

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY

9489/02

Paper 2 Outline Study

For examination from 2027

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

This document has **18** pages.

Generic Marking Principles

All examiners must apply these general marking principles when marking candidate responses. Examiners must apply them alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme must also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

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

Guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more levels.

Once a best-fit level has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range (where middle marks are available).
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level, award the lowest mark.

Table A for Part (a) questions

Part (a) questions assess the following assessment objectives:

AO1 Historical knowledge

Candidates should be able to:

- Recall, select and use appropriate historical knowledge.

AO2 Historical explanation, analysis and judgement

Candidates should be able to:

- Identify, explain and analyse the past using historical concepts:
 - cause and consequence
 - change and continuity
 - significance.
- Explain and analyse connections between different aspects of the past.
- Reach a judgement.

Use this table to give marks for candidate response for part (a) questions in Questions 1–6.

Level	Description	Marks
Level 4	Connects factors to reach a reasoned conclusion Responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are well focused and explain a range of factors supported by relevant information. • Demonstrate a clear understanding of the connections between causes. • Reach a supported conclusion. 	9–10
Level 3	Explains factor(s) Responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate good knowledge and understanding of the demands of the question. • Include explained factor(s) supported by relevant information. 	6–8
Level 2	Describes factor(s) Responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show some knowledge and understanding of the demands of the question. (They address causation.) • May be entirely descriptive in approach with description of factor(s). 	3–5
Level 1	Describes the topic/issue Responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain some relevant material about the topic/issue but are descriptive in nature, making no reference to causation. 	1–2
Level 0	No creditable response	0

Table B for Part (b) questions

Part (b) questions assess the following assessment objectives:

AO1 Historical knowledge

Candidates should be able to:

- Recall, select and use appropriate historical knowledge.

AO2 Historical explanation, analysis and judgement

Candidates should be able to:

- Identify, explain and analyse the past using historical concepts:
 - cause and consequence
 - change and continuity
 - significance.
- Explain and analyse connections between different aspects of the past.
- Reach a judgement.

Use this table to give marks for candidate response for part (b) questions in Questions 1–6.

Level	Description	Marks
Level 5	<p>Responses develop a comparative judgement based on analysis of the alternative perspectives</p> <p>Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are well focused and contain clear analysis that supports and challenges the given view/statement. • Are consistently supported by relevant and detailed evidence for the alternative perspectives. • Show clear comparative judgement of the relative strength of the alternative perspectives. 	17–20
Level 4	<p>Responses offer explanation that considers alternative perspectives</p> <p>Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer explanation that supports and challenges the given view/statement. • Are supported by mostly relevant and detailed evidence for the alternative perspectives. • May form a conclusion that lacks clear comparative judgement. 	13–16
Level 3	<p>Responses offer explanation of a single perspective</p> <p>Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer explanation that supports or challenges the given view/statement. • Are supported by mostly relevant and detailed evidence. • May be aware of alternative perspectives, but these will be described rather than explained. 	9–12
Level 2	<p>Responses consider aspects of the question without explanation</p> <p>Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide relevant description with few explicit links to the question. • May provide valid assertions with limited support. 	5–8
Level 1	<p>Responses provide general information about the topic loosely linked to the question focus</p> <p>Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide general information about the topic which is only loosely linked to the question focus. • May have limited relevance but make occasional valid points, which may be fragmentary and disjointed. • May offer some unsupported assertions. 	1–4
Level 0	No creditable response	0

