material.

Examiners are required to reach a judgement on the quality of communication before awarding their final mark; it is an integral part of the mark scheme. Future candidates should be reminded that slang and argot have no place in an AS History answer; that spelling, punctuation and grammar may influence the quality of their argument; that it is worth learning how to spell the historical terms used in the topics studied; and that abbreviations, and the absence of capital letters, should remain in the realm of text messaging. It is also important to use correct terms when referring to people of different races and cultures.

Question 1

Many candidates accepted the invitation to discuss the shortcomings of the Qing dynasty's reforms and to weigh them against the various other reasons that contributed to their downfall. The administrative and economic reforms which were introduced in the aftermath of the Boxer rising were reasonably well known but their counter productive nature might have been more forcefully explained. Candidates were aware of the range of military reforms introduced, but few noted that a significant side effect of the reforms was to introduce radical and revolutionary ideas to the officer class. The limited nature of political changes might have been investigated in more depth, especially the range of functions assigned to the National Assembly. Most noted the restraining hand of the Dowager Empress Cixi, and that the pace of reform speeded up after her death in 1908. When a question on the fall of the Qing was asked in a previous examination session, the examiners report noted that too many candidates were sidetracked into providing background material, especially on the problem of foreign influence; this point needs repeating because, as always, students must answer the question set. The timescale for Question 1 referred to 'attempts at reform after 1900' and 'the fall of the Qing in 1911-12'. While contextual material can be useful, some candidates were diverted into explaining, or describing, too much background material, such as the Opium Wars and the Taiping Rebellion, and often missed the focus of the question. Others dismissed the given factor of attempts at reform in favour of other relevant factors such as the rise of the Revolutionary Alliance and the growth of nationalism. Relatively few addressed short-term factors to explain why the dynasty fell in 1911-12 rather than at any other time.

Question 2

There were few unbalanced answers to Question 2, with most students making sure to address the GMD's foreign and domestic enemies, and to cover the chronological range set by the question. The CCP's failure in the Autumn Harvest uprising and the subsequent withdrawal to the Jinggang Mountains in 1928 was well known, as were the failures of the early encirclement campaigns mounted by the GMD. Most went on to consider the Long March and its aftermath, setting the CCP's determination and strong leadership against the lack of control exercised by the GMD in many areas of western China. The Mukden incident and the establishment of Japanese control in Manchuria were both explained by the power of the Japanese forces and the insufficient military resources available to Chiang Kai-Shek. Some candidates were unaware of the significance of 1936 in the question, when the Second United Front of the GMD and CCP was formed against the Japanese. A handful of candidates saw GMD weaknesses as simply the result of Chiang's personal failings, which was too narrow a perspective overall. On the other hand, the best answers produced a hierarchy of reasons focused on the GMD, CCP and Japanese, and expressed an evaluative judgement based on that.



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Examiner Comments

The answer begins with a descriptive introduction which does not link to the question. However, the rest of the response is much more effective. The poor leadership offered by Chiang to the Nationalist forces is contrasted with the more relaxed and open style adopted by Mao. The GMD's constant conflicts with domestic and foreign enemies led to poor morale and weak motivation among the GMD forces. An interesting point made is that the GMD's enemies were difficult to defeat because both the Japanese and the CCP were determined to succeed. The conclusion weighs up the various factors at work and decided that poor GMD leadership was most important; but also points out that all the factors are linked to each other in some way. The clear and organised argument, with secure supporting material and some attempts at an overview, make this a low Level 5 response.

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(This page is for your first answer.) The GMD, or Nationalists as they are often referred to, went from ruling China, to having very little grasp at all on the country in a very short space of time. They were at war not only with foreign powers such as Japan, but also rival powers ~~with~~ within China, ie the CCP, or Communists.

Firstly, it could be said that they were unable to defeat them because of poor leadership and mistakes made by Chiang. For example in the Chinese civil war, it is well known that Chiang was too ~~at~~ authoritarian with his approach in battle. He would try and direct the movement of troops whilst sitting 200 miles away, whereas Mao was far more open with his leadership, and let generals take important decisions. This may well have lost the GMD alot of battles.

(This page is for your first answer.) and alot of power to the CCP, and probably contributed towards the GMD's inability to defeat many powers, foreign and domestic. Another example is Chiang's bad decisions. At the battle of Shanghai, Chiang left 90,000 troops under the control of an Opium smoking warlord as Chiang fled. The troops and the warlord gave into the Japanese after 3 days which allowed the Japanese to advance. This again shows Chiang's bad leadership and how it contributed towards the inability to beat other powers.

Another reason which can be said is the fact that the GMD were constantly fighting wars with various groups, which left them weakened. For example, whilst the GMD were bearing the brunt of the war with Japan, the CCP could build up their army. The CCP went from 40,000 members to 1.2 million in 1927 to 1935, and they went from 22,000 to 880,000 troops in the same timeframe. This meant that by the Civil War Chiang's troops had a much worse time because the CCP had been able to strengthen, furthering the GMD's inability

(This page is for your first answer.) to beat other powers. Also the fact that the GMD was constantly at war meant that Chiang's troops were poorly motivated, less loyal and generally worse off. They were notoriously less loyal than CCP troops, and this may well have been down to the fact that they were constantly fighting, and were malnourished, tired and weakened because of it. Again this would have contributed towards the GMD's inability to defeat the CCP in the civil war, and other powers in general.

Finally another reason why the GMD may have been unable to defeat foreign and domestic powers could have been because of the strength and determination, coupled with the leadership of these powers. For example, the Japanese were notoriously determined to achieve dominance in China, particularly in the mineral rich North East (Manchuria). They saw the Chinese as sub-human, and their actions at the Rape of Nanjing of December 1937 show this. Their determination combined with the lack of motivation of Chiang's troops like I said ~~and~~ earlier, would have definitely contributed

(This page is for your first answer.) towards the GMD's inability to beat foreign and domestic powers.

Another example is the determination of the CCP, and in particular the Long March.

The Long March, starting in October 1934 showed the determination of the CCP 80,000 - 85,000 died, and at the time it was seen as an outright disaster for the CCP, however it helped them achieve dominance in many GMD controlled areas, and again, coupled with the weakness of and lack of motivation of Chiang's troops, definitely contributed towards the GMD's inability to beat other powers, foreign and domestic.

In conclusion then, it appears that the most important reason for the GMD's inability to beat foreign and domestic powers was down to poor leadership. The leadership and in particular Chiang made many mistakes, with the Battle of Shanghai being the most prominent, and ultimately these mistakes ~~will~~ will have contributed towards the GMD's inability to beat other powers. What's more, these mistakes may have led to some of the poor motivation and morale of Chiang's troops, which was also a massive problem for

(This page is for your first answer.) The GMD. But also the fact that the GMD was fighting very strong opposition, which shouldn't be ignored. The Japanese in particular were extremely difficult enemies, which combined with Chiang's poor leadership and subsequent lack of motivation within the army, lead to the GMD's inability to defeat other powers. It does become apparent that all the reasons are somewhat ~~com~~ connected, and almost cause a dominoes effect of negative consequences for the GMD, but the main starting point and problem was the GMD's poor leadership, which is the most important reason ~~why~~ why the GMD were unable to defeat foreign and domestic powers.

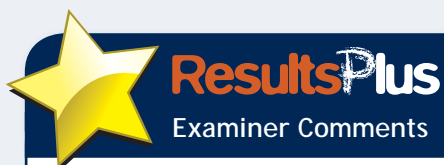
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Examiner Tip

Remember that too much contextual material in an answer on the fall of the Qing dynasty may unbalance the answer overall.

Question 3

Two approaches predominated in answers to Question 3. Some candidates identified the location of power in post-1949 China, but went on to provide a narrative without explaining its nature. Several referred to the Three Antis and the Five Antis campaigns of 1951 without explaining what these involved. The Hundred Flowers movement and the Great Leap Forward were described, but a balanced argument was not developed; instead answers focused on Mao's leadership without addressing other factors. Several failed to note the timescale of 1949-62 and included irrelevant material on the Cultural Revolution and the mobilisation of young people. Others pointed out that Mao's spell in the shadows between 1962 and 1966 provided evidence against the existence of a personal dictatorship. Better answers noted Mao's dictatorial preferences, although many candidates developed an argument in support of the suggestion in the title simply by attributing all policy decisions to Mao and arguing that since they had such dramatic consequences, his must have been a 'personal dictatorship'. Having said that, candidates were well informed on the key policy areas. More discriminating answers focused on the word 'government' and used knowledge of key people and sections of the government (Politburo and Central Committee) to inform their argument. Knowledge of the role played by the army was less frequently known. On a more positive note, many candidates were able to see that some episodes remain ambiguous - particularly the 'Hundred Flowers' campaign. Some of the best answers noted the disastrous effects of the Great Leap Forward, and that several key party members were strong enough to stand up to Mao and rein in his worst excesses.



