



Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE History
Paper 1 Depth example
answers

April 2018

About this pack

The example answers contained in this pack are indicative of the types of answers students may produce in response to the exam questions. They should not be seen as answers to emulate in order to guarantee a certain level of achievement.

Paper 1 Depth:

Germany: Development of a Dictatorship

- (a) What impression does the author give about Nazi policies regarding employment? You must use Extract C to explain your answer. (6)

Answer A

I think the author is giving the impression that the figures are being fiddled.

Examiner Comment

The answer has identified an impression (that the Nazis tried to underplay the problem by not including certain sections of society). However, there is no selection of evidence to support this inference.

The answer would be marked at Level 1 for a simple, valid comment.

Answer B

The author clearly thinks that the policies are not really successful. He gives the impression that the figures are not a true reflection of the real levels of unemployment. He is saying that unmarried men under 25 and women who have left work are not included in the figures.

Examiner Comment

The answer has identified an impression (that the Nazis tried to underplay the problem by not including certain sections of society). It has then selected some material from the source to support the inference. However, it has not analysed the author's selection and treatment of the material so does not reach Level 3.

The answer would be marked at Level 2 for a valid inference of impression with some support.

Answer C

The author gives the impression that the Nazi policies are not as successful as the Nazis are saying. You can see this in the language he uses as 'dubious' or 'pushed into Labour Schemes'. He also then chooses to list the ways in which the Nazis were able to report unemployment as lower than it actually was (dismissing women, saying part-timers were fully employed etc.) So he has chosen to show just the negative side. The Nazis were actually very successful at boosting employment through rearmament and public works schemes – but there is no mention of that.

Examiner Comment

The answer clearly explains the impression given (that the policies were not as successful as the Nazis claimed). It does this by looking at language used ('dubious', 'pushed into') and the deliberate selection of only negative evidence in the passage. (the

ways in which women were omitted from the figures, for example) No positives, such as the impact of rearmament are given by the author.

The answer would be marked at Level 3 for explaining the impression, identifying treatment (language used) and the emphasis and selection of material by the author to support this impression.

Generic level descriptors for Paper 1

Question (a)

Target: A04 (6 marks) Analyse and evaluate historical interpretations in the context of historical events studied.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple, valid comment is offered about an impression.or• Simple comprehension of the extract is shown by the selection or paraphrase of some content to imply an impression.
2	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answer offers valid comment that infers an impression. Comprehension and some analysis of the extract is shown by selecting material to support the inference.
3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answer explains the impression given, analysing the author's selection and treatment of material in the extract to support the explanation.

b) Explain two effects of hyperinflation on Germany. (8)

Answer A

Hyper-inflation came to Germany after the French occupied the Ruhr because the Germans had not been keeping up with their reparations payments. The German government decided that the way to make these payments was to print more money. By 1923 they had a lot of paper mills who were doing nothing else except print money. This led to a fall in the value of the mark and hyperinflation in Germany. Hyperinflation led to many Germans being forced into poverty.

Examiner Comment

The answer shows a misunderstanding of the demands of the question. What is required is an explanation of the effects of hyperinflation, whereas this answer is almost totally concerned with the causes. The only consideration of consequence is in the last line.

The answer would be marked at Level 1 for generalised information about the topic, with a simple comment about consequence.

Answer B

One of the effects of hyperinflation was that many people lost their savings. If you had been saving for many years and had managed to have a good sum of money, now you found that you didn't really! In January 1923 it cost 250 marks to buy a loaf. In November 1923 it cost over 200 billion marks. Prices had risen very steeply.

Examiner Comment

The answer explains a consequence of hyperinflation and provides some specific information to support the explanation. There is no explanation of the consequences of the steep rise in prices (ie the outcome of this feature of the period). Both of these elements of the answer, therefore are in Level 2.

The answer would be marked at Level 2 and could not score more than 4 marks, because only one consequence has been addressed.

Answer C

Hyperinflation in Germany was one of the reasons why the Weimar Republic was eventually overthrown. People blamed the government for signing Versailles and accepting the reparations terms. So, when Germany failed to keep up those payments and had to print money to make any payments, the resulting hyperinflation was blamed on the Weimar government. It wasn't overthrown immediately (though Hitler did try) because Stresemann was able to introduce measures which ended hyperinflation and restored stability. But when the Wall St. Crash came in 1929 and the economy collapsed again, many people remembered the economic chaos in the hyperinflation years and turned to more extreme parties, thus causing the Weimar Republic to fall.