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p data-bbox="308 232 1091 266">Explain why the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870.</p> <p data-bbox="308 304 539 338">Indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="308 376 1326 1128" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="308 376 1326 577">• It was the final stage in Bismarck’s long-term plan to create a united Germany. The wars of 1864 and 1866 (Denmark and Austria) had increased Prussia’s standing in Europe and led to the creation of the North German Confederation. A victorious war against the French would lead to the creation of a unified Germany, which would be a dominant European power. <li data-bbox="308 584 1326 786">• It was due to a desire by Prussia to seek revenge. The Hohenzollern candidacy for the Spanish throne was withdrawn in July 1870. However, the French insisted it should never be renewed. This was seen as an affront to the honour of the Prussian royal family. To restore this honour Bismarck re-worked the Ems telegram which provoked France to declare war. <li data-bbox="308 792 1326 893">• France felt its international standing was undermined by the Prussian victories of 1864 and 1866. It wanted to assert its authority, made doubly necessary following the failure of its Mexican expedition. <li data-bbox="308 900 1326 1061">• Napoleon III was facing domestic troubles as there were growing demands for democratic reform, and rumours were rife about an impending revolution. A victorious war against Prussia would lead to gains in the Rhineland and restore unity amongst the French nation behind a Bonapartist dynasty. <li data-bbox="308 1068 1326 1128">• Recent military reforms convinced the political and military leaderships of France that they would emerge victorious in any conflict with Prussia. <p data-bbox="308 1167 751 1200">Accept any other valid responses.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	<p>‘The Zollverein’s role was economic not political.’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this view?</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Support</p> <p>After 1815, the 39 states of the German Confederation managed their own economies. This created innumerable customs barriers and internal tariffs restricted trade. Therefore, to try and tackle these problems, several customs unions had been formed. For example, in the north, the Prussian Customs Union (PCU), in the south the Bavarian and Württemberg and Middle German Commercial Union (MGCU). In 1831 the MGCU collapsed, and Hesse-Cassel joined the PCU, as did Bavaria and Württemberg in 1834. Hesse-Cassel was no doubt prompted by the fact that the cost of securing tariff borders and tariff administration had cost 100% of tariff income prior to 1830. Therefore, the enlarged PCU, the Zollverein, was a means to achieve increased trade and prosperity by abolishing customs duties.</p> <p>The Zollverein followed on from these previous customs unions. It was aligned with the increasingly popular idea of free trade – doing away with as many internal trade barriers as possible for goods to move more freely. The Zollverein began attempting to unify both the currencies and weights and measures used by its member states.</p> <p>Economic considerations influenced Austria to remain outside the Zollverein. Austria disagreed with free trade within its Empire as it had large markets for home-produced goods. Austria wanted high import duties to protect its industries and markets from cheap imports. If Austria had joined the Zollverein, then these duties would have had to be reduced to the same level as those in the other member states.</p> <p>Challenge</p> <p>The Zollverein was a means to help unite Prussia in the east with distant Rhineland territories in the west. In this respect Hesse-Cassel membership was vital in helping to narrow the gap. In 1851, Hanover, Electoral Hesse and some lesser states joined the Zollverein, furthering the process.</p> <p>It had a clear political function. In 1830, before its creation, the Prussian Finance Minister had pointed out to his king that a free trade organisation would not only bring prosperity to Prussia but also isolate Austria. This isolation would lead to a weakening of Austria’s political influence over the other German states.</p> <p>Many argued that as the Zollverein, under Prussian leadership, brought economic advantages, then it made sense to pursue a political union. From the 1840s the Zollverein was seen, increasingly, as a force for German unity, and many northern German states saw Prussia as the natural leader of a united Germany.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p data-bbox="308 232 1278 300">Explain why Trotsky was important for Bolshevik success in October 1917.</p> <p data-bbox="308 338 539 367">Indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="308 409 1326 853" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="308 409 1326 577">• He occupied two important posts which allowed the overthrow of the Provisional Government (PG) to occur. He was chairman of the vital Petrograd Soviet and the dominant member of the Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC), allowing him to play a leading role as the organiser and prime motivator for the actual removal of the PG in October 1917.<li data-bbox="308 577 1326 645">• He was Lenin’s principal supporter against the views of Zinoviev and Kamenev who were opposed to the overthrow of the PG at this time.