

Examiners' Report  
January 2013

GCE History 6HI01 D

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## Introduction

Examiners once again reported that the majority of candidates understood the essential requirements of the Unit 1 examination.

Many were able to structure their work effectively, provide a range of relevant and accurate material to support the points they were making, and maintain a sustained focus on the question set. At the highest levels of attainment were those who displayed the ability to analyse a range of factors in detail and present a convincing answer overall.

However, examiners also noted that there was a significant number of responses which were limited by specific areas of weakness. Although more candidates are attempting analysis (Level 3) and, indeed, producing analytical responses with some good understanding (Level 4), many are limited to the lower bands, due to a lack of accurate and relevant exemplification. In this session, in particular, examiners commented on a lack of secure supporting knowledge and chronological awareness. It is important that arguments be supported with sufficient secure and accurate evidence to make the points stand up. In addition, higher level responses explain how these points relate to the question, whether supporting or challenging the premise of the question.

Also once again, many candidates failed to read the questions carefully, leading to responses which did not focus directly, or even well, on the key issues. In general, this led to marks being awarded at low band Level 4 or Level 3. For example, in Option E/F many candidates confused the Weimar Constitution with the Weimar Republic itself, leading to a limited discussion of the problems caused by constitutional issues. In other cases, the complete misreading of questions led to Level 1/Level 2 marks and, in a few unfortunate cases, there was no rewardable material despite a developed response having been written.

Quality of written communication is integral to the awarding of marks within the Level descriptors. Although areas of weakness have been highlighted in previous reports it has been felt that the general quality of organisation, expression and spelling, punctuation, and grammar, has been good. Therefore, it is a little concerning to note that many examiners observed that in this session they had seen a slight decline in the quality of written expression, punctuation, particularly the use of capital letters, and spelling.

Some candidates were also clearly disadvantaged by a lack of choice of questions within their topic area studied. It is vital that centres cover all of the content specified in the bullet points in the specification, if candidates are to have a choice. Questions may be asked on specific bullet points or across the bullet points, and so failure to cover the specified content adequately may lead to a lack of choice and/or imbalanced answers. Examples of topics where content is clearly not always covered include A2, B5, D4, D5, E/F2 and F7. In particular, centres should note that topic D5 refers to Equality in the USA, 1945-68 and is not focused wholly on the civil rights of African Americans. Topics which have clearly benefited from increased coverage in past sessions include D3, E/F2, E/F3 & E/F6.

Despite the weaknesses noted above it is important to note that, in general, candidates produced well-organised and knowledgeable answers, and that the best responses engaged the examiner to create a very pleasant reading experience.

## **Question 1**

The chronology of Question 1 posed a challenge to a significant minority of candidates, who wrote irrelevantly about the role of foreign influence in bringing down the Qing dynasty in 1911 (referring to concessions, loans and railway construction), or in helping to decide the outcome of the civil war of 1946–49. Whilst establishing the historical context in which events took place can be valuable if undertaken selectively, candidates who wrote extensively about foreign influence in the nineteenth century blurred the required focus on 1912–27. Previous reports have reminded centres that topic D1 deals with events between 1900 and 1949, and they might remind students that material from the 19<sup>th</sup> century is of contextual value only. In general, candidates dealt more confidently with Japanese than with Russian or Western influence, and were able to comment on the damaging effect of the Twenty-One Demands of 1915 and Japanese gains from the 1919 peace settlement.

Although the ambiguity of Russia's role in backing both the GMD and CCP caused some confusion, some candidates succeeded in using relevant details either to challenge or support the stated factor's importance. Knowledge of Yuan's brief government tended to be slim, but candidates who considered it were able to show how his behaviour may have undermined support for the new rulers at a crucial, early, stage.

Candidates generally fared better when explaining the difficulty of controlling the various warlords and their contribution to the breakdown of central control. Some stronger candidates also explained how structural factors (sheer size, regional traditions, poor communications, lack of industrial development and so on) made central control difficult at any time. They also used focused material that would otherwise lie outside the question's time frame, and even discussed whether the last years of the Qing had seen effective central control.

## Question 2

Question 2 also required examination of the role of foreign intervention, this time in determining the outcome of the civil war, where its impact was less noticeable than in Question 1. Whilst most candidates argued that its impact was limited, they were able to supply at least some details about the initial aid provided by the USA, and Stalin's role in channelling former Japanese equipment into Mao's hands.

Weaker candidates tended either to describe the events of the civil war, or else stray into discussions of issues such as the Long March or the Jiangxi Soviet. They tended to consider the role of the Japanese, rather than other nations. A few stronger answers also examined the impact that fighting the Japanese before 1946 had taken on the opposing forces. Having dealt with the stated factor, many candidates then structured their answers in terms of the relative strengths and weaknesses of Mao and Chiang, in order to explain the eventual outcome. Mao's leadership qualities were well known, possibly exaggerated by some, and the greater attraction of the CCP to the peasantry was frequently developed. Chiang's deficiencies, and the corruption of his entourage, were occasionally used to argue that even with continued US aid the eventual result might have been the same. More convincing answers included details of the key military events in the war. Some high-quality answers noted that US and Soviet support was not as crucial as a superficial appreciation might suggest, concluding that popular support might have been more significant.

(This page is for your first answer.) (How far foreign intervention deciding outcome of civil war.)

The Communist victory in 1949, come about because of a number of reasons. Foreign intervention from Communist + Soviet Union gave aid to the Communist, while American aid was given to the GMD, however this can be argued as being part of a collection of reasons rather than the single most deciding factor.

