



Pearson

INTERNATIONAL ADVANCED LEVEL HISTORY

Unit 4 WHI04

International Study with Historical Interpretations

Exemplars with examiner commentaries
Section B

International Advanced Level History

UNIT 4 INTERNATIONAL STUDY WITH HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS

Section B - Exemplars with examiner commentaries

The exemplars that follow were selected to show key features of the generic markschemes and what distinguishes the qualities of one level from another. The examples are taken from different options in the unit. In addition, the [Paper-specific principal examiner reports](#) also contain examples.

The Unit 4 WHI04 examination contains two sections:

Section A – Historical Interpretations – assesses both AO3 (20 marks) and AO1 (5 marks)

Section B – International Study – assesses AO1 (25 marks)

In Section B the question relates to the content defined in Key Topics 2-4 of the Unit Option being studied.

The level of response mark scheme identifies progression in four separate elements or traits across 5 levels:

Strand 1 – analysis and exploration of key features and characteristics of the period in relation to the second-order conceptual demands of the question

Strand 2 – selection and deployment of knowledge

Strand 3 – substantiated evaluation and judgement

Strand 4 – organisation and communication of argument.

Questions may target the second-order concepts of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance. Some questions may target a combination of second-order concepts e.g. continuity and change.

Both of the following responses, examples 1 and 2, were awarded Level 5 marks:

Example 1

[June 2017 WHI04 1C Q2](#)

How accurate is it to say that superpower relations between the USA and USSR improved greatly during the years 1962–79?

The time period of 1962 to 1979 was met with many changes that happened in the world that had a significant change in how the USA and the USSR interacted with each other. This time period saw the begining ~~begin~~ end of the thaw in relations after Stalin's death, as well as seeing the birth and fall of Détente, another period in time where both superpowers sought to improve relations with each other. However I do ultimately believe that superpower relations didn't improve greatly during these years, as ~~many~~ a large part of Détente was in my opinion a facade where the words said and written on paper rarely mirrored the realities of the time.

To say, however, that relations did not improve at all in these years would be an inaccurate misinterpretation of the time. Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union sought to achieve de-stalinisation in the USSR and across the world, aiming to relax the harsh policies his predecessor had implemented. This led to a collapse in sino-soviet relations, but it also meant that it was easier to negotiate with the west, particularly with the USA. Khrushchev extended the first olive-branch to end the Cuban Missile crisis, and whilst that probably caused his replacement as leader of the Soviet Union, it was the first step needed to improve relations; the first step taken to let the world breathe. It is impossible to declare with certainty what would have happened had Khrushchev proceeded to ~~send more ships~~ ignore Kennedy's blockade, but it was certainly a relief in tensions and relations.

In fact, the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis also led to a reduction in military and nuclear armament spending, seeing a fall in the arms race which would be later reinforced by SALT I during Détente.

In 1972, President Nixon also pursued a policy of Rapprochement with China, which would improve relations with the communist super-power and ultimately also bring the USSR to the negotiating table.

Possible selfish motivations aside, the USSR's decision to seek better relations not only with China but also the USA during this time period was bound to cause an improvement ~~and~~ and relief in tensions.

Lastly, Rapprochement was closely followed by Détente, a period in time which many historians, orthodox and ~~traditionalist~~ revisionist have deemed an improvement in relations. Talks and negotiations between both countries were increasingly more common, which made it easier to put ideological differences aside to improve relations. In fact, agreements ~~su~~ such as SALT I and the Helsinki Accords arguably had many more agreements than disagreements, with the sealed ~~act~~ which limited testing and the limitations of ICBMs (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles). In 1975 the world saw the historical moment of the Apollo-Soyuz ~~linkup~~ linkup, supposedly symbolically consolidating an improvement in relations received with worldwide celebration.

