



# **Examiners' Report**

## **June 2024**

**Int GCSE History 4HI1 01**

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## Introduction

Paper 1 : Depth Studies

The assessment requirement was that candidates answer a set of questions from **two** options from a choice of eight. The most popular options were:

Option 3 : Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918-45

Option 5 : Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924-53

Option 6 : A world divided: superpower relations, 1943-72

Option 7 : A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945-74

and the most popular combination of options was:

Option 3 and 6

Option 3 and 7.

All eight options required candidates to answer three sub-questions on the option topic. Each question had a different focus and tested a range of Assessment Objectives (AOs). Question (Q) (a) required candidates to identify the impression given by an author based on a small written extract and tested AO4. Question (b) required candidates to explain two effects and tested AO1 and AO2. Question (ci) and (cii) required candidates to explain, analyse and make judgements about key features, events, causes, effects and significance and tested AO1 and AO2.

### General comments

Across all eight options the following generic comments in relation to each sub question should be noted:

- In question (a) selecting information to support the impression will limit the answer to marks within Level 2. To move into Level 3 the answer requires considering of how the impression has been created by considering author selection of evidence, tone, emphasis or omission.
- In question (b) knowledge of the effect is not in itself sufficient: there is a requirement to explain the effect in terms of outcomes.
- In question (c) knowledge needs to be used to develop an answer that considers the issue raised by the question and a criteria-based judgement is made.

### Question 3 (x)

This option was attempted by many candidates.

In Q(a) many candidates were able to identify the impression given by the author about protest in Germany in the years 1918-19. The main inference was that it was unsuccessful or ineffective. Those candidates who moved into Level 3 (5-6 marks) also considered the author's treatment, emphasis and selection of material in order to create the impression that was inferred. Some candidates ignored the date range and suggested that that author ignored the Kapp Putsch, which was not relevant to the focus of the question.

In Q(b) many candidates effectively explained the effect of the Great Depression on Germany. However, some answers were very generalised. Some candidates also commented on the hyperinflation of the period, which was inaccurate because it was deflation that was an effect of the Depression. What differentiated candidates was the accuracy of the information they used (AO1) and the extent of the explanation in relation to the outcome (AO2).

In Q(c)(ci) was more popular than (cii). It was noticeable in both questions that many candidates had in-depth knowledge but when coming to a judgement tended to state that something was more important or significant without applying and explaining criteria. Candidates who did secured marks in Level 4.

Chosen question number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

(a) One impression the author gives was that the posters in Germany were all failures, stating that they were 'uncoordinated' and did not achieve what the workers wanted. Despite this however, the author fails to mention that even though the posters were unsuccessful, they led to more people joining the Nazi party due to promised reforms.

A second impression which the author gives is the weakness of the Communist party. He states, 'the Communist party lacked strong leadership' and 'lacked organised structure', this suggests that the Communist party was poorly run and showed they would not create much opposition for the then German workers party.

(b) One effect on the great depression was the massive increase in hyperinflation, due to the wall street crash America took back their loans given to Germany meaning that Germany's economic state was mainly affected. <sup>This led</sup> leading to the government printing too much money and ~~leading~~ creating hyperinflation, which meant that money was almost worthless, being used for toilet paper, and toys; ~~and more~~

A second effect of the great depression was the increase of members joining the German workers party. Due to many Germans losing their jobs and a firm belief in the 'dolshheit' ideology, this meant that there was a large increase of members in the German workers party, due to Hitler's promised reforms. This is significant as if the number of members increases, there is more likelihood of the German workers party getting voted in, which we know ~~was~~ will form into the Nazi party.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) I <sup>Somewhat</sup> agree that the most significant method of control used by the Nazis in Germany was the use of propaganda, however there was other methods of control such as the SA, the Gestapo, and the ~~these~~ <sup>use of</sup> Nazi education.

Firstly, Nazi propaganda was used as a massive factor for control over Germany, posters with Hitler's face promising peace and reform to Germany meant that many people believed him or were even raised to ~~his~~ follow his ideologies, this led to more members joining the Nazi party, and strong overall ~~it~~ tightening the grip over Germany.

Secondly, the ~~use of~~ ~~violence~~ and Gestapo, or the 'secret police', used violence and force in order to control opposition to the Nazi party and stop any attempts to either nullify or create an uprising ~~any~~ against them. The Gestapo's method of control was very effective due to them creating little opportunity for any ~~sort~~ of opposition against the Nazis.