The answer attempts an explanatory focus on Mao's government and the extent to which it was a personal dictatorship. There is reference to his agricultural and industrial policies, but supporting evidence is not extensive, and there is no effective analysis of the Great Leap Forward. The Hundred Flowers campaign and its effects are handled with more detailed support, and there is a more secure link established to the question. The contrary evidence provided, on relations with the USSR and on Lysenkoism, is not persuasive. While there is an attempt to frame an explanation here, the quality of supporting material is not very strong, especially on Mao's economic policies. Material is lacking in depth in places, though it is accurate overall. A high Level 3 response.

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(This page is for your first answer.)

based on personal dictatorship of Mao

Soviet's took advantage
 ↳ Mao's claim that industry can not be taken on
 ↳ one of the Soviet investment

Agricultural + industrial policies on ~~the~~ his command

100 days campaign
 on's slice of ~~the~~ anything else — 2 how enter
 ↳ should had to conform

experts
 ↳ show for his own beliefs — 60/132/1357:115

3 The government of China in the years 1949 - 62 was quite largely based on personal dictatorship exercised by Mao. Factors such as his complete control over industry and agricultural policy and the ~~total~~ trap of the 100 Days Campaign placed by Mao to ~~to~~ crush any possible opponents in China. Show this. However was other factors affecting Government other than simply Mao's dictatorship.

(This page is for your first answer.)

The tight grip that Chairman Mao kept on agricultural and industrial policy in China shows the extent to which ~~the~~ the Government was based on his personal dictatorship. His first five year plan for instance where he believed China needed to catch up with the West and the Soviets with heavy industry, targets on commodities production were set in 1952 such as coal at 113 tonnes and exceeded in 1957 with coal ~~at~~ beating its target with 115. This shows how Mao's personal agenda of catching up with the rest of the world ~~was~~ an industry then became the government's ~~the~~ agenda as it was based on his dictatorship. This can also be seen with the clearing of many houses and shops to create the 100 acre space for Tiananmen Square to be built between 56-8 as Mao made sure and insisted it was bigger ~~at~~ than red square, Mao ~~is~~ was the one man government. Another example of Mao's absolute power in government is the way he ignored all experts with his agricultural reforms and all of peasants in forcing the very unpopular collectivisation programme which eventually led to a famine where around 50 million died.

Another example showing how ~~the~~ the government

(This page is for your first answer.) Of China between ~~1948~~ 1949 and 1962 was largely based on the personal power of Mao Zedong and the way he clearly was the 100 places campaign as a screen to unveil anyone opposing him and warn anyone considering doing anything. Wang Zhaoli was an example. After Mao had given the greater freedom of expression to everyone and criticism had been thrown at the Chinese Communist Party, high-ranking officials - and even members of Mao himself, he did a complete U-turn and started the anti-rightist movement. In this all the ~~people~~ people who made criticism were forced to retract their statements and intellectuals were forced to admit themselves to re-education, showing Mao's complete power over the Government and anyone wanting to contribute was snatched out and dealt with. Another example of this is how Mao made an example of Zhou Enlai forcing him to make a very humiliating apology in front of the rest of the party for the accidental execution of being too slow in implementing Mao's policies. This was seen to others that if this can happen to the 100,000 loyal Zhou Enlai then it can happen to anyone, the only way to avoid it is to conform absolutely, adding to Mao's dominance over the government as no one dare challenge him.

(This page is for your first answer.) However it can be argued that without even realising it Mao did not have a complete dictatorship over the Government, the Soviets were playing him along, influencing him & having power through Mao as a puppet. Examples of this could be seen in the Sino-Soviet pact of 56 where only 5% of what the USSR gave China was ~~for~~ genuine investment the rest had to be paid back with high interest. ~~The deal~~ The deal was very much in favour of the Soviets receiving a large portion of Chinese ~~finances~~ ^{billions} for 10,000 ~~experts~~ ~~advisers~~ advisers they gave them.

Showing how the Soviets were controlling Mao extremely in helping their own economy. Also how Mao thought the ideas of the Russian Scientist Ly Senko on agriculture were brilliant and ordered them on the whole of China. This vicinity by Mao in following the USSR led to disasters such as the Sparan side and ~~or~~ ~~also~~ to the great ~~at~~ famine. Shows how Mao was ~~well~~ ~~expressed~~ ~~very~~ ~~much~~ the ~~case~~ ~~of~~ ~~Government~~ but was easily influenced.

In conclusion the Government of China between 49-62 was very much based on Mao's personal dictatorship due to the lack of opposition and high Stalin policies.

Question 4

Policies affecting women were very well known and most candidates had no difficulty showing that changes in the law were not reflected in overnight changes in attitudes. Few noted that Mao had been committed to women's rights for many years before 1949. Most answers were aware of the significance of the early reforms of 1949-50. The Marriage Law and the right to own property were both well known, though the significance of the latter was virtually cancelled by the rapid pace of collectivisation. Several failed to provide a balanced answer, and focused too strongly on the reforms themselves. More might have been made of the problems which the government faced in enforcing the law, especially in outlying provinces, where ingrained Confucian traditions proved almost impossible to change. A significant omission from many answers was any detailed consideration of the limited role of women in the political life of the country. As late as 1959 only 14% of deputies to the CCP Congress were women. Some candidates considered the Cultural Revolution but often could not identify whether it had positive or negative connotations for women. Some answers had a narrow timescale, with little after 1966 beyond a few references to Jiang Qing. However, it is encouraging to report that an increasing number of candidates are aware of the work and significance of Ding Ling.

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(This page is for your first answer.) Yes No

Plan - Women achieve equality - marriage reforms 1950s attitude of party/Mao
1958-62 collectivisation/land reforms remaining prejudice

famine. peasants ignoring reforms

In 1949 the Chinese Communist Party seized power with Mao as their leader. Prior to this China had been a patriarchal society with women being viewed as inferior to men. During the 1950s initiatives such as marriage and land reform appeared to improve the position of women and ~~legis~~ gave them legal equality. However, the attitude of the CCP, China's remaining prejudice and peasant ignorance towards the reforms certainly ~~is~~ suggests that this was not the case in practice.

Evidence to suggest women had achieved equality with ~~the~~ men includes the marriage reforms of the 1950s. This gave women equal status with men as divorce was now made easier, people who had entered into arranged marriages could dissolve the union and the need for dowries and bride-prices prior to marriage was abolished. This gave women equal status as they now had an equal footing with men legally on matters of marriage, and foot binding. The abolition of ~~the~~ concubinage ^{and foot binding} also gave women equality as it removed the view of women being ~~seen~~ objects for sexual pleasure. Therefore, the marriage reforms of the

(This page is for your first answer.) 1950s certainly helped women to gain legal equality with men.

Moreover, early land reforms granted women the right to own, sell and rent land/property. This also gave women equality with men as previously all property/land dealings were dealt with exclusively by men. By giving women property rights not only were they gaining equality with men but independence from them. However, the Great Leap Forward^{of 1958-1962} led to collectivisation. As a result, private ownership was abolished. Thus, the relative gains made by women were short lived and the equality they achieved was undermined by collectivisation. Therefore the land reforms contributed to women gaining equality with men but this was soon to be undermined by the agricultural policies of the Great Leap Forward.

There is a great deal of evidence to suggest that women did not gain equality with men, ~~and~~ particularly the attitude of Mao and the CCP. Whilst Mao spoke of his belief in equality amongst the sexes particularly in the 1930s the reality was very different. Mao had many concubines, which certainly does not concure ~~with~~ with the idea of equality. Moreover, the party remained a male-dominated system with female colleagues often being harassed. Therefore, the attitude of the leadership in reality towards women gaining equality remained largely negative. As such it would be difficult for women to gain equality if they did not have support from the people in power. Therefore, women did not gain equality in practice in the years 1949-76 as demonstrated by the attitude of Mao and the party towards ~~women~~, women.

Moreover, the attitude of Chinese society in general remained unchanged following the

(This page is for your first answer.) reforms. Society still viewed women as inferior to men. ~~see~~ This can be seen in the fact that the birth of a baby ~~or~~ girl was viewed as a financial drain on resources whilst the birth of a boy was seen as an investment as he would be able to provide and care for his parents in their old age. The unchanged attitude of society is also seen in the great famine that occurred during the Great Leap Forward ^{of 1958-1962}. Women suffered most during this time with daughters left to die and ~~then~~ first due to their financial ~~strain~~ of strain on resources and being eaten afterwards. Mothers also left their families, sacrificing the little amount share of food they received for their family. Therefore, the unchanged attitude of Chinese society towards women certainly suggests that women did not gain equality with men.

