



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

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Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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Cambridge Assessment
International Education

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	What was the Dawes Plan? L2 e.g. It was to give Germany a loan to help with reparations repayments. L3 e.g. America loaned Germany money to boost the German economy so that repayments could be made.	10
1(b)	Did the peace treaties of 1919–23 treat Germany more harshly than its allies? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, Germany had to accept War Guilt, reparations. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, all defeated countries had to pay reparations, reduce arms and suffer alteration to lands held.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	What actions could the League of Nations do to protect international security? L2 e.g. It could demand that the offending country stop its actions L3 e.g. It could impose economic sanctions on the offending country.	10
2(b)	How far were the weaknesses of the League of Nations demonstrated by the Corfu Crisis? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, the Council of the League's decision was overturned by the Conference of Ambassadors. Italy, being a member of the League, was able to take advantage of the weakness in the non- fulltime working of the Council. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, bigger weaknesses were visible in crises where the loss of the USA was evident e.g. in the Abyssinian Crisis where the USA continued to trade when sanctions were imposed by the League.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Describe how the War in the Pacific came to an end in 1945. L2 e.g. The Americans won at Midway Island. L3 e.g. The Americans defeated the Japanese at Midway Island, where they made better use of a less equipped force against one that was over-confident.	10
3(b)	How far was Britain's survival in 1940 a result of naval power? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, British shipping protected the merchant fleet, providing essential supplies to Britain, as well as blockading the German navy in the Baltic. L4 L3 plus e.g. The British Navy was more effective when the value of air cover was realised.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Describe the Berlin Blockade. L2 e.g. Russia tried to make the West give up Berlin. L3.e.g. All methods of contact between West Berlin and West Germany were cut off by Russia.	10
4(b)	How much of a threat to world peace was the U2 spy plane incident? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. It was a serious threat. It was the USA's refusal to admit what had been done or to apologise that caused a rift between East and West. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it happened in 1960, during the Khrushchev years when it seemed that tensions were cooling.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	What are the strengths of the United Nations (UN)? L2 e.g. The UN has a much wider membership and is truly a worldwide organisation. L3 e.g. Having a membership including both the USA and the USSR made it more likely to be able to work for world peace.	10
5(b)	How successfully did the UN deal with the issue of Saddam Hussein and Kuwait? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, during the 1991 Gulf War the UN forces drove Hussein out of Kuwait. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it did not – preventing the USA and Britain from attacking Iraq unilaterally.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Describe how the German Republic was established, 1918–19. L2 e.g. The Kaiser abdicated. L3 e.g. Ebert took control of the government. After a year, elections confirmed the government of the SPD.	10
6(b)	How successful was the Weimar Republic in Germany up to 1929? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, it was able to manage attacks from the left, the Spartacists, and the right, the Freikorps. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it was unable to manage its obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	Describe the economic situation of Italy at the end of the First World War. L2 e.g. It was poor. L3 e.g. Industry had been destroyed, land was not productive.	10
7(b)	How far were Mussolini's social policies successful? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, youth groups were taught to value fascist ideals. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, they came at great cost. Benefits such as free Sundays, access to activities and cheap tours and holidays were expensive but had to be provided to make the Corporate State a reality.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	Describe the changing fortunes of the Nationalists during the Civil War in Spain. L2 e.g. By 1936 the nationalist army had reached Madrid. L3 e.g. Unable to conquer Madrid quickly, nationalists turned to foreign powers for support.	10
8(b)	How far were the economic policies of Spain's Republican governments, 1931–36, responsible for the Civil War? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, Attacking church, army, landowners and industry saw opposition from the right grow. L4 L3 plus e.g. The left wing did not approve of the Republican government as it did not try to overthrow capitalism. Most people felt that the government was weak, unable to manage dissent.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	Describe how civilians in Britain coped with air raids. L2 e.g. There were shelters in homes. L3 e.g. In London, underground stations were used to shelter civilians.	10