Thirdly, the SA or the 'brown ~~trousers~~ shirts', were used as a way of scaring the

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) German people into either joining the Nazi party or stopping protests and riots against them. The SA were seen as 'thugs' with little to no training, almost looking for a fight, there were many accounts of the SA just fighting or beating people in the street, especially unprovoked. This caused the German people to fear the Nazis, therefore allowing the Nazis to stay in control.

Finally, the use of Nazi education in schools meant that the children which were being taught in the school would derive to become a Nazi or worship them and hold the same views; this was massively significant as it meant that there would be less opposition to the Nazis and Hitler could keep a firm control over Germany as the people around him held the same views.

In conclusion, I somewhat agree that propaganda was the most significant way of control, however there were many other factors which allowed the Nazis to maintain

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) *Such a firm grip over*  
*Germany.*



Whilst the answer to Q(a) is in the higher level of the mark scheme, the answers to (b) and (c) are in the lower levels of the mark scheme.

Some basic understanding is demonstrated, but knowledge is limited or inaccurate and explanation is undeveloped.

Q03ax: 5 marks

Q03bx: 2 marks

Q03cx: 3 marks

Total: 10 marks

Chosen question number: Question 1  Question 2  Question 3   
Question 4  Question 5  Question 6   
Question 7  Question 8

(a) The author gives the overall impression that protests in Germany in 1918-19 were significantly weak and poorly organised, as well as unsuccessful. It is implied that they were disorganised through the word 'uncoordinated', and unsuccessful through the ~~word~~ statement 'did not lead to the changes that workers wanted'. ~~There~~ The notion that they were weak is emphasised by their being 'few in number' and <sup>having</sup> they 'lacked' support. The tone used is very dismissive of these protests, using phrases like 'easily crushed' and saying they 'lacked... commitment', showing the author to see the protests in a totally negative way. The author has omitted the fact that there was dispute amongst the ~~the~~ KPD leaders about whether to join the protests, as this would undermine the notion that the communist leaders were all completely irresponsible and ineffective.

(b) One effect of the great depression was that it led to huge unemployment and decreased political stability in Germany. Following the 1929 Wall Street Crash, US loans were called in, leading to a German bank run. The economy was put into a vicious cycle of rising unemployment and decreasing consumer demand. Unemployment reached 6m in late 1932. Muller's relatively stable coalition ended in 1930 with his resignation and Brüning was appointed Chancellor by Hindenburg. His taxes on income and beer ~~and~~ constricted the economy and wages went down 30%. Due to his unpopularity, Article 48 was used much more to pass laws - used 66 times in 1932, while the Reichstag met less and less - 12 times in 1932, showing a loss of political stability.

Another effect of the great depression was that it enabled the rise of extremist groups, notably the Nazis.

Due to the poor economic situation, the Nazis' scapegoating of the Weimar government and Jews resonated with the public more than before. The KPD also offered communism as a solution to the current state.

In November 1932 the Nazis won 196 seats and the KPD 100 seats in the Reichstag, and in presidential elections, Hitler came a close 2<sup>nd</sup> to Hindenburg. The Nazis, from April 1930, ran an effective propaganda campaign

((b) continued) led by Goebbels, using scapegoating ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> vague slogans like 'make Germany great again' to resonate with the desperate public. They also received support from farmers and donations from industrialists who feared the KPD's proposed policies. The great depression was the reason for Nazi growth in this period.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) The most significant method of control used by the Nazis from 1933-39 was <sup>not</sup> the use of propaganda. ~~It is~~ <sup>more</sup> their use of the Gestapo was ~~most~~ significant, and they also controlled the churches.

The Nazi use of propaganda was a significant, but not the most significant, method of control. The Nazis appointed Goebbels to run propaganda in 1933, and he set up a Reich Chamber of Culture to which any new media had to be overlooked by before being released. This meant that all art, films, music and other things like them were only allowed if they fit with or glorified Nazi ideals. Films like *Hitlerjunge Quex* of 1933 glorified the Hitler youth, and a 45-minute showreel glorifying the Nazis played before every film. Cheap radios were mass-produced to broadcast Hitler's speeches, with 70% of families owning one by 1939. Censorship was used in line with Nazi propaganda censoring modern art, modern music like jazz and modern architecture like the Bauhaus movement to emphasise the Nazis' traditionalist views. 20,000 books by Jewish writers were also burned in May 1933 in Berlin. Overall, this propaganda (and censorship) served to make all elements of life dedicated to Nazi support and to indoctrinate the population to not oppose the Nazis at all.

