

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	J410
Candidate No :	Component Code :	02
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : **69 / 105**

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	J410/02
Paper	69 / 105
Total:	
Question	Total / Max Mark Mark
1	3 / 5
2	5 / 10
3	23 / 25
4	18 / 20
4SPAG	4 / 5
5	2 / 2
6	3 / 10
7	2 / 10
8	9 / 18

Question Part

1	a	<p>Worldwide economic depression affected almost everyone. Because countries had less money to spend, trade became higher and unpopular. Due to the lack of trade, countries began to lack resources. When the depression hit the USA, Germany was heavily affected as they owed the USA money because of Marshall Aid and they had to pay this back, leaving their own country in depression and eventually, depression spread worldwide. Since trade became low, so did unemployment meaning that countries were further affected and looked for help but other countries in Europe couldn't really help due to their own economic status.</p>
2	a	<p>USA got more involved in Vietnam in the 1960s due to the Vietnam War in which the USA didn't want Communism spreading. Vietnam was important to the USA and they therefore helped Vietnam by sending money, resources, soldiers etc. Many historians saw this as a bad idea and they then used this failure as an excuse to blame the USA for the Cold War with the USSR. The USA decided to get more involved in Vietnam during the war because they didn't want the opposing side to win and they supported Vietnam. Also, Vietnam is a low income country and was less developed so they needed USAID help.</p>



Question Part

3	a	<p>Anti Hitler Appeasement has had many thoughts and opinions since Chamberlain's actions during Hitler's reign. Chamberlain was at times seen as bad and at times seen as good. Appeasement itself also was seen as bad and good over the course of the interpretation.</p>
		<p>This interpretation is the post-revisionist view as it was published in 1993 by Robert Parker who wrote a book. This interpretation is saying that Chamberlain's efforts (alongside the government) were "half-hearted" or "too late" but this suggests that this interpretation acknowledges that Hitler was trying to expand which shows us that Parker put some of the blame on Hitler. However, most of the blame in this interpretation is on Chamberlain as Parker criticises his</p>
✓ 1		<p>"Staunch Personality" and his [lack of] "skill in debate".</p>
✓ 1		<p>It is evident here that Parker doesn't think that Chamberlain is a good politician and that he doesn't agree with appeasement but he also acknowledges Hitler's plan to expand. This interpretation can be seen as fair</p>
✓ 1		<p>as these historians are writing long after the appeasement and they therefore have access to all the files and they also are less biased.</p>
		<p>The orthodox interpretation would see interpretation A as unfair as Churchill led the orthodox view which was created after the death of Chamberlain and this view states that Chamberlain was a good man but he made a foolish decision. This view came about as Churchill was friendly with Chamberlain</p>



Question Part

and he didn't want to talk bad on ~~at~~ a dead person but he would see this view as partly unfair as Churchill worked closely with Chamberlain.

However, Churchill and other historians would have seen the criticism of Hitler as fair as they believe that war was unavoidable and Chamberlain just mis-trusted Hitler.

Revisionists would criticise this interpretation as they thought that Chamberlain was a good man but he didn't want to ^{will} advisors which lead to him making a foolish decision.

~~Critics~~ The Cynical-Men interpretation would see this interpretation as fair as they believed that Chamberlain was a bad politician and appeasement was bad. ~~They say~~ ~~thought this as they had just lost the~~ ~~cold war and~~ ~~were~~ ~~reading~~ bitter.

To conclude, this interpretation is partly fair as it is not biased and is written many years after appeasement and therefore people ~~have~~ ~~not~~ historians have had more time to look at any archives and files. Also, this interpretation doesn't take into account outside events and also blames both Hitler (Germany) and Chamberlain ~~the~~ ~~that~~ / USA. ~~the interpretation is just~~



Question Part

* KATO was a group of people who collectively wrote a book about appeasement and how it was wrong and the people at that time accepted this view due to the bombing, the blitz in London and all the negative affect that happened during Hitler's reign. KATO would see this as some extent fair as ~~the~~ the interpretation criticises Chamberlain's personality but would disagree with the blaming on Stalin as these historians were very ~~quite~~ critical towards Chamberlain and appeasement.

4 a A lot of historians have different views on cold war and because of changing relations and also different events in the period of time, historians have different views. Historians such as Gaddis may also change their view from time to time after looking at more records etc.

