



Cambridge Assessment  
International Education

# Example Candidate Responses Paper 1

Cambridge IGCSE™ / IGCSE (9–1)  
History 0470 / 0977

Cambridge O Level  
History 2147

For examination from 2020



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# Contents

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Introduction.....	4
Question 5 .....	6
Example Candidate Response – high .....	6
Example Candidate Response – middle .....	10
Example Candidate Response – low .....	12
Question 6 .....	15
Example Candidate Response – high .....	15
Example Candidate Response – middle .....	19
Example Candidate Response – low .....	22
Question 11 .....	25
Example Candidate Response – high .....	25
Example Candidate Response – middle .....	29
Example Candidate Response – low .....	31

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## Introduction

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The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge IGCSE/IGCSE (9–1) History 0470 / 0977 and Cambridge O Level History 2147, and to show how different levels of candidates' performance (high, middle or low) relate to the subject's curriculum and assessment objectives.

In this booklet, candidate responses have been chosen from March 2020 scripts to exemplify a range of answers.

For each question, the response is annotated with a clear explanation of where and why marks were awarded or omitted. This is followed by examiner comments on how the answer could have been improved. In this way, it is possible for you to understand what candidates have done to gain their marks and what they could do to improve their answers. There is also a list of common mistakes candidates made in their answers, where relevant.

This document provides illustrative examples of candidate work with some examiner commentary. These help teachers assess the standard required to achieve marks beyond the guidance of the mark scheme. Therefore, in some circumstances, such as where exact answers are required, there will not be much comment.

The questions and mark schemes used here are available to download from the School Support Hub. These files are:

**0470 March 2020 Question Paper 12**  
**0470 March 2020 Paper 12 Mark Scheme**

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## Question 5

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

Question Part

Question	Part
	Section A: Core Content
Ans 5)a)	<p>The Treaty of Sèvres dealt with Turkey. <del>The Turkish or</del> Because of the Treaty of Sèvres, Turkey had lost land to Greece, Italy <sup>1</sup> and Bulgaria. Along with this, Turkey lost other colonies and lost Tunisia and Morocco as well. The Turkish Empire was broken up <sup>2</sup> and Turkey itself was divided into parts known as mandates. <del>Since there were no mandates</del>. It meant that these areas would be run and controlled by the League, which effectively meant that they would be run by Britain and France. Additionally, in the Treaty of Sèvres it was decided that Turkey's armed forces would also be limited <sup>3</sup> and it could have no airforce and only a small navy. The finances of Turkey would also be <del>done</del> <sup>taken care of</sup> by the League of Nations.</p>
Ans 5)b)	<p>The Treaty of Versailles had <del>also caused huge political damage on Germany up to 1923</del> a huge damaging political impact on Germany up to 1923.</p> <p>According to the Treaty of Versailles, the German had to accept blame for starting the First World War (this was the war guilt clause). The Germans deeply resented this because they felt that they didn't start war and that the blame should at least be shared (some responsibility was placed on Germany). The German government had no choice but to sign the Treaty of Versailles, since they could not afford to go back to war. <del>That</del> Since they had signed the Treaty, it meant that they accepted it, hence it caused a damaging political impact. In fact, many people inside Germany even started calling the politicians who signed it</p>

**1** The candidate identifies that Greece and Italy gained land from Turkey in the Treaty of Sèvres. Bulgaria is not a valid identification.

**2** This is a valid identification.

**3** The reduction of the Turkish armed forces is a fourth valid identification.

Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

**4** The first two sentences identify a term of the Treaty of Versailles (the War Guilt Clause), and state the reason why it was unpopular in Germany.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

Question Part

		as the <del>6</del> 'November criminals' and that they were the cowards who stabbed Germany in the back during the war. <span style="float: right;">5</span>
		The harsh terms of the Treaty caused great discontent within Germany. The Germans had to pay huge reparation payments to the Allies, their armed forces had been strictly limited and the Germans had lost 10% of their land. This <del>particular</del> particularly angered the right-wing extremists, <span style="float: right;">6</span> who enjoyed the Kaiser's style of dictatorial government. These extremists formed themselves into groups and attempted to lead rebellions on many <del>occasions</del> as well (for example, the Kapp Putsch). Political assassinations had also become frequent, for instance in the summer of 1922 the German foreign minister, Walther Rathenau was murdered by extremists. The extremists were able to exploit the bitterness of the Germans and hence were able to cause <del>politi</del> some damaging political impacts. <span style="float: right;">8</span>
<span style="float: left;">7</span>		
		This, in conclusion, I believe the Treaty of Versailles had a damaging political impact of Germany up to <del>the</del> 1923 since it had caused the terms (like the war guilt clause) had caused discontent <del>and</del> towards the government that had signed it <del>and</del> . Also since the extremists were able to harness the hatred <del>that</del> is inside of people, they were able to inflict political damage by leading rebellions, etc.

**5** The 'damaging impact' of the War Guilt Clause is explained, relating the signing of this unpopular clause to the political effect on the Weimar Government. Support for this explanation is provided when the candidate refers to the 'November Criminals'.

**6** A second impact of the Treaty of Versailles is identified, linking the terms of the treaty to the anger of the right-wing extremists.

**7** The candidate has provided support for the rise of extremism and provides specific examples such as the Kapp Putsch.

**8** In this final sentence, the candidate concludes their explanation of how the Treaty is used by the extremists to cause a damaging political impact. This is the second explanation. Mark for (b) = 6 out of 6

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

Ans 5) I believe that Clemenceau was more happy with the Treaty of Versailles.

Germany had invaded France 2 times in the past and many French people saw Germany as a huge threat. As per the Treaty of Versailles, the Rhineland region (the border area between Germany and France) was to be a demilitarised zone, meaning no German troops could be stationed there. This put France in a more secure position as now the German troops were not at their border and could not attack. 9

Additionally, there were strict restrictions placed on the German army. 11 It was limited to 100,000 men, conscription was banned, it could have no air force and only a tiny navy with a maximum of 6 battle ships and 36 warships. Furthermore, it was not allowed tanks, armoured vehicles and heavy artillery. These restrictions further strengthened France's position against Germany. 12

Although, Wilson did achieve his aim of setting up the League of Nations. The League of Nations would act as an international police force and would resolve disputes in a diplomatic way, like Wilson had hoped for, this League was set up. 13

However, I believe that Clemenceau was happier since the terms of the Treaty of Versailles strengthened France's position against Germany and made them more secure. Germany was always seen as a big threat by France and keeping the Germans in check were the French people's main priority. In the Treaty of Versailles 14 they had achieved their aim of a weakened Germany. Wilson, on the other hand, was less happy, I believe. Wilson had to give way on several of the issues he wish would be addressed and actually had to abandon some of his aims. Hence, in conclusion, I believe that Clemenceau was more happy with the terms than Wilson.