The Nazi use of the Gestapo was ~~more~~ <sup>a more</sup> significant way they kept control than propaganda,

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) as they physically arrested any opposition to the regime. In 1934, Himmler's SS had over 50,000 members. The SD was set up to spy on opponents to the regime, and the regular police were forced to side with the SS at all times, creating a police state. The Gestapo were the most feared part of the police state as they are secret police wore no uniforms and had a large network of informers which assisted 80% of their arrests. In 1939 alone they arrested 160,000 people. This contributed to widespread fear, so that the population was more likely to not oppose the Nazis, and any who did were sent to camps, which held 150,000 by 1939. As a result, it was difficult for opposition to organise themselves, and so the Nazi could control opposition in the population.

The Nazi control of the churches was also significant in 1933-39, but not as significant as the control of propaganda or of the Gestapo. In 1933, Hitler recognised the cultural significance of churches in Germany, and in a speech stated that 'Christianity is the unshakeable foundation' of Germany's people. However he attempted to 'Nazify' the churches in order to prevent them being totally independent from the Nazi regime as this could lead to opposition. In 1933 Hitler created a 'Reich Church' which would attempt to unite Protestant churches into one church system, with some showing swastikas and

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) using the Nazi salute at church sessions. For Catholic churches, Hitler limited opposition by signing the Concordat with Pope Pius in 1933, agreeing that Hitler would not interfere with Catholic schools and youth groups if the Catholic Church stayed out of politics. This in theory reduced opposition, but Hitler repeatedly broke it in the 1930s, and Cardinal Galen's 1941 campaign was a sign that the Catholics had moved on as well. Opposition was also joined by the creation of the Pastors' Emergency League and Confessing Church in 1933 and 1934 by Priests Niemöller and Bonhoeffer, but Hitler crushed the opposition, sending 800 priests to Dachau.

Overall, the most significant ~~was~~ method of Nazi control from 1933-39 was not the use of propaganda, but instead the use of Gestapo. While the use of propaganda did indoctrinate the population to support the Nazi regime, the Gestapo physically forced this on the population with their many arrests and widespread fear. The ~~opposition~~ ~~control~~ of the churches was less significant than the use of propaganda, as the churches, unlike the public, never posed a hugely significant threat to Nazi leadership.



The answers to Q(a), (b) and (c) satisfy the descriptors in the mark scheme for each of these questions in the top level and, therefore, attained the higher marks available in those levels.

Q03ax: 6 marks

Q03bx: 8 marks

Q03cx: 16 marks

Total: 30 marks

## Question 5 (x)

In Q(a) candidates were able to identify that the impression was that the Stakhanovite movement was successful. Candidates supported this by selecting words and phrases used by the author to support the impression. Candidates who considered the emphasis placed by the author on the impact, and suggested the author had ignored other impacts, moved into Level 3 (5-6 marks).

In Q(b) many candidates were able to explain two effects of the German invasion but some only described the invasion and some of the battles.

In Qc (ci) was the most popular of the (c) questions. Answers were often replete with knowledge, but the support, explanation and analysis of judgement was often weaker. In this type of question the aspect of judgement in AO2 is clearly identified in all levels in the mark scheme and the candidate must address it. There was much description of Kirov's murder.

Chosen question number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

(a)

The author gives an impression that the Stakhanov movement was extremely successful.

It 'increased the pace of production' ~~and~~ because 'workers were <sup>encouraged</sup> ~~inspired~~ to be like Stakhanov' and they, too, were 'rewarded with better living conditions' to encourage them to increase production.

To further emphasise his point, the ~~writer~~ <sup>author</sup> used strong language such as 'remarkable', 'significant' and 'inspired' to show how strong and great was the change the Stakhanov movement caused.

The author deliberately chose to ignore the fact that the Stakhanov movement made many workers be bitter and antagonistic towards their work, deliberately wrecking and causing damage in their anger, ~~and~~ but chose to focus ~~only~~ completely on the positive effects of the movement.

(b)

One effect of the German invasion on the Soviet Union was that it ~~was~~ lost land.

