



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

6891/01

Paper 1 International Relations and Depth Study **Specimen-October/November 2021-2023**

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MARKS: 75

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

Section A: International Relations, 1919-c. 1989

1 (a) Describe any three aims of Woodrow Wilson at Versailles. [4]

Level 2 Describes aims [2-4]

He did not want Germany to be treated harshly since he believed that if Germany was treated harshly someday she would recover and want revenge.
Wilson wanted a fair treatment of Germany in order to guarantee future world peace.
Wilson wanted self-determination so that all nations could rule themselves.

Level 1 Identifies aims [1]

He did not want Germany to be treated harshly
Wilson wanted a fair treatment of Germany

(b) Explain two reasons why the Germans objected to the disarmament terms in the Treaty of Versailles. [6]

Level 3 Explains two reasons [5-6]

Level 2 Explains one reason [3-4]

e.g. The reduction of the army to 100 000 troops was objected by the Germans because it led to huge unemployment. Millions of Germans who were previously employed in the army found themselves without jobs hence they could not provide for their families.

Level 1 Identifies specific reasons [1-2]

e.g. It made them lose their pride as a nation
Other nations were not disarmed
They were unable to provide internal security
It left them vulnerable to attack
It led to huge unemployment in Germany

**(c) 'Germany's loss of land in the Treaty of Versailles was fair.'
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.** [10]

Level 4 As Level 3 PLUS evaluation [9-10]

e.g. Although it was unfair for Germans to live as minorities in foreign countries, Germany's loss of land ensured that she did not recover quickly to seek for revenge and possibly cause another war.

Level 3 Explains specific reasons on both sides of the argument [6-8]

It was unfair as many Germans found themselves minorities in foreign countries. This undermined the principle of self-determination. These Germans were ill-treated and persecuted by other nations.

- Level 2 Explains specific reasons on one side of the argument** [3-5]
 e.g. Allowing Germany to keep many territories could ensure that Germany had enough resources for a quick recovery, hence she could quickly revenge. Thus, taking away German territories was necessary to make it difficult for Germany to recover and revenge.
- Level 1 Identifies specific reasons** [1-2]
 e.g. The territories made Germany more powerful and aggressive
 Loss of territories made it difficult for Germany to revenge
- 2 (a) Describe three functions of the Council in the League of Nations.** [4]
- Level 2 Describes functions** [2-4]
 The Council settled disputes in times of crisis through arbitration.
 Council meetings were held in ordinary session four times a year.
 The Council dealt at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.
- Level 1 Identifies functions** [1]
 e.g. The Council settled disputes in times of crisis.
 Council meetings were held in ordinary session
 The Council dealt at its meetings with any matter
 The Council was the executive arm of the Assembly of the League of Nations.
 The Council handled any matters affecting world peace.
- (b) Explain two reasons why the structure of the League of Nations was often blamed for its failure.** [6]
- Level 3 Explains two reasons** [5-6]
- Level 2 Explains one reason** [3-4]
 e.g. Not all nations were members of the League including the powerful USA. Others left when coming into dispute with the League. This greatly weakened the League especially when it came to imposing economic sanctions e.g. when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 the League failed to impose sanctions because the USA still traded with Japan.
- Level 1 Identifies specific reasons** [1-2]
 e.g. Not all nations were members of the League
 The League had no armed forces
 Britain and France were not prepared to take action

- (c) ‘The League of Nations was successful in the 1920s?’**
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- Level 4 AS Level 3 PLUS evaluation** [9-10]
- Level 3 Explains specific reasons on both sides of the argument** [6-8]
 e.g. Vilna was claimed by Lithuania and Poland. After Vilna was occupied by Polish forces, the League tried to negotiate but failed. League members were not willing to supply armed forces and Britain and France saw Poland as a barrier against Germany and Russia; and did not want to upset Poland. Thus, no action was taken against Poland.
- Level 2 Explains specific reasons on one side of the argument** [3-5]
 e.g. Both Sweden and Finland claimed the Aaland Islands and were ready to fight. The League of Nations intervened and decided to award the Aaland Island to Finland and this was accepted by Sweden and war was avoided.
- Level 1 Identifies specific reasons** [1-2]
 e.g. It settled the Aaland Island disputes
 It arranged to help Austria and Hungary financially
 It failed in Vilna
 It failed in Corfu
- 3 (a) Describe any three steps taken by Hitler between 1933 and 1939 to achieve his foreign policy aims.** [4]
- Level 2 Describes ways** [2-4]
 e.g. Hitler withdrew Germany from the League of Nations in 1933 and began secretly rearming Germany.
 In 1935, he openly staged a massive rally celebrating the German armed forces.
 He signed an anti-communist alliance with Italy and Japan.
- Level 1 Identifies ways** [1]
 e.g. Hitler withdrew Germany from the League of Nations
 Attempted to take over Austria
 Thousands of unemployed workers were drafted into the army
 He signed an anti-communist alliance
- (b) Explain two reasons why Hitler wanted a political union with Austria.** [6]
- Level 3 Explains two reasons** [5-6]
- Level 2 Explains one reason** [3-4]
 e.g. Hitler wanted a political union with Austria in order to defy the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and keep the promises he made to the German people before he came to power. By so doing, he would bring prestige to himself as a strong leader and honour to a country humiliated at Versailles.