9 This is an identification of a term of the Treaty which supports the initial statement that Clemenceau was happy.

10 The implications of the demilitarised zone for France are an explanation of why this term would make Clemenceau happy.

11 The military restrictions on Germany are identified as a second reason for Clemenceau's happiness.

12 The initial identification is supported by examples of the military restrictions, and the results of these are explained with reference to France for a second explanation.

13 The candidate provides an explanation on the other side of the argument, making this a balanced answer. The formation of the League of Nations is stated as a reason for Wilson's happiness, and why this would make him happy, resolving disputes, is also provided.

14 This is a repetition of earlier points.

Mark for (c) = 7 out of 10

**Total mark awarded = 17 out of 20**



## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The answer started well with some specific details identified, including the names of countries that gained land. The answer became more generalised, referring to 'other colonies' and 'these areas', rather than identifying which specific colonies or areas of Turkey had been affected. At other points, the response was broadly correct, but some of the details given were inaccurate. For example, Turkey lost control of its finances as stated, but these were overseen by the Allies rather than the League of Nations. The candidate provided sufficient valid points to be awarded full marks for this part of the question.
- **(b)** The War Guilt Clause was identified as a hated aspect of the Treaty of Versailles, but this point could have been explained further. The phrase 'hence it caused a damaging political impact', was not an explanation of the impact that signing the Treaty of Versailles had on the Weimar Government. This was provided at the end of the paragraph where it was made clear that signing the Treaty had a negative effect on the Weimar Government, supported by the use of phrases such as 'November Criminals' and 'cowards'. The second explanation was clearly supported, linking the rise of right-wing extremism to the Treaty of Versailles, with contextual knowledge used to provide examples and show the political impact.
- **(c)** This answer started well, with two clear explanations of why Clemenceau was happy with the Treaty of Versailles. Both of these explanations were supported by specific details from the Treaty and showed how France benefitted from the terms. The third explanation was an attempt to provide a balanced answer, considering the formation of the League of Nations as a reason for Wilson's happiness. This was rewarded as an explanation but was not as well supported as the two earlier points. The explanation would have been more secure by relating it to Wilson's desire to ensure peace. In the final paragraph, the candidate attempted to compare the relative happiness of Clemenceau and Wilson. The points made about Clemenceau repeated ideas credited in the first two paragraphs that the Treaty of Versailles achieved a 'weakened Germany'. The reasons given for Wilson's unhappiness were generalised statements. The conclusion would have benefitted from making a direct comparison between Clemenceau and Wilson, for example, by comparing their different viewpoints of a 'weakened Germany'.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

Question	Part	
5	a	The Treaty of Sèvres dealt with Turkey in the Versailles Peace Settlement. Many of its territory was given to the Middle East, for example, Iraq. The Turkish Empire also <del>has</del> had to recognize the independence of Armenia. The Strait was also internationalized and the Ottoman Empire was broken down. <b>1</b>
	b	The Treaty of Versailles was signed by the new Democratic Government of Germany <b>2</b> because the Kaiser had fled. The army had surrendered, and told the Government to sign the Treaty, due to the fact that they believed they couldn't stop an allied intervention of Germany. Many people in Germany were unaware about this, and thought the Government had "stabbed the army in the back", the army happily accepted this. The people who signed the Treaty were called 'November Criminals' in the later years. <b>3</b> German public was also outraged because, they didn't <del>to</del> know Germany had lost the war, they thought Germany stopped to make world peace. The Treaty of Versailles left a huge impact on the new Government.
	c	The political leaders of France and the USA had different approaches towards the Treaty of Versailles.  Clemenceau, the prime minister of France was a realist and demanded a harsh treaty. <b>4</b> He wanted the Rhineland a separate state, since Germany was seen as a threat to France's

**1** This answer starts with a valid identification of the Turkish loss of control over Iraq. There are two further valid and specific terms of the Treaty, the independence of Armenia, and the Dardanelles Strait becoming an international waterway. There is a final general statement about the treatment of Turkey stating that the Empire was broken up.  
Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

**2** The signing of the Treaty of Versailles is identified as a reason for the unpopularity of the Weimar Government.

**3** The candidate explains the negative impact of the signing of the Treaty on the new government, leading to them being referred to as the 'November Criminals'.  
Mark for (b) = 4 out of 6

**4** One of Clemenceau's aims, a 'harsh treaty', is identified.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

Question Part

	<p>security. The Rhineland didn't become a separate state, but was demilitarized. He got his wish of Germany not having colonies. Germany's colonies were given to other countries, including France. Since German army was a threat to France, the army was reduced to 100,000 men, no air force and 6 battleships.</p>
	<p>Wilson, on the other hand was an idealist. He wanted Germany to be punished, but not too harshly. He got his wish of an International police force (The League of Nations). He also achieved self-determination for some countries, for example, for Czechs, Poles.</p>
	<p>To conclude, Clemenceau did achieve to did get his point of view expressed in the Treaty, but so did Wilson. Clemenceau, however still felt the German empire ever so threatening, and thought the Treaty wasn't harsh enough, as many of his points were compromised to something closer. Wilson, however got most of the things he needed from Europe.</p>

5 This is an identification of one of Clemenceau's aims that was not achieved.

6 There are further identifications (loss of colonies, reduction of the German military), of Clemenceau's aims that were achieved.

7 The candidate identifies one of Wilson's aims at the start of this paragraph, and two terms that satisfied him (The League of Nations and self-determination).

8 This is an explanation of why Clemenceau was less happy than Wilson with the Treaty of Versailles. The support for both Wilson and Clemenceau is provided with the earlier identifications, and this paragraph draws them together into an explanation of relative happiness. Mark for (c) = 4 out of 10

**Total mark awarded = 12 out of 20**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) This was a good answer in which four specific terms of the Treaty of Sèvres were clearly stated.
- (b) Only one explanation was attempted in this answer and a second was necessary for the response to achieve Level 4. The 'damaging political impact' explained was that signing the Treaty resulted in the unpopularity of the Weimar Government, but this could have been made clearer, perhaps as a simple statement at the beginning of the paragraph. The narrative in the central section provided some support for this idea by introducing the concepts of the 'stab in the back' and the 'November Criminals'. The candidate continued with the idea of why the German public were unhappy, points that were not relevant, as the question asked about the political impact of the Treaty.
- (c) While attempting a balanced answer, the candidate only provided one argument on each side, which was not sufficient to reach the higher marks within Level 3, or to reach Level 4. The first main paragraph was a series of statements which either stated what Clemenceau wanted, or what was decided in the Treaty of Versailles. This paragraph did not examine why these points would have made Clemenceau happy, for example, by explaining their impact on Germany. Without this, the answer could not be rewarded in Level 3. The candidate's knowledge of the Treaty of Versailles was good, but it needed to be used to support arguments linked directly to the question. The paragraph on Wilson is credited as an explanation because it linked Wilson's idealism to the League of Nations and self-determination. A more secure explanation would have established what Wilson's ideals were and shown how the creation of the League and establishment of self-determination achieved those ideals. In the concluding paragraph, the candidate provided another identification of Clemenceau's unhappiness, but did not evaluate the relative happiness of Clemenceau and Wilson.