Throughout the GMD's struggle to uphold power over China, they received aid from the US. This aid was in the form of firepower. This can be argued as being why they able to successfully launch the Northern expedition.

How Once Japan was defeated in 1945. The GMD, ~~expect~~ expecting a mass influx of American troops in China were disappointed. It can be argued that because the GMD never had the support of the people of China, the only reason they were able to last this long

(This page is for your first answer.) ... was because of superior firepower provided by the U.S. The Communists peasant policies meant that Chiang relied on a small group of beneficiaries, ~~whereas the KMT~~. The lack of support meant that coercion was necessary. Perhaps, it could therefore be put forward that Chiang would not have survived as long as he had had for American aid, which would of paid his troops.

In other words, of CCP successes during the civil war, foreign intervention can be seen as not very important. Mao had come up with his own unique Chinese Communism, ~~adapting~~ - a peasant based movement rather than a proletarian one, meaning he was edging further from Moscow. This had in fact helped him rise above the other high profile figures in the Communist party to become leader. The Moscow loyalists had ~~been~~ <sup>disbanded</sup> <sup>during</sup> the long march, once again meaning Mao <sup>could</sup> tighten his grip <sup>on</sup> the party. In fact, during the Long March (which would ultimately save the CCP and therefore in the long run, eventually enable victory in the civil war) Mao ignored Russian advice of meeting G.M.I. forces in open battles, instead adopting an guerilla style tactics. Therefore, ~~in the long run~~, Mao's ignoring of Russian advice played a key role in the survival of the CCP, and therefore in the

(This page is for your first answer.) long run the victory in the civil war.

Another reason for the outcome of the civil war was the strength of leadership the CCP had. Through Mao, the CCP had the peasants on their side. Peasants made up for 80% of the country. Mao's pro-peasant policies was favourable and ~~it~~<sup>he</sup> was considered better under Communist rule than nationalist rule. Mao's rules set out while troops lived with peasants perhaps extended the support. For example, toilets were dug miles away from houses. These simple, yet effective rules help Mao gain the ~~support~~ hearts & minds of the people, something that Chiang had failed to do. Also despite a huge lack of firepower compared to the GMD, the tactics deployed by him and his generals, most notably Zhou Enlai + (Biao??) proved extremely effective. Their guerrilla style tactics led to ~~large~~ embarrassing defeats ~~of~~<sup>by</sup> the GMD. Furthermore, people tended to get behind the CCP more because of their ~~policy~~ truly nationalist stance. They, not the GMD, were fulfilling the 3 principles set out by Sun Yat Sen. ~~He~~ ~~was~~ For the CCP, it was Chinese first, then Communism second. ~~the~~ ~~while~~

The strengths ~~are~~ of the CCP, looked even more

(This page is for your first answer.) attractive in comparison to the GMD. The last 10 years in power, the GMD ~~failed~~ at it's strongest only controlled 1/3 of China. Despite some success in the ~~the~~ Northern Expedition, the GMD were obliged to compromise with some warlords. This proved a huge blunder when during the Long March, the Communists were able to travel through a remaining warlords land, passing safely for a while. In the long-run this is important as it helped the CCP reach Jiangxi and rebuild + ultimately defeat the GMD.

Also, the GMD had been dealing with a crippling Chinese economy. Inflation rates were through the roof meaning there were less opportunities to defeat Communism. Therefore, the weaknesses of the GMD can be seen ~~as~~ as a ~~reason~~ reason for the outcome of the civil.

The GMD's efforts were made more difficult with Japan invading China. Chiang was stubborn and saw the Communists a greater threat than Japan. This resulted in loss of nationalist support for the GMD, who ignored foreign invasion for a domestic fight. This, along with their foreign ties to Americans, meant the CCP were gaining the true nationalist ~~rate~~ ~~support~~ support. Therefore foreign intervention by Japan can be seen as a key reason ~~for the~~ for the eventual victory of the CCP.

(This page is for your first answer.) In Conclusion, Foreign interventions by Japan can be seen as important, whereas interventions from the US + USSR had little effect. Other reasons, such as the policies of Mao + the strength of the Communist party in comparison to the mistakes of Chiang and the failures of the GMD were also extremely important.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The answer shows some understanding of the demands of the question, and attempts an analysis. There is much descriptive material here which is broadly relevant, although sometimes the answer strays beyond the stated time period, for example on the Long March and the Japanese invasion. There is some lack of depth here, especially on the events of 1946-49. Communication skills are secure. A high level 3 answer, 17 marks.

### **Question 3**

In Question 3, many candidates found it difficult to identify what is meant by “social” policies and as a result, weaker answers discussed economic or political aspects of the period indiscriminately, and thus failed to focus on the question. A significant number was distracted into assessing whether the impact of changes on different social groups was positive or negative, rather than concentrating on the extent of change, which was the central thrust of this question.

Whilst this method could still produce competent answers, by far the most productive approach was to take the policies aimed at women, the family, education, health, and religion, in turn, and explain the amount of change and continuity in that area. There were some impressive and wide-ranging answers. These covered regional variations and the way that social change was often undermined by political change, notably by the Hundred Flowers Campaign and then the Cultural Revolution, with their attacks on the intelligentsia and professionals.

The most discerning answers were often those that discussed continuity to good effect, perhaps highlighting traditional attitudes and the self-interest of the CCP elite; also, those that showed awareness that the rate of change varied during the 27 years covered by the question, and for specific groups within Chinese society.

