



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2171/02

Paper 2

For examination from 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Specimen

This document has **20** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will 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 descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors 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 descriptors.

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 descriptors in mind.

Generic levels of response marking grids**Table 1**

The table should be used to mark the part (b) questions.

Target: Demonstrating an understanding of historical explanation (AO1 & AO2)		Marks
Level 4	Explanation of at least TWO identified reasons.	6
Level 3	Explanation of ONE identified reason.	4–5
Level 2	Identifies AND/OR describes reasons. No valid explanations given for reasons.	2–3
Level 1	Valid general comment lacking specific subject knowledge.	1
Level 0	No evidence submitted or response does not answer the question.	0

Table 2

The table should be used to mark the part (c) questions.

Target: Demonstrating the ability to analyse historical events and come to a substantiated judgment (AO1 & AO2)		Marks
Level 5	Explains with evaluation of ‘How far’ with a substantiated judgement. A developed explanation of both sides of agreement AND disagreement. Argument supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge.	10
Level 4	Explanation of both sides of agreement AND disagreement. Argument supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge. A simple explanation of both sides should be given 7 marks. Where one side has a more developed explanation, but the other side remains simple, this should be awarded 8 marks. Two developed explanations should be awarded 9 marks.	7–9
Level 3	Explanation of one-side of agreement OR disagreement. Supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge. Marks within this level should be decided on the quality of explanation. A one-sided answer no matter how detailed cannot be awarded more than 6 marks.	4–6
Level 2	Identifies AND/OR describes reasons. Deployment of relevant and accurate contextual knowledge. No valid explanations given for reasons.	2–3
Level 1	Valid general comment lacking specific subject knowledge.	1
Level 0	No evidence submitted or response does not answer the question.	0