In 1941, when the Germans began invading, with their Blitzkrieg methods, they ~~took over~~ ~~the~~ Army Group North invaded and took over the Baltic States, Army Group Centre invaded and took Minsk and then Smolensk and Army Group South took Ukraine's capital Kiev. This ~~led~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~loss~~ ~~of~~ ~~much~~ ~~agricultural~~ ~~land~~ ~~providing~~ ~~grain~~ ~~to~~ ~~feed~~ ~~the~~ ~~Soviets~~ ~~so~~ ~~that~~ ~~it~~ ~~was~~ ~~hard~~ ~~to~~ ~~get~~ ~~food~~ ~~and~~ ~~much~~ ~~industry~~ ~~and~~ ~~lives~~ ~~were~~ ~~lost~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~German~~ ~~invasion~~ ~~too~~ as a direct result of the German invasion.

Another Effect of the German invasion on the Soviet Union was that it united them together as a nation.

Stalin saw that to win this war, he must keep the morale of the Soviets united behind him. He therefore focused propoganda on the 'Great Patriotic War', knowing that ideological reasons will ~~not~~ will not motivate the population. <sup>facihg</sup> <sub>war.</sub> Churches were reopened so that people could turn to religion for comfort and propoganda conveyed messages of patriotism

((b) continued)

to 'Mother Russia' and ~~the~~ patriotism to  
each other, which led to ~~the~~ ~~was~~ feelings  
of unity in the Soviet Union, <sup>as a direct</sup> ~~because~~  
effect of the German invasion.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

~~The cause: The purges of the 1930s was caused by Stalin's i~~

~~The purges was a result~~

The main reason for the Purges of the 1930s ~~was as a result~~ may have been as a result of Stalin's insecurity or as a result of Kirov's murder, or as a result of Hitler's rise to power in Germany.<sup>#</sup> I will discuss these views and make a judgement.

Stalin felt insecure in the 1930s because of many reasons. By nature, he was paranoid and this worsened after his wife's death 'who went away as an enemy'. He was extremely suspicious of anyone trying to overthrow his power, once he had control now of the Politburo. Stalin managed to completely destroy his rivals and the United Opposition.

Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenov, and Bukharin were expelled of the party and had no authority but Stalin still felt insecure.

The purges gave him a chance to completely be rid of these opponents as well

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

as anyone else in the party who could support them.

Hitler rose to power in 1933 and the Nazi party increasingly gained power. Stalin felt threatened by this because Hitler was a firm opposer of communism, believing it was of inferior race and wanted to completely obliterate it. War with ~~the~~ Nazi Germany was therefore inevitable and so Stalin wanted to be sure the Red Army was completely loyal to him only. Purging them would ensure only the most loyal of them remained especially because most admired their previous Commander Trotsky. <sup>Rising of</sup> ~~This was~~ Nazi power <sup>was</sup> therefore a direct cause to the purges.

Kirov's murder was what started the purges. He was shot by Nikolayev in the back of the neck when coming to the office and Stalin used this to blame Zinoviev, Kamenov, and Trotsky's Allies of plotting

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

and causing the murder in the show Trials. This was extremely significant because Kirov was extremely charismatic and a well loved and powerful figure in the party.

⊛

In conclusion, I strongly agree with the interpretation that the main reason for the 1930's purges was Stalin's insecurity. Stalin was, in fact, the one who ~~started~~ had the power to direct the purges and it was his feeling that led to it.

Furthermore, only because he was so insecure ~~it~~ did he fear the Red Army's loyalty because of Hitler's rise to power. Had he been secure, he would not have had to take such drastic measures.

Even more so, there are great suspicions that Stalin himself was the one who directed Kirov's murder because it was a convenient blame and it enabled him to get rid of a charismatic leader, ~~who says~~ who, in his insecurity, he feared would take him over.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

⊗ Kirov was also widely cheered at the 17<sup>th</sup> Party Congress and killing him was a useful way to blame all opponents at the Show trials in 1936, 37, and 38 of the Purges.



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Examiner Comments

Answers to Q(a), (b) and (c) display qualities that satisfy the descriptors in the higher levels of the mark scheme.

In the answer to Q(c) the judgement requires further explanation, based on the criteria.

Q05ax: 6 marks

Q05bx: 7 marks

Q05cx: 14 marks

Total: 27 marks

## Question 6 (y)

In Q(a) many candidates were able to identify the impression given by the author in relation to Nixon trying to improve relations with the Soviet Union, as being due to the cost of the Cold War. Many supported this by selecting the author's language. Those candidates who considered the author's selection and emphasis moved into Level 3 (5-6 marks).