Nonetheless, it is not only inaccurate but incredibly simplistic to argue that these years saw a drastic improvement in relations as it would mean ignoring context and the realities of what was happening at the time in a political as well as social scale. Post-revisionist historian John Lewis Gaddis has stated that Détente did not put an end in the differences in ideology between the US and the USSR, and

merely put them on pause. In my opinion, this is key when examining and understanding this time period, as it allows one to keep in mind that the actions taken to try and improve relations often came from a place of self-interest on both parties' behalf, as well as an obsession with appearances and facades from the US. The spatial linkup in space between the US and the USSR could be interpreted as symbolic, but looking back from today it could just as easily be considered superficial and ineffective. There is no point joining ^{two} space crates together when there were still obvious disagreements taking place between both nations.

1962 saw the Cuban Missile Crisis. Khrushchev may have been responsible for extending the first olive branch, and Kennedy's careful strategy may have avoided nuclear disaster, but it had still been the closest the world had come to an actual nuclear apocalypse. To call that time period an improvement in relations is to ignore the fear, terror and apprehension lived during those days. Not to mention that proxy wars like Vietnam and later on Afghanistan happened during this period, which by no means represented an improvement in relations.

Détente came to an abrupt end when SALT II ~~did~~ failed to get ratified due to the increasing neo-conservatism in the US and as a response to Russian involvement in Afghanistan. These instances perfectly show how the key issue between superpowers still stood: the differences in ideology. No matter how ^{many} ~~much~~ ~~stage~~ negotiations were tried, they still did not manage to solve, like Aoddis stated, the main problem that hindered and prevented great improvement within between the countries. The growth of neo-conservatism caused the election of Reagan in 1980, which saw an increase in arms development spending.

which meant that agreements reached during Détente and improved relations with China had in the end been for nothing, arguably reflecting how shallow and weightless those agreements had been in the first place.

Overall, I believe that saying that relations increased greatly between the USA and the USSR during 1962 to 1979 is a misjudgement of the situation, and that while some efforts were carried out to increase negotiations, they came from a place of self-interest and not supported by the realities of the time, and that in the end, any improvements were wasted when they culminated in Reagan's election.

Examiner commentary

The response is focused on the nature of change and continuity over time. Key issues with regard to the nature and extent of change are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationship between rapprochement, détente and confrontation across the whole period.

Throughout the response the emphasis is on determining whether relations improved greatly. The response does not attempt a detailed commentary on the whole period but uses sufficient, precisely-selected knowledge to demonstrate aspects of change, such as the Nixon Presidency, and to challenge the extent of change.

This particular response uses knowledge of the historiography of the period to show understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question but this is not a requirement for Level 5.

Criteria relating to the qualitative and quantitative extent of change are established and applied in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. The answer is well organised with an argument that is logical and coherent throughout and communicated with clarity.

Overall, the response meets the qualities expected at Level 5 in Strands 1-4.

Example 2

[June 2017 WHI04 1B Q2](#)

How accurate is it to say that the peace treaties of the Versailles Settlement (1919–23) produced a period of peaceful international relations in the years 1923–33?

The peace treaties did, in many ways, lead to peaceful relations between powers in the inter-war years of 1923–33. They did this in a number of ways, not least in the setting up of the League of Nations. However, as will be seen, the problems they caused may actually have contributed to the heightened tensions, and sporadic battles, between various powers.

The Treaty of Versailles was aimed at preventing another outbreak of war like the First World War. This is seen by the restriction of the army in Germany to 100 000 men. Germany was not allowed an airforce, only 6 naval ships, and no submarines. In that this weakened Germany significantly, it helped produce peace because Germany did not have the capacity to wage war again. The Treaties of St. Germain and Trianon dealt in a similar way with Austria and Hungary, reducing their armies to 30 000, and forbidding them navies or airforces. Again, the Hapsburg Empire had been pursuing an aggressive policy of expansion previous to 1914, and this the way the treaties broke the Empire up into a mosaic of small states did to some extent (though this could be argued against, as shall be seen later) lead to peace, as each country was too concerned with domestic affairs to concentrate upon any foreign conquests, or war.

The principle of self-determination was applied to some extent in the peace treaties, and this helped stabilise the Balkans region, as

new states were made (eg Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia) that were new content, as they had wanted independence for some time. The Turkish and Hapsburg Empires had been facing internal unrest for a good while - breaking them up in the Treaty of Sevres (and later Lausanne) and St. Germain, helped stabilise the region by giving independence to different ethnic groups, thus leading to a period of peace.