Another consequence of hyperinflation was that prices rose very steeply in Germany. Money became so worthless that there were stories of people stealing handbags, keeping the bag and throwing the money away. It was even said that if you went for a meal in a restaurant, you should pay for the meal before you had eaten it, because prices would have gone up before you finished. Life must have been very difficult.

Examiner Comment

There are two separate consequence addressed in this answer. The first paragraph is a very well-constructed analysis of the consequences of hyperinflation in the longer term and how it led to the stated outcome (the fall of the Weimar Republic). It is also supported with accurate and relevant information, showing a good knowledge and understanding of the characteristics of Nazi Germany. Both elements of the mark scheme in Level 3 can be seen clearly in the answer. However, the second paragraph provides much less accurate and relevant information and does not link this information to a stated outcome. This part of the answer is only Level 2.

The answer would be marked at low Level 3, as it has one paragraph operating at Level 3 and one at Level 2.

Question (b)

Targets: **AO1 (4 marks)** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.

AO2 (4 marks) Explain, analyse and make judgements about historical events and periods studied using second-order historical concepts.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple comment is offered about consequence(s). [AO2] Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features of the period are analysed to explain consequences. [AO2] Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation. [AO1] <p>Maximum 4 marks for an answer dealing with only one consequence.</p>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features of the period are analysed to explain consequences and to show how they led to the outcome. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p>No access to Level 3 for an answer dealing with only one consequence.</p>

(c) 'The Depression was the main reason that Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.' (How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16))

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Depression
- the role of the Sturmabteilung (SA).

You must also use information of your own.

Answer A

Yes, it definitely was the Depression. The Nazis hadn't got much support before the Wall St. Crash. But then the economy collapsed. Unemployment rose and young people, factory workers, farmers and businessmen were all hit by the Wall St. Crash and people in Germany became desperate. Something had to be done to put things right. People didn't think that there was much future for them.

Examiner Comment

The answer is simple in its attempt to explain why Hitler became Chancellor. It lacks development and organisation and the judgement is an assertion at the beginning of the answer. Knowledge is limited and relates only to the Depression. This answer would be marked at Level One.

Answer B

In 1929 the Wall St. Crash brought hardship and suffering to millions of Germans. When the USA recalled loans that it had made to Germany, many businesses had to cut back and some closed down. Four out of ten factory workers found themselves unemployed and more than 50% of people aged under 30 were out of work. With so many people unemployed spending dropped and so businesses suffered even more. The government collected less money in taxation because fewer people were working, so it was forced to put up taxes and reduce unemployment benefit. There was enormous dissatisfaction in Germany and people looked for an alternative to the existing government. Hitler's Nazi Party offered a solution. They said that they would create jobs and 'Make Germany strong'. So many Germans supported the Nazi Party and in two elections in 1932 they won more seats than any other party in the elections for the Reichstag.

The Sturmabteilung were like a Nazi private army and were used to encourage people to vote for the Nazis- or to 'discourage' them from voting for other parties. By 1930 there were over 400,000 members of the S.A. They disrupted the meetings of political opponents and used violence during election campaigns to threaten opposition candidates and voters. They took part in Nazi rallies where they marched carrying flags and torches to create an impression of power. The S.A. methods meant that the Nazi Party got more votes in the elections.

So I think both the Depression and the Sturmabteilung were reasons for the Nazis being elected. The Depression was probably the most important because it made people want to elect a strong party which would take action.

Examiner comment

The answer shows some analysis and accurate and relevant information is included. The explanation merits the award of Level three for bullet point one (AO2) The first paragraph is well focused, but the second is less well organised to show causation. The answer shows good knowledge and understanding of the required features of the period. It does not reach level four for bullet point 2 (AO1) because information relates more broadly to Nazi growth in support. For level four, information should be precisely selected to address directly why Hitler became chancellor. In the final paragraph a judgement is made where the relative importance of the two factors is considered. A criterion for judgment is given '*because it made people want to elect...*' hence there is some justification for judgment. To reach level four in bullet point 3 (AO2), the answer should justify the judgment more fully, showing why other factors were less significant.

The answer has considered three aspects, (the depression, the SA, and the Nazi Party), so it does not have to be restricted to 10 marks. Its fulfilment of all three strands of the markscheme at level three would place the answer high in the level.

High Level 3.

Answer C

There were a number of reasons for Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. Amongst these were Nazi propaganda, fear of communism and the use of the Sturmabteilung. But more than anything it was the Depression, because it enabled all the other factors to become influential.