9(b)	How important was the contribution of women to the war effort on the Home Front in Britain? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. No, propaganda about being quiet stopped Germany being able to spy on Britain so easily. L4 L3 plus e.g. Yes, Land Army women were vital in replacing fighting men who had left farming jobs. Food production was a crucial part of the Home Front efforts.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	Describe de Gaulle's reaction to Britain's request for entry into the European Economic Community (EEC). L2 e.g. France did not want Britain to be part of the EEC. L3 e.g. President de Gaulle of France refused Britain's first application to join the EEC.	10
10(b)	How far do you agree that the European Parliament is more important to the working of the European Union (EU) than the European Commission? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, because it is where each country is represented. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the Commission is able to carry on its programmes without the consent of the European Parliament.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	Describe the growth of the US economy during the 1920s. L2 e.g. Cars, fridges and radios were made and sold in great quantities. L3 e.g. Cars, fridges and radios were made and sold in great quantities. However, while production was speeded up to meet demand, it was not slowed as demand fell, so the economy was vulnerable.	10
11(b)	‘The benefits of the economic growth of the 1920s were shared fairly between the different social groups in the USA.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. In the cities of the north of the USA there was greater equality between black and white workers and between male and female workers. L4 L3 plus e.g. Between men and women in the South of the US and between black and white workers in the US the situation was little different than it had been in the early 1900s.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	What did Roosevelt achieve in his first 100 days as President? L2 e.g. He strengthened the banking system. L3 e.g. His Emergency Banking Act and Securities Exchange Commission re-established faith in banks.	10
12(b)	‘The strongest opposition to the New Deal came from the Supreme Court.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, Republicans in the Supreme Court against the New Deal declared the NRA unconstitutional and therefore unable to send a body bringing its laws to trial. L4 L3 plus e.g. Huey Long accused the government of not doing enough e.g. on pensions for the elderly and buying American products to give to families e.g. radios.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	What was the Watergate scandal? L2 e.g. Break-in and cover-up. L3 e.g. It was when he withheld evidence and was believed to be involved in approving the spying on the opposition.	10
13(b)	Who achieved more to improve social welfare in the USA, Truman or Kennedy? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Truman wanted a wide-ranging programme of social welfare to be implemented, but the Republican majority in Congress threw out his proposals. However, the public supported him and returned him for a second term along with a Congress with a Democrat majority. He was therefore able to extend social security benefits and increase the minimum wage. He was not able to pass his national insurance and old age pensions schemes. L4 L3 plus e.g. Kennedy was in office at a time of rising unemployment. In spite of this, Congress prevented many measures. He was only able to raise the minimum wage by 25%, extend social security benefits for each child of an unemployed man, extend grants to support states in giving benefits to the unemployed and loans to those wanting to buy houses. Covering medical treatment and widening state support for education and social housing were not allowed.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	Describe the Montgomery Bus Boycott. L2 e.g. Black people in Montgomery refused to use buses after one woman was asked to give up her seat. L3 e.g. Rosa Parks refused to give her seat for a white person in 1955 when directed to by the bus driver. The furore that this led to brought about a boycott of buses travel by black community to raise awareness.	10
14(b)	‘The Selma marches were the most important reason for the introduction of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, they were: by obeying the restriction set upon them by the courts, the marchers won the respect of government and white voters. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it was the work of King who showed the legitimacy of the Civil Rights cause that won the government over.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
15(a)	Describe Peronism. L2 e.g. It is a political movement. L3 e.g. It is a blend of Nationalism and Labourism	10
15(b)	How far was the Junta in Argentina brought down in 1983 by its human rights record? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, charged with 2300 political murders and the disappearance of up to 30 000 people, the Junta did not have a good record. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the attack on the Falkland Islands left Argentina with unprecedented debt and an unsustainably low standard of living for the population.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