In Q(b) some candidates had thorough and precise knowledge regarding the Korean War but did not relate it to the impact on the Cold War. Some candidates suggested it made USA/USSR relations worse in terms of the Cold War.

In Q(c), (ci) and (cii) were answered. In (cii) some candidates tended to describe the issues around Cuba and focused only on the missile crisis. In (ci) candidates were very knowledgeable about the period 1945-49 and gave criteria for their judgement about the most significant feature.

Chosen question number: Question 1  Question 2  Question 3   
Question 4  Question 5  Question 6   
Question 7  Question 8

Ab  
w

(a) The author gives the overall impression that Nixon faced significant pressure from his own country to scale down the cold war and arms race and improve relations. Financially, the arms race was very draining for the USA, as implied by the 'huge cost' and 'burden', so the USA needed to reduce defence spending. The 'urgent domestic issues' refer to the murder of Martin Luther King Jr., Civil rights riots and protests such as <sup>at</sup> Kent State university against Vietnam involvement - all pressing issues which required domestic focus. It is also implied that the arms race is pointless, as 'neither side could hope to win a nuclear war'. The tone presents ~~the~~ pressures from the USA as very strong using powerful phrases like 'unbearable burden' and 'urgent domestic issues' which show how much they must have influenced Nixon to improve relations. The author has omitted to mention the threat of Mao's China ~~aligning~~ <sup>teaming up</sup> with the USSR which was a significant threat and cause for Nixon's foreign policy, as this would undermine the author's view of the significance of

((a) continued) problems at home

(b) One effect of the Korean war was that it led to worsening relations as it was a physical conflict, indirectly, between the USA and USSR for the first time. In June 1950, Stalin supported Kim Il-sung with weapons, and <sup>communist</sup> North Korea invaded South Korea, who were anti-communist. The UN made a resolution in June to enter with South Korea, and in their 1950 counter attack, brought China into the war by <sup>China</sup> misunderstanding that the USA wanted to invade them. Although a stalemate was reached by ~~the~~ April 1951 and Eisenhower signed an armistice in 1953, the war was devastating - 33,000 USA soldiers and 4,000 UN soldiers died, as well as 1 million North Koreans, ~~422,000~~ 1.2 million South Koreans and 600,000 Chinese. This physical death and fighting was a first in the cold war, and hardened relations between the superpowers as a result, even more so as the USA interpreted China to be an ally of Stalin.

Another effect of the Korean war was that it worsened relations as it confirmed mutual suspicions and contributed to the arms race developing. ~~Spies~~  
The Rosenbergs had been arrested as USSR spies on the American atomic bomb in July 1950, and a secret document, NSC-68, in early 1950 stated that the USA feared Stalin would conquer the world and so the USA would try to contain the USSR, both heightening

((b) continued) suspicion. The USSR also feared the expansion of NATO in 1949. The Korean war seemed to confirm Stalin's ambitions to the West, so causing NSC-68 to be applied. Following the war, suspicion led to the arms race - the USA made their defence budget 3 times bigger, and the USSR doubled their army in 5 years. The USA's H-bomb in 1952 was copied by the USSR in 1953, worsening tensions further as spies were involved in copying the bomb, this arms race continued for many years, deeply worsening superpower relations.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) The main reason for the crisis that developed over Cuba was not the actions of the USA, but rather the actions of Khrushchev. The arms race was also a factor in the crisis.

The main reason for the Cuban Missile Crisis was not the actions of the USA, although they played a significant role. Having supported the unpopular dictator Batista in the 1950s, when he was overthrown by Castro in <sup>January</sup> 1959, the USA were unpopular in Cuba. The USA stopped buying sugar from Cuba as a result, which enabled the USSR to buy it instead and develop a communist ally in the USA's sphere of influence.

<sup>John F Kennedy's</sup> ~~SEK's~~ weak bay of pigs invasion saw 1,400 anti-Castro exiles defeated by 20,000 defenders in Cuba on the 17<sup>th</sup> April 1961, which led to the USSR ~~SEK~~ placing missiles on Cuba as protection. ~~SEK's~~ ~~actions~~ ~~the Cuban Missile Crisis,~~

<sup>and as Khrushchev saw Kennedy as weak</sup> During John F Kennedy's actions heightened tensions as he ordered nuclear weapons to be readied, and a blockade of Cuba on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October <sup>1962</sup>, which led to an intense showdown of ~~ships~~ USA and USSR ships on the 24<sup>th</sup>. However, Kennedy's actions also helped to reduce the crisis as he agreed to Khrushchev's letter's, removing his missiles in Europe in exchange for Khrushchev removing his in Cuba, and so bringing tensions of the crisis down.