Hitler and the Nazis were very good at propaganda. Hitler was portrayed as the strong leader that Germany needed in difficult times. He was portrayed as the saviour of Germany in election posters and this made him more attractive to the voters. He was also an excellent speaker. At mass rallies he made very convincing speeches to persuade the electorate that the Weimar Republic was weak and that they needed to vote for a strong leader like himself. The SA also played a major part in making the Nazi Party look strong because they wore military uniforms and at Nazi rallies would march in procession, creating an impression of power, which appealed to many German voters. The Nazis also owned eight different newspapers and used these to make sure they got across their message effectively. So propaganda played a big part in Hitler becoming Chancellor because it brainwashed the Germans into believing he was the answer to their problems. As a result the Nazis gained seats in the Reichstag.

Fear of communism was also an important reason. In 1917 there has been a communist revolution in Russia and the Spartacists had also tried to seize power in Germany after the First World War. Fear that Germany's economic problems might lead to a support for

communism led rich industrialists like Krupps and Siemens to provide financial support for the Nazis to help them organise and get their message across. These industrialists were concerned that the German people would listen to the communist message that the problems Germany had were proof that the capitalist system didn't work. The communists had won 77 seats in the 1930 election, so there was a genuine threat. Therefore it was the fear of communism which got the Nazis support and financial backing so that they were able to become the leading party in the Reichstag and Hitler become Chancellor.

But probably the most important reason for Hitler becoming Chancellor was the Depression. Before 1929 the Nazis had not managed to get more than 10% of the votes for the Reichstag. After the Wall St. Crash unemployment rose dramatically to over 6 million and almost half of the factory workers became unemployed. These people wanted firm action taking to give them their jobs back. They did not believe the Weimar government would take such action and so turned to the Nazi Party. As the party's electoral support grew, Hindenburg was forced to take notice. When Hindenburg's attempts to establish a stable government in November and December 1932 failed, he was forced to appoint Hitler.

So, although there were other factors which explain why Hitler became chancellor, it was the Depression which was the most important because it increased the impact of propaganda and fear of communism.

Examiner Comment

A very well-argued response. The answer addresses three aspects of content and provides an analytical explanation of the reasons for Hitler becoming Chancellor. It has a coherent and sustained line of argument, supported by accurate and relevant information which does address the question directly. A judgement is provided. Though the justification for that judgement would have benefitted from further development, the criteria are made clear (*'enabled all the other factors to become influential...'; 'the Depression increased the impact... fear...'*)

The answer would be marked at Level 4, though the further work needed in justifying the judgement and some lack of depth of knowledge when dealing with Hitler's appointment prevents the answer from receiving full marks.

Question (c)

Targets: **AO1 (7 marks)** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.

AO2 (9 marks) Explain, analyse and make judgements about historical events and periods studied using second-order historical concepts.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2]• Limited knowledge of the topic is shown. [AO1]• The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An explanation is given, showing limited analysis and with implicit links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]• The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] <p>Maximum 6 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>
3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An explanation is given, showing some analysis that is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] <p>Maximum 10 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An analytical explanation is given that is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>

A World Divided: Superpower Relations, 1943-72

(a) What impression does the author give about US support for the Hungarian uprising of 1956? You must use Extract F to explain your answer. (6)

Answer A

The author gives the impression that the Americans were never going to give any help.

Examiner Comment

The answer has identified an impression (never going to give help) but has not provided any examples of the language used or the author's selection of material to support this.

The answer would be marked at Level 1 for a simple, valid comment.

Answer B

The author gives the impression that the Americans were not genuine in their support for the Hungarian Uprising. He says that the Eisenhower 'did not even consider' giving military support and he 'would not have intervened'.

Examiner Comment

The answer has identified an impression (that the Americans were not genuine in their support) and then provides good examples from the extract to support this. (The Americans didn't 'even consider' giving help). There is no consideration of the author's selection and treatment of the material in creating the impression, so the answer does not reach Level 3.

The answer would be marked at Level 2 for a valid inference of impression with some support.

Answer C

The author gives the impression that the Americans never intended to give the Hungarians support in their uprising. The extract says that the claim that the Americans would fight for freedom was just 'empty'. In reality, Eisenhower 'did not even consider giving military support to the Hungarians'. This use of 'empty' and 'even' shows clearly what the author thought. The impression is stronger by what the author has chosen not to say. He mentions Suez, but instead of explaining how these things might have meant the US could not make good on their promises, the extract just concentrates on the negatives of Eisenhower's thinking – that he gave encouragement but wasn't prepared to take any risks of starting World War III.

Examiner Comment

The answer identifies an impression (that the Americans never intended to give Hungary support) and then shows how the author's concentration on the negatives of Eisenhower's action (his fear of nuclear war, his concerns in Suez) helped create that impression – that the author has made no attempt to select material which might justify

the USA not supporting Hungary. The answer has also shown key elements in the language which help to create this impression ('did not even consider', 'empty').