- Level 1 Identifies specific reasons** [1-2]
 e.g. To challenge the Treaty of Versailles
 To bring all German speaking people into one state
 To strengthen Germany economically and militarily
- (c) 'The remilitarisation of the Rhineland was more important than the Nazi-Soviet Pact in causing World War II in 1939.'**
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- Level 4 AS Level 3 PLUS evaluation** [9-10]
- Level 3 Explains specific reasons on both sides of the argument** [6-8]
- Level 2 Explains specific reasons on one side of the argument** [3-5]
 e.g. Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland alarmed the other countries. It simply demonstrated that no country was ready to stop Germany as Hitler openly defied the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. This led to other countries rearming in preparation for a German invasion.
- Level 1 Identifies reasons** [1-2]
 e.g. The remilitarisation of the Rhineland was a risk
 Nazi Soviet Pact gave Hitler an assurance that Russia would be neutral
- 4 (a) Describe American tactics during the Vietnam War.** [4]
- Level 2 Describes tactics** [2-4]
 e.g. Helicopters were used to quickly transport troops to areas of communists' activities.
 The use of search and destroy to find the Vietcong.
 Chemical defoliants were used to locate communists in forested areas.
- Level 1 Identifies tactics** [1]
 e.g. Helicopters were used to quickly transport troops
 The use of search and destroy
 Chemical defoliants were used
 There was massive aerial bombardment.
- (b) Explain why the Vietcong decided to use guerrilla tactics during the Vietnam War** [6]
- Level 3 Explains two reasons** [5-6]
- Level 2 Explains one reason** [3-4]
 e.g. America had superior aerial bombardment, helicopters and machines which when faced in the open the Vietcong stood no chance. In order to counter this, the Vietcong resorted to use guerrilla tactics.

- Level 1 Identifies specific reasons** [1-2]
 e.g. They knew the forests very well
 They were outnumbered by the USA troops
 They stood no chance against the USA superior weapons
- (c) 'The main reason some Americans opposed the Vietnam War was because the economic cost of the war was too high'.
 How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.** [10]
- Level 4 As Level 3 PLUS evaluation** [9-10]
- Level 3 Explains specific reasons on both sides of the argument** [6-8]
 e.g. Casualties were high. Over 50,000 troops lost their lives. By 1968, 300 were dying each week. Most Americans knew a relative or friend who had died.
- Level 2 Explains specific reasons on one side of the argument** [3-5]
 e.g. By 1968 the war was costing \$30,000 million each year. This meant cutbacks at home on spending on social reforms and the Americans did not like that.
- Level 1 Identifies reasons** [1-2]
 e.g. The cost of the war was too high
 Bombings and use of chemical weapons failed
 The level of casualties was high
 US atrocities against Vietnamese

**Section B: Depth Study
Germany 1918 – 1945**

(a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using the source. [6]

Level 5 Big message of the source supported with evidence [5-6]

Level 4 Big message of the source unsupported [4]

e.g. The Allies believed the Treaty of Versailles to be fair on Germany who was pretending to be having serious economic problems.

Level 3 Valid sub message supported from the source [3]

e.g. Although Germany's economic problems were real, they were grossly exaggerated as the figure representing Germany in the cartoon is pretending to be drowning yet it is kneeling.

Level 2 Valid unsupported sub message [2]

e.g. Germany was drowning in economic crisis
Germany was pretending to be drowning
The Allies believed the Treaty of Versailles was fair on Germany

Level 1 Surface description of the source [1]

e.g. The man is drowning while others look on

(b) Study sources B and C.

How far do these sources agree? Explain your answer using the sources. [9]

Level 6 Explains how the sources agree AND disagree on point of view with evidence from the sources [8-9]

Level 5 Explains how the sources agree AND disagree on point of view [7]

Level 4 Explains how sources agree OR disagree on point of view [6]

e.g. Source B lays blame on numerous factors/causes while Source C blames the Allies and the Treaty of Versailles for hyperinflation.

Both sources acknowledge that the Treaty of Versailles contributed to hyperinflation

Level 3 Compares sub messages/details of the sources for agreements or disagreements [4-5]

e.g. Both sources agree that the Germans are complaining about hyperinflation.

Source B says the causes were varied and complex while Source C blames the Treaty of Versailles.

Source B blames the Weimar Republic and C does not.

Level 2 Interprets sources but makes no comparison [2-3]

e.g. Source B says Treaty of Versailles and the Weimar Republic were not to blame for hyperinflation because there were other major causes.

Source C solely blames the Treaty of Versailles as the major cause of hyperinflation.

- Level 1 Description of sources.** [1]
- (c) Study Source D.**
How reliable is this source? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge. [8]
- Level 6 Accepts source as reliable based on purpose supported with evidence** [7-8]
- Level 5 Accepts source as evidence of propaganda** [6]
 e.g. Source D is reliable as evidence of Nazi propaganda which they used against the Weimar Republic.
- Level 4 Uses contextual knowledge OR big message to accept / dismiss the source** [5]
 e.g. Source D is not reliable because Adolf Hitler was against the Weimar government.
 Source D is reliable because people wanted change in Germany as the government had failed them.
- Level 3 Dismisses source because it is propaganda** [4]
 e.g. It cannot be trusted because it may be Nazi propaganda
- Level 2 Source is reliable because of what it says** [2-3]
 e.g. Germany suffered from economic crisis
 Millions of people were starving in Germany
- Level 1 Describes the surface details of the source** [1]
- (d) Study all the sources.**
How far do these sources support the view that Germany's economic problems were self inflicted? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]
- Award 1 mark for each source evaluated (maximum of 2 sources)** [11-12]
- Level 3 Responses that explain using the sources to support both sides of the argument** [7-10]
- Level 2 Responses that explain using the sources to support one side of the argument** [4-6]
- Level 1 Responses that fail to use the sources** [1-3]