Thirdly, the treaties were actually not as harsh as they might have been. For example, France was prevented by the USA and Britain from setting up a Rhineland Republic, as it had wanted to do. Also, the reparations were not exceedingly excessive (and were ~~mostly~~ mostly because France needed economic help, as opposed to because Germany was being punished) and these factors would have been evident to many in Germany. This then, produced a favourable attitude towards Britain especially among certain sectors of German society, who then would have attempted to cultivate a good relationship with Britain. This helped produce a period of peace between the two countries.

Finally, the League of Nations was set up in the Treaty of Versailles with the sole aim of promoting peace in international relations. It proved to be successful in a number of crises (for example the Greek-Bulgarian clash in 1925, where it successfully handled the crisis, and defused the tension, as preventing war) and also, thus producing peace, as countries would use discussion rather than force to resolve problems. Also the ILO and various other commissions carried out valuable work in different countries, including Soviet Russia, and this helped promote understanding and goodwill between different powers.

Incidentally, the settlement of Versailles also annulled the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, thus pleasing many Russians, who had been humiliated by the

the murder of Tellini.

The carving up of the Ottoman Empire in the Treaty of Sèvres led directly to war as K Mustafa Kemal led rebels against the government. Even though seen as despotic and inefficient in their agreement with the victorious allies. Even after the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 returned some of Turkey's territory to it again, and removed the paying of reparations, the Turks were still unhappy, and acted aggressively, well illustrated by the Armenian genocide. This shows that the peace treaties did not actually produce a period of peaceful international relations.

Finally, the League of Nations, far from putting an end to aggression actually helped promote it, at least or at least was powerless to stop it, in the Manchurian crisis of 1931-32. Again, this was partly the result of the treaties which Japan was unsatisfied with (since it felt it should have done a little better out of them) as Japan turned to carving out an Empire in Asia. Also, the treaties had established Britain and France as the victorious powers, and Japan wanted to challenge this status quo by reaching great power status itself - hence the war in Manchuria, which Japan had finally annexed in 1932. Thus the treaties did not produce peace, and nor did the League of Nations, a result of the treaties.

Additionally, I think it was a general war nearness that helped bring about peace up till 1933, since, when various wars broke out immediately after 1933 (Abyssinia 1936, the invasion of Czechoslovakia 1938), the treaties can be seen as a key cause. It was not then the treaties that maintained peace between international powers, but a 'never-again' mentality of wanting to avoid war, and economic constraints, that occupied all the countries involved in building up their own economies and restoring damaged infrastructure within

their own countries. To conclude, I do not agree with the statement, since while there was peace in the world from 1923-33, it was not the cause of the peace treaties. ~~It could in fact be said that there were~~ Instead, they ~~led to war~~ helped increase the hatred for the victorious allies and encourage the 'overturn the treaties' mentality amongst the 'have-not' powers. This increased slowly throughout the period mentioned, shown by Hitler's gradual climb to power and finally erupted in war. It was other factors, as I have mentioned, that kept the peace during that time.

Examiner commentary

This response is focused on the consequences of the peace treaties of the Versailles Settlement.

Key issues with regard to the impact of the Settlement on international relations in the years 1923-33 are explored by sustained analysis and discussion of the extent to which the key elements of the Settlement resulted in a period of peace. The response does not attempt a detailed commentary on the impact of the whole settlement over the whole period but does deploy sufficient, precisely-selected knowledge to highlight the key features of the settlement and the impact of the Settlement across the whole period.

The immediate impact on Germany and the losing states is covered as is the role of the League of Nations in the 1920s and up to 1933. Criteria for judgement are established by measuring the extent of stability and absence of confrontation created through the settlement against the extent of frustration caused and the levels of increasing confrontation over the period.

The overall judgement is substantiated. The answer is well organised in relation to the question asked and the argument is logical and coherent and communicated clearly.

Overall, the response meets the qualities expected at Level 5 in Strands 1-4.

Example 3

This is a Level 4 response:

[June 2017 WHI04 1B Q3](#)

How far do you agree that the British and American contribution was more significant than the Russian contribution to the defeat of Germany in the Second World War?