The answer would be marked at Level 3 for explaining the impression and using the selection and treatment of material by the author to support this.

Generic level descriptors for Paper 1

Question (a)

Target: A04 (6 marks) Analyse and evaluate historical interpretations in the context of historical events studied.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple, valid comment is offered about an impression. or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple comprehension of the extract is shown by the selection or paraphrase of some content to imply an impression.
2	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answer offers valid comment that infers an impression. Comprehension and some analysis of the extract is shown by selecting material to support the inference.
3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answer explains the impression given, analysing the author's selection and treatment of material in the extract to support the explanation.

(b) Explain two effects of the Berlin Crisis of 1948–49 on superpower relations. (8)

Answer A

In June 1948, Stalin shut off land routes across Germany into Berlin. This was the Berlin Blockade. What Stalin was trying to do was to persuade Britain, France and the USA that it was too much trouble for them to keep control of their zones in Berlin. But the Western Allies broke the blockade by flying supplies into Berlin- and Stalin was too scared to shoot the planes down

Examiner Comment

The second-order historical concept addressed in this question is consequence. This answer has not addressed consequence and has merely given a short narrative of the events of 1948/9. It provides some generalised information about the topic (AO1), but does not offer any comment on consequence (AO2)

The answer would, therefore be marked at the bottom of Level 1.

Answer B

One of the effects of the Berlin crisis was that relations became worse. Stalin had tried to force the western powers to give up their control of Berlin by a road and rail blockade which stopped supplies going to Berlin and would possibly lead to starvation. But the western powers started flying in 1,000 tonnes of supplies every day and broke the blockade. Stalin had to back down and lift the blockade. He looked foolish and relations between the powers became worse. Another effect was that East and West Germany were created after the Crisis.

Examiner Comment

This answer uses some specific information (closing of routes and details of supplies flown in) to show that one of the consequences of the Berlin Crisis was that Stalin looked foolish and relations deteriorated. However, the analysis of the consequences does little more than state the outcome (poorer relations) and does not explain how that outcome was reached. Both elements of Level 2 are addressed, but AO2 not strongly, in dealing with the first consequence. The second consequence is asserted and does not move beyond level one.

The answer would be marked at the lower end of Level 2.

Answer C

One of the most important effects of the Berlin Crisis was that it made relations between the superpowers more strained and it also led to the division between the Soviet Union and the Western allies becoming more formal.

Stalin had hoped to cause division within the three western powers over how Berlin was governed when he set up the Berlin blockade in June 1948. He was particularly concerned that they had combined their zones into Trizonia and had set up the blockade to test how

strong the relationship was. But the blockade failed and Stalin was left looking foolish. His failure to win in this dispute made him even more determined to stand up to the western allies to ensure the safety of his country and the future of communism. So the crisis made peaceful relations more difficult.

The Crisis also led to the creation of two Germanys. To protect their unified zones the western allies formally renamed them the Federal Republic of Germany and elections were held for a new parliament and chancellor. This action was a direct result of the distrust Stalin had caused in blockading West Berlin. In retaliation, Stalin set up the German Democratic Republic in October 1949. It was now impossible for relations between the superpowers to be good when discussing Germany, as they had now formally split it in two – this showed division between them and any future agreement on Germany would be more difficult to arrange.

Examiner Comment

There are two separate consequence addressed in this answer. The first paragraph explains how the Crisis led to poorer relations as Stalin's failure led to him being more determined to stand up to the western allies. Accurate and relevant support is provided to support the argument. The second paragraph explains how the outcome of the Crisis was that both 'sides' now took steps to formalise the division of Germany and relations further deteriorated.

The answer would be marked at Level 3, with both paragraphs firmly rooted at that level.

Question (b)

Targets: AO1 (4 marks) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.

AO2 (4 marks) Explain, analyse and make judgements about historical events and periods studied using second-order historical concepts.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple comment is offered about consequence(s). [AO2]• Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Features of the period are analysed to explain consequences. [AO2]• Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation. [AO1] <p>Maximum 4 marks for an answer dealing with only one consequence.</p>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Features of the period are analysed to explain consequences and to show how they led to the outcome. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is included to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p>No access to Level 3 for an answer dealing with only one consequence.</p>

(c) 'The main reason for worsening relations between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1945–47 was Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16) You may use the following in your answer:

- Soviet expansion
- US policy of containment.

You must also use information of your own.