16(a)	Describe how Russia was ruled before the February Revolution in 1917. L2 e.g. It was ruled by the Tsar. L3 e.g. It was ruled by the Tsar supported by a Duma.	10
16(b)	Which was more responsible for the fall of the Provisional Government, Lenin's leadership of the Bolsheviks or the failure of its own policies? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Lenin's call for peace and bread had a great impact on Russian people who were struggling from poverty and loss of lives of through military action. L4 L3 plus e.g. The Provisional government believed that it could take no direct action as it was awaiting approval through elections. This left it open to challenge from Bolsheviks who had no such qualms.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
17(a)	Describe how the USSR's resources were managed during the Great Patriotic War. L2 e.g. They were moved away from the Western Front. L3 e.g. Production of steel and tanks was moved to Eastern Russia, away from threats from Germany.	10
17(b)	'The most important reason for Stalin's continued control over the USSR after 1945 was his use of purges.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Stalin's people in Russia had been educated into the Cult of Personality. L4 L3 plus e.g. Purging both opposition and military strength prevented challenge to his leadership.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
18(a)	Describe Khrushchev's economic policies. L2 e.g. Industry was turned to meeting consumer needs. L3 e.g. Local Councils were charged with directing local industry to make things locals needed e.g. washing machines. They were encouraged to make a small profit on sales.	10
18(b)	How far did Soviet society and politics change under Khrushchev's leadership? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, he was less of a dictator and returned to Party control in politics and freedoms for individuals increased e.g. for writers. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the Church was not allowed to continue to return to its position, indeed they were closed down, and a strike against rising meat prices was met with tanks and shots fired.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
19(a)	Describe the constitutional crisis in Moscow in 1993. L2 e.g. It was when Yeltsin tried to take over Russia. L3 e.g. Yeltsin tried to take full control of Russia and parliament tried to stop him. The army supported Yeltsin, firing on the White House and the Mayor of Moscow.	10
19(b)	How far was Yeltsin re- elected because his policies had been successful? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. No, it was his personal appearances that won him 35% of the votes and kept him in power. L4 L3 plus e.g. Yes, he had support from the West, and people in Russia agreed that they did not want to go back to the old days either.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
20(a)	Describe how the USSR took over Eastern Europe, 1944–48. L2 e.g. It began with the Soviet Union supporting the restoration of Germany after the Second World War. L3 e.g. The Soviet Union supported Poland after the Second World War, but would not allow America to force the holding of elections.	10
20(b)	How far was Jaruzelski responsible for the collapse of communism in Poland in the 1980s? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, he opened talks with Solidarity about its activities and established a democratic process. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, there were wider forces at work. The policies of Gorbachev made him aware that communism was a different sort of force now.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
21(a)	Describe how the Congo gained independence. L2 e.g. Protests by people of the Congo caused Belgium to give the country independence. L3 e.g. Belgium had allowed their colonies no education and no participation in government. When protests arose over standards of living and unemployment, the Belgian government changed its policy and gave the country independence.	10
21(b)	'The main problem facing newly independent Algeria was its weak economy.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, white French settlers ran Algeria as part of France, exporting their produce and treating native workers as third class citizens. The result was very low standards of living and education among Algerians. When 800 000 French left Algeria, there was not much left to control. L4 L3 plus e.g. The new government turned against the Algerians who had remained loyal to the French and it is estimated that 150 000 were executed or murdered.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
22(a)	Describe the policies of the National Government elected in 1948 in South Africa. L2 e.g. Apartheid. L3 e.g. Saving whites from the 'black menace' was how Malan described Apartheid.	10
22(b)	Was de Klerk's leadership in South Africa the most important factor in ending apartheid ? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. No, it began under Botha when freedoms were given to black people and the Pass Laws were ended. L4 L3 plus e.g. Yes, de Klerk freed Mandela and removed the rest of the regulations of Apartheid.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
23(a)	Describe Britain's role in Palestine 1945–48. L2 e.g. It was a time of violence. Britain was officially protector, spokesperson. L3 e.g. Zionists targeted the British who had stopped large numbers of Jewish settlers from landing in Palestine for fear of further angering the Arabs.	10