## Question 4

Candidates had no difficulty identifying the focus of Question 4, which required a judgment of the achievements of agricultural and industrial policies under the first two Five-Year Plans. Many concluded that whilst the overwhelming verdict should indeed be one of failure, particularly in agriculture, there were some early successes. Candidates supplied statistical evidence of the early progress made in heavy industrial production and commented on the apparent success of land redistribution at first.

Popular enthusiasm for the new policies was also often cited as evidence of success, whilst the dubious accuracy of the production figures was often quoted to offset the achievements of the First Plan. Criticisms of the Great Leap Forward inevitably centred on the famine of 1959-62, with Lysenkoism and its associated practices attracting much blame, alongside the disincentivisation of peasants once the communes were established, the misguided thinking behind the backyard furnaces and even the purging of experts after the Hundred Flowers Campaign.

Many candidates pointed out that Tibet suffered some of the worst consequences; it was notable across the China answers as a whole that as candidates have become more confident in handling the geographical variations of the country, the quality of answers has improved.

(This page is for your first answer.)

How accurate is it to describe the industrial and agricultural policies of 1952-62 as disastrous failures?

Plan

First 5 year plan - industrial

- broadly successful - output did  
increase

Coal, Steel, petrochemicals

Agriculture - second to industry

Output increased in first 5YP

Great Leap Forward - backyard furnaces, SOEs

In 1952, Mao began to reform the industry and the agriculture within the PRC, using the only methods he knew how: through five year plans similar to those implemented in the USSR by Stalin. On many

(This page is for your first answer.)

Levels Mao's reforms can be described as successful - he did succeed in vastly modernising the PRC and helping it catch up to the Western world. However, the way in which Mao implemented his reforms simply did not work - he himself knew he was no economic planner. The extent to which the changes to industry and agriculture at this time went wrong and led to inefficient working and mass famine indicates that it is very unlikely to describe the reforms as disastrous failures.

To a certain extent, the changes Mao made to industry in the first five year plan starting in 1952 were successful. The idea was to increase industrial production to an extent which would make China rival the Western powers which had previously undergone industrial revolutions. At this time in many ways China was united together - the conflict in Korea was proving that after only three years in power Mao could match the USA on military grounds and stand firm. So, despite the economic strain of the war on the country, the gross industrial output rose significantly in this time. Many people were eager to see Mao's wishes and ideas become successful, and so many moved from the countryside into the towns and cities in order to help the industrial effort. Even with the possibility of

(This page is for your first answer.)

fabricated figures and results at the time, it has been calculated that the industrial efforts of the first five year plan were largely successful. Throughout the second five year plan this was also apparent - labelled Mao's Great Leap Forward, this period saw millions of people work to add to the industrial expansion of the PRC using only their bare hands. The morale throughout the country was high - everybody was aware that they were being led into a more modern, peaceful future by their great leader. However, Mao's reforms of the time can be looked on in a very different light, while gross industrial output increased at first, many of the aspects of the new system were ineffective and in some cases deadly for many people.

The enthusiasm for Mao's system was shown by the people at the time through their building of backyard furnaces - crude constructions that allowed peasants to contribute their bit by smelting down household items and giving it to the government. This was, however, completely ineffective - the steel they produced could not be used to make anything useful, and was discarded by officials when collected. Another ineffective new venture was Mao's introduction of state owned enterprises - labelled factories, where everyone received the same pay. While

(This page is for your first answer.)

This was good for the workers - giving them an "iron rice bowl"; a definite place to live and constant pay - it proved to be completely ineffective on the grounds that nobody had any real reason to work hard - they would receive the same amount of pay however hard they worked. This meant that nobody showed any real initiative, which affected industrial output massively.

Major agricultural policies during the Great Leap Forward were just as disastrous. Every collective farm was made to follow the ideas of Lysenko - a Russian scientist who came up with a number of fundamentally wrong ideas about agriculture. One aspect of this has been named the "sparrowcide" by historians - thousands of people took to the fields while carrying pots and pans together to scare the birds that were eating the crops away - likely to the extent that the birds fell from the sky dead from exhaustion. This then of course caused an imbalance in the ecosystem across the country; insects that would have been eaten by the birds, now ate all the crops. This was such a problem that a countryside famine was caused which killed or starved 50 million people by 1962. Mao, of course, completely denied the famine for a long time, denouncing individuals like Peng Dehuai who spoke up about it. When Mao died

(This page is for your first answer.)

recognise that Mao was a failure, he blamed it on greedy peasants taking the food for themselves along with the bad weather at the time (which was actually quite mild). Mao's agricultural reforms were such a failure that he withdrew from politics in 1962 and let Lin Biao and Deng Xiaoping sort out the mess he had made.

While industrial production increased over the time of the first five year plan and the Great Leap Forward, its application in terms of making useful goods was completely ineffective and useless - as illustrated by the bankrupt factories and the state owned enterprises, workers were inexperienced and had no incentive to make quality goods. Along with the complete disaster which was Mao's collectivisation scheme which instead of creating a grain surplus to fuel the industrialisation actually killed 20 million of his people, it is safe to say that the policies adopted by Mao in 1955-62 were disastrous failures.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

A secure agenda, focused on both agriculture and industry, is established at the outset. The answer addresses the question directly, and considers the successes and failures of Mao's economic policies as a whole. Supporting information is accurate and secure with some range: and the final judgement is made successfully in the conclusion. Communication skills are strong, and the answer was awarded 25 marks, low level 5.