British / American	American / Russia
- Battle of Britain ✓	- Battle of Stalingrad
- D-day landings ✓	- two fronted war ✓
- Italian invasion X	- territory captured in
- North African front X	Russia (German troops left
- Atlantic Battle ✓	there)
- failed bombing (strategic)	- reduced Axis powers ✓
- Poland failure ✓	- invaded Germany
- USA → 1941	- Major fail of Germany
	(Russian terrain, weather,
	arms)
	- German the general (surrender)
	gave announcement to stop
	fighting ✓

The British and American contribution to defeat Germany in WW2 was significant as the Battle of Britain, Atlantic front and D-day landings were decisive events for the allied victory. It can be argued however, that without the Russian contribution, Germany might have overpowered Britain and won the war. It is crucial to mention however that Russian prowess in

the war against Germany, ~~would~~ might not have been possible without ^{the} American lend and lease program.

The Battle of Britain was Germany's first loss. German Luftwaffe had tried to engage the Royal Air Force in their airspace, but due to better suited aircraft, home advantage and ~~a~~ technological advancements such as Radar, Germany was dealt a decisive loss. The Battle of Britain not only prevented a German invasion of Britain but set the Germans back and affected their morale. Despite this loss, the Germans were not much closer to losing the war.

The German Invasion of Russia is arguable the worst defeat for the Axis powers. The invasion made the war double fronted, splitting German forces and resources. Russian harsh winters severely affected German troops while Russian troops had the advantage of home ground and were used to harsh conditions. The Russians used the tactic of fighting and

receding to pull the Germans further into Russia and weaken their supply chain. The Russians were close to their military bases, so the mending and manufacturing of tanks was more efficient. American finances helped in the Battle of Stalingrad but Russian men physically overpowered the German troops. The Russian defeated German troops victory in Stalingrad effectively ended German expansion to the East and significantly cut down their military. The Nazi General that surrendered at Stalingrad even broadcasted a speech in which he encouraged German soldiers to stop fighting for Hitler. Due to Russian terrain, weather and their effective fighting skills, Germany was very close to ^{complete} defeat. The Russians were the ones who invaded Berlin ~~and~~ in 1945, declaring the end of the Nazi war.

Historians argue that the allied offensive of the D-Day landings were only possible to victory on other fronts was only possible due to the large Russian contribution. The allies were able to liberate France

with American, Canadian and British troops landing on five French beaches and swiftly converging on the capital. The ^{successful} ~~liberation~~ ^{landings} of France reduced German resources (in France) and gave the allies a foothold in Europe to advance on Germany.

American The British victory in the Atlantic, against the Nazi U-boats also effectively curtailed German power and ~~demo~~ by defeating their navy. ~~It can be argued that German engagement on multiple fronts is was caused their Allied deciphering of the Enigma code and advanced other technological advancements led to this victory, however not all allied endeavours were successful in defeating the Germans. To begin with, The Germans had invaded Poland and France but the British could not make any headway against the Nazis. The strategic bombing offensive on German cities like Dresden ~~did not~~ had opposite results (increase in German morale). When the Russians began to swallow up German troops, the allied ~~was~~ situation become better took a turn for the better. It was the~~

first blow to Germany and its citizens who were unaware of loss in the Battle of Britain.

Another point is that the Russians were primarily engaged with Germany and their government diverted the whole industry to ^{the} war effort. ~~As~~ The Americans and British were respectively also dealing with Japan and Italy (in North Africa) so their complete focus was not on Germany. The Russians were the first to make any dent in German ~~pro~~ expansion ~~in~~ on the European frontier mainland, and so ~~they~~ were more significant their contribution was ~~so~~ highly significant to Germany's defeat.

To conclude, the British and American contribution was not more significant than Russia's contribution as the Battle of Stalingrad is arguable the most turning point in the second world war, leading directly to German defeat.

Examiner commentary

The response is focused on the relative significance of the British and American and the Russian contribution to the defeat of Germany.

Key issues of the impact of the contributions of the different Allied offensives and actions in relation to the German defeat are explored. Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the contribution made by the different Allies and the extent to which the Russians were more significant than the British and the Americans.