23(b)	How far was Palestinian Arab refusal to accept the United Nations' partition plan the cause of the war of 1948–49? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, the Arab Higher Committee proclaimed a three day strike that led to violence against Jewish people, who they felt were gaining from the plan. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, Jewish military groups began to forcibly remove Arabs from what they saw as land they were to be given.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
24(a)	Describe the aims of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) when it was founded. L2 e.g. It was to unite Arabs. L3 e.g. It was set up in Cairo in 1964 by Arab leaders who wanted to unify their actions.	10
24(b)	'King Hussein of Jordan weakened the PLO.' How far do you agree ? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, he expelled them from Jordan fearing reprisals from the West. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the PLO went on to even more violent activities e.g. attacking the Israeli athletes in Germany.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
25(a)	Describe the Iranian revolution of 1979. L2 e.g. It was when the Shah was deposed. L3 e.g. It was when the Shah, who was out of Iran receiving medical attention, was overthrown by Ayatollah Khomeini.	10
25(b)	‘The 1980–88 Iran-Iraq War was a success for Iraq.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, Hussein succeeded in the short term. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, in the longer term his forces were forced to a standstill and then forced back. It was a long war that destroyed both sides.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
26(a)	What were the ‘extermination campaigns’ 1930–34? L2 e.g. It was the attempt to wipe out the communists. L3 e.g. In the Jiangxi Soviet Chiang Kai-shek mounted five campaigns to try to wipe out communists. They failed as the communists with much smaller numbers drew the opposing forces deep into their territory and attacked them.	10
26(b)	How successful were the Chinese in fighting the war against Japan, 1937–45? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. No, Japanese troops swept over Beijing to take control over coastal regions and all the main cities and lines of communication. L4 L3 plus e.g. Yes, from 1937–40 communists began the Hundred Battles campaigns through which they rendered the Japanese harmless. Japanese retaliations were hindered by Chinese people who rose to support the communists.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
27(a)	What was the Democracy Wall? L2 e.g. It was a wall where Chinese people could post their thoughts. L3 e.g. Deng allowed freedom for people to post their thoughts and Changan Avenue was the chosen place for posters of all sorts, e.g. Mao was 70% good and 30% bad' to be posted.	10
27(b)	How effective was China's one-child policy? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. It succeeded in the cities where the population fell and standards of living were rising. L4 L3 plus e.g. It was less successful in the countryside – in areas the population even rose. It is leading to a crisis in the care of the elderly.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
28(a)	Describe the development of agriculture in post- Second World War Japan. L2 e.g. Land was shared out. L3 e.g. Landlords who lived in cities and rented small plots to tenants had their lands redistributed to those tenants who were able to buy it at reasonable rates. They then could access government grants. They prospered and production rose.	10
28(b)	'Traditional industries declined. New industries thrived.' How far is this true of Japan after 1970? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, the traditional weapons industries were disbanded. But shipping industries were redeveloped, resulting in bigger and faster ships to send goods overseas. L4 L3 plus e.g. Technologies developed e.g. radios, cars that were seen as reliable and were sold world-wide.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
29(a)	What was the non-cooperation movement, 1920–22? L2 e.g. it was a Muslim policy. L3 e.g. Muslims warned Great Britain that they would start non-cooperation on August 1st 1920 should the terms of the Treaty of Sevres be implemented.	10
29(b)	How far did the 1946 Cabinet Mission Plan satisfy the political leaders of India? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, The Muslim League agreed to nominate members to the interim cabinet on the basis of this. L4 e.g. L3 plus Nehru stated that, once the British had left, Congress would not feel bound by its terms.	10

Question	Answer	Marks
30(a)	Describe Sukarno's rule over Indonesia. L2 e.g. He became leader of Indonesia under the Japanese. L3 e.g. Sukarno was arrested as a nationalist by the Dutch, but was released and allowed to play a part in the administration under the rule of the Japanese. When Japan was defeated he declared independence. War with the Dutch followed. Part by part Sukarno won independence from the Dutch.	10
30(b)	'Social cohesion has been the main aim of Malaysia's government since 1963.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. L3 e.g. Yes, the varied national groups were to be positively supported under Malaysia's governments. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it was economic development that was paramount.	10