## **Question 5**

Nearly all candidates attempting question 5 were able to explain some of the theoretical differences between the opposition groups and argued that these divisions did, indeed, help Tsarism to survive. Better answers made the point that liberal acceptance of a modified form of Tsarism weakened their chances of success during the key year of 1905 and some managed to widen their range of opposition groups to include national minorities, which, after all, made up over half of the population.

Candidates often went on to examine the importance of repression in stifling opposition, citing measures by Alexander III and later by Stolypin. They then explained how the economic reforms of Witte and Stolypin may have undermined the demands of at least some of the peasant opposition, whilst the Duma appeased the Octobrist element of the liberals.

Few candidates pointed out the contradictory impact of the industrial reforms, which may have strengthened the finances of Tsarism but also aided the Marxist opposition by adding to the level of urban discontent, as Bloody Sunday showed. The role of the mainly loyal army was often put forward as a key factor, although few candidates pointed out what it actually did in 1905 to end the revolution.

## Question 6

Again, the focus required by Question 6 was obvious to candidates, most of whom argued that violence was essential to Bolshevik survival. Some weaker answers focused only on the Civil War period, and were little more than explanations of why the Reds won, but far more wrote effectively about a wide range of violent policies, (such as closing the Constituent Assembly, executing the royal family, the role of the Cheka, grain requisitioning, army discipline). Some candidates even included reference to the suppression of the Kronstadt rebellion, which was used to highlight the importance of this factor since the victims of the regime's violence had been among its most fervent supporters.

Of the wider factors responsible for Bolshevik survival, weaknesses of the various opponents were referred to frequently, as was the alleged popularity of the key policies affecting land, peace and industry. Weaker candidates tended to assume uncritically that these Bolshevik policies were universally popular and hence guaranteed their survival in power, rather than being rapid improvisations, unpopular in some quarters, which earned a breathing space whilst other more pressing problems were addressed.

Bolshevik survival was also widely attributed to the leadership qualities of Trotsky over the Red Army and Lenin in terms of his pragmatic approach to the economy, for example switching from War Communism to NEP, just in time to avoid even more serious repercussions than Kronstadt.

(This page is for your first answer.)

Alexander III

Repressive

- Opponents - Civil War
- Peasants
- Food - Military

Not repressive

- Constituent Assembly banned
- Share deeds & holders
- Property - NEP.
- Fear domestic & foreign debts.
- Membership.
- B-Lv. Propaganda, Cheka

The Bolsheviks, following toppling the Provisional Government, used violence to great extent to keep their position. They used physical violence, as seen in the Russian civil war as well as political and economic violence to strengthen their position of power. However, the use of violent measures were central to their survival in power.

(This page is for your first answer.)

~~The most~~

The most major use of violence was in the Russian civil war, this was key to the Bolsheviks gaining a grip on power. In fighting their enemies it meant that they could physically destroy them in battle, limiting the ability of opposition to continue to be as prominent against the Bolshevik regime. This was done through the use of the Red Army, headed by Trotsky. He had two key tactics; stop the whites (Non-Bolshevik elements of opposition hoping to reinstate the Tsar) from regrouping in one place + keeping control of infrastructure. This meant that the whites were unable to offer a strong, cohesive and united resistance. Trotsky also incorporated 42,000 ex-Tsarist military ~~personnel~~ men into his army. This was done through threatening to hunt their families or kill them. This violent method brought the loyalty of more ~~new~~ soldiers and brought new military expertise + tactics to the Red Army. This meant they could further the use of violence to be more effective to consolidate their position in power.

The Bolsheviks also used brutality to destroy the

(This page is for your first answer.) Royals. They had the Tsar and all his family murdered. This violent approach removed the alternative political system; meaning the Bolshevik one was more likely to survive. It also meant that the Whites lost the key ~~idea~~ goal that they were fighting for, hence weakening their resolve.

Furthermore, political and economic brutality was also used to defeat the Bolshevik's opposition. This is seen most prominently in the adoption of the policy of War Communism, which was thrust upon them by 'War and ruin' according to Lenin. This policy involved the seizure of all property by the state. This gave them ~~un~~ unchallengeable power to control ~~state~~ agricultural and industrial production. Hence, they were able to wage a total war in the civil war against their opposition, making it weaker. This control also meant that many became dependant on the state for their food security, for example, meaning they were less likely to join the opposition. Hence, it was also weakened in this respect.

Economic violence was also exercised by the Bolshevik regime ~~the~~ through the cancellation of the War debts which had ruined the

(This page is for your first answer.) Provisional Government: This meant that the state now had money to invest in ~~the~~ its military, secret service known as the Cheka, and into its industries. Hence, the government appeared to be doing something to help its people, increasing general support for it. This weakened their opponents. They also sanctioned this approach by cancelling the debts of Tsarist Russia. However, this caused a recession abroad meaning that foreign powers such as Britain sent troops to support the whites in the civil war. This meant that the Bolsheviks had to ~~employ~~ use some non-violent methods to increase support.

The most ~~important~~ important non-violent method was increasing the party membership. This was done through Lenin's enrolment, raising party membership by 100,000, ~~and~~ merging with the best Social Revolutionaries, and allowing women to join the party. This widened the support base for the regime meaning that it was less likely to be ~~removed~~ <sup>removed</sup> from power as people would rise to defend it.

Unlike the Provisional Government and Tsars

(This page is for your first answer.) To save them the Bolsheviks ended Russia's involvement in the First World War. This was done through the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in which they lost 30% of their population and 89% of their coal output. This may be weakened Russia, but it meant that the Bolsheviks could concentrate on Russia's internal affairs to consolidate their hold on power. It also allowed violent methods such as the civil war to occur.