Interpretation B fits into the post-interpretation view and the modern / new cold war view. This is because this interpretation suggests that both the USA and the USSR was at fault ~~at~~ and war was inevitable. This interpretation is also written in 1996 which suggests that it is one of the later views (most likely modern). This interpretation says that the cold war was dangerous and it was both USSR and USA's fault and it is "doubtful" that it could have



Question Part

		"been managed much less dangerously" *
		An orthodox historian would partly agree as they blame
		"the way Stalin and his successor operated" as well but
✓ 3		they don't blame the USA and this is because orthodox
		historians believed that Stalin was trying to expand
		communism and there was the idea of the red scare going
		around and people were scared that Stalin communism
		was attempting to take over from the inside and
✓ 3		this wasn't popular so orthodox historians put all
		the blame on Stalin so that Communism is remembered
		unpopular.
		Revisionist historians would partly disagree with this
		statement as they believe that it was the
		USA's fault and that it was the USA's
		actions that provoked the USSR and Stalin
		was just trying to defend itself. This interpretation
		was made because at the time the USA
		had a lot of failures such as the Vietnam
		war in the 1960s and the Cuban missile
		crisis and the USA was becoming unpopular
		so people began blaming the cold war on the
✓ 3		USA.
		Post-revisionists agree the most with this statement
		as Post-revisionists were writing at a time
		when international relations were improving
		and the USSR & the USA had signed the detent



Question Part

détente was going on so both the USA and the USSR wanted to share equal blame for the cold war as they wanted their relationship with each other to improve. As interpretation A: B blames both Stalin and USA & USSR, the post revisionist view would agree with it.

To conclude, interpretation B fits more with the modern interpretation as it doesn't forcefully equalise the blame but instead it highlights the flaws of each side and it also says how war was inevitable but not all historians would fully agree with this interpretation.

* This view was written after the USA had received archives from Moscow.

SEEN

✓ 5



Question Part

5	b	<p>Nazi Germany was split into different zones controlled by different countries. Most of the Nazi leaders were imprisoned or killed but there were simply too many of them.</p> <p>✓ 1</p> <p>All of Goebbels' propaganda was removed and education was put back to the usual.</p> <p>✓ 1</p>
6	b.	<p>After 1933, the Nazis persecuted some groups in Germany such as the army leaders and any opposition on the night of the long knives. This was because Hitler didn't want any threats and he was paranoid that people would try an overthrow him. He got rid of members of the SS and SA that he found threatening to his power and he also banned other political parties. He had gotten rid of communism through the Reichstag fire and he became Führer and combined the role of chancellor and President.</p> <p>✓ 2</p> <p>Hitler was power hungry, power and he had to persecute anyone that was a threat to him.</p>



Question Part

7	b	<p>Both sources are useful. However I think that source B is slightly more useful than the magazine cover as the extract from a letter to Hitler shows us in detail how poor women in the 1930s felt after Hitler came to power. It also shows us the concerns of a German woman who have lost hope for their children.</p>
✓ 1		<p>However, source A is also useful as it shows us the role of women in Nazi Germany as the woman in the picture is nurturing her child whereas the men in the picture look as if they are working or fighting.</p>
✓ 1		<p>Source B gives us more detail as it also describes how men's lives are changing and are beginning to divert away from marriage, which would affect the lives of women as well because if a woman's role is to be a mother and a housewife, they would need to be able to marry which would be harder for them as men are becoming less interested in the marriage market.</p>



Question Part

8	B	<p>'The Nazis were only able to take power because of the impact on Germany of the worldwide economic depression'</p>
		<p>Although the depression gained Hitler a lot of power and awareness, there are also other factors that helped him gain power but without the great depression, people wouldn't have been desperate enough to vote for an extreme party like the Nazis.</p>
		<p>The depression was a big factor that helped the Nazis get the vote. In 1929, the Nazis had 2.6% of the vote and in 1932 (after the depression), people became desperate and turned towards the Nazis and the Nazis managed to get 25.6% of the vote. The great</p>
		<p>depression was one of the biggest factors that helped aided the rise of the Nazi party as the Nazis craved for modern day Germany and opted for e to go back to traditional Germany as they believed that the system would fail, and therefore when it did, people turned to the Nazis as they never changed their message and people began to see the truths behind Hitler's message when he tried the Munich Putsch and voiced his view against democratic Germany and tried to forcefully take control.</p>
		<p>Another important factor that allowed the Nazis to take power was Hitler's ability to speak. Although Hitler lost the election against Hindenburg,</p>



Question Part

he flew around Germany and millions and millions of people heard his speeches and Hitler was an incredibly good speaker. Hitler's speeches allowed his message to get across to the depressed, economically unstable people and ensured that they heard his speeches and voted for him. It was also very unusual for people to fly around and the fact that Hitler did it and did it quickly and effectively gave people a good view of him.

Another reason why Hitler was able to take power was Goebbels and propaganda. Hitler had many propaganda campaigns such as posters, radio talks, ~~and~~ leaflets, magazines etc. These made the Nazi party more appealing and ~~the~~ raised awareness of Hitler.

Lack of opposition also allowed Hitler to take power as no one opposed him when he became ~~the~~ Führer and he passed the enabling act which allowed him to pass laws without consulting the Reichstag for 4 years. This gave Hitler immense power.

To conclude, the ~~the~~ great depression was a big factor that allowed Hitler to gain power but there was also other factors which helped maintain his power and build it.



Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
7	'how they felt' on its own not enough but when taken as a whole, the opening paragraph can be taken as an unsupported inference. Candidate does build up a comparison based on usefulness across the answer.