Example Candidate Response – low

Examiner comments

Question	Part	
5		Section A: Core Content
5	a	<p>The Treaty of Sevres' main focus was on Turkey. Due to the treaty, Turkey lost their <sup>most of</sup> war troops, their navy, army, battle ships as they were limited. <sup>1</sup> The Treaty of Sevres wasn't the main to <sup>2</sup> specific amount. They treated Turkey harshly. Turkey even lost its land. The treaty was never signed though <sup>3</sup> because <del>of</del> the points were not agreed to by the President of Turkey because he thought they were unfair.</p>
5	b	<p>The Treaty of Versailles had tried their best to bring about peace between countries. <sup>4</sup> Churchill (one of the big three) had even written 14 points to try and maintain peace. They He also thought that <del>if</del> they treat Germany <del>as</del> harshly eventually their economy will build up and bounce back. However, Lloyd George and Clemenceau did want revenge from Germany and all three of their ideas clashed. <sup>5</sup> In the end the terms of the treaty that had been placed were considered to be harsh. <sup>6</sup> Germany had to <del>pay</del> accept the blame for starting the war, they had to pay reparations. <sup>7</sup> they lost many of their battleships, their army was limited to a 100,000 men, they lost their <del>port</del> <del>and</del> <del>land</del> and coal mines. They were also not allowed to attend any meetings held which <del>caused</del> caused them great amount of humiliation. The terms of the treaty were considered to be harsh and did have a great impact on Germany's economy and could be</p>

<sup>1</sup> This is a valid identification of the reduction of the Turkish armed forces.

<sup>2</sup> The candidate makes a second valid identification.

<sup>3</sup> This is historically inaccurate. Mark for (a) = 2 out of 4

<sup>4</sup> An invalid statement.

<sup>5</sup> These introductory sentences describe the aims of the Big Three, without focusing on the impact of the Treaty on Germany.

<sup>6</sup> This is a general statement without specific contextual support.

<sup>7</sup> The candidate identifies that Germany had to accept the blame and pay reparations. Other identifications follow but they are not explained.

Example Candidate Response – low, continued

Examiner comments

Question Part

		Said to have a damaging political impact on it. <span style="color: red;">8</span>
5	C	<p>In the beginning <del>start</del> of the Treaty of Versailles' main focus was to bring about peace between countries. <del>Woodrow</del> Churchill <span style="color: red;">9</span> who was one of the super powers in the big three had written 14 points to try and maintain this <del>peace</del> peace because he <del>even</del> thought that eventually Germany might build up their economy and fight back causing another war, but the other 2 members Lloyd George and Clemenceau had different views on the situation due to which all three of them clashed. <span style="color: red;">10</span></p> <p>Clemenceau agreed with <del>Woodrow</del> Churchill in public but thought that he was very hard man to work with France had suffered a lot during the war with Germany. They lost their army, people, and most importantly their self confidence. Clemenceau also knew Churchill was right when he talked about how eventually Germany's economy would gain power and then backing but the French people disagreed. They wanted revenge on the Germany. They wanted the terms to be harsh so they couldn't recover France's president Poincaré even wanted Germany to be broken down into small countries. This created a lot of pressure for Clemenceau because he knew neither of them would agree. <del>That</del> One of the main reasons he came to power was because he promised to 'make Germany pay'. <span style="color: red;">11</span></p>

		Churchill and Clemenceau clashed in this case because Churchill wanted peace but Clemenceau had to seek revenge. <span style="color: red;">12</span> <del>He wanted to take over</del> <del>Britain</del> They had different ideologies about what to do <del>with</del> <sup>about</sup> the terms of the Treaty.
		The terms of the treaty were claimed to be harsh and as they had a great impact on the German economy and the Germans found it unfair. Therefore, I think Clemenceau was <del>not</del> happier with the terms of the treaty as Germany had to pay <del>at all</del> <sup>and give up</sup> a lot of their economy. <span style="color: red;">13</span> just how France wanted.

8 This point is not developed to include contextual support or explanation.  
Mark for (b) = 3 out of 6

9 Incorrect identification of Wilson as Churchill.

10 This introduction does not address the question.

11 The candidate identifies one of Clemenceau's aims from the Treaty of Versailles.

12 Clemenceau's aim of revenge is identified.

13 A reason for Clemenceau's happiness is identified.  
Mark for (c) = 3 out of 10

**Total mark awarded = 8 out of 20**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The candidate provided two general points which were credited, but could have included specific details of the Treaty of Sèvres. For example, rather than writing that 'Turkey lost most of its war troops', the response could have added that 'the army was limited to 50,700' or 'Turkey was banned from having an air force'. Similarly, the reference to 'Turkey lost its land' could have included details such as 'Turkey lost land to Greece', or 'Turkey lost control of Palestine'. The description of why the Treaty was not signed was not historically accurate and was not relevant to the question which asked about how Turkey was treated.
- **(b)** This answer lacked focus. The question asked about the political impact on Germany, and so the general description of the aims of the Big Three was not necessary. The list of the terms of the Treaty was accurate but, to be relevant, needed to be linked to their impact on Germany. The candidate attempted this at the end, referring to both economic and political impacts, but these were not explained. One way that the candidate could have done this was by linking the terms of the Treaty to the rise of right-wing extremism, referring to the Kapp Putsch as an example of a political impact.
- **(c)** The candidate described the aims of Wilson and Clemenceau and stated what they wanted to achieve. A more effective approach would have been to concentrate on their reactions to the Treaty after its signing. Two of Clemenceau's aims, 'to make Germany pay' and 'to seek revenge', were stated. To improve the response, the candidate could have considered to what extent they were achieved, and whether this would have made Clemenceau happy. For example, the economic terms of the Treaty, such as the reparations and the loss of important industrial land would have been an acceptable explanation for Clemenceau's happiness that he had made Germany pay.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

### (a)

- There was some confusion shown between the Treaty of Sèvres and the Treaties of Lausanne or Versailles.
- Some candidates did not recognise the Treaty of Sèvres and left their answer blank.
- Some of the answers were too long, impacting timing for the other answers.
- Answers sometimes lacked specific details, such as the exact numbers allowed in the armed forces, or the names of areas lost by Turkey in the Treaty.

### (b)

- Some responses listed the terms of the Treaty but did not make links to their political impact on Germany.
- Some answers explained the economic impact on Germany, such as the hyperinflation crisis, rather than the political impact.
- Some candidates explained why Germany hated the Treaty, rather than the political impact of that hatred.