The most significant reason for the crisis over Cuba was Khrushchev's actions, rather than those of the USA. Having provided arms to Cuba since 1960, pictures of missile sites being built up in Cuba in October 1962 revealed his aggressive intentions. His sending 20 ships to Cuba in October also was an aggressive action which caused increased tensions. Placing short-range missiles on Cuba would ~~address the~~ <sup>allow the USSR to</sup> ~~USSR's lack of ICBMs~~, and so was interpreted as a highly aggressive action. The shooting down of a U2 plane in Cuba also suggested that the USSR was ready for conflict. ~~But~~ Some of Khrushchev's actions did relieve tensions, notably his letters and his withdrawal of missiles, but without his aggressive actions in the first place, ~~he would~~ the crisis wouldn't have happened. It should also be noted that his leaving the May 1960 Paris ~~the~~ conference after 1 day and his building of the Berlin wall in 1961 caused a lack of communication and suspicion between superpowers, leading to the crisis.

The arms race was also a significant reason for the crisis over Cuba. The first Inter-Continental-Ballistic-Missiles were built in 1957, and by 1959 the USA could launch them with their Polaris submarine. There was a 'missile gap' in 1961, with the USA having 22,000 nuclear weapons and ~~57~~ 57 ICBMs to ~~the~~ the USSR's

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) <sup>nuclear weapons</sup> 2,500 and 10 ICBMs. This gap in long range missiles caused Khrushchev to place missiles on Cuba so that he was not at a nuclear disadvantage. The placement of missiles in European countries like Italy, Turkey and the UK by the USA was also a factor in Khrushchev placing missiles on Cuba, and ~~was~~ Khrushchev used the crisis as a means to negotiate the removal of these missiles in his second letter which was agreed to secretly by Kennedy and his brother Robert. Without the arms race, Khrushchev would not have felt the need to place missiles on Cuba, and the crisis would not have occurred.

Overall, the actions of the USA were not the main reason for the crisis in Cuba. Although ~~the~~ Kennedy's actions in Cuba led to the USSR stepping in to protect their ally, it was Khrushchev's decision to do this that really <sup>with missiles</sup> kickstarted the crisis. The actions of the USA were also not as significant as the arms race in causing the crisis, as while the USA played a role in escalating tensions over Cuba, it was the arms race that provided the immediate reason for Khrushchev to address the missile gap by placing his missiles on Cuba, and so causing the crisis.



The answers to Q(a), (b) and (c) all satisfy the highest level in the mark scheme. Not only is knowledge accurate and relevant throughout the answers to (b) and (c), but it is applied to a sustained explanation. In Q(c), criteria are identified and explained when making a judgement.

Q06ay: 6 marks

Q06by: 8 marks

Q06cy: 16 marks

Total: 30 marks

## Question 7 (y)

In Q(a) candidates were able to identify the impression given by the author regarding the experiences of the Freedom Riders. Many inferred that the impression was that it was brutal and supported this by selecting words and phrases used by the author.

In Q(b) some candidates who had precise knowledge were able to explain the effects of Martin Luther King's actions on civil rights in the 1950s. However, some had generalised knowledge and described his actions and some candidates ignored the date range in the question and commented on his actions in the 1960s.

In Q(c) (ci) proved to be more popular than (cii). In (ci) there was much description of the women's movement but this was not always related to its impact on the growth of protests movements. This also tended to be the case regarding the use of the Vietnam conflict and the civil rights movement.

In (cii) some candidates described the Watergate Scandal and did not explain its impact. Knowledge and explanation of the 'new laws' tended to be generalised, vague or inaccurate.

Chosen question number: Question 1  Question 2  Question 3   
Question 4  Question 5  Question 6   
Question 7  Question 8

(a) The author gives the impression that the freedom riders experienced huge and unjust cruelty with on their protests, and that the president was "reluctant" to help them. ~~for no~~ They achieve this through the use of language that highlights the suffering they experienced by drawing focus to violence, such as "badly beaten" and "attacked" that implies they were hurt constantly by opposition. They highlight the president's lack of action by writing that his decision to send marshals was "pushed" by the violence, implying that he was incredibly unhappy to do so, and ~~he~~ therefore was not in support of the civil rights movement. However, the author fails to mention that Kennedy was very involved with the movement and in fact did show support on multiple occasions, lobbying for the 1964 civil rights act. In fact, his reluctance to send marshals to help came ~~partly~~ <sup>largely</sup> from a place of worry that it would turn more people away

((a) continued) from the movement if they  
saw government intervention.