Valid criteria with regard to the impact on the German war effort of British and American and Russian actions are established. The qualitative and quantitative impact is addressed but the evaluation of the Russian contribution – which it is argued was greater – is less well substantiated. The overall judgement is supported, but without a convincing discussion and evaluation of the relative significance of the contributions.

The answer is generally well organised and the argument logical and communicated with clarity, but without the overall coherent focus on relative significance.

Instead the response is organised by considering separately the impact of key features of the Russian and British and American contributions and claiming, rather than fully establishing, their interdependence.

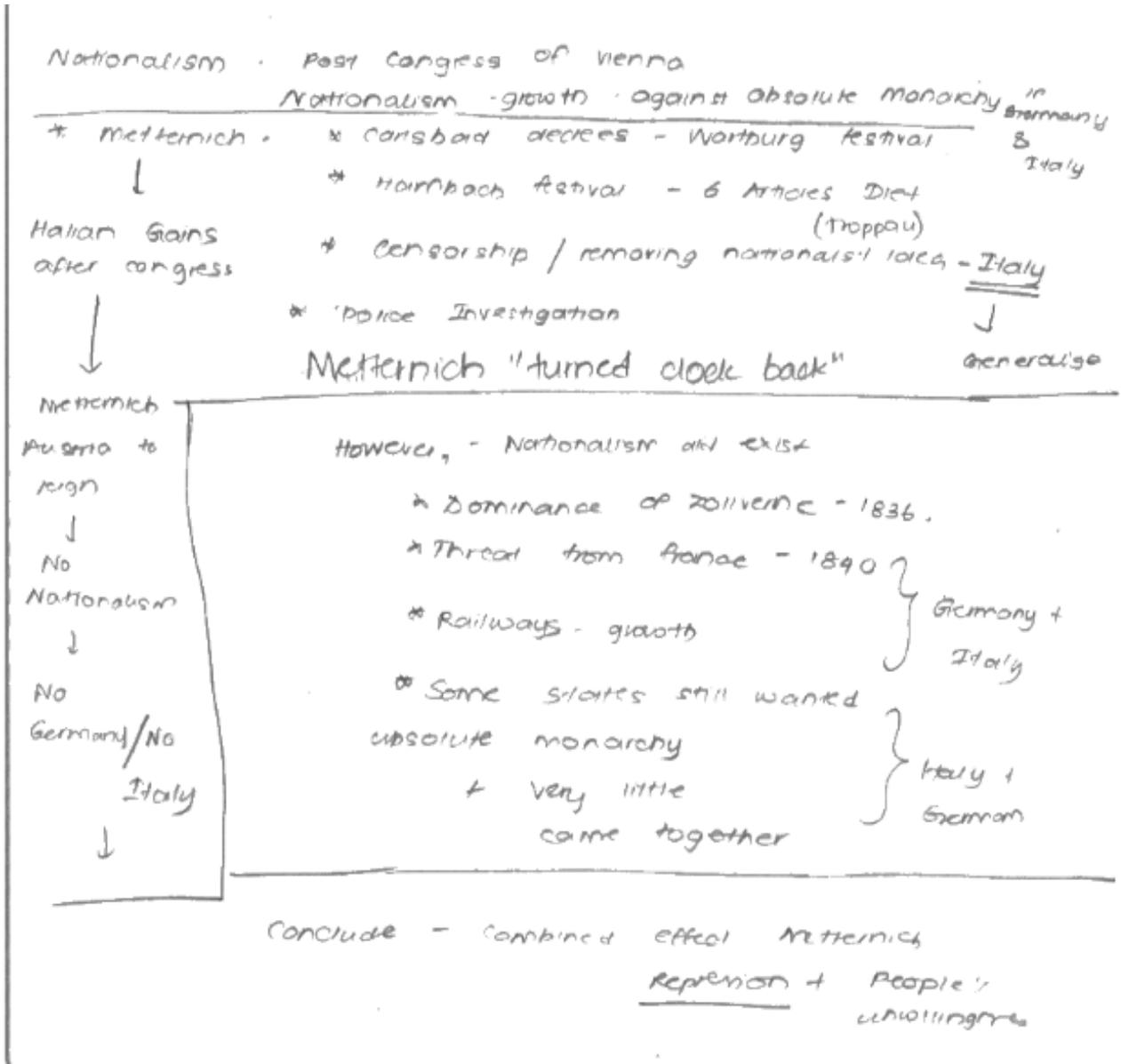
Overall, the response meets the qualities expected at Level 4 in Strands 1-4.