### (c)

- Some candidates described the aims of the two leaders, rather than considering whether they were achieved.
- A number of responses listed the terms of the Treaty, rather than including consideration of how these made Clemenceau or Wilson feel.
- Some considered Lloyd George's reaction to the Treaty which was not relevant to this question.
- In order to achieve Level 5 a comparison to evaluate the relative happiness of Clemenceau and Wilson was required. However, many responses treated Clemenceau and Wilson separately.

## Question 6

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

6	(a)	Upper Poland and Germany. <del>event</del> was in dispute over Upper Silesia. Upper Silesia was rich in minerals. League acted quickly. It looked into the situation and ordered a referendum to be conducted. Both sides accepted. <sup>Most of the</sup> <del>The</del> urban population wanted to be under Germany while the rural population voted to be under Poland. The League successfully divided Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany. Both sides accepted the League's decision. ①
6	(b)	The League did not act <del>decisively</del> <del>but</del> decisively against Italy for invading Abyssinia. ② When Haile <del>Set</del> Selassie appealed to the League, <del>the</del> it condemned Italy. Italy was asked to

① There are four relevant points made in this answer: The League acted over the dispute between Poland and Germany; there was a referendum; the League divided Upper Silesia; and the League's decision was accepted by Poland and Germany.

Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

② A general statement is made without specific details on the Abyssinian crisis.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

Question	Part
	<p>halt the invasion. Italy refused and continued to progress. It showed Haile that League <sup>3</sup> was not powerful against powerful nations. League imposed impartial barriers <del>to</del> economic sanctions over on Italy. They banned <sup>member states from</sup> trading of rubber, tin and steel <sup>and</sup> banned trading imposing. Member states were not allowed to trade with Italy. Yet However League did not ban <del>trade</del> coal and oil trade with Italy which was <del>import</del> important to stop Italy. <sup>4</sup> They Britain and France, being the sea head of the League, did not use its power to close the Suez Canal. Britain did not use its colonies near Abyssinia to stop Italy. <sup>5</sup> Main reason was to maintain friendly relations with Italy. Italy was a strong ally against Hitler and did not want to upset him because they feared that he <del>to</del> Mussolini would join hands with Hitler if Britain and France <del>France</del> did not. Britain did not want to ban oil trade because many in Britain delayed ban on coal and oil trade because many 20000 men working Britain oil field would lose job and France refused to act without Britain. They also deprived America's support. Haile Selassie was unhappy with their self-interest. <sup>6</sup> He believed that League must protect other member states who trust <del>them</del> <sup>them</sup> even if; When news about Hoare-Laval <sup>7</sup> pact leaked, Haile Selassie was shocked like the other nations. Britain and France <del>on</del> decided make peaceful agreements with the aggressor nation by giving <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> of Abyssinia's best lands to Italy. Haile Selassie made an emotional speech for as League betrayed Abyssinia. <sup>8</sup></p>

<sup>3</sup> Some background description of the invasion is followed by the identification of a reason why Haile Selassie was unhappy; the lack of League power.

<sup>4</sup> The candidate identifies that Haile Selassie was unhappy because the coal and oil trade were not banned.

<sup>5</sup> In the following section, the candidate provides several examples of reasons why Britain and France were reluctant to act.

<sup>6</sup> The candidate concludes the section about Britain and France by stating why their actions made Haile Selassie unhappy. This is the first explanation.

<sup>7</sup> The Hoare-Laval Pact is identified and described.

<sup>8</sup> The second explanation is achieved when the candidate explains how the Hoare-Laval Pact made Haile Selassie feel that the League had 'betrayed Abyssinia'.

Mark for (b) = 6 out of 6



Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

Question Part

6	(c)	<p>The League of Nations was successful in many aspects as well as <del>was</del> a failure especially the humanitarian work of the agencies. However it had failures such as the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.</p> <p>League's agencies worked to <del>some</del> improve the living conditions of people around the world. The slavery commission abolished slavery <sup>completely</sup> in Iraq, Jordan and Nepal. It freed 20000 slaves in Sierra Leone. It reduced the number of death toll of workers in Tankayikan railways from 50% to 4%.<sup>10</sup> League improved their working conditions. The Refugee Committee aimed to send refugees back home or find new homes. The Refugees were taught skills and were given identity passports called the Nansen passports. Almost 40000 refugees were helped with the limited budget.<sup>11</sup> ILO (International Labour Organisation) held meeting between representatives of each member state, employers and labours. They persuaded businesses to reduce the working hours of their employees<sup>12</sup> and give them annual holiday with pay. They strived to put an end to <del>child</del> child labour. They also removed lead from paint which is harmful from paint. World Health Organisation was successful in persuading exterminating <del>ague</del> fever giving medical aid and advice to <del>heag</del> every country.<sup>13</sup> It campaigned to eradicate dengue fever by exterminating mosquitoes. It reduced cholera and dysentery in refugee camps. It helped Russia fight Leprosy. It also set up</p>
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**9** The candidate identifies that the League improved living conditions.

**10** Contextual support is given on the work of the Slavery Commission to provide an explanation of how the League helped working conditions.

**11** The Refugees Committee is identified as a success. Examples are given of its work and the overall extent of its success is explained.

**12** Specific contextual knowledge is not provided to support the identification of the success of the International Labour Organisation.

**13** The Health Organisation is identified as a success.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

Question	Part
	<p>research centres in Copenhagen and Singapore to find vaccines for tetanus and tuberculosis. <sup>14</sup> There were many more successes of the League's agencies. However Japanese invasion of Manchuria was a huge failure. The League was eurocentric: League thought that Japan is far away and believed that League's actions would be ineffective. League was not hesitant to impose - sent Lytton commission (a group headed by Lord Lytton) to investigate matters in Japan and Manchuria. It took six <del>to</del> months to returns and voting of the assembly was delayed further. Finally when 42:1 voted against Japan, it was 18 months after invasion. Japan had completed invasion and it was ineffective. <sup>15</sup> League did not impose economic sanctions as it was depression and thought that it is useless if USA did not support. League did not send Army to stop the invasion for Japan was far and that it is not easy to quickly assemble and an Army and send them that far. <sup>16</sup></p> <p>Failure in Manchurian crisis made <del>thought</del> League into a failure. Humanitarian successes were one of the main aims of the League and of course they were successful. <sup>17</sup> It is more important as it has long term effect.</p>

<sup>14</sup> Contextual support is given to explain the success of the Health Organisation. This is the third explanation on one side.

<sup>15</sup> The failure of the League in Manchuria is explained here, with contextual support showing that it was slow to act. This is the first explanation on the other side.

<sup>16</sup> Further examples are given to support why the League failed in Manchuria. This is a development of the original explanation.