Non-violent methods were also used to strengthen the economy and increase support for the regime. In 1921 war communism had brought the economy to a standstill. Industry was 20% of its 1913 level and agriculture had fallen to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its 1913 level; causing a famine that killed 20 million. To prevent opposition arising further from this NEP was introduced. This involved ~~allowing~~<sup>legislate</sup> the light industry to ~~bring~~ private investors and bringing incentive back to the people. The idea of returning the incentive was that ~~the~~ people would work harder, increasing agricultural and industrial output. This would stop any more famines ~~to the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ occurring and hence stop resistance as seen

(This page is for your first answer.) In the Tambov uprising that took 50,000 troops to suppress. Hence, this would increase support for the Bolshevik regime.

Additionally,

Propaganda was also used as a non-violent method to increase the Bolshevik hold on power. Brusilov, the only Russian hero from World War One, joined the Bolsheviks. This was widely advertised to increase support for the Bolsheviks as it made them appear strong and the way forward. This meant that opposition would be slackened as support for it would decrease.

In hindsight, ~~it~~ it only holds partially true that the Bolsheviks used <sup>of</sup> violence was the main reason for them remaining in power. On the one hand, it certainly had a significant role in eradicating opposition in the civil war, and reducing the power of centres of Independent Thought such as the Church, meaning the Bolsheviks were in a stronger position. However, these methods would be less effective without the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk as it created an environment in which they were able to destroy their opposition.

(This page is for your first answer.) As they no longer suffered from an external threat. This would have required many soldiers to fight ~~off~~ meaning less would be available to consolidate the Bolsheviks position in power. This would have made them easier to defeat for the Whites. Also, the use of propaganda was very important as without it and the support of the people the state would have been unable to survive. Hence, I conclude that although violent methods played a significant role, they would have been ineffective at keeping the Bolsheviks in power without the use of non-violent methods.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

The answer engages the reader at the start by differentiating between political, physical and economic violence. Political violence is exemplified through the civil war and the murder of the Romanovs, whilst economic violence is explained by War Communism and the cancellation of state debts.

Non-violent methods of securing Bolshevik power included party membership, Brest Litovsk, the NEP and propaganda techniques. The conclusion reaches a clear and persuasive judgement. This is a high level 5 answer, which displays strong communication skills. 30 marks.

## Question 7

Question 7 demanded a different approach from the other Russia questions, since the focus here was not multi-causal but on the nature and extent of change. However, a minority of candidates failed to realise this. They devoted part of their answer to examining evidence that the USSR was not really a totalitarian state, citing for example the popularity of Kirov at the Congress of Victors, or kulak resistance to collectivisation.

This was not an appropriate approach to this question. It made common sense to define "totalitarianism" at the outset. It might also have been useful to summarise quickly the totalitarian features already in place by 1930 (one party state, political police powers, censorship, etc), before going on to explain how these were either extended, or introduced in the case of the arts, as Stalin tightened his grip during the decade.

Whilst candidates were not expected to cover all the possible aspects of the Stalinist state, clearly the removal of potential political opponents was crucial to the question and some understanding of the way that central control of organisations made totalitarianism more achievable was also a useful theme to develop. Most candidates could write meaningfully about the Show Trials and how the discrediting of "Old Bolsheviks" strengthened Stalin's position. Many used knowledge of the personality cult to good effect in helping Stalin replace Lenin in people's minds, some even explaining how ending experimentation in the arts added to Stalin's power.

It was encouraging to see that many candidates were able to explain the role of Socialist realism in underpinning the regime, and to use specific and well-chosen examples drawn from art, music and film. The important thing was to keep focused on the extent of control being brought in. Some weaker candidates could not avoid the temptation to write at length about the 1930s without selectively applying their knowledge to the question, and so lost their focus.

(This page is for your second answer.)

A totalitarian state was created in the 1930s through collectivisation and the purges. Stalin's paranoia drove him into taking control of every aspect of soviet life.

Collectivisation was the first step in creating a totalitarian state with farming being taken under state control. This, in theory, should have created a more efficient way of farming, however it actually led to the death of seven million peasants. However, the famine of 1932 to 1934, went widely unacknowledged.

by the state, therefore showing that state would achieve its goals no matter the human cost, but ~~also~~ more ~~than~~ crucially, the

(This page is for your second answer.)

regime was not willing to admit that its policy had failed. ~~The extent that it failed was~~ This shows that a way of governing had been implemented in such that every aspect of a peasant's life was controlled, bar one acre of land which became the ~~the~~ greatest producer of food in the economy by 1934. A peasant was not allowed to leave the collective farm without permission of the appointed manager, which shows just how restricting the state was on the lives of the peasants, therefore a totalitarian state had been created in that respect.

The purges of the party, the army and the people all led to the totalitarianism of Stalin in the 1930s. All sparked by the assassination of his main rival in the party, Kirov, on 1st December 1930, it was to destabilise the party and every part of Soviet life, making it easier to rule by fear as Stalin seemed to prove the only hope of survival in a state ~~the~~ living in fear

(This page is for your second answer.)

driven by the man who was creating the terror. The ~~purge of the party~~ started with ~~the left wing of Kamenev, Zinoviev and any followers of theirs.~~ ~~Public~~ Enemies of the state were put on Public Show Trials, therefore giving an example to others. Everyone accused was tortured into a confession ~~into~~ and, therefore could be executed for "plotting" against Stalin. The initial purges were the works of the Head of the NKVD, Yegoda, however the extent of the purges meant that even he was replaced by Yeshov, and later Yegoda was also executed. This shows that anyone who Stalin deemed to be gaining too much power was removed so there was no threat to his position. Furthermore, the strength of the army was compromised in 1937 with a huge purge of the Red army which included Marshal ~~the~~ Tukachevsky and 35,000 officers, therefore suggesting that Stalin was willing to compromise the integrity of the army on the eve

(This page is for your second answer.)

of war to cement his position as ruler of all aspects of Soviet life.