Example 4

This is a Level 3 response:

[June 2017 WHI04 1A Q2](#)

How far do you agree that Metternich was the main obstacle to the growth of German and Italian nationalism in the years 1815-48?



How far do you agree that Metternich was the main obstacle to the growth of Nationalism in 1815-1848.

German & Italian Nationalism was a popular idea that spread across the nations post Congress of Vienna. The Congress of Vienna, dominated by "Metternich" who was the Austrian representative generated the idea to "repose" Europe. He did so by distributing territory amongst the leading nations to bring in the peace settlement. Austria got many gains in Italy as well as in Germany. Metternich ensured that Austria was the reigning power in Europe by establishing the absolute power in Italy & Germany. This led to distress amongst Germans & Italians who thrived for democracy & nationalism. Metternich's ulterior motive of Austrian dominance was alarmed by such growing Nationalist feelings that he took the initiative to repress this ideology during his tenure as the Austrian leader.

The main aim of Metternich of Austrian dominance led to increased reform & repression.

during his tenure. He was alarmed by national uprisings in Germany & Italy. To overcome this situation Metternich employed the strategy of repression through censoring, police power, banning student unions. The biggest threat was from student movements that fought their way into demanding in for a nationalist nation & a unified Germany & Italy ^{that} stood as ~~an~~ independent ^{countries} ~~entity~~ without the obligation under foreign power.

Metternich's was alarmed in Germany during the Wartburg Festival in Germany that started off as a mere celebration of the fourth year anniversary of the battle of Leipzig which gradually converted to a student uprising demanding for nationalism. Following this a student murdered a Russian member in Germany which aggravated the picture leading to Metternich's introduction of the Carlsbad decrees in 1819. The decrees banned student unions, brought in censorship of press & introduced investigatory committees to overcome the uprising of Nationalism.

^{& NS}
Metternich's conservative ideology is often known

as responsible for "turning the clock back", which he did by removing ideas of nationalism by implementing policies that removed the basic freedom of right of speech & opinion. This repressive move ensured that nationalist feelings were repressed & unsaid thus protecting Austria's status in Italy & Germany.

Another example of Metternich's moves to repress Nationalism was demonstrated with the "Congress of Troppau". This was an alliance between Russia, Austria, Prussia that agreed to mutually cooperate against any uprising of revolution generated due to ideas of Nationalism. This congress secured Austria's position against the enemy of "Nationalism".

In Germany, the Hambach festival of 1832 was a good example of the increase in National ideas despite such repression & reforms of Metternich. The festival involved the discussion of nationalist men regarding the future of Germany, & its growth as a Nation. Metternich was quick to react & introduced "six articles" in the Diet to secure ^{himself & Austria from} the increasing ideas of Nationalism by giving him power

to take action when necessary.

As mentioned above, through strategic manoeuvrings & passing of articles & decrees, Metternich ensured that he restricted the growth of Nationalism in Italy & Germany. Metternich remained an obstacle for those Germans & Italians who wished to see a nation for themselves.

However, the fact that Metternich was an obstacle in ^{the midst} growing nationalism can be argued by examining the increased changes that were brought about & the extent to which nationalism established itself within Austrian dominated territories.

In ~~1836~~, 1833, the creation of the Prussian Customs Union, "Zollverein" was a clear indication of increased unity amongst the Prussian dominated states in Northern Germany. Austria effectively isolated itself from the Zollverein due to her opposition against "free trade" that was well promoted by the Customs Union. In Germany, the Union was a significant step of how increased economic cooperation reflected the unity.

of the Germans that Metternich could not stop from occurring.