<li data-bbox="308 645 1326 745">• On October 23 after a visit by Trotsky the troops of the Peter and Paul fortress, whose cannons overlooked the Winter Palace, were won over to the Bolsheviks, putting more weapons at the disposal of the Bolsheviks.<li data-bbox="308 745 1326 853">• Lenin gave the order for the uprising to take place, but it was Trotsky who directed the Red Guards in their seizure of the key installations and vantage points in Petrograd. <p data-bbox="308 891 751 920">Accept any other valid responses.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p>To what extent did the New Economic Policy have popular support?</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Support</p> <p>The New Economic Policy (NEP) was devised at the end of the Civil War to solve the problems brought about by War Communism. The government needed a popular solution in the light of the Kronstadt uprising, continuing peasant revolts, angry food queues in the cities and strikes by hungry workers. Lenin believed that winding back War Communism and relaxing Bolshevik economic policy would be a popular move.</p> <p>Lenin unveiled the NEP at the 10th Party Congress in March 1921. The NEP was a revised economic strategy, the main feature of which was to relax the severe restrictions and grain requisitioning imposed on Russia by war communism. The NEP also permitted capitalist activity in the lower levels of the economy. Russian farmers were once again permitted to buy and sell at market, while a new group of merchants, retailers and profiteers, the Nepmen, began to emerge.</p> <p>The NEP's radical shift in economic policy and reintroduction of petty capitalism was welcomed by many Russians. Peasant farmers were provided with an incentive to work harder and produce more. As a consequence, the level of agricultural production began to rise significantly. Peasants who produced more began to acquire surplus goods and cash, which they used to buy more land or hire labour. A class of kulak peasants began to re-appear.</p> <p>Challenge</p> <p>The policy was far from popular with some members of the Communist Party; it caused ideological tension and divisions in the party with hardliners interpreting it as a betrayal of the revolution. Because the NEP allowed elements of capitalism to return to Russia, some in the Communist Party hierarchy viewed it as an acknowledgement that socialist policies had failed. Lenin justified the NEP as a temporary measure; it was intended to provide breathing space for the Russian people and their economy, which was on the brink of collapse after seven years of war. Lenin emphasised that the Soviet government retained control of the 'commanding heights' of the economy: industry, mining, heavy manufacture and banking. Nevertheless, the NEP did seem like a concession that earlier policies had failed.</p> <p>The policy also lacked popular support with some Bolsheviks referring to the NEP as the 'New Exploitation of the Proletariat'. Much of their anger was focused on the Nepmen. The 'scissors crisis' sharpened opposition to the NEP. Trotsky coined the term to describe the widening gap between industrial and agricultural prices which led to urban fears of a 'grain strike'. The crisis peaked in October 1923 when industrial prices were 290 per cent of their 1913 levels, whereas agricultural prices in the state sector were at only 89 per cent.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>Explain why the Dred Scott judgement created sectional tensions.</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Dred Scott v Sanford was a critically important legal case decided by the Supreme Court in 1857. The Supreme Court had the power to review the decisions of both lower courts, State and Federal, and to overrule laws passed by both Congress and State legislatures and any member of any Executive. In this case the Court decided on whether a former slave, Scott, could be an American citizen - or not. The decision, which went against Scott, further increased the growing tension between North and South.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The case overturned the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the popular sovereignty concepts of the 1850s. The Compromise was seen by many as critical to upholding the Union. The case also appeared to deprive individual states of the right to make their own decisions. • The North saw it as an example of the growing 'slave power' of the South. There was an increasingly strong feeling in the North that a group of states with a minority of the population and limited wealth were dominating national decision-making and damaging the prosperity of the North. • The seven judges on the Court who voted for the decision were all from the South, the two who opposed it were from the North. This reinforced the impression that major decisions were being made for sectional reasons which had little to do with the actual merits or constitutionality of the case. • Many felt that the Court actually had no right to make such a judgment in this particular case. Rather than make a ruling on just the specific case before the Court, the Chief Justice took the unprecedented step of adding rulings which were specifically designed to advance the cause of slavery and its expansion. • It led to a serious division within the Democratic Party which was important in the outcome of the election of 1860. The party split largely over this decision, between the Southern, pro-slave, and northern, potentially abolitionist wings, which led to the rapid growth of the Republican Party and Lincoln's victory in 1860. <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	<p data-bbox="308 237 868 271">‘Grant made Reconstruction a success.’