On balance, a totalitarian state was completely established through collectivisation and terror in the 1930s as Stalin was willing to order the deaths of 39,000 people between February 1937 and November 1938 to cement his position as well as risk the lives of 8 million due to an inefficient farming system which was continued only because the regime refused to admit failure, resulting in the deaths of 15 million people in the 1930s.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

The opening paragraph suggests little in the way of an agenda, and does not provide a secure definition of a totalitarian state. State control is suggested with reference to collectivisation, the purges and show trials. These are broadly relevant points, but links with the question are not strongly established. There are some factual errors within the answer. Overall, there is some understanding of the demands of the question and an attempt at analysis, but the answer is broadly descriptive and, especially on collectivisation, fails to link material strongly to the question. Range and depth of material discussed is not strong. A high level 3 answer, 17 marks.

## **Question 8**

Question 8 was another multi-factor causation question and so structuring an answer posed few problems. However, many candidates did not get the focus quite right. Their knowledge of the stated factor was largely confined to details of the Five-Year Plans and of collectivisation in the 1930s, not always made relevant to the circumstances of the war, which meant that its role was not always established convincingly.

Whilst these pre-war measures were, of course important, it was also worth explaining how the Russians adapted their economy once war began to recover from the shock of invasion and initial losses of 1941. The value of relocating thousands of factories and hundreds of thousands of workers further east in the first six months of war, using the centralised planning structures of Stavka and Gosplan already in place, clearly paid off so that by 1943 production was back in full swing and Germany was being out-produced.

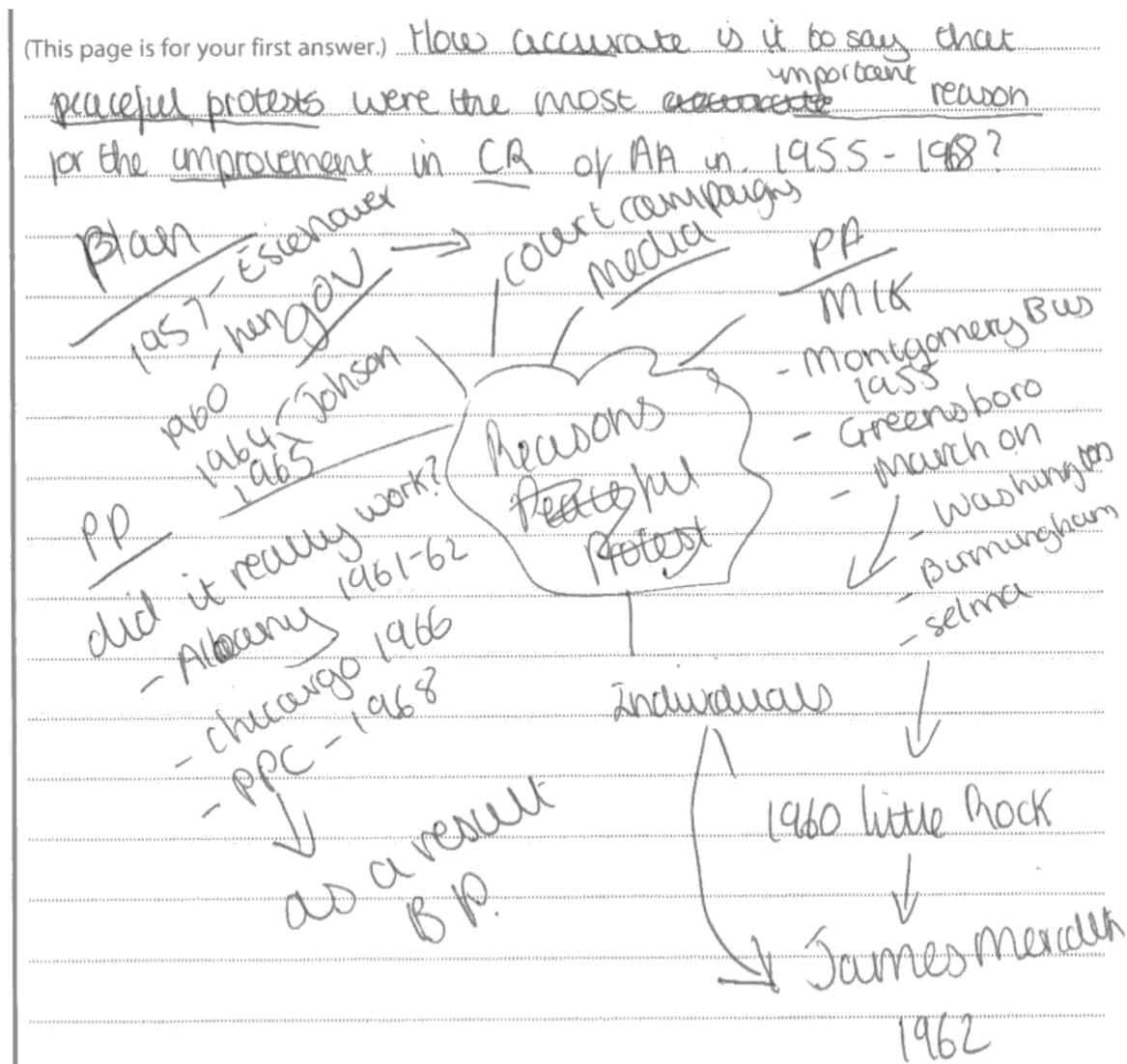
The other contributory factors, such as Stalin's leadership, the appeal to patriotic values, Lend Lease and the Grand Alliance, and Hitler's military errors were well known by most candidates, and dealt with competently, if not necessarily being drawn together.