Metternich's constant effort to repress nationalism was of no use when there was a perceived French crisis in 1840, where the nations believed that their "old enemy" were about to return for an invasion. This crisis increased patriotism that helped the nations in identifying the national root to fight against a foreign threat which Metternich could not prevent.

Furthermore, in Germany & Italy, the increased growth of railway system played a significant role in promoting Nationalism. The railway system that spread across acted as a catalyst that promoted the ideas of nationalism through distribution of newspapers, pamphlets that encouraged nationalism. The growth of railways which was of economic importance to Austria, could not be restricted by Metternich & thus, he could not prevent the exchange of ideas & growth of nationalism within Germany & Italy.

Metternich's constant struggle to prevent the

growth of nationalism did not succeed as
analysed, since there were instances where
Metternich could not fully exercise his power
& dominance to restrict the growth of
nationalism.

Beyond such repressive measures & reforms,
the growth of nationalism was yet visible.

~~This was helped by the~~

However, the lack of support for nationalists
from the small states across Germany & Italy
meant that the influence of absolute monarchy
was an accepted "norm" that prevented small
states in their participation for the growth
of nationalism. Furthermore, those who
agreed with the conservative ideology of
Metternich supported the Austrian rule &
was less willing to deviate from it & unite
together as a nation.

Nationalism was an ideology supported by
mostly "middle class" Germans who lacked in
number & were a weak example that
prevented the idea of nationalism from
spreading far beyond than the groups
that actually stood by it.

Therefore, on an overall note, it can be said, that the growth of nationalism post Congress of Vienna was a popular ideology, that went against the conservative believes of Metternich. Metternich's use of repression & reform, as a move to protect the Austrian territories in Germany & Italy played a significant role in repressing the increased growth.

Metternich was aided by the unwillingness & lack of support showcased by the Germans & Italians who were loyal to the monarchical system & by the lack of support in terms of numbers to develop the nationalist movements.

Hence, it can be said, that the restrictions imposed by Metternich played a significant role in strengthening Austrian leadership over nationalist forces by the use of repression that reaped the expected outcome until the year 1848, where he was forced to flee due to revolutions that took over the Austrian leadership, & force, & demanding a unified nations in both Italy & Germany.

Examiner commentary

This response is useful in exemplifying some of the weaknesses found at Level 3.

At Level 3 responses are not fully secure in their understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, although some understanding is shown. In this case, the response is unsure whether the focus is to consider Metternich as the 'main obstacle' to German and Italian nationalism or to consider his ability to deal with the success.

Also the majority of the supporting evidence is related to German nationalism with the situation in Italy only being dealt with in general terms. Italy is often just added into paragraphs and in some instances inaccurately, such as the paragraph relating to railway building. This means that sufficient knowledge has not been deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands of the question. These limitations can also be seen in the plan at the beginning of the response and in the fact that the candidate has left out the words 'German and Italian' when writing out the question.

The response, therefore, demonstrates some analysis of, and attempts to explain links between, relevant key features of the period and the question. The role of Metternich in undermining German nationalism is clearly shown and some other obstacles are also briefly addressed. However, it does also tend towards a description of Metternich's role and of other key features. Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus but the material lacks range with regard to Italian nationalism particularly.

Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement, for example, when establishing Metternich's ability to repress, but the overall judgement has weak substantiation owing to the limitations of the conceptual focus.

The answer does show some organisation and the general trend of the argument is clear but the counter-argument lacks coherence.

Overall, the response meets the qualities expected at Level 3 in Strands 1-4.

Example 5

This is a high Level 2 response

[June 2017 WHI04 1A Q2](#)

How far do you agree that Metternich was the main obstacle to the growth of German and Italian nationalism in the years 1815-48?

Metternich was the Austrian foreign chief minister till the year 1848. He was the most important influence on Germany after the 1815. He was the main obstacle to the growth of German and Italian nationalism in the years 1815 - 1848. Metternich was not interested in an united Germany. He been an Austrian wanted to see traditional Austrian authority to control the German states.