(b) One effect of Martin Luther King's actions in the 1950s was a desegregation of public transport in the Montgomery, Alabama area. King led the bus boycott in 1955, and along with other figures such as Rosa Parks, led the civil rights campaign to its first real victory in the area through a boycott of the bus system that relied so heavily on black Americans to function. The boycott meant that the company could no longer function, and so they were forced to agree to the demands of King's establishment. A consequence of this victory was that the movement gained huge popularity in the South of America, as it was shown that civil rights could be improved for black people in the area, and that there was therefore hope for the movement.

Another effect of Martin Luther King's actions in this time period on civil rights was that the movement took on a largely non-violent scheme. Inspired by his work, many who had previously protested using violent means now switched their tactics to non-violence, and many campaign groups such as the More

((b) continued)

Student non-violent coordination committee (SNCC) grew hugely popular. One consequence of this, however, was that many felt that the campaign was becoming stagnant, and so figures such as Malcolm X and Stokely Carmichael were able to gain huge support with their more dynamic approaches, which unfortunately led to huge violence.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) I largely disagree with the statement because whilst I believe that the women's rights campaign did grow protest movements to an extent, there were far too many issues with it to be the "main reason" and other campaigns such as Anti-Vietnam and the ~~march~~ ~~on Washington~~ ~~in~~ ~~Atlanta~~ protests at the time were far more important for growth.

The women's movement largely centred around increasing female freedoms and removing gendered discrimination both in the workplace and at home. Betty Friedan was a huge campaigner for this, and her book, "The Feminine Mystique" highlighted the struggles the woman faced at the time period, as it sold millions of copies and became hugely popular. However, sadly, the women's rights movement fell on two accounts. Firstly, there was a large section of females who believed that change was not only not necessary, but would lead to negative pressures being placed on women in the future. Phyllis Schlafly and the "Stop ERA" movement unfortunately

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

diminished the growth of the protest movement, and this paired with the fact that the media were purely less interested by ~~was~~ female protesters than the Vietnam or ~~Student led protests~~ <sup>black civil rights</sup>, and so it ~~becomes~~ cannot be considered as the main reason for growth.

Another reason for growth in protest movements at this time period was black civil rights ~~to~~ protests, and this mainly came in the form of the march on Washington in 1963. A huge, multiple hundred thousand person crowd gathered at the Washington monument to hear many speakers preach on the issues facing Black Americans and other groups, and lobbying for the passing of a remedying civil rights act. The most famous speaker at this event was Martin Luther King, whose improvised "I have a dream" speech was broadcast country and worldwide, leading to huge growth in the protest movement on an unprecedented level. The incredible support this event generated ~~was~~ led directly to the passing of the 1964 civil rights act.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

as well as the subsequent voting rights act just a year later, that outlined the real end of racial discrimination in America. The reason that I believe that this event was perhaps the most important reason for the growth of protest movements, not just between 1962 and 74 is because it can be clearly seen that this event generated huge support from black people and white people alike, and therefore led to the huge growth in the protest movement that forced President Johnson to pass the acts.

A final reason for growth in protest movements was the war in Vietnam. Whilst this did lead to huge outcry in the USA, I believe that the protests against the war cannot be viewed as the main reason for "movement growth", due to reasons I will outline later.

The Vietnam protests occurred in response to the atrocities that occurred in the Vietnam War, a conflict that the USA was funding in order to eradicate communist presence in the country. Whilst this initially garnered support, when media coverage returned to America of both the hopelessness and atrocities of the

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued)

War, many began lobbying for the USA's exit from the conflict, due to huge and hopeless spending and war crimes that affected the public image of the nation poorly. Protestors were eventually rewarded when the USA pulled out of the conflict and returned, in a defeat that signalled a propaganda disaster. However, whilst many protest groups did gain support for ending the conflict, I believe that, by its very nature, this cannot be seen as <sup>huge</sup> "movement growth", as the protestors were purely seeking an end to a war, and so when it ended, the ~~movement naturally~~ campaigners naturally lost all support, as there was no need for it anymore. This is not the case for the women's movement or the black civil rights movement, as their issues did not seek the ending to a single event, and therefore constituted much larger growth. Despite huge media coverage for the protests, I believe it was far from the main reason for growth.