Answer A

Relations between the USA and the Soviet Union definitely got worse in this period. They had been fighting together as part of the Grand Alliance against Germany and in 1945 were still allies in the war against Japan. But from the time Germany surrendered in 1945 relations began to worsen. You can see this through things like Churchill's Iron Curtain speech and the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan. Stalin's then formed Cominform and also made sure the countries of Eastern Europe had pro-communist governments, so that the Soviet Union was protected against the West.

Examiner Comment

This question asks candidates to consider the importance of various factors in bringing about a change in relationships between the USA and the Soviet Union in the period 1945–47. However, this answer has failed to address the concept of causation and has, instead, concentrated on describing the change that took place.

Consequently, the answer is generalised and lacking development (AO2) and does not make an overall judgement. It is stronger in AO1, where it borders on L2. It would be marked at Level One, however, in the light of the weakness of the AO2 strands.

Answer B

The reason for relations between the Soviet Union and the West becoming worse in this period was partly due to the Soviet expansion in the Eastern Europe. Towards the end of the war the Soviet army liberated much of Eastern Europe from Nazi control. By 1945 the Soviet Union had taken over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In the next few years it also made sure that pro-Soviet governments were elected in other countries, such as Poland and Hungary. The Soviet Union said it was doing this to protect itself. But the USA thought that it was part of a policy to spread communism.

Another reason for relations becoming worse was the American policy of containment as seen in the Truman Doctrine in which the American president said that he would help any people who were fighting against communism. He backed this up with the Marshall Plan which gave financial aid to any countries which applied for it. Truman said he was doing this to help the countries, but Stalin thought it was part of a plan to threaten the Soviet Union.

Examiner Comment

Some explanation is given, but there is limited development of the role factors played in worsening relations. Accurate and relevant information is provided but only on the two prompts provided in the question. There is no overall judgement.

The answer does not reach Level 3 and would be marked at Level 2. It has not gone beyond the stimulus points so could not score more than 6 marks.

Answer C

There are a number of reasons why relations deteriorated in the period 1945-47. One of these was the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe; another was the US policy of containment. However, the main reason was that the two sides just didn't trust each other and no longer had any reason to co-operate.

Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe was a major reason for the worsening relations. The West thought that what Stalin wanted to do was spread communism worldwide and eventually wipe out capitalism. So when the Red Army was slow to leave the countries liberated by the Soviet Union in the war, this just made the West even more convinced. The Soviet Union took over Lithuania, Lithuania and Estonia and put pressure on countries, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary to elect communist governments. This made relations worse because the West saw this as evidence that they were right about Stalin's intentions and decided to stand up to him.

The West's reaction to what Stalin was doing was to follow a policy of containment. That meant that they were going to try to stop the spread of communism if they could. So Churchill made a speech saying an Iron Curtain had divided Europe and Truman announced the Truman Doctrine in which he said that the USA would come to the assistance of any country facing 'oppression'. Everyone knew he meant communism. Then the Marshall Plan was announced offering to provide economic help to these countries. This policy made relations worse because Stalin believed it was part of the US plan to destroy communism and the Soviet Union with it. So he was now looking for ways to undermine what the West was doing.

Soviet expansion and containment were important because they fed on a distrust that already existed. Ever since the revolution of 1917 the Soviet Union had felt that the West was out to destroy communism. They saw the delay in the setting up of a second front in the war as a plan by the West to let the Soviet Union exhaust itself fighting Nazi Germany before the allies invaded Europe. The West never really trusted the Soviet Union and that was one reason why Truman never told Stalin about the atomic bomb until he was about to drop it. So both sides simply did not trust one another. They had reluctantly co-operated in the Grand Alliance against Germany, but after 1945 that reason was gone. So this mistrust was the most important reason because it was behind the reactions caused by Soviet expansion and the American policy of containment. These reactions were created by the fears and

suspensions of both sides and, as a result of distrust, Soviet expansion and US containment caused relations to deteriorate.

Examiner Comment

An explanation with analysis and a coherent and sustained line of reasoning is provided. Accurate and relevant information has been precisely selected to support the argument and three aspects are covered. A clear judgement is made at the beginning of the answer and the criteria are justified and explained in the final paragraph ('mistrust behind' 'reactions created by fear...' 'as a result of distrust Soviet expansion...')

The answer would be marked at Level Four

Question (c)

Targets: AO1 (7 marks) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.

AO2 (9 marks) Explain, analyse and make judgements about historical events and periods studied using second-order historical concepts.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] Limited knowledge of the topic is shown. [AO1] The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given, showing limited analysis and with implicit links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] <p>Maximum 6 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>
3	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given, showing some analysis that is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] <p>Maximum 10 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>
4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analytical explanation is given that is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>