The peasant population also exemplify that women did not gain equality in China as they largely ignored any reforms passed by the CCP regarding the issue. The rules implemented during the marriage reforms were ignored and women still remained inferior to men. Male relatives despite how distant the relation had authority over women and in provinces such as Xinjiang women were beaten for showing too much independence. This clearly shows that women did not gain equality with men in the years 1949-76 particularly in the peasant population, which remained one of the ~~targets~~ largest demographics in China.

In conclusion, it is evident that whilst women gained some measure of equality with men in legislation, the reality was that little changed from the days of imperial China. Women were still viewed by society as inferior beings and before true equality could be gained this needed to change. It is society who label and judge people and who affects our daily life the most. If the attitude of

(This page is for your first answer.) Society towards the issue of women gaining equality did not change thus the situation would not change. Therefore, in practice women did not gain equality with men in the years 1949-76.

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Examiner Comments

The answer opens with a focused and balanced introduction, which is a reflection of the rest of the answer. The candidate discusses the early reforms, notably the laws on marriage and on abolishing footbinding, as well as the land reforms which enabled women to own property. There is a secure counter-argument developed, which notes Mao's personal attitude towards women, and that peasant attitudes were deeply entrenched and were unlikely to change simply in response to new legislation. The conclusion confirms this view, suggesting that, overall, little had been achieved in the government's attempts to enhance the status of women. This is a well developed answer, with a clear argument for and against the idea that the status of women was improved by the CCP. Written communication is good, and supporting information is extensive. A mid Level 5 mark was awarded.

Question 5

At the higher levels were answers from candidates who had clearly revised all the policies and actions of Alexander III; this gave them a head start in developing their answers, backing up the points made with detailed reference to Russification, the Okhrana and the army. Many other candidates knew the main elements of repression used by Alexander III and Nicholas II and could comment on their impact on potential opponents of the system. However, there was a widespread assumption that all repression was effective and that the Okhrana grimly terrorised all potential opponents; their amateurishness and the existence of double agents never received the attention it might deserve. The main divisions among the opponents into Populists, Marxists and liberals were explained by stronger candidates as was the divisive effect of the 1905 revolution in frightening the liberals. Better answers could also point to the way certain reforms undermined the opposition, though the October Manifesto received a lot more credit than the land reforms of Stolypin in achieving this. It is a pity that Stolypin and his reforms continue to be sidelined by candidates. Few answers explained how the so-called “wager on the strong” helped some peasants and therefore weakened potential opposition. Less secure answers came from those who struggled to give examples which related to the whole period, while some ignored one of the two Tsars concerned completely. Others failed to address the weaknesses of opposition in favour of examining why the tsarist regime was able to survive in this period. These issues are, of course, similar, but they are not identical. It is important to note that many candidates displayed little knowledge of the range of opposition groups, or the divisions within and between them. While most were aware of the opposition provided by the Social Democrats, there was less development on the Socialist Revolutionaries, with only a few aware of the ineffectiveness of moderate opposition such as the Constitutional Democrats and the Octobrists.



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Examiner Comments

The answer investigates the period of reaction after 1881, noting that it was successful in suppressing opposition but was also instrumental in causing the 1905 revolution. There is a detailed discussion of opposition parties, notably the Social Democrats, and the candidate highlights the fact that these groups were unable to work together. Change over time is considered through the comment that the October Manifesto divided the opposition even more after 1905, and that the peasantry were broadly content with the government's reform plans. The conclusion is a substantial and thoughtful one, which weighs up the different processes at work over the period before coming to a reasoned and persuasive conclusion. A strongly analytical and detailed answer, communicated well; high Level 5.

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(This page is for your first answer.) After Alexander II's assassination by The People's Will in 1881, Alexander III began a series of repressive policies – the Reaction. These policies were continued by his successor, Nicholas II, and were successful in quelling opposition forces to some extent. However, the weaknesses of the Tsar's opponents were a major factor in the survival of Tsarist rule.

The Reaction was extremely repressive and aimed to prevent a repetition of Alexander II's assassination by clamping down on freedom of speech, religion and movement. This made any attempt to coordinate a challenge to Tsarist rule very difficult; the opposition groups were forced to use underground tactics, which made publicising their views extremely difficult. The Reaction encouraged pogroms against Jews, using the national minorities as scapegoats for Russia's problems, economically and politically; many people believed that the Tsar was not to blame for Russia's problems, as shown by the peasantry calling the Tsar their "little father", and were therefore unlikely to

(This page is for your first answer.) Listen to the anti-Tsarist rhetoric employed by the opposition parties. The Reaction, it can be seen, was effective in limiting the popularity of opposition groups and therefore enabling the Tsar to maintain his hold on power, but it was also a major contributing factor to the 1905 Revolution; peasants and worker repression led to anger and resentment, which fed into rebellion against the Tsar after Bloody Sunday. Therefore, the Reaction was not wholly effective at quashing opposition, and may have actually increased the likelihood of Revolution.

The failure of the 1905 Revolution was due to a number of reasons, but splits within the opposition were a major factor in its weakness. In 1903, the Social Democrats split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks; the Bolsheviks, under Lenin, believed that only the elite, who could devote all their time to promoting revolution, should be able to join the party, whereas the Mensheviks believed membership should be open to all. This caused an inherent problem among the opposition; there was much focus on 'in-fighting', rather than forming a united opposition to the Tsar. This ~~is~~ weakness can clearly not be blamed on the Reaction; the dividing factors were ideological and would have risen to the surface at some point without the Tsar's repressive policies.

Further to this, there were also many groups

(This page is for your first answer.) competing with one another for supremacy of opposition, which caused a major rift in the opposition. The Liberals, Socialist Revolutionaries and Social Democrats all wanted different changes in Russia, and many had different methods of achieving these aims. This meant the opposition was weak; they were unable to cooperate and form an efficient fighting force against the Tsar, enabling him to ride out the 1905 Revolution. This, again, was separate to the Reaction; divisions both within and amongst parties were ideological and were not a result of the repressive regime.

After the 1905 Revolution's failure, the opposition parties became even weaker; not only had they failed to topple the Tsar, but they were also split on the next step. The Tsar issued the October Manifesto in 1905, which caused a split in the liberal party: the Octoberists believed the Tsar would follow through with his promises and turn Russia into a democratic state, whereas the Kadets were more sceptical and called for an entirely elected Parliamentary body. This was a clever tactic from the Tsar; he had satisfied some of the demands of the opposition, whilst never intending to relinquish power and further splitting the opposition. This step was a major weakening factor for the opposition, and was especially effective after the humiliating failure

(This page is for your first answer.) of the 1905 Revolution. This tactic was not using repressive forces at all, but instead was appearing to succumb to revolutionary demands whilst still actually clinging onto power.

After the 1905 Revolution, Russia embarked on a period of economic change, in the hope of initiating a process of rapid industrialisation to catch up with the other Great Powers. Economic change was led by Bunge, Vyshnegradsky and, later, Witte, and was focused primarily on agricultural reform: serfdom was abolished in 1861 and Bunge ended redemption payments after 1905. The Peasant Land Bank was established to provide peasants with funds to buy more land or ~~to~~ move to Siberia, which was only sparsely populated. All these changes satisfied the peasantry, who had been a driving force of the 1905 Revolution, and made the opposition yet weaker; the peasants were happy with the reforms under the Tsar, and were therefore not willing to listen to the views of the opposition parties. This all changed after Russia's humiliating military defeats during World War One, but in the immediate years after the Revolution the peasantry was unwilling, on the whole, to participate in opposition activities. Therefore, the economic changes between 1906 and 1914 also played an important role in weakening the opposition.

(This page is for your first answer.) perhaps to a greater extent than Alexander III's and Nicholas II's repressive policies.

To conclude, it is evident that the failure of the 1905 Revolution was largely due to the weakness of the opposition, rather than the strengths of the Tsar, and that the Tsar was an important factor in the opposition's weakness; the Reaction, it is true, can be attributed as the reason for a lack of anti-Tsarist feeling before 1905, as the opposition was forced to work in secret and found it difficult to publicise its views. However two factors weaken the case that the Reaction was the main reason for the weakness of the opposition: firstly, the Reaction did in fact help cause the 1905 Revolution by repressing peasants and workers and causing massive resentment, thus strengthening the opposition, and secondly, the Reaction cannot be the cause of the fatal divisions amongst opponents both before and after 1905; before 1905, the opposition was split over aims and methods, due to differing ideology, and after 1905 the opposition was divided on the October Manifesto.