To conclude, I believe that whilst the women's movement and anti-Vietnam protests did experience growth, due to ideas about women's rights and the conflict

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) In Vietnam, it must be said that the main reason for growth was the march on Washington, as it garnered support in such a way that had never been seen in a single event ever before.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The answers to Q(a), (b) and (c) satisfy the highest level in the mark scheme descriptors. There is precise and relevant knowledge and sustained explanation.

Q07ay: 6 marks

Q07by: 7 marks

Q07cy: 16 marks

Total: 29 marks

Chosen question number:    Question 1       Question 2       Question 3   
   Question 4       Question 5       Question 6   
   Question 7       Question 8

(a).....  
The author gives the impression that the Freedom Riders experienced lots of violence from many other people. The author uses the words 'badly beaten' to describe the attacks the African Americans faced during this time. The writer also uses the phrase 'savagely and violent attacks' to show the magnitude ~~and~~ of the threat against African Americans. This gives the impression that the Freedom Riders experienced very brutal and harsh attacks from the white people. The author has omitted the fact that the Freedom Rides were meant to be a peaceful form of protest and the attackers had no reason to be so violent against them. This would change the tone of the extract as it would give the impression the white people had no reason to attack and the protest was meant to be a peaceful one.

(b) One effect of Martin Luther King's actions on civil rights in the 1950s was his famous speech during the March on Washington. This increased awareness of the civil rights movement and inspired more African Americans to take a more active role in civil rights.

\* the 'Dream' speech.

Another effect of Martin Luther King's actions on civil rights in the 1950s was that he demonstrated non-violent methods of protests. He organised both the Birmingham Peace March and the March on Washington which were both non-violent forms of protest. He promoted non-violent methods of protest, amongst civil rights.

(c)(i) OR (c)(ii) The most significant feature of the Watergate Scandal was the impact on politics. Other features are the presidency and new laws.

The most significant feature of the Watergate Scandal was the impact on politics. After the Scandal many politicians were ~~not~~ given prison sentences for being complicit to the scandal with Nixon anyone that helped him was given a sentence. As a result of this many politicians leaving<sup>st</sup> the White House there were many different changes to the congress. ~~and~~ The new laws made and new president also affects the politics. This is a very significant feature as it changed many different aspects of the politics in America.

Another feature of the Watergate Scandal was the <sup>impact</sup> <sup>1</sup> presidency. The new president Gerald Ford gave Nixon a presidential pardon so many trials ~~and~~ <sup>could</sup> be avoid. After Nixon it would have been hard for Ford to gain the trust of the public again. So the job of being president was heavily impacted as they had to make sure they appeared trustworthy to the public. The presidency after Nixon would be challenging.

((c)(i) OR (c)(ii) continued) This is significant as the public voters now valued honesty of a president more than their political values. It changed the aims and election campaign styles, they had to appear loyal to the public ~~is~~ the wanted more voters.

Another feature of the Watergate Scandal was the new laws made. Many new laws was made to ease the public by making sure a scandal like this would not happen again. A law was made to made sure all committees were registered ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> prevent another group like the plumbers being formed. A limit was set on the election campaign budget. This was a significant as many new laws were made to prevent scandals like this from happening.

In conclusion the most significant feature of the Watergate scandal was the impact on politics because both the presidency impact and the new laws impacted the politics in the US, therefore both features made an impact on the politics feature causing it to be more significant.



Whilst the answers to Q(a), (b) and (c) demonstrated some knowledge and understanding, explanation was limited. In Q(b) there was also some irrelevant information in relation to the date focus of the question.

Q07ay: 4 marks

Q07by: 4 marks

Q07cy: 8 marks

Total: 16 marks

## Paper Summary

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

Candidates should:

- read each question carefully before answering it, to ensure that they are clear about the focus of the question and the time frame (if given)
- use knowledge to help explain cause, consequence/effect and significance and not merely describe what has happened
- consider the criteria used in order to make a judgement and use criteria to explain the judgement
- plan out the examination time available so that appropriate amounts of time are used when answering question (a), (b) and (c) depending on the marks available for each question

## **Grade boundaries**

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