## Question 9

Many candidates embraced question 9 with enthusiasm, taking the chance to demonstrate their knowledge of the key public protests and the largely positive publicity they generated, linking these with successful outcomes for the African Americans. Most covered Montgomery. Better answers distinguished two processes at work: the MIA under King's leadership and the NAACP working to influence the judgement of the Supreme Court. Some devoted at least one paragraph to King, trying to treat his contribution as a separate factor, but often ending up with a descriptive and thus unfocused account of his leadership qualities. The contributory input of the NAACP in pushing cases through the Supreme Court and of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson was also explained.

Whilst Eisenhower's intervention at Little Rock (whose significance as an example of peaceful protest might be questioned) was sometimes misunderstood, an increasing number of answers gave more credit to Johnson and his legislative achievements than to Kennedy's apparently weaker interventions. Candidates were well-informed on the terms of the various pieces of Civil Rights legislation and many could show the value of peaceful protests in testing the application of these laws in practice. A minority of candidates feel compelled to examine the impact of Black Power whatever the question asks, but this was not an appropriate approach here. Most candidates were unable to justify its inclusion as a factor because they had nothing positive to say about its contribution.

Future candidates may need clarification on the Supreme Court. Some saw it as an arm of government rather than a separate factor of the judiciary, whilst others believed that it made laws rather than adjudicated on existing laws as a final law court.



(This page is for your first answer.) It is fair to say that Peaceful Protest did make huge improvement in civil rights movement for African Americans. However it wasn't always successful, and there were other major factors to consider like role of Presidents and Congress, <sup>court campaigns,</sup> ~~and~~ as well as role media played in improving Civil Rights.

Peaceful Protest certainly helped gain the civil rights <sup>movement</sup> ~~movement~~ support not only from other African Americans but from whites as well. Martin Luther King was a main driving force behind Peaceful Protest. For example the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955 was a huge success. It showed people that African Americans were economically powerful as 85% of the African American community stopped using the Buses. The Greensboro sit-ins in 1960 were inspired by King and peaceful protest. This showed how quickly the idea of peaceful protest spread and how it was used successfully. Perhaps the most successful Peaceful Protest occurred in 1963. March on Washington where a 1/4 of a million people marched to Washington for civil rights, was extremely successful. As a result 250,000 of these people were white, showing how important Peaceful protest was and as

(This page is for your first answer.)  
As further result Kennedy decided to back the Civil Rights Bill passing through congress. This was a real improvement. Birmingham campaign was another sign of how with careful planning peaceful protest can really achieve something. Overall peaceful protest helped launch the civil rights movement, giving it huge amounts of respect from public and presidents and as a result Civil Rights Act were passed.  
However, it could be argued that peaceful protest wasn't a major factor for improving civil rights as it didn't always work. For example in Albany in 1961-62, Laurie Pritchett head of Police, had studied protesting and his peaceful protest methods, and so didn't react in the way Bull Connor had done in Birmingham, making it a failure and therefore making no improvement. ~~Exchange~~  
in 1961 This really highlighted the need for media attention, and possibly one of the most important factors in the improvement of civil rights movement. During the Birmingham 1963 Campaign, the actions of the Civil rights movement had been filmed and the public were horrified to see children and students in jails and being violently handled. This ~~was~~ was one of the main reasons it was so successful. When there was no media attention, it was certainly harder for

(This page is for your first answer.) The civil rights movement began to gain support and make improvements.

As a result of peaceful protests failings in the North in led to a rise in Black Power. This certainly had some improvements for African Americans living in ghettos and facing de facto segregation. It emphasized on African Americans helping themselves and working from within the black community and improving African American lives.

However, one of the verbal components ~~that~~ <sup>Black Power</sup> ~~there~~ was missing was the support of Presidency. This was another reason for the improvement of the civil rights movement. In a fact the civil rights movement could have protested all they wanted but it was ~~Lyndon B. Johnson~~ Eisenhower that passed the 1957 civil rights act, and Johnson that passed the 1964 civil rights act and Voting rights Act. These acts were designed to improve the civil rights of African Americans. However it ~~was~~ the civil rights movement wouldn't have perhaps been supported by Presidents if they hadn't protest peacefully.

Another major factor of the civil rights movement was court cases like Brown v Board of Education. These court cases were essential for highlighting discrimination, they made de jure changes

(This page is for your first answer.) which perhaps processing didn't do. However although they made de jure changes this didn't lead to de facto change, which is why perhaps peaceful protest took off in 1955. The decade after the war had seen many court cases with little change. This would suggest that peaceful protest did improve the civil rights movement as it gained more de facto change.

Individuals like James Meredith also show improvement in the civil rights movement as in 1962 he enrolled in Mississippi University. This shows considerable improvement ~~and~~ perhaps and an individual connected to the civil rights movement.

In conclusion, despite peaceful protest not always working it was the most important reason for the improvement in civil rights movement.