<sup>17</sup> The response does not address the 'how far' element of the question.  
Mark for (c) = 8 out of 10

**Total mark awarded = 18 out of 20**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) This was a concise and effective answer that accurately described the League's response to the problems in Upper Silesia.
- (b) At first, the answer appeared to be very descriptive, without focus on Haile Selassie. The reasons for his unhappiness could have been made clearer from the start of the answer. Good knowledge of the events was shown in the description, but the answer could have been more succinct. Contextual knowledge was linked to two reasons for Haile Selassie's unhappiness towards the end of the answer and so two explanations were credited.
- (c) This was a balanced answer with two good explanations provided for the success of the League's humanitarian agencies. These were balanced with a developed explanation of its failure in Manchuria, moving the answer into Level 4 for a third explanation. In order to reach Level 5, the candidate needed to evaluate the relative humanitarian success of the League compared to the failure over the Japanese invasion. This could have been achieved, for example, by considering the long-term political and social effects of the League's actions. This was stated by the candidate at the end of their answer, but with no support or argument provided.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

6	a	<p>when the dispute broke out <del>between</del> between Poland and Germany over the upper Silesia region the League of Nations intervened in the matter. To solve this dispute the League gave a solution of a plebiscite. 1</p> <p>plebiscite was conducted where it would be decided about the upper Silesia region. The people voted and the upper Silesia region was divided between Poland and Germany. 2</p> <p>This crisis was a success for the League. The region was divided based on the result of the plebiscite. It was a peaceful settlement. 3</p> <p>4</p>
6	b	<p>Haile Selassie was unhappy with the way the League dealt with <del>the</del> Italy in the Abyssinian crisis because Italy was <del>not</del> let go off easily. 5</p> <p>There was no impact <del>and</del> full action taken towards the country. 6</p> <p>It was not condemned. Also force was also not used to stop Italy from invading Abyssinia. The Britain had control of the Suez canal they could have blocked it and stopped the Italian forces from invading into Abyssinia. Rather than that the British and French leaders did an agreement with the Italian leader. The League was also not able to stop this. Italy was a big power at that</p> <p>7</p>

- 1 This is the first relevant point identifying the countries involved.
- 2 The candidate states the action that the League of Nations took.
- 3 This describes what the League of Nations did as a result of the plebiscite.
- 4 The candidate describes the results of the League's intervention.  
Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4
- 5 This is a valid general reason for Haile Selassie's unhappiness, but, at this stage in the answer, is without contextual support.
- 6 The general statement showing why Haile Selassie was unhappy is followed by contextual support specific to the Abyssinian crisis.
- 7 The candidate brings together the previous points to explain that, rather than taking action, Britain and France acted independently of the League. This links with their initial statement as to why Haile Selassie was unhappy.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

		<p>period of time. It had great force and also was a contributor to the League and a permanent member too. So the League <del>had to</del> could not do much as it did not have its own army. <del>and</del> Also the main powers were also concerned about their own relationships than to help Abyssinia. <sup>8</sup> Haile Selassie was unhappy as the League was doing a one-sided work. It was not of condemning and using force to get Italy out of Abyssinia. Also it took a lot of time to make a decision and <del>it</del> till that time the take over was complete. As Abyssinia was a small country the League did not do much about it.</p>
6	c.	<p>To a greater extent the humanitarian work done by the <del>the</del> League's agencies was more important than its failure over the Japanese invasion of <del>an</del> Manchuria. The League of Nations Labour Joint Organisation helped many of the Labours across the world. It helped improve <del>conditions</del> working conditions for them <sup>9</sup> and also provide them with better facilities and higher wages. It rescued many labours from harsh working areas.</p> <p>Also the League of Nations Health Commission provided with better health facilities in areas where there was no facilities. It used to provide help to areas where there <del>was</del> were extreme health problems. It used to research on medicines and different disease <sup>11</sup> The health commission was one of the most successful ones.</p> <p>The League of Nations Refugee Commission helped to deal with refugees from across the world. It provided them with basic needs <sup>12</sup></p>

<sup>8</sup> A valid reason is identified, but without explanation or support. Mark for (b) = 4 out of 6

<sup>9</sup> The International Labour Organisation is identified as a success by improving working conditions.

<sup>10</sup> The Health Organisation is identified as a success.

<sup>11</sup> The nature of the research is not stated.

<sup>12</sup> Support for refugees is identified as a success.

**Example Candidate Response – middle, continued** **Examiner comments**

and, food, ~~set~~ and shelter. It also helped some of them reach them back to their homes. <sup>13</sup> This was also an important commission.

However, the failure of the League in the Manchurian crisis to a certain extent brought about a blow ~~to~~ to the League. When the League was not able to make a decision over Japan as it was a powerful country most of the <sup>14</sup> countries ~~start~~ & started losing faith in the League. If the League would have been able to react faster <sup>15</sup> and help the Manchurian people the League would be a symbol for peace. The League failing in this created an impression that the League was not able to do anything when it came to powerful countries. This motivated some dictators. It also weakened the League's position as a peace maker. <sup>16</sup>

In conclusion, both the humanitarian work and the failure of the League were important as the failure of the League ~~of the~~ & gave rise to more revolutions and strengthened some dictators like Hitler's mindset. Also the humanitarian work done also held great importance as it brought about a positive change. So both were equally important.

- <sup>13</sup> Specific contextual support, such as who and where, is not provided.
  - <sup>14</sup> An impact on the League of the failure in Manchuria is identified.
  - <sup>15</sup> The candidate supports their identification with some contextual knowledge.
  - <sup>16</sup> An explanation is given to show how the League's failure damaged its reputation and the impact on future events.  
Mark for (c) = 4 out of 10
- Total mark awarded = 12 out of 20**

**How the candidate could have improved their answer**

- **(a)** The candidate described the reaction of the League of Nations well and displayed a good level of knowledge. The description of the plebiscite was unnecessary, since the question asked about the actions of the League of Nations.
- **(b)** An explanation was provided to support the candidate's initial statement that Haile Selassie was unhappy as a result of Britain and France acting independently of the League, but a second explicit explanation was not provided. The answer displayed a good level of knowledge but could have been better organised into two discrete explanations. Some of the isolated identifications made by the candidate, such as the League refusing to condemn Italy or take military action, could have been brought together to support an explanation of Selassie's unhappiness that the League were reluctant to take decisive action against Italy.
- **(c)** This answer displayed a reasonable knowledge of the League's humanitarian work, but detail was needed to support these general points. For example, when reference was made to the Health Organisation's 'research on different medicines and diseases', leprosy and malaria could have been identified. Similarly, the success of the International Labour Organisation could have been explained through reference to the removal of white lead from paint. The impact of the League's failure was explained more successfully, with some support in the conclusion for the argument that the League's response to the invasion of Manchuria weakened its position as a peace-maker.