One incident which shows that Metternich was an obstacle for the growth of German and Italian nationalism was the Vienna settlement. Both Austria and Prussia were obvious rival candidates to control any united Germany. However, still by 1815 Prussia and Austria existed side by side to control which Metternich referred to as "peaceful dualism". Both Austria and Prussia were among the great powers who signed the Peace treaty at the Congress of Vienna. Not surprisingly, both gained a lot ^{at} of it. Metternich's negotiations at the congress of Vienna ensured that he wanted Austria to become the leading power and to control German States under a loose confederation. As a result of the Vienna settlement Austria gained sizeable areas specially in Italy. They were able to secure Lombardy and Venetia of Northern Italy and the Habsburg was relocated to

Russia, Modena and Tuscany. Metternich always tried to prevent any uprising or revolution to take place as it would help nationalism to grow. Anyway, the southern part of Germany always looked up to Austria for political support. People included in their territories were mostly Dutch, Danish, Czech etc. and excluded predominantly large German speaking populations. Therefore, there were no any Germans for nationalism to arise.

Another incident which shows that Metternich was an obstacle for the growth of German and Italian nationalism in the years 1815-48 was the uprisings of student movements and steps taken by Metternich to prevent these such as the Carlsbad Decrees. Napoleon's defeat had fueled nationalism among students in universities in Germany because they were against French troops invading their states. Students of middle and upper class families in universities started student movements in order to spread nationalism. These student movements held riots against the princes on the day of the Wartburg festival which was a 300 year celebration of Martin Luther's rise against the Pope and the 4th year anniversary of Napoleon's defeat. This was not even a huge protest because only less than 500 students participated in it. However, Metternich who

is the main obstacle for any rise of nationalism, over ~~ex~~ exaggerated the issue. He informed the Prussian king about this and asked other representatives of states to meet him at Carlsbad. As a result, in order to prevent any nationalist idea from rising Metternich took a series of measures. The measures he took were that inspectors were sent to every universities. There was no press censorship as well. He also formed a new commission called the 'Revolutionary Commission' in order to stop and prevent any uprising, Revolution or any nationalist ideas from spreading.

All inclusive, Metternich who was Austrian wanted Austria to be the most dominating power in the German confederation. He wanted traditional Austrian authority to control the German states. He was not even a bit interested to see a unified Germany. Therefore, he always tried to prevent Germany from being a unified nation. Therefore for this, his main aim was to stop nationalism from spreading in Germany. Germany would have been united but not as a unified Germany or by growing German nationalism but by the particular interests of Prussia and Austria. Metternich's actions shows how he always tries to prevent nationalism to take place in every situation. It is true and can be agreed on that the main obstacle to the growth of German and Italian

nationalism in the years 1815-1848 was none other than Metternich.

Examiner commentary

This response acknowledges that the focus is on Metternich's role as the main obstacle to the growth of German and Italian nationalism but it is an explanation of his role as the main obstacle rather than a discussion as to whether he was.

As a result, much of the material becomes descriptive and has not established criteria to judge whether he was the main obstacle. There is some analysis of key features relevant to the period of the question. Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to show some understanding but there is a lack of range in regard to both coverage of the whole time period and Italian nationalism.

A judgement is given but with limited support. The answer does show some attempt at organisation in relation to the question but is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.

The response meets the qualities of Level 2 securely for Strand 1 and 4, has limitations within Level 2 for Strand 3 but is a borderline Level 2/3 for Strand 2. Hence the response was awarded a high level two mark overall.

Section B Level descriptor

Target: AO1 (25 marks): Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. <input type="checkbox"/> Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. <input type="checkbox"/> The overall judgement is missing or asserted. <input type="checkbox"/> There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There is some analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. <input type="checkbox"/> An overall judgement is given but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. <input type="checkbox"/> The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	9–14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although some mainly-descriptive passages may be included. <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. <input type="checkbox"/> Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. <input type="checkbox"/> The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence or precision.
4	15–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. <input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. <input type="checkbox"/> Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. <input type="checkbox"/> The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence or precision.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
5	21–25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="416 230 1369 315">□ Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis and discussion of the relationships between key features of the period.<li data-bbox="416 338 1414 423">□ Sufficient knowledge is precisely selected and deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.<li data-bbox="416 445 1401 530">□ Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.<li data-bbox="416 553 1362 616">□ The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.