</p> <p data-bbox="308 304 826 338">How far do you agree with this view?</p> <p data-bbox="308 371 539 405">Indicative content</p> <p data-bbox="308 439 421 472">Support</p> <p data-bbox="308 506 1294 685">The major fall-out (and impeachment) which had occurred between Andrew Johnson and Congress meant that Grant ran his 1868 election campaign based on protecting the rights of former enslaved people in the South. This issue was brought to a head through the campaign as the Ku Klux Klan continued their terrorist activities across the Southern states.</p> <p data-bbox="308 719 1326 1099">In 1870 Grant signed the Fifteenth Amendment, which guaranteed universal male suffrage regardless of race. In addition, the Republican-controlled Congress passed the first of four Force Acts that targeted illegal voter suppression in the South. The Force Acts restricted the public operation of groups such as the Klan, gave the federal government control over the administration of national elections, and authorised the president to use the military to protect voting rights. On more than one occasion, Grant was prepared to order Federal soldiers into states to impose order and uphold the law. Sheridan in New Orleans is an example of this. The Civil Rights Act was also passed during his presidency, the first ever, and he did attempt to enforce it in spite of bitter divisions within his party on the issue.</p> <p data-bbox="308 1133 1310 1234">Large numbers of African Americans had been enfranchised because of Grant’s actions and made Klan activity difficult. This meant that he secured a landslide majority in the election of 1872.</p> <p data-bbox="308 1267 448 1301">Challenge</p> <p data-bbox="308 1335 1294 1480">Weaknesses of Reconstruction under Grant might include how his attention soon turned to the economic problems in the South as the Panic of 1873 devastated sections of the economy. After this the South once again felt ignored.</p> <p data-bbox="308 1514 1302 1648">Perhaps the strongest criticism that could be made was in his support for the Amnesty Act which nullified the part of the Fourteenth Amendment which had prevented former Confederates from voting. This was to lead to a real restoration of white power in the South.</p> <p data-bbox="308 1682 1302 1783">He did not renew the Freedmen’s Bureau after 1872, which had made some progress, especially in education, in dealing with the emancipation process and attempting to integrate the former slaves into society.</p> <p data-bbox="308 1816 1310 2029">By the time of the Compromise of 1877, the lives of many ex-slaves had changed very little from before the Civil War. Even when the North was at its most interventionist, it never tried to change the system of land ownership. The plantations were never broken up; the whites still owned the land. Although the law had changed, the socio-economic status of many ex-slaves had not.</p> <p data-bbox="308 2063 751 2096">Accept any other valid responses.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p data-bbox="308 232 1273 266">Explain why Roosevelt began his presidency with the First 100 Days.</p> <p data-bbox="308 304 539 333">Indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="308 371 1326 1406" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="308 371 1326 539">• Although elected in November 1932, Roosevelt was not inaugurated until March 1933, and in that time the economic depression in the United States had deepened and its impact worsened. The banking system had collapsed. Therefore, taking real and effective action was the priority for the new president. <li data-bbox="308 546 1326 714">• Given the depth of the crisis facing Roosevelt and the country as a whole in March 1933, he was anxious to demonstrate that he was prepared to act rapidly and radically. He had criticised Hoover for his inactivity in the face of the crisis, he was going to be different. The focus would be on the restoration of confidence into the economy. <li data-bbox="308 721 1326 920">• As well as objective external factors which required urgent action, there were also political reasons for acting so quickly. His election gave Roosevelt a store of popularity, which he could use to overcome the obstacles to effective government presented by the US Constitution, and especially the separation of powers. As a result, Roosevelt saw the need to take drastic action in his First 100 Days. <li data-bbox="308 927 1326 1061">• His first action was to close all the banks for four days. This was designed to stabilise the system and allow for an audit of all banks. Only once deemed to be credible under the Emergency Banking Relief Act were banks allowed to reopen. <li data-bbox="308 1068 1326 1267">• The Banking Act of 1933 sought to deal with the speculative anarchy, which had played a key role in the 1929 Crash. This included a federal guarantee of all bank deposits (temporarily \$2500 per account holder, rising permanently to \$5000 from July 1934), separation of commercial and investment banking, and strengthening of the Federal Reserve's ability to stabilise the economy. <li data-bbox="308 1274 1326 1406">• The Federal Emergency Relief Administration pumped \$500 million into state-run welfare programs (supplied \$3.1 billion by the time of its closure in December 1935). FDR recognised the need for a support system for the poor. <p data-bbox="308 1444 751 1473">Accept any other valid responses.