Example Candidate Response – low

Examiner comments

6. (a)	<p>The League of Nations was an organisation <sup>established</sup> <del>created</del> by Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States. They solved disputes between countries, in order to reduce the chances of war. <b>1</b> League had many successes <del>as</del> while it ran its course. One such success is the dispute of Upper Silesia. <del>This involved the people in</del> Upper Silesia was at risk of invasion. The League of Nations solved the problem by arriving in time and signing pacts and the countries were at an agreement. <del>The League caused a potential war that would have had</del> <b>2</b> adverse effects on the world to <del>be</del> <sup>stop</sup> <del>prevent</del> neutralise.</p>
6. (b)	<p><del>The</del> Italian invasion of Abyssinia caused a large amount of negative attention for the League. The League was unable to stop Italy from attempting to conquer Abyssinia as they could do very little without the support of the USA. <b>3</b> Secondly, Soviet Russia was not in favour of the decisions to be made by the League. Collective security had turned to be more a curse than a blessing for the League. Haile Selassie was unhappy with the way the League dealt with the Italian invasion of Abyssinia as he had trusted the League to solve the dispute <b>4</b> rather than attempt to deploy his own troops and <del>put</del> <sup>stop</sup> <del>on</del> stop Italy from <del>its</del> conquering his country. This caused <del>a</del> the rest of the world to look at the League of Nations in a negative light as well.</p>

**1** This description of the League of Nations does not answer the question.

**2** No specific points on the dispute in Upper Silesia are provided by the candidate. Mark for (a) = 0 out of 4

**3** A reason is identified for why the League did not prevent the Italian invasion.

**4** A second reason for Haile Selassie's unhappiness is identified. Mark for (b) = 2 out of 6

## Example Candidate Response – low, continued

## Examiner comments

6.	(c)	<p>The League had a number of committees and commissions to protect the minorities and to control difficult situations in countries. The League also had successes in solving disputes although there were times when they failed as well.</p> <p>The Japanese invasion of <del>Man</del> Manchuria was a body blow to the League. <b>5</b> When Japan was in desperate need of resources and money during the Great Depression, Japan decided to invade Manchuria, a land in China rich in minerals and flourishing nutrients. They staged the Mukden Railway Incident and conquered Manchuria, renaming it Manchukuo. This caused a great uproar in China, and the League was unable to <del>to</del> come to the rescue. Britain and France <del>struggled</del> struggled it off, and <del>so</del> the League was unable to act further as they lacked support from the superpowers. <b>6</b> This was a large eye-opener to the world. The League's support continued to drop in numbers. On the other hand, the League's agencies and committees were a large success <del>to</del> for the world, such as the Danzig Commission and Refugee Organisation. The Health Committee worked wonders as well. <b>7</b> They prevented long-lasting damage in the world.</p> <p>In conclusion, the League had its fair share of successes that benefitted the world in large amounts and prevented the outbreak of war <sup>as</sup> small disputes have the potential to turn large. However it cannot be denied that the Japanese invasion of Manchuria caused an end to the League's functioning.</p>
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**5** This is a general statement without specific contextual knowledge.

**6** The candidate identifies that the League's failure in Manchuria had an impact on its reputation.

**7** The candidate identifies that the Refugees Committee and the Health Organisation were successful.

Mark for (c) = 3 out of 10

**Total mark awarded = 5 out of 20**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** References made to the League of Nations and its work were generalised, and the answer lacked details of its actions over the Upper Silesia dispute. For example, the phrase ‘the countries were at an agreement’ would have been accepted if Poland and Germany had been named, or if it was stated that they had agreed to abide by the results of the referendum.
- **(b)** The candidate identified a reason why the League of Nations failed through the lack of support from the USA, but the statements about Soviet Russia and collective security were general and unsupported. There was an attempt to link the answer to the specific question by mentioning Haile Selassie’s unhappiness, but this was followed by the historically inaccurate statement that he did not deploy his own troops. Acceptable support for the point that his trust in the League was misplaced could have included the Hoare-Laval Pact, or the ineffectiveness of the sanctions imposed by the League. The reference to the reactions of the rest of the world was not relevant to the question which was about Haile Selassie’s reaction.
- **(c)** This answer identified and described some relevant issues and was therefore credited in Level 2. Some knowledge of the events in Manchuria was shown, with mention of how Britain and France ‘shrugged it off’. This reference to the inaction of Britain and France could have been developed to show how it encouraged dictators such as Mussolini. The humanitarian agencies of the League of Nations were identified, but support was required, for example who and how the Refugee Organisation helped, to explain how they succeeded.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

### **(a)**

- Some candidates were confused between the events in Upper Silesia and the Saar plebiscite.
- Some answers described the events rather than the actions of the League of Nations.
- Some general descriptions of the aims of the League of Nations were seen instead of detailed knowledge on the dispute in the question.

### **(b)**

- Often there was a lack of focus on Haile Selassie, with candidates describing the effect of the failure on the League’s reputation instead.
- Some candidates wrote general descriptions of the failure of the League without specific reference to Abyssinia.
- Some responses would have benefitted from being more effectively organised into two clear and supported explanations of reasons for Haile Selassie’s unhappiness.

### **(c)**

- A number of candidates described the invasion of Manchuria, rather than explaining the impact of the League’s failure.
- Some responses were unbalanced and concentrated on one aspect of the question, particularly the humanitarian work.
- Concluding paragraphs often repeated statements made earlier in the answer, rather than providing genuine evaluation.



## Question 11

### Example Candidate Response – high

11	a	<p>In the year 1923, Hitler thought the moment <sup>1</sup> had come for him to topple the Weimar Government. While a meeting was going on Hitler announced he was going to take the government of Bavaria <sup>2</sup>. Hitler's SS started taking up the government but the next day they were met by police force. In a brief exchange of shots 15 Nazis died, Hitler escaped in a car and the car was here Ludendorff who was with Hitler and many other Nazis faced. This was a great disaster for Hitler because no one stood to support him. Hitler was given a statement and put in prison but Ludendorff was freed altogether. Hitler stayed in prison only for <del>some</del> nine months in a castle with luxury. Even in court he got off easily by judges and he felt he had support from some important figures.</p>
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### Examiner comments

- 1** The date of the Munich Putsch, Hitler's role in it and its aim to overthrow the Weimar Government are all identified in the first sentence.
- 2** The candidate identifies that Hitler declared that the Bavarian Government was deposed. Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

11 b When the depression hit USA when stock market collapsed in the year 1929, soon other countries around the world were affected especially Germany was badly affected. <sup>3</sup> As Germany had borrowed money from USA under the Dawes Plan now the USA wanted those loans back from Germany. This collapsed the industrial work in Germany. Due to this unemployment rose. Many people were unemployed and their standards of living were worst. <sup>4</sup> Hitler promised the Germans that if he came to power he will reduce unemployment, reverse the treaty of Versailles and make Germany strong again and defeat Communism. As many people believed treaty was unfair and due to that Germany is facing problems they believed Hitler. <sup>5</sup> Unemployment was a great issue and Hitler always said he will reduce unemployment by increasing the army. As Hitler was anti-Communist and many people hated communism especially small business feared a lot and they supported <sup>6</sup> Hitler. Overall, it was Hitler's speaking skills and the job of the propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels. <sup>7</sup> The way Hitler use to talk the Germans felt that he understood their problems and he was known as people's man. The propaganda machine persuaded many Germans. There were pamphlets with small slogans and posters of Hitler. All these made Hitler do well in elections of 1930 and 1932. Also people <sup>8</sup> were taken in by Hitler's magnetism, hysteria Craig believes that people supported Hitler not because they shared Nazi views because they shared Nazi's fears. "If you hate what I hate then I will support you". This became known as Negative Cohesion.