Thus, I disagree that the repressive policies of the Tsar were the main factor in the opposition's weakness, and I instead believe that ideological differences were the main cause, aided by the Tsar's tactical manoeuvres after the 1905 Revolution.

Question 6

Candidates found plenty to write about in explaining the contribution of war in causing the 1917 revolutions. Better answers differentiated between the war's political and economic effects on both the Tsarist system and the Provisional Government, pointing out how initial popularity soon faded and led to demands from the political elite for a more competent approach to the war. Candidates were well versed on Nicholas' mistakes and the negative impact of his decision to take over as commander - in - chief, but there was a tendency among weaker candidates to assume that all mistakes or hardships inevitably brought revolution closer by galvanising opposition forces. Higher quality responses explained the circumstances of each revolution and focused on the key groups responsible for bringing about change - be it Nicholas' abdication or the Bolshevik coup. Some of the best were able to see that the war was a catalyst for the first revolution and a foundation for the second. Some candidates made telling contrasts with the situation in 1905, referring to the army's general loyalty then, and contrasted it with the Petrograd garrison's behaviour in February. Most candidates could broaden out answers to discuss alternative factors such as lack of land reform and the impact of Lenin, though these too could be linked to the war. An important issue with other candidates was a failure to consider both revolutions in their answer, with many focusing only on the February Revolution and others tacking the October Revolution on at the end of their answer, almost as an afterthought. Few of these answers considered the importance of the roles of both Lenin and Trotsky, or the weaknesses of the Provisional Government. Others were diverted into detailed, often unnecessary, information on the role of the Tsarina Alexandra and of Rasputin; or of describing the progress of the war rather than analysing its impact. Several weaker answers insisted that either Bloody Sunday or the Russian civil war counted as one of the 1917 revolutions. The feedback from examiners suggested that many candidates would have been happy to produce a complete answer on either revolution, but were unable to select material appropriately for both. As always, planning the answer was invariably the key to success.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer maintains a focus on the question set, and attempts an explanation of the role of war in causing both revolutions in 1917. Inflation is mentioned, though more could have been made of the wider economic dislocation brought by the war, notably the provision of food supplies for the towns. Military problems are addressed with some links established to both revolutions. The loss of traditional supporters is discussed as a factor in the March revolution, while the candidate appreciates the significance of the Kornilov affair in causing the October revolution. The conclusion notes that several factors are at work throughout 1917, but does not weigh the significance of some of these. This is an analytical response supported by accurate factual material. However, the selection of material is not consistent and balanced and there are some gaps, notably the role of the Tsar and the failings of the Provisional Government. Low Level 4.

Put a cross in the box indicating the FIRST question you have chosen to answer ☒.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒
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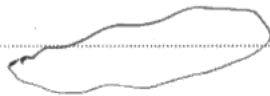
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use of repression

Ruairich

Bloody Sunday

location



(This page is for your first answer.) Some historians would believe that the impact of world war one explains the outbreak of the two revolutions. We must realise that world war one put a strain on the ~~economy~~ economy ^{and} ~~destroyed some of the transport system~~ and exposed the weakness of the army ~~and this~~ ^{explains} could've led to the outbreak of the ~~two~~ ^{February} revolutions. However some historians would disagree that world war one doesn't portray why there was an outbreak of revolution. As we must recognise the loss of traditional supporters which was the army didn't support him in putting ~~a~~ ^{calming} the Putilov strike. There were ~~at~~ was also long term causes for example the Tsar's use of repression ~~and the Russo-Japanese war~~ which exploited the Tsar's ^{harshness towards people} ~~weakness to govern~~ and may have led to the ~~out~~. These causes are very significant in explaining outbreak of the February revolution. However we must ^{also} recognise the Kornilov affair and the land question were key in explaining the October revolution. It is clear that world war one doesn't explain all components to the ^{reason} of ~~the~~ the revolutions.

However we learn ~~during~~ ^{must} consider inflation during the World war one was a cause of concern to the Russian society and ~~also~~ explains why there was ~~an outbreak to the~~ Provincial Government wanted to overthrow the Tsar in the February Revolution. We learn

(This page is for your first answer.) ~~before~~ 1914 Russia had 98% of bank notes on the gold standard and they also had one of the largest gold reserves during the war. However due to the war Russia put more notes in circulation this enabled wages to be paid but in the long term it didn't benefit the economy as the value of money was worthless. The Tsar's poor governing of the economy ^{during the war} ~~not~~ could be signified to the provincial government that it wasn't effective enough in governing the country and this ^{explains} ~~could be~~ why they wanted to overthrow the provincial government.

As well as the economy of the war having an effect in the outbreak of the ~~war~~ February revolution we must realise the weakness of the army was also kept in explaining the outbreak of the February revolution. We learn that Russia in 1914 had an 88% mobilisation and still had large amount of troops for defence. However the army's large size meant they lacked equipment to fight the opposition and ~~in 1916 serious shortages~~ ^{also there was} ~~occurred due to poor~~ distribution and weak leadership. This lead Tsar to become sole commander of armed forces in 1915 to rally his troops and keep a high morale. However in 1916 serious shortages occurred and in the ~~June offensive~~ Brusilov offensive in June 1916 Russia was repulsed by the Germans. This heavy defeat and poor

(This page is for your first answer.) performance of the Tsar was recognized.

This explains ~~that reasoning for~~ the reasoning for a new government as the Tsar was too weak and inexperienced to govern an unprepared army.

As well as a weak army, the impact of world war one explains the fall of the provincial government on the October Revolution as they failed to leave the war and bring peace. Kerensky ordered for people of Russia to embrace German conflict and even made passionate speeches at the front. However, so in the June offensive 1917, ~~the Tsar~~ Russia launched a massive attack on the South western front. However due to low morale and ~~weak~~ they were repulsed by Germans incurred heavy losses and whole regiments deserted. The soldiers lack of loyalty to the war suggested they didn't want in favour. However the provincial government decided to continue and this would explain why they deserted the provincial government on the 25th October when the Bolsheviks found it easy to take power.

However we must recognize other components that explain the outbreak of the two revolutions. The desertion of the Tsar's traditional supporters the (Army) explains why the Provincial government took power in the February Revolution. As on the 13th of February 1917 the police

(This page is for your first answer.) ~~workers~~ ~~Strikes~~ ~~due to fuel shortages~~
 Shortages on the 23rd ^{February} women joined due to
 bread shortages. 25th of February Petrograd was in
 city wide strike. This led ~~the~~ ~~Tsar~~ to we learn
 police troops felt sympathy for the revolutionaries and
 Tsar's own troops showed insubordination. The Tsar asked
 General Khabalov to contain the situation. However he
 cabled back and doubted whether situation could be
 contained. ~~It~~ On the 26th of February 150,000 garrison
 troops deserted Tsar with the Tsar suffering from
 no defence and nobody to put down the revolt this
 led to his abdication and the February Revolution.

~~Also the~~ The Kornilov Affair also played a massive
 role in the outbreak of the October revolution. As
 General Kornilov was an ex Tsar general and believed
 before they could fight ~~to~~ Germany they had to put down
 revolts in Russia. Kornilov decided to bring troops into
 Petrograd to avoid socialist insurrection. Kerensky interpreted
 this as betrayal and put Petrograd under Martial Law.
 Kornilov announced provincial government ~~as traitors~~ and
 decided to ~~overthrow~~ and said that they were willing army
 so August 1917 he attacked Petrograd. However ~~the~~
 Kerensky asked for loyal citizens to defend country
 and also let Bolsheviks out of prison ~~so~~ However
 this wasn't needed as Railway refused to bring in troops

(This page is for your first answer.) ~~so~~ Kornilov surrendered. ~~so~~ since Kerensky gave provincial government arms they pledged to overthrow and presented itself as saviours of the city. This explains why there was an outbreak of the February October revolution as the Bolsheviks took advantage of the resources they possessed.

In conclusion it is clear that World war one doesn't explain all components of the revolution. As we must recognize many other key events that led to success in the revolutions. An example is Kornilov affair as the Bolsheviks had arms to defeat the 'provincial government' in the October revolution without Kerensky's mistake they would be in prison or exile because of the July Days. Also the Tsar's desertion of his loyal supporters ~~also~~ explains the outbreak of revolution as in ¹⁹⁰⁵ other revolutions the Tsar was able to use army to put down any opposition. However desertion of army ~~secured~~ his lack of support and failure and the success in the February revolution. ~~so although world war one there was not~~ So we must recognize a range of other factors ^{were} important in the outbreak of revolution.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This is a question requiring a two-part answer, and should thus be carefully planned.