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p>To what extent were government policies responsible for the Great Depression?</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Support</p> <p>The United States needed to sell its surplus goods in Europe. However, the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922 had led to European countries imposing tariffs on American goods. This meant US goods were too expensive to buy in Europe and, as a result, there was not much trade between the United States and Europe, which hit US exports hard.</p> <p>The laissez-faire policies of the Republican presidents of the 1920s meant that there was little regulation of the economy. Banks were unregulated and even before the 1929 crash, many went out of business leaving customers with no way of getting their money back. Many banks were small and local rather than national, which meant they had no way of dealing with a shock like the Wall Street Crash. Republican presidents did not like regulating business.</p> <p>The Federal Reserve Bank was permitted to let interest rates fall which encouraged speculation rather than investment. This was to play an important part in causing the Great Crash of 1929, which undermined confidence in US business.</p> <p>Neither Hoover nor his Treasury Secretary was prepared to take any major initiatives to deal with unemployment or the wider economic crisis. Neither believed in deficit spending and both were anxious to cut government spending. Both genuinely believed that any government action would do harm and not help any recovery.</p> <p>Challenge</p> <p>Overproduction in the agricultural sector – as farming techniques improved, farmers started producing more food. However, the demand for grain fell in the United States because of Prohibition and changes in tastes in food. There was also less demand from Europeans for food from the USA, because they were growing their own crops and there was a tariff war.</p> <p>Overproduction of consumer goods – by the end of the 1920s, there were too many consumer goods unsold in the USA. Mass production methods led to supply outstripping demand. People who could afford items had already purchased them, such as cars and household gadgets. Also, people in agriculture and the traditional industries, who were on low wages, could not afford consumer goods. This led to workers being laid off, which reduced demand for goods even further.</p> <p>There was a major drought in the Midwest which created the ‘dustbowl’ which led to mass unemployment and poverty in several states.</p> <p>World markets collapsed – the US economy was very dependent on exports – tariff wars between nations spread.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p>The Federal Government, under the US Constitution, had few formal powers which would enable it to act to deal with the crisis, even if it had wanted to. States were reluctant to lose their powers, and Congress also could, and did, act as a serious obstacle to any President wanting to intervene in the economy.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p>Explain why the League of Nations was involved in a dispute over the Aaland Islands in 1921.</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a main role of the League of Nations to keep peace by arbitrating where there were territorial disputes. This was stated in the Covenant and by 1921 it had already persuaded Yugoslavia to withdraw its troops from Albania, and was involved in adjudication of the German and Polish claims to Upper Silesia. • The Aaland Islands lay in the Gulf of Bothnia between Finland and Sweden and were claimed by both countries. • The Islands had been part of Finland since its separation from Sweden in 1809 and transferred to Russian control. In December 1917, Finland had declared its full independence from Russia and was in a state of change and internal conflict. Finland refused to agree to a binding plebiscite of the islanders. • The residents of Aaland Islands were almost entirely Swedish-speaking. They invoked the principle of self-determination and, supported by the Swedish government, asked to become part of Sweden. • Following the Armistice of November 1918, Sweden asked for the Aaland question to be settled at the Paris Peace Conference, where it hoped that the principle of self-determination would ensure a favourable settlement. However, the Allies were reluctant to face this difficult issue and by the beginning of 1920 it was clear that the Peace Conference would not come to a decision. • In order to ensure a peaceful resolution of the status of the Islands and prevent destabilisation of the Baltic region, the matter was referred to the newly-founded League of Nations. <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	<p>‘During the 1920s the work of the League’s agencies was more successful than its peacekeeping work.’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this view?</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Support</p> <p>The agencies enjoyed some considerable success, particularly with the victims of conflict. Half a million prisoners of war were returned home and food and shelter were successfully provided for Turkish refugees in 1922.