- <sup>3</sup> The Depression as a cause of problems in Germany is identified.
- <sup>4</sup> The candidate provides contextual support to show the impact of the Depression on Germany, including the rise in unemployment.
- <sup>5</sup> The candidate explains that Hitler promised to solve the problems, including unemployment, and that people 'believed Hitler'. This is an explanation of increased support.
- <sup>6</sup> Anti-Communism as a reason to support Hitler is identified, but without contextual support.
- <sup>7</sup> The role of propaganda is identified.
- <sup>8</sup> Examples of propaganda are provided and linked to electoral success for a second explanation. Mark for (b) = 6 out of 6

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

11	c	<p>To a greater extent, the most important was the Enabling Act for Hitler to consolidate his power. When the Reichstag building burnt down after Hitler came to power, he blamed as communist uprising. Using the SS he passed Enabling Act. Which literally meant Hitler can pass any law without consulting the Reichstag for next four years. This made him a virtual dictator. <sup>9</sup></p> <p>To a certain extent, the Night of the long knives was also important. It was a tough period for Hitler, he had to choose between army or the SA. The SA was under the control of Ernst Rohm. Rohm talked about making SA the second army which was <del>400</del> 6 million SA's. Hitler himself was suspicious of Rohm so on the weekend 29 and 30 and the SS went from riots and entered the house of Rohm and murdered. They also murdered many opponents of Nazi even the former Chancellor Kurt von <sup>10</sup></p> <p>However, there are other reasons too <sup>11</sup> the job of the propaganda minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels had great impact. He believed Hitler as saviour of Germany and he wanted other Germans to believe the same. He made sure heard less about the anti-Nazi messages even the newspapers which contained anti-Nazi messages were banned. There were big posters of Hitler everywhere and the Nazi symbols. After the Nazis came to power they had media and street control too. Hitler's speeches were repeated in the radios. Radios were made cheap if in case people did not have radio he placed one big in streets.</p>
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<sup>9</sup> The details of the Enabling Act are described, and the implications are explained, concluding that it made Hitler a 'virtual dictator'.

<sup>10</sup> The candidate identifies why the 'Night of the Long Knives' was necessary and explains how it led to the removal of opposition. This second explanation is an argument on the other side of the question.

<sup>11</sup> The question specifies the two aspects to be considered. The following paragraphs consider other reasons which are not valid for this question.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

After the Incident of Night of long knives Hindenburg died. After the death of Hindenburg Hitler made the whole army swear an oath on Adolf Hitler as Führer of Germany. In return, Hitler poured vast amount of money on the arms.

As Hitler was anti-communist he was a good buffer against communism. The communists were becoming strong and due to that the small business feared the Communist takeover so they supported Hitler. They also saw the number of trade unions were increasing too.

Hitler's main rise to power was due to farmers and workers. The propaganda associated the workers with Hitler and they appreciated a lot. Nazis offered farmers schemes such as Strength Through Joy program which gave the farmers cheap cinema and theatre tickets, cruises and sports. The Beauty of Labour improved the working conditions of workers these were facilities where there were none in world like low-cost canteens. Workers saved 5 marks a week to buy Volkswagen Beetle. The farmers got a guaranteed market under Reich Food estate in which the central board had to buy from farmers and then distribute to other states. The Reich Farm law in which if farmers can't pay loans the bank can't seize the land.

In conclusion, the more important to Hitler consolidating power was the Enabling Act which made him a virtual dictator and he could pass any law with his wishes for four years.

12 The candidate repeats an earlier point without further evaluation.  
Mark for (c) = 5 out of 10  
Total mark awarded = 15 out of 20

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) This was a detailed description of the events of the Munich Putsch and 4 marks were achieved early in the answer. The answer could have been more concise allowing more time for the remaining questions.
- (b) The candidate displayed very good knowledge of the situation in Germany 1930–1932 and used this to provide two explanations for Nazi electoral success. The first focused on the impact of the Depression and the second on the importance of Nazi propaganda.
- (c) The first explanation regarding the Enabling Act was clearly stated, well supported, and concluded that it allowed Hitler 'to become a virtual dictator'. The second explanation to create a balanced answer was less convincing, with a more narrative approach. The discussion of the effect of the 'Night of the Long Knives' could have been more explicit, for example, by clarifying that it allowed Hitler to remove potential opposition from both within and outside the Nazi Party. The rest of the answer was not relevant since it examined factors outside the terms of the question. It was necessary to focus on the two events named in the question.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

Depth Study B: GERMANY, 1918-1945		
11	a	The Munich putsch was led by Hitler. Hitler and <del>his</del> Ludendorff (old war hero) with the storm troopers, who were thugs disrupted a meeting of the Weimar government and announced that he was taking over Bulgaria. The next day the Weimar government attacked. The SA and Ludendorff were caught and Hitler escaped in a car. They eventually got jailed for a lifetime which reduced to 9 months and ultimately Hitler served in for 5 months that too in the comfort of his Landsberg castle. <b>1</b>
11	b)	During 1930 to 1932 Nazi was rising higher than ever. Joseph Goebbels made sure of that. He was the propaganda minister who helped Nazi flourish. <b>2</b> Hitler & Goebbels conducted rallies, parades for campaigning. They were posters all over Germany with generalised slogans so it couldn't be criticised. <b>3</b> The radio had Hitler's speeches. Hitler's speaking ability helped him do well in election. Negative cohesion also helped as they were afraid of the Nazis. The rallies made the Germans feel like belonging of a great movement. The Nazi 25 point programme were also very attractive and it was what Germany needed right now. This helped him do well in election. <b>4</b>
11	c)	To a certain extent, the Night of long knives helped Hitler consolidate power as the storm troopers were lead by <del>Ernst</del> <sup>Ernst</sup> Röhm, who virtually created an army <b>5</b> of the SA. Hitler was afraid that he could turn against him so with the help of SS who were loyal they broke into Ernst Röhm's house and killed him including 400 other supporters. <b>6</b> This helped Hitler remove opposition for him so that he could <del>consolidate</del> consolidate power freely. <b>7</b>

**1** The candidate describes many features of the Munich Putsch including the role of Hitler, Ludendorff's support, disrupting a meeting of the Weimar Government, and Ludendorff's arrest.

Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

**2** The role of Goebbels as propaganda minister is identified as a reason for Nazi success.

**3** The role of the propaganda campaign is explained, with specific contextual support.

**4** Further reasons for Nazi electoral success are identified including negative cohesion, Hitler's speaking ability and the 25 Point Programme. These do not have contextual support and their link to electoral success is not explained.

Mark for (b) = 4 out of 6

**5** A reason for the 'Night of the Long Knives' is identified.

**6** Contextual support is provided.

**7** The candidate explains how the 'Night of the Long Knives' enabled Hitler to consolidate his power through the removal of opposition.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

To a greater extent, the Enabling Act was more important for Hitler to consolidate power as the Enabling Act was passed when Hitler was a chancellor. The Enabling Act was the Act that Hitler <sup>8</sup> could take decisions without consulting the Reichstag or Hindenburg. Hindenburg and vice chancellor von Papen gave Hitler the role of chancellor under the fact that they would control him from making his own decision. With the Enabling Act <sup>9</sup> Hitler could do anything and no one would stop him. This was very important as with these he kept going to do election so he could get Nazi majority in the Reichstag. This would lead to ultimate power which Hitler wanted after 3-4 elections he won the majority of seats in the Reichstag and he became the Führer. Enabling act gave Hitler the freedom of choice and it was probably the most important in Hitler consolidating his power.

All in All, The Enabling Act was much more ~~the~~ important for Hitler to consolidate power as it helped <sup>10</sup> majority for him to become the ultimate leader (Führer) whereas the Night of the Long Knives just was a small <sup>11</sup> contribution to consolidating his power comparatively.

<sup>8</sup> The Enabling Act is described, and its importance identified with contextual support.

<sup>9</sup> The candidate explains how the Enabling Act helped Hitler to consolidate his power. This is a second explanation, with one on each side of the question.

<sup>10</sup> This is a repeat of an earlier point.

<sup>11</sup> This attempt to evaluate 'which was more important' is not supported.  
Mark for (c) = 5 out of 10

**Total mark awarded = 13 out of 20**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The candidate described at least four events connected to the Munich Putsch. There was an error with regard to Bulgaria, but further description ensured that all four marks were achieved.
- **(b)** In the first explanation, the candidate attempted to show that the role of Goebbels allowed the Nazis 'to flourish'. Support was provided for this statement, but the argument would have been more convincing if the candidate had explained how propaganda had led to electoral success. Several identifications followed, including Hitler's oratorical skills and the 25 Point Programme. Both were valid, but support should have been provided to explain how they increased Nazi support.
- **(c)** The answer started with a convincing explanation of the importance of the 'Night of the Long Knives'. It was directly linked to the removal of opposition and the nature of the opposition was stated. A balanced answer was achieved with the second supported explanation of how the Enabling Act meant that 'no one could stop him'. The answer needed to include a third explanation on either side in order to achieve Level 4, for example, by explaining that the 'Night of the Long Knives' also helped Hitler to win the support of the army.

Example Candidate Response – low

Examiner comments

11	a)	The Munich putsch is when Hitler hijacked a local government and told he was going to be invading a Bavarian government. Rebellion broke in chaos and Nazis and the opponents in a brief exchange of shot. 15 Nazis were killed. Hitler was joined with the war hero Ludendorff. Hitler tried to escape in a car, while Ludendorff faced back to the consequences. The Munich putsch happened in 1923.
	b)	Nazis did well in elections in 1930-1932 as they were strong and Hitler had been the Chancellor at that time and the Nazis had got most of the majority vote. People supported him as the Nazis watched everyone vote and made sure all votes voted for Hitler. Or else they would be sent to the concentration camp. Gestapos intercepted mails and texts to see if there was any opposition as opposition meant

		death. They could only privately grumble. Nazis did well as they controlled the people of Germany and gave benefits to the people, like cars, holidays, this attracted people. They promised economic problems wouldn't occur like depression. They created fear among people.
	c)	Night of the long knives was more important to Hitler as, rebellion broke out between Rohm and SA. The SS helped kill the SA, as Hitler didn't trust them longer. He saw this as a success as all the SA were killed. He saw this as a way of consolidating his power. He knew that without the killing he wouldn't come to power. This incident made everyone support Hitler as he killed his own trusted people. It helped create bond between his people. He thought this would make other leaders believe and support him. He wanted to strengthen Allies and German Army.

- 1 Hitler's role in the Munich Putsch is stated.
- 2 The shooting that occurred is described.
- 3 Although an inaccurate figure is given, the death of some Nazis is described.
- 4 Ludendorff's support is described.  
Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4
- 5 The response is not focused on the period 1930-1932 as stated in the question.

- 6 The candidate makes a general statement, but without specific contextual knowledge relating to 1930-1932.  
Mark for (b) = 1 out of 6
- 7 The candidate identifies that the deaths during the 'Night of the Long Knives' helped Hitler to remove people he didn't trust.  
Mark for (c) = 2 out of 10

**Total mark awarded = 7 out of 20**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The description of the Munich Putsch provided sufficient features to achieve full marks. Hitler's role in the Munich Putsch and the shooting and deaths of Nazis were described along with the role of Ludendorff.
- **(b)** This answer misinterpreted the question and was focused on the use of terror in the period after Hitler became Chancellor in 1933. Particular care and attention should have been given to any dates included in the question to ensure that the answer was relevant to the question.
- **(c)** The candidate correctly identified that Hitler was able to remove people he didn't trust through the 'Night of the Long Knives', but did not explain why the SA were not trusted, or what Hitler achieved through their deaths. Other generalised statements followed, for example, 'this incident made everyone support Hitler', rather than more specific knowledge such as gaining the support of the army. There was no attempt to address the Enabling Act which was necessary to achieve a balanced answer.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

### **(a)**

- A number of responses wrote about the background and results of the Putsch which were not relevant to the question.
- Some candidates wrote overly long answers which limited the time available for other questions.

### **(b)**

- Some answers lacked focus on the dates given in the question, instead referring to reasons which were only valid after Hitler became Chancellor.
- Some candidates described valid reasons but did not provide an explanation by linking them to Nazi electoral growth.

### **(c)**

- Some responses confused the events of the 'Night of the Long Knives' and Kristallnacht.
- This question stated the two reasons to be examined. Some candidates provided explanations for other ways that Hitler consolidated his power and these could not be credited.
- Some candidates described the given events rather than explaining how they helped Hitler to consolidate his power.



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