Question 7

The question demanded precise knowledge of the industrial changes imposed on Russia from above. Many candidates took “transformation” simply to mean change, or just success, and therefore found it hard to access the highest levels. Stronger answers used numerical evidence to show production in key areas (while commenting on their unreliability) and looked at the whole industrial economy to consider the training of the workforce, the impact on agriculture, the degree of state control, the control of the workforce and the patchiness of improved production. Higher level students were able to see the significance of the development of primary industries and the shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy. References to Russia’s wartime performance could be made relevant, as could Russia’s post war control of Eastern Europe’s economies which may well have disguised the failures of the FYPs. Some of the best answers came from those who, perhaps taking their lead from the specification’s clarification of content, considered the changing nature and priorities of the three plans. Another successful approach was to consider the three plans as a single set and analyse change over time. A few candidates tried to twist the question to discuss other factors that transformed Russian industry (apart from the Five-Year Plans) but this was not the question and such material received little credit. Some candidates struggled with detail. Many generalisations were made and there were substantial factual errors. These knew that the Stalinist production figures were fabricated; and this was regrettably also true of the figures offered in some answers. Collectivisation was often considered as a separate issue which was not linked to economic development. Some missed the focus of the question and discussed the plans in general terms along with their social impact on, for example, living standards and family life. These candidates were reluctant to accept that an essential part of the transformation of Russian industry was that labour was ‘used up’ and viewed as ‘white coal’; they dwelt upon this as a failing factor in the transformation when in cold, Stalinist economic terms it was irrelevant.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer sustains a sharp focus on the question. Instead of examining each Five-Year Plan in turn, the candidate has taken all three as a set and provides an overview which considers the extent to which industry had been transformed in the years to 1941. There is a balanced judgement made. On the one hand, industrial output had soared, especially in the field of heavy industry, and an effective link is made to the USSR’s ability to resist the German invasion of 1941. However, the pursuit of quantity rather than quality, and the use of outdated methods of production, are both highlighted in a counter argument. The conclusion notes that, overall, the plans were successful rather than transformational. This is a confident answer which deploys an effective argument supported by a secure range of material. An evaluative response; mid Level 5.

Put a cross in the box indicating the FIRST question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then put a cross in another box .

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(This page is for your first answer.)

In 1929 Stalin announced the first five year plan, the aim of this was to modernise Russia through industrialisation so that it could compete with the western world. The plans successfully produced a massive increase in industrial output, furthermore they had produced an economy capable of sustaining the USSR throughout world war 2 by 1941. However they did this using very inefficient methods that meant that the USSR would never truly be able to compete with the West. Also Russian industry did not provide what the country needed only what Stalin believed it needed. For this reason it is difficult to describe the industrialisation produced by the five year plans by 1941 as anything more than a limited success.

In terms of industrial output for heavy industry the five year plans were very successful, especially in terms of the production of what Stalin called the sinews of war, things such as coal, iron and steel. These raw materials provided

(This page is for your first answer.)

The basis for the strong industrial economies of the West. By 1941 the five year plans had successfully ~~produced~~ raised production levels, coal production doubled to 22 million tons, steel increased six fold, oil production saw an increase of over 100% and electricity production quadrupled. Looking at these figures ~~the~~ the five year plans seem like an unequivocal success in terms of industrialising ~~the~~ the USSR. The country had successfully gone from an agrarian one to an industrial economy. It was this industrial base that meant that when Germany invaded in 1941 Russia had four times as many tanks and ~~three~~ three times as many aircraft.

This leads on to the second piece of evidence for the successful industrialisation of the USSR that the five year plans produced. The fact that Russia not only survived German occupation but eventually turned the tide of the war shows how the USSR's economy had been transformed. It would be easy to attribute the victory to the prowess of the Red army which had protected the USSR in the civil war except for the fact that it had ~~been~~ been all but destroyed in the purge of the armed forces in late 1930s with all 8 of the generals executed. Further evidence of the in part and success of the Five year plans can be found by comparing production figures of Germany to that of Russia during the war. ~~The~~ The five year plans had produced an industrial base so suited to war that despite losing half of its work force

(This page is for your first answer.)

Go German occupation in the first ~~two~~ year of the war the Russians were outproducing Germany in almost every area by 1944. An ~~agricultural~~ agricultural country, such that Russia had been prior to the five year plans could not have sustained this.

On the other hand the methods used during the five year plans were not modern industrial methods, mass labour and a focus on quantity not quality meant that the USSR's industrial economy was very inefficient. Without the mobilisation of the war and the resources gained from the conquest of Germany the Five year plans would have left Russia hamstringed after 1941 as the more modern industrial economies of the west became competitive. The focus on quantity and expenditure rather than quality and efficiency that characterised the industrial economy produced by the five year plans can be seen in the projects that developed from it. For example the White Sea Canal, a huge project that was built using mass slave labour was hardly used after its construction. This is a good example of how the industrial economy that the five year plans transformed Russia to had only achieved marginal success.

In order to look at how successful the five year plans were in transforming Russian industry ~~or~~ ~~not~~ all of the products of industry need to be looked at. Although the USSR was producing masses of raw materials by 1941 the five year plans

(This page is for your first answer.)

had reflected key areas of industry such as consumer goods, exportable products and agricultural equipment. The five year plans had successfully moved large sections of the populace into the areas of the factories, however they had not provided enough new equipment for the farms to continue producing at the same level. The result was that between 1930 and 1932 the amount of bread available per head dropped by 50 kilograms. Although the second five year plan had made some attempt to focus on consumer goods this completely disappeared under the third five year plan. This left a potentially very profitable part of Russian industry neglected. All of these factors add up to give the image of a very limited industrial transformation that had only achieved success in the area of heavy industry.

In conclusion the five year plans achieved limited success in transforming Russian industry by 1941, although they succeeded in the area of heavy industry they had failed in almost every other industrial area. However the achievement of producing an economy capable of sustaining Russia through the second world war should not be underestimated. ~~was~~ The five year plans had succeeded in transforming Russian industry by 1941 but only just.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Make sure that you understand that each of the Five-Year Plans reflect Stalin's changing priorities.

Question 8

The third bullet point in the specification addresses 'features of the regime that have been described as totalitarian', including the cult of personality, and the concept of Socialist Realism as applied to the arts and culture. However, most candidates struggling for knowledge of Soviet culture tried to adapt the question to reflect what they knew, or thought they knew, about Soviet culture. Some decided that this meant the country's prevailing culture in a social sense, focusing on essentially invalid areas such as education, women's rights, or even the Great Terror. Answers overall lacked specific evidence beyond a few references to doctored photographs and half-remembered posters. The Stalin cult was well known and plenty of answers referred to the role of Socialist Realism, but few could write meaningfully about film, music or literature which was sad because there is so much to say about how the arts were used to promote the "correct" image of the new Soviet state in a wider sense than merely Stalin as the "vozhd". Centres who wish to develop this part of the course might find the indicative content in the mark scheme a useful starting point, while the topic as a whole is covered in detail in 'Stalin's Russia, 1924-1953' by Robin Bunce and Laura Gallagher.

Question 9

Hitherto Option D questions have used the commonly accepted terms 'black Americans' or 'black people'. Changes in popular usage means that future examinations will refer to 'African Americans'. Many candidates, in the past and in the current examination, have referred to 'blacks' and 'whites' rather than 'black people' and 'white people'. It must be emphasised that this approach has not affected marks awarded in any way at all, but centres and candidates are encouraged to refer to African Americans in the future.

It was only at the lower levels of attainment that candidates displayed severe chronological misunderstanding by writing about events which took place in the 1960s; the overwhelming majority of answers kept within the given timescale. Candidates were able to discuss with some confidence the landmark legal rulings that opened the way for change, in particular the Brown I and Brown II judgements of the Supreme Court; and the role of the NAACP in pursuing change through the courts was clearly understood. Less well known were the significant changes brought about by President Truman such as ending discrimination in the armed forces and the promotion of *To Secure These Rights*, both in the face of strong opposition from Congress. Most were aware of the different conditions prevailing in north and south, referring to *de jure* and *de facto* discrimination, though without developing this point very far. The difference between changing the law and changing popular attitudes was grasped and the reasons for the slow rate of progress were well known. Candidates often seemed unaware of the rapid growth of television in the United States after 1945, and the impact this may have had on white people's attitudes, notably perhaps in the case of Emmet Till. Candidates need reminding that the Ku Klux Klan remained active and strongly supported in many southern states, making it hard to enforce legal changes which came from Washington and the Supreme Court. Fewer candidates focused on voter registration as an aspect that was slowly changing and fewer still widened out their discussion to explain how the Cold War context undermined black progress by making it easy to label all those desiring change as Communist subversives. At higher levels were some impressive evaluative answers which analysed the true impact of perceived progress on the status of Black Americans in this period.