</p> <p>League agencies were also able to relieve suffering more generally. In 1926 a Slavery Convention was approved and over 200 000 slaves were freed. Child labour in some countries was reduced and they also worked on improving the treatment of malaria and leprosy. The Mandates Commission, which was responsible for protecting minorities, also made some attempts to address racial discrimination and helped Iraq join the League in 1929.</p> <p>Challenge</p> <p>Not all actions taken by the agencies were successful, for example, the International Labour Organisation plan for 48-hour week failed to get approval.</p> <p>Its influence in building a lasting peace was also very limited. It failed to make any meaningful progress towards disarmament, the Geneva Protocol was never signed, although planning did continue for an international conference in the 1930s. Moves towards better relations, such as the Washington Treaty (1921) and the Locarno Pact (1925), took place outside the League.</p> <p>The League also had some serious failures when it came to dealing with armed aggression. It failed to end the Polish invasion of Lithuania in 1921 or the Lithuanian seizure of Memel in 1923. It was also unable to prevent the Russo-Polish War or the Greek invasion of Turkey, and it was ignored by Mussolini when it ordered him to withdraw from Corfu.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p>Explain why the Nazi–Soviet Pact was formed in 1939.</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler wanted the return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor to Germany. The Pact would help him achieve this as only the Soviet Union could keep Britain’s promise to defend Poland. He believed that, if he got a promise of peace with the Soviet Union, Britain would be forced to back down over Poland and Danzig. • Germany avoided being dragged into a war on two fronts. Hitler’s plan was to crush Poland quickly, then turn westward and defeat France and Britain. It was therefore necessary for the Soviet Union to remain neutral, otherwise Germany might have to fight the French and British in the west and Russians in the east – the combination that had proved so disastrous for Germany two decades earlier during the First World War. This time Hitler intended to overwhelm the Western Allies first, and then break the Pact by invading the Soviet Union, to acquire thousands of miles of Lebensraum. • It was formed because Stalin had come to believe that Poland and its Western Allies were not serious about seeking a military alliance against Hitler. The Russians were angry that Chamberlain sent second-rank British military officers to Moscow on such an important mission and were frustrated by the slow pace of the negotiations. The British also declined to share any military intelligence with the Russians, further insulting them. • It was also in both countries’ economic interests. Germany gained vital raw materials from the Soviet Union that helped rearmament. The first pact was an economic trade agreement, which Ribbentrop and Molotov signed on 19 August 1939. The agreement helped Germany bypass the British blockade during the early years of the Second World War, and committed the Soviet Union to provide food products and raw materials to Germany in exchange for products such as German machinery for the Soviet Union. <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p>To what extent did the invasion of Abyssinia indicate a major change in Mussolini's foreign policy in the 1930s?</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <p>Support</p> <p>1935 is often seen as the start of major change in Italian foreign policy. The attack on Abyssinia was overtly aggressive and brought Italy into conflict with the League of Nations and alienated France and Britain. The abandonment of the Hoare–Laval Plan angered Italy and it left the League in 1937 as a result. This is a contrast to the more co-operative and diplomatic approach of the earlier 1930s which the Stresa Front exemplifies.</p> <p>Following the invasion Italy also moved towards an alliance with Germany. Their joint involvement in the Spanish Civil War improved relations which were themselves strengthened by the Rome-Berlin Axis in 1936, the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1937 and the Pact of Steel in 1939.</p> <p>The contrast in Italian attitudes towards Anschluss also indicates this change in foreign policy. While Mussolini had attempted to prevent this in 1934, in 1938 he sent a message of congratulation when Hitler declared the annexation of Austria.</p> <p>Challenge</p> <p>While some change might be seen, there were also notable continuities, such as Mussolini's general aim to make Italy a great power. This was a consistent endeavour throughout his time in power and one he stated in his autobiography: '... to make Italy great, respected, and feared'.</p> <p>Mussolini had also always been interested in creating an Italian empire in Africa and Italy's attacks on Libya between 1928 and 1933 were an aspect of this desire, as was the invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. The Stresa agreement specified 'peace in Europe', which Mussolini saw as permission to continue his pursuit of empire in Africa.</p> <p>Mussolini also wanted personal recognition and admiration on the international stage. In the 1930s he helped to negotiate both the Stresa agreement (1935) and later the Munich agreement (1938) which he saw as a public triumph.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	20