However media and the role of ~~the~~ Presidents was almost as important, as media made campaigns successful, and ~~the~~ it was Presidents that supported Civil Rights Acts due to ~~the~~ peaceful protest. ~~Court~~ Court campaigns rarely made de facto change, and ~~these~~ individuals like James Meredith were important, they weren't the most important reason.



## ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer displays many qualities of range and depth. The successes and the failures of peaceful protest are both discussed and analysed in some detail. Reference to black power is not very clear, but there is a secure analysis of other factors such as presidential support, the NAACP and the Supreme Court, and the role of individuals such as James Meredith. The answer displays the qualities of analysis, judgement and balance and was awarded 25 marks, low level 5.

## **Question 10**

There was only a handful of answers to Question 10, and centres' attention is drawn to the General Comments section on the necessity of covering all four bullet points. Most candidates were able to attempt a valid consideration of the changing status of Native Americans, but the status of women was not well-known at all.

## **Question 11**

Whilst Question 11 gave candidates the opportunity to discuss a range of reasons for US involvement in SE Asia, most answers had fear of Communism at their core and so kept returning to that. A number of students explained all of their factors, such as the Cold War context or the pressure of McCarthy's witch hunts, under this category, when they could have been offered as alternative factors. There was some blurring of the stated and the alternative factors here, with students differently deciding whether to place them in one category or another. Weaker answers referred to fear of communism in general terms only, and could not link this with events in south-east Asia. These answers had little specific knowledge to deploy on both Eisenhower's and Kennedy's policies. Eisenhower's policies after the Geneva Accords were not well-known beyond his support for the increasingly unpopular Diem. Only a few noted the importance of SEATO for mutual defence in the region. Many believed that the strategic hamlets policies was devised by Kennedy, and did not pick out the problems which were mounting under Diem in the early 1960s. Stronger answers noted that anti-communist ideology had been firmly established by NSC 68 and other policies, and noted growing US investment in the region, notably in Japan.

## **Question 12**

Question 12 was an open ended 'why?' question, giving candidates the chance to explain the range of reasons for the USA's failure to win the war in Vietnam. The military factors were well-known, as were the different psychological mindsets of the protagonists. Most were willing to discuss matters such as US troop morale and the guerrilla tactics of the NVA, but analysis and depth of support were often weak: drugs, STDs and fragging were often mentioned only in passing. There was some good development on the NVA and its tactics, the importance of the Ho Chi Minh trail, and the impact of the Tet offensive on both sides and on US politics. A few criticised US tactics such as Operations Rolling Thunder and Steel Tiger, and on the widespread use of Agent Orange and other defoliants, but development of these points was variable.

Many candidates referred to the domestic pressures that Johnson experienced. However, whilst domestic pressure was becoming a relevant factor by the mid-60s when the first teach-in took place at Michigan University, a minority of candidates exaggerated the scale of this domestic opposition. They mistakenly brought it forward in time to play a bigger part than it probably did.

Many were convinced that events at Kent State were within the stated timeframe, whilst a significant minority also brought Nixon into the picture. Some of the best answers considered the significance of the massive increase in the number of US troops mentioned in the question, noting that it seemed to make little difference to the course and outcome of the war.

### **Question 13**

It was surprising to see how many students did not understand the concept of the 'Religious Right' and thus wrote in very general terms about religion and society. Some others did provide a definition of the term, but then did very little with it. A few disregarded the stated factor and moved immediately to consider other relevant points.

Feminism and gay rights were topics favoured by many. Answers noted the growth of feminism in the 1970s, and discussed the significance of matters such as Roe vs Wade and the contribution of leading named campaigners. Many understood the limited progress made by gay rights campaigners, despite the growing support given to the movement by the Democratic Party. Some also noted economic issues such as equal financial rights for women, and a few noted the divisions caused within society as a whole by cultural change.

At a lower level were answers which glossed over specific examples, leading to an answer that spoke in general terms about divisions but which lacked the range and depth to progress far through the mark range. Only a few developed links between the factors that they chose to offer, and most considered simply 'divisions', rather than the 'bitter divisions' in the question.

### **Question 14**

There was a complete range of responses to answers to Question 14, with several having the analysis and judgement required to access level 5. These answers covered the reduction in taxes along with other relevant factors, such as the substantial increase in the size of the national debt and reductions in benefits. A number of narrative responses simply walked through the presidents of the given time-frame and described features of their economic policies. Others focused quite narrowly on Reagan's administrations and discussed only issues of Reaganomics, thus ignoring the significant contributions of Bush and Clinton. At higher levels were answers shaped around different factors and how these operated over time, along with those that commented on the short-term and long-term impacts of various policies, supported by well-chosen material.

## Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice.

- Candidates must focus more clearly on the question set, noting its specific wording and the timescale to be covered.
- Chronological awareness is sometimes weak. Candidates should know key dates, and should be able to explain and expand on points made with accurate reference to the order in which events happened.
- The range and depth of supporting material is often the key to success. This support should be relevant, focused, accurate, and in sufficient depth to allow the points made to stand up.
- Candidates sometimes find it difficult to answer questions using sufficient supporting material and/or have a limited choice of questions, if centres do not cover all of the content indicated by the bullet points in the Specification.
- Centres should ensure that candidates are familiar with historical concepts and vocabulary relevant to the course of study. In January, many confused: the Weimar Republic with the Weimar Constitution, economic and political policies, and social and political policies. Several could not frame a definition of a totalitarian state.

## **Grade Boundaries**

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