Put a cross in the box indicating the FIRST question you have chosen to answer ☒.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒
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Question 7	☒	Question 8	☒	Question 9	☒
Question 10	☒	Question 11	☒	Question 12	☒
Question 13	☒	Question 14	☒		

(This page is for your first answer.) Pol- How accurate that the status of black people changed very little in 45-55?

MPPGEW Media - Media focus on developing cold war, not ~~was~~ many places in CRM for media to get involved in - no iconic protests. ✓ Emmett Till 1955 was only media focus. ✓

Politics = No voting rights so most politicians pro-segregation. Truman however desegregated army after blacks proved themselves in WW2. Eisenhower didn't care very much reluctant of fed intr. ✓

Public = Jim Crow laws, still very pro-segregation in South. Brown vs Board de jure but not de facto. ✓ KKK lynchings. ✓

Groups = NAACP + CORE. Not many groups. NAACP focus on education in BvB rather than social protest. ✓ legal.

Social + testing laws after 55. ✓

Economy = Great migration, south blacks poor + unemployed since electronic cotton pickers.

War = blacks proved selves in war, took vacated white jobs in north, slightly better economically.

(This page is for your first answer.) Response

The status of black people in 1945 was very poor, and it is debatable whether much had changed by 1955. There were many varying factors working against black people including public opinion, politicians, the media and a lack of organisation. In 1945 the racist Jim Crow laws were still in use, confirmed as constitutional in the Plessy vs Ferguson case, and created deep racial divides due to enforced segregation and the premise of "separate but equal" that wasn't true (some states spent ten times the amount of money on white public services than black). These laws were upheld in the south because of its traditional cotton-farming industry and use of slaves pre-civil war.

By 1955, this public opinion, especially in the deep south, remained relatively unchanged suggesting that the status of black people overall had changed little. The racist white supremacist group the Klu Klux Klan still had a strong membership base and the Brown vs Board of education ruling ^{in 1954} that desegregated public schools was still very much 'de jure' rather than 'de facto' and less than 3% of black children in the south attended desegregated schools. It was not until 1957 and the Little Rock Nine that Brown vs Board's status as a de facto law would be put to the test, which shows that while there had been some legal change, the social attitude of the whites remained the same which seriously impared black progress until 1955.

(This page is for your first answer.) By 1955 the media also showed little interest in the civil rights movement which meant that it didn't get the exposure it deserved quite simply because the change in this time was focussed mainly on improving the legal status of blacks rather than the social, which meant court cases rather than iconic protests. The media however did cover the story of the lynching of Emmett Till in 1955, which was one of the main turning points in the media's coverage of the civil rights struggle. Till had been murdered brutally by some white men for whistling at a white girl, and his mother left his casket open to, "show what they did to my boy". This not only provided a shocking image for the media to print, but also alerted the entire USA to the problems with racism in the south and changed public opinion slightly. In this, the media helped to improve the status of black people by 1955 by bringing attention to cases such as Emmett Till but the lack of coverage of legal cases such as Brown vs Board did not help their struggle.

The advancement of blacks in politics was somewhat mixed between 1945 and 1955 as while Truman desegregated the army in 1947, Eisenhower was very reluctant to use federal intervention and so Brown vs Board was not enforced until 1957. The blacks had little say in who represented them as they were stopped from voting by "grandfather clauses" and impossibly difficult pre-

(This page is for your first answer.) voting tests. This meant that extremely few black people were eligible to vote and meant that pro-segregation politicians could be elected time and time again simply because black people did not have chance to say otherwise. Truman's decision to desegregate the army was as ~~as~~ This inability to vote by 1955 suggests that the status of black people in the USA had not changed much as they still had no choice over who represented them and so legal change had to be fought for through ~~using~~ using groups such as CORE and especially the NAACP, which was time consuming and somewhat difficult to become involved in due to poor black education making the legal system incredibly confusing.

Truman's decision to desegregate the army in 1947 came after black people had proved themselves in World War Two, as they proved they could fight alongside white people just as well. It was also a result of America trying to defend its title of "land of the free" after fighting fascism in Europe but advocating racism at home. Truman used racist language in private but he understood that improving the US' image was important to keeping its standing in the world. This improved the status of blacks in the army by 1955 but not the status of ~~black~~ civilian black people, and so while it's important in political terms, it is not the most important factor of black civil rights accomplishments 1945 - 1955.

The NAACP's focus on education in its early years was

(This page is for your first answer.) important as it recognised that better educated black people would make for better and more legally adept civil rights campaigners. However because it was only NAACP and CORE in existence at this time, there were few groups to choose from and the NAACP was sometimes seen as a middle class organisation. This lack of choice was important as some black people felt unable to become involved in activism so limited the progress made in improving the status of black people between 1945 and 1955, but the NAACP's focus on education was important in the long run.

In conclusion, the improvement in the status of black people was limited by 1955, and conditions in the south were so bad it inspired the 'great migration' after WW2 (up to 10 million blacks moved to the industrial north to improve their economic standing). However, some de jure achievements had been made and it was up to the next generation to put them to the test. While their status had not improved greatly, the beginnings of the civil rights movement was an important factor in itself.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer is a thoughtful and sustained evaluation of change over time. The candidate notes the status of African Americans in 1945, the situation ten years later, what has changed and why, and the extent of change. The legal changes introduced by the Supreme Court and the actions of President Truman, especially the desegregation of the armed forces, are considered, and are contrasted with the attitudes and policies of President Eisenhower. The Emmett Till case is used effectively as a means of stirring the consciences of white Americans. The obstacles which were placed in the way of African Americans seeking to register to vote are noted, and the role of the NAACP in using legal processes to force the pace of change is addressed. The conclusion is a balanced one which evaluates the amount of change in the given period. This is a sustained answer to the question: high Level 5.

Question 10

There were few very weak answers to the question, since most candidates were familiar with sufficient detail to access at least Level 3. Some accepted too readily that peaceful protest was the sole factor promoting change, and focused their answers on Martin Luther King. While acknowledging the apparent success of many protests, notably in Montgomery in 1955 and Birmingham in 1963, answers also noted the less positive outcomes of the Albany and Mississippi freedom campaigns. Once again, the importance of the media in covering civil rights demonstrations was noted; televised coverage of the Birmingham campaign in particular, and of the March on Washington, went some way towards changing the attitudes of many white people. Stronger answers noted the activities which grew up independently of King, such as the Greensboro sit-ins and the Freedom Rides. Many excellent answers weighed the impact of peaceful protest against the actions of the various presidents, Congress and the Supreme Court in bringing success to the civil rights movement. However, there were some misunderstandings apparent. Eisenhower's decision to enforce desegregation at Little Rock was not fully understood, while too many regarded President Kennedy as achieving much for the cause of civil rights. Previous reports have commented on the failure by many candidates to appreciate the vital role performed by President Johnson in securing the passage of the Civil Rights Act; sadly, that point has to be restated. Some answers, perhaps from candidates hoping for a question on Black Power, referred extensively to the work of various Black Power groups, though much was beyond the period set in the question. Stronger answers widened out their coverage from the political to include social and economic aspects; weaker ones often included material about violent protest from after the time period.

Put a cross in the box indicating the FIRST question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then put a cross in another box .

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- protests - unity
- MLK leadership
~~- protest culture~~
- Black power
- Media

(This page is for your first answer.) On one hand, peaceful protests were responsible for the successes of the civil rights movement in the years 1955-64. These peaceful protests helped to create unity within the movement and it made ~~whites~~ some white people feel sympathetic towards them as being peaceful meant there was no reason to hate them. An example of this is the Montgomery Bus Boycott in the years 1955-56. 17000 blacks took part in this and 80% of Montgomery's black population boycotted buses. These peaceful protests were effective as the blacks weren't doing anything illegal so white racists were seen as horrifying when they confronted protesting blacks with violence.

These peaceful protests came from strong southern Christian values and sympathetic whites admired this as they often had these same values as well. Birmingham 1963, is an example of a peaceful protest stemming from these southern Christian values as it was led by Martin Luther King, who got his inspiration from God and believed peaceful protests were the way to achieve civil rights. In Birmingham 1963, protestors were faced with white racist

(This page is for your first answer.) police officers, led by Eugene 'Bull' Connor. They set police dogs and hoses on the protestors, which tore the clothes off ~~them~~ their backs, and even some children faced this violence. The media captured all of this and it shocked the American public and President Kennedy, who then drew up a Civil Rights Bill which Johnson, (his Vice President and then President when Kennedy was assassinated), passed in 1964. This ended segregation and gave equality to blacks, ~~which~~ and this was due to successful peaceful protests such as Birmingham 1963, and March on Washington 1963, where 250,000 people turned up to stand up for civil rights.

On the other hand, there were many other factors that contributed to the successes of the civil rights movement in these years. One of these factors was the leadership of Martin Luther King. He first emerged as a civil rights leader in the Montgomery Bus Boycott and established the civil rights group SCLC in 1956. He joined and led almost every civil rights protest after that and was good at unifying the different civil rights organisations such as the NAACP, SNCC, CORE and the SCLC. He listened to all of their thoughts and organised protests with them. We can see that he was seen as a good leader as he got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and his birthday became a national holiday. He is most remembered for his 'I have a dream' speech at the March on Washington in 1963, which shows what an inspiring speaker

* , which encouraged more blacks to get involved in civil rights.
(This page is for your first answer.) he was and it was his inspiration and influence over President Kennedy and Johnson, that got blacks the Civil Rights Bill of 1964.

Another factor that was responsible for the success of the movement was the rise of the Black Power movement. This movement emerged in the 60's and encouraged black pride. It helped to recognise black culture and made blacks feel proud of their race again and not ashamed.* However, they did not just help the civil rights movement, they hindered it too. Riots broke out as it encouraged retaliation and violence, so this turned public opinion against them as the whites who would normally be sympathetic when they were victims of violence, saw them now as trouble makers and dangerous. The riots in Watts, LA in 1964 were an example of this and statistics showed that 80% of whites were in favour of blacks having equal rights in terms of voting but only 50% of whites were in favour of them having equal rights in terms of housing, as people were scared to have them in their neighbourhood.

The final factor that helped the movement was the media. The media covered every protest, and this embarrassed America, especially when they were supposed to be the leader of the free world fighting communist Russia, and their own people weren't even equal back home. ~~The~~ This made the Government look bad and so pushed them into writing a civil rights bill. The media also help create support and sympathy from white people which was a vital part of their success.

(This page is for your first answer.) as by 1964, 68% of whites were in favour of civil rights and a quarter of the 250,000 at the the March on Washington were white. This also pushed the Government to do something for Civil Rights.

In conclusion, peaceful protests were a very big part for the reasons why the Civil Rights movement was successful. However, those protests would definitely not have had the same impact without the media or MLK's leadership. Consequently, with these factors included, ~~these factors~~ ^{this is} why the movement was a success in those years but the effective protests are what pushed the Government into action and produced the Civil Rights Bills and Voting Rights Bill.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer refers to some of the peaceful protests of the period, notably in Montgomery in 1955 and Birmingham in 1963, though these are perhaps given too much credit for the passing of the Civil Rights Act in 1964. Reference is made to King's leadership though comments on his role are perhaps too uncritical; there is no mention of failures such as the Albany campaign. While the role of the media is relevant, it is important to note that Black Power had only a limited role to play in the years to 1964, and really only rose to prominence thereafter. The answer has an analytical form and is focused on the question. The range of material offered is adequate and accurate, though there is a lack of balance in places; more could have been made of the importance of events such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the March on Washington. Displays the qualities required for Level 4, and a mid-Level 4 response overall.

Question 11

Centres are advised to clarify some misunderstandings displayed by a large number of candidates over the geographical areas covered in Option D6. The specification's first bullet point refers exclusively to the situation in Korea in the early 1950s, and thus deals only with the Korean War. The second bullet point relates to 'the situation in south-east Asia between 1950 and 1954'. Students thus need to be reminded that Korea is not in south-east Asia, nor indeed is Japan. A large number of answers to Question 11 referred to one or both these countries. While students were given some credit for material on Korea, such material is unlikely to be relevant in the future. The geographical challenge presented by the question proved too much for a small number of candidates, who wrote extensively, sometimes exclusively about Japan and Korea, rather than about Vietnam and its immediate neighbours. Some answers which did bring in Vietnam were often very good on the big, Cold War picture and mentioned the Red Scare (linked to Mao's triumph in China) and the Domino Theory. However, supporting information was frequently lacking in specific detail on the short term trigger events, French involvement in Vietnam or the Geneva Accords. In lower level answers there were chronological as well as geographical issues, with many discussing Kennedy and the events of the early 1960s when the USA became more embroiled in conflict, rather than the more cautious moves by Eisenhower. The best answers noted the policies pursued by both Truman and Eisenhower, the domestic pressures placed on both of them, and their determination, reflected in the creation of SEATO, to contain Communist expansion in south-east Asia.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer .
 Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
 If you change your mind, put a line through the box
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(This page is for your second answer.)

Why did the US become increasingly involved in ~~the US~~ south-east Asia in the 1950s?

- communist
- ① domino theory
 - ② Ho chi Minh = comm.
 - ③ Pan-Asian comm. = mandirai conspiracy

- OF
- ① Japan
 - ~~② Korea~~
 - ~~③ Presidents left w/ no other opt~~
 - ~~④ deterioration of situation in SEA~~

It can be argued that the main reason for the US becoming increasingly involved in south-east Asia in the 1950s because of ^{the fear} ~~of~~ communism. This seems to be the most important factors as there was strong anti-communist feeling in the US during the ~~20th~~ 1950s, and successive ^{US} Presidents became

(This page is for your second answer.)

increasingly ^{aware} of the communist threat globally. Other factors may also be taken in consideration such as the economic interest in Japan, ~~to~~ but these factors can also be perceived as being motivated by the fear of spread of communism.

The belief in the ~~down~~ regional "domino theory" of successive ^{US} presidents can be said to have caused increasing involvement ~~on~~ of the US in south-east Asia. They believed that the welfare of South Vietnam was vital to the democracy in south-east Asia. This can be confirmed by a President Kennedy quote: "Vietnam is the cornerstone of the Free World in ~~so~~ south-east Asia". This represents the view that if South Vietnam fell, pressure would be put on countries in the same region. This meant the US had to prevent ~~the~~ ~~same~~ South Vietnam falling to communism in order ~~to~~ to maintain democracy in south-east Asia.

The point that ^{the fear of} ~~non~~ communism caused increasing involvement can be supported by the belief that Ho Chi Minh was communist. This was significant as the US wouldn't have intervened had the North Vietnamese not been communist. The belief that Ho Chi Minh was communist is confirmed by the fact that he was receiving aid from both China and the USSR. ~~However, communist ~~to~~ only explain~~

(This page is for your second answer.)

Another point that can be made ~~is~~ to show that ^{the fear} of communism caused increasing US involvement is the fact that it was thought that communism was ^{AAA} monolithic. This puts the Vietnam War into the context of the Cold War and the fact that Stalin was coordinating the ~~spread~~ spread of communism in Asia. This is supported by the fact that Stalin was giving military and financial aid to ~~Kim Il-Sung~~ Kim-Il-Sung in North Korea. This prompted the US to ~~increase~~ get involved in south-east Asia as they needed to prevent the spread of ~~comm~~ communism and win the Cold War.

~~However~~ ~~commun~~

However communism doesn't seem to explain why the US increased their involvement in south-east Asia, but more ~~why~~ why they ~~increased~~ intervened. However, the fact that they made the commitment in the first place ^{due to} ~~mean~~ meant that they had to increase their involvement ^{communis} should they ~~need~~ need to. It can therefore be argued that other factors caused their increased ~~this~~ involvement.

The ~~de~~ deterioration of the situation in South Vietnam can be said to have caused increasing US involvement in South-east Asia. The ~~country~~ Vietnam

(This page is for your second answer.)

had been divided into two conflicting states by the Geneva Accords. The more pressing issue ~~however~~ is however, ~~is~~ ~~the~~ was in South Vietnam. The ^{corrupt} government of Diem meant communism was becoming popular and there was widespread insurgency. Truman therefore had to increase the US's involvement to counter this. However, this links back to the point that ~~communism~~ the fear of spread of communism * caused ^{US} increasing ^{their} involvement in south-east Asia as they feared the growing communist support ~~support~~ in South Vietnam. * was the main factor that

Economic interest in Japan can also be argued to have caused the US to have increased their involvement in Japan. The US wanted to extend their ~~off~~ economic influence in south-east Asia by creating global free markets in Japan. Japan was the link between the US and south-east Asia as it was the country that provided rice for countries in the region hence the ~~nickname~~ nickname of Japan being "the rice bowl of South-east Asia". It also was the location of US military bases in Asia. As ~~it~~ ~~was~~ Japan was so economically ~~so~~ important to the US, they felt that they needed to protect it. ~~They felt~~ This ~~brings~~ links the US's economic ~~in~~ interest back to the fear of spread of communism as

they needed to prevent South-East Asia falling to communism as ~~it~~ ^{this} would inspire revolts in the region including Japan. This suggests that they needed to win the ~~the~~ war in Vietnam in order to protect Japan their ^{economic} interest in Japan ~~and~~ and so increase their involvement in Vietnam should they need to.

In conclusion it appears that the fear of spread of communism ~~was~~ caused ~~the~~ ^{the} US to ~~increasing~~ increase their involvement in south-east Asia.

In conclusion it seems that the ~~main~~ main reason for the US increasing their involvement in south-east Asia was the fear of spread of communism. However, the more short-term triggers seem to be the deterioration of the situation in ~~the~~ South Vietnam and the US's interest in Japan. These factors seem to have an underlying theme of being motivated by the fear of spread of communism.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer sustains a focus, not only on the given timescale, but also on south-east Asia itself. The candidate understands the importance of the fear of communism within the United States, and might have made this point stronger with some reference to McCarthyism; and there is a useful examination of the domino theory. Fear of communism is linked to Ho Chi Minh's rule in North Vietnam, and the military and financial support he was given by a USSR which is seen as spreading communism in both south-east Asia and the rest of the world. The candidate also notes the determination of the American government to protect, not only the corrupt Diem regime in South Vietnam, but also the government of Japan as it emerged from the aftermath of war. The conclusion notes the importance of both long-term and short-term factors at work, making for a secure Level 4 analysis overall.

Question 12

Explaining the reasons for America's withdrawal from Vietnam was often tackled with great confidence, although many candidates wrote more about alternative factors than about public opinion itself - or treated public opinion in a general sense, rather than breaking it down into interest groups and at specific points in time. Nevertheless, there were some well informed answers which explained Nixon's thinking and the influences on him, often arguing persuasively that he took the views of the "silent majority" more seriously than those of the protestors. Most considered a range of factors, with higher level responses linking these together and noting the essential connection between presidential popularity, the media and military successes. Less expert answers saw these as stand-alone issues, and failed to establish links between them. As is often the case, some students wanted to move on quickly from the given factor, and thus sometimes neglected to assess matters such as veteran protests, or the impact of the student movement, or protest relating to My Lai or the Cambodian bombings. Student knowledge appeared to be far better when it came to the specifics of troop reductions, with many linking these to Nixon's re-election campaign or Vietnamisation. The best answers had a very broad perspective which went far beyond changing US attitudes. These considered Nixon's global foreign policy, including his visits to China and Moscow, and the impact on North Vietnam of the Linebacker campaigns.

Question 13

Although popular culture occupies a whole bullet point in the specification, examiners reported that there were very few answers to this question, with most of them only modestly successful. Many produced descriptive answers which often focused on music and television shows. Few noticed that it was the growth of cable television that allowed for the creation of popular but divisive shows such as Jerry Springer and South Park, and, to some extent, Fox News; while limited Federal regulation allowed shock jocks like Howard Stern to flourish. A few were aware of the elder Bush's declared preference for the Waltons over the Simpsons. Some linked cultural change, especially music, to changing attitudes towards women and homosexuals, while others saw it as one of several factors which promoted the growing divide between liberal and conservative Americans.

Question 14

In clear contrast to Question 13, most candidates found little difficulty in producing a reasoned argument to explain Clinton's electoral victories in 1992 and 1996. For some, however, Clinton's charismatic allure proved too powerful, and some answers were framed almost exclusively around his personal qualities, including his shortcomings (the Lewinsky affair was given more attention than it perhaps deserves). Examining the perceived strengths of the Clinton/Gore ticket and the weaknesses of Bush/Quayle and then Dole/Kemp was a productive approach for many. Several answers were strong on the 1992 campaign but less secure on 1996. Candidates were aware of Clinton's success in 1992 in emphasising the economy while Bush pointed to his foreign policy successes. For 1996 Clinton's incumbency advantage was set against Dole's age and his policy weaknesses. Only a few commented on the fact that Clinton's twin successes were achieved in a decade of noticeable weakness for the Democratic Party as a whole. A few answers were similar in form to those produced for Question 6, consisting of two discrete halves which failed to recognise the common ground shared between the two victories.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer .
 Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
 If you change your mind, put a line through the box
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(This page is for your second answer.)

Why did the USA become increasingly involved in South-East Asia in the 1950s?
 - fear of communism
 - domino theory
 - loss of China
 - containment theory.

To what extent were changing attitudes among the US public responsible for the reduction of the number of US troops in Vietnam in the years 1969-73?

2 mil. protested.	congressional.
led to base troop morale.	peace with honour
dragging etc.	strategy failed.
burning of draft cards.	ARVN poor.
Cambodia	Nixon - build relations.

(This page is for your second answer.) As the Vietnam war reached its final four years, it is safe to say public opinion and opposition the war played a huge part in the changing of Nixon's policy to withdraw troops and to begin a process of Vietnamisation, or 'peace with honour'. However, other factors must be considered, such as congressional opposition, as well as the failure of strategy, and low morale within the American army.

It can be said that in US history, protest towards the Vietnam war were the largest, with over 2 million protesting even before 1969. The Vietnam ^{war} can be seen as the first 'TV war', criticised and scrutinised by many and ~~that~~ Nixon's need for re-election played a huge part in his policy in Vietnam, as he knew that the key to public support was to remain 'strong on communism', but was to also establish peace with honour, and gentle withdrawal. In this way, public attitude can be deemed very important, as it played a key part in Nixon's decision making, however it must also be realised that Nixon did have the support of the 'silent majority' with 68% of Americans agreeing with his policy in Vietnam, a key indicator that although public support was responsible, Nixon did have the power to curb, and change this.

It can be said that low troop morale, and incidents such as fragging, (of which there was 798 documented occasions 1969-73) and drug abuse were influential in Nixon's decision to withdraw troops, issues that arguably relied on support of the public. Unlike WWII, returning soldiers were not seen as heroes, but were greeted by riots and

(This page is for your second answer.) violence by protecting mobs who had seen evidence on television of countless innocent lives being taken by American soldiers, many Americans also had no belief or even realization of what they were fighting for, which led to an incompetence of the US forces, pushing Nixon further to reconsider withdrawal.

Protests in universities, and the burning of draft cards, again led to the change in Nixon's policy, where the enlistment of students was now stopped, and following the tragedy at Kent State University, where four students were killed, protesting the invasion of neutral Cambodia, withdrawal was again addressed.

However, it can be said that other issues contributed to the withdrawal of troops, and public attitude was a minor factor in Nixon's final decision.

Firstly, congressional opposition was now huge, between '69 and '73 Congress voted around 18 times to stop increased bombing attacks or invasion of Cambodia, and eventually Nixon had to take notice of these demands and began to withdraw troops, just to save face.

Strategy within Vietnam was poor, and although all military battles were fairly successful, the Americans truly believed in what they were fighting for, and the US and ARVN soldiers became disoriented in what they were fighting for.

Nixon now wished to build relations with especially China, and felt that Vietnam was increasingly unimportant, and in this respect began to withdraw troops not because

(This page is for your second answer.) Of public opposition but to appear honorable, and to build relations with larger, more influential countries. In conclusion, although public opposition was monumental, and Nixon's rapidness to withdraw can be questioned if this movement did not exist, eventually relations, and congressional support was more important. Strategy in Vietnam was weak, and Nixon seemed to be grasping at straws in his concessions, so to withdraw, peacefully with honor seemed the best solution.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The introduction suggests that a number of relevant factors will be discussed. The given factor is addressed in some detail, but the extent to which changing attitudes influenced Nixon is not entirely clear. Congressional opposition, strategic errors in Vietnam, and Nixon's intentions of forging better relations with China are considered, though each point made might have been supported with more detailed information which would make the points stand up more effectively. There is an understanding here of the issues at work and of the way in which a number of factors persuaded Nixon to withdraw troops gradually over time, but material deployed is uneven in quality and lacking balance in places. A secure Level 4 response.

In conclusion, as one of the examiners commented in his final report, "Able candidates wrote articulately and coherently and demonstrated a logical mind as well as good linguistic skills. Weaker answers were characterised by poor sentence construction, spelling and poor writing skills, which was a limiting factor in some answers where candidates clearly knew their history but struggled or failed to produce a coherent readable response."

Grade Boundaries

Grade	Max. Mark	A	B	C	D	E
Raw boundary mark	60	43	38	33	28	23
Uniform boundary mark	100	80	70	60	50	40

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