Italic text is used in this mark scheme to provide guidance for examiners.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p>What were the terms of the August 1846 Treaty between James Brooke and Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien II?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Brooke became / was confirmed as Rajah of Sarawak. [1] Brooke was given the right to rule territories from Tanjung Datu to Samarahan River. [1] The Rajah had the right to rule without interference from the Sultan. [1] The Rajah could appoint his own successor. [1] Brooke agreed to pay \$4000 per annum to the Sultan. [1] <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	4
1(b)	<p>Why did Britain want to take over Labuan in 1846?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain needed a permanent harbour in north-west Borneo to provide a safe shelter for British ships in the Far East. Labuan had coal supplies, which was ideal for re-fuelling ships between Singapore and China. Britain was concerned over growing US, French and German activities in South China Sea. Thus, British businesses put pressure on the British government to occupy Labuan pre-emptively. James Brooke, as governor of Sarawak after the August 1846 Treaty, was in a position to help the British government to occupy Labuan. Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien II came under pressure from Brooke to cede Labuan to the British. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain needed a harbour in north-west Borneo. Labuan had coal supplies. Britain was concerned over growing interest in the area from other Western countries. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain wanted more territory. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>‘Charles Lee Moses caused greater problems for Brunei than Charles Brooke.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think that Charles Brooke caused greater problems for Brunei because the seizure of Limbang was a more significant economic loss to Brunei. North Borneo was disputed territory, so the Sultan had less claim. <p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moses leased almost all of north Borneo, but failed to deliver promises to generate wealth for the Sultan, leaving the Sultan very disappointed and angry. The Yankee Consul Affair occurred when Moses set fire to the US consulate building and tried to blame the Sultan, in an attempt to claim compensation. A US Government Inquiry cleared the Sultan and Moses was dismissed. Moses sold the North Borneo lease to a fellow-American, Torrey, which set in motion a chain of events leading to the formation of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company. The BNBCC became a major threat to the Sultan’s authority in north Borneo. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooke’s aim was to continue his uncle’s legacy of expansion. Thus, he was responsible for the constant encroachment on Brunei territory and the growth of Sarawak. Brooke was a focus of support for local chiefs in Baram who opposed the Sultan’s rule. Thus, he used the Baram rebellion to justify his seizure of Baram. Brooke seized Limbang, which was Brunei’s wealthiest district. This also drove a wedge into Brunei territory, threatening Brunei’s political stability. Brunei was in danger of extinction as a result of Brooke’s ambitions, but the British government did little to curb Brooke. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooke seized Limbang. Moses set fire to the US consulate. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooke kept taking territory from Brunei. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>How was cutch produced in Brunei?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove trees were easily obtained along the Brunei River. [1] • Mangrove tree bark was stripped and brought by river boats to factories. [1] • The bark was cut into pieces, crushed and boiled. [1] • The liquid was evaporated to produce cutch. [1] <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	4
2(b)	<p>Why did the cutch industry decline in Brunei?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an insufficient supply of bark because of wasteful felling due to poor control of logging. As a result, production costs increased because bark had to be obtained from outside Brunei (e.g. Sabah). • There was a labour shortage because of the expansion of other industries (fishing, rubber, oil) in the 1920s/1930s which paid higher wages and were more attractive to local workers. • As other industries became more profitable (coal earned more revenue in 1921 and rubber exports were worth more than cutch in 1923), cutch became relatively less important. • The impact of the Great Depression led to the decline of worldwide demand for cutch, resulting in the accumulation of cutch stocks which led to a fall in prices. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient supply of bark. • Increased costs. • Labour shortage. • Impact of the Great Depression. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was less demand for cutch. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p>How far do you agree that the coal industry was the most important industry in Brunei's economy before the Second World War? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I do not think that coal was the most important industry because the oil industry made more money for Brunei than any other industry. Coal was the most important industry in Brunei before 1920, but the fall in world coal prices led the Brunei government to focus more oil production. Oil had a high export value and contributed millions of dollars to Brunei's economy. <p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muara coal output was a valuable source of income since it was a major export to the Philippines. British and Japanese ships sailing in the South China Sea were major consumers, using Muara coal to re-fuel. The Muara coal industry was a major employer in Brunei. There were 250 workers in the Muara coal mines. As a result of the coal industry, Muara Town grew and became self-sufficient. As the population increased there were more shops, creating trade and boosting locals' income. Roads were built, postal services introduced and a police force established, which further created jobs. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muara coal mines were owned by Charles Brooke, so profits went to Brooke rather than to Brunei. Coal declined after the First World War, but rubber remained profitable until the Second World War, continuing to support the economy. The rubber industry was more diverse than the coal industry. There were small, one-acre holdings owned by locals as well as large, 1000-acre plantations owned by European companies, providing employment for many more people. The oil industry grew significantly in the 1930s and made huge profits. This enabled the government to pay off the national debt and invest in infrastructure, it also led to improvements in health services. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal led to the growth of Muara. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal both brought wealth to Brunei. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>What was the Malaysia Plan?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Malaysia Plan was intended to unite Malaya, Singapore, Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei. [1] • The Malaysia Plan was proposed by the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman. [1] • The Federation was to be known as Malaysia. [1] • The central government was to be based in Kuala Lumpur. [1] <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	4
3(b)	<p>Why did Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah proclaim the MIB philosophy in 1984?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah proclaimed the MIB (Melayu Islam Beraja / Malay Islamic Monarchy) philosophy on 1 January 1984, the date Brunei regained independence. He wanted the people of Brunei to understand their national identity as a newly independent nation. • It was a declaration of Brunei's national identity as an indivisible fusion of Malay ethnic identity, Islam and the Sultanate. The people of Brunei would be aware that these united them as one nation. • The Sultanate is one of oldest monarchies in the world with a rich historical heritage, and the Sultan wanted Bruneians to take pride in this and to encourage loyalty. • As the head of the Islamic faith in Brunei, the Sultan wished to uphold and strengthen Islam. The MIB philosophy thus permeates all aspects of life in Brunei, such as the observance of important dates in the Islamic calendar. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sultan wanted to explain the characteristics of Brunei's identity in terms of ethnicity, religion and the monarchy. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sultan wanted to give Brunei a sense of identity. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>‘The rejection of the Malaysia Plan was the most important step on Brunei’s path to independence in the period from 1962 to 1984.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Brunei had become part of Malaysia it would have been independent from Britain, but not from Malaysia. Therefore, I believe the rejection of the Plan was the most important step because it meant Brunei was in a position to become fully independent. <p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sultan did not agree with the proposals for oil revenue which allowed Brunei to retain its oil revenues only for 10 years. Rejection meant that Brunei’s wealth would not be reduced, so it would have enough resources to be self-governing. • The Sultan did not agree with the ranking he was given as the most junior ruler in line to be the constitutional monarch of Malaysia, or with the idea that the position of monarch would be held in rotation for a period of only five years. Rejection ensured that the Sultan’s status preserved Brunei’s separate identity, eventually allowing it to become an independent nation. • In June 1963 Tunku Abdul Rahman gave Brunei a 48 hour ultimatum to accept or reject the Malaysia Plan. The Sultan was offended and quit the talks, thus demonstrating he was not subject to the demands of any other head of state. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1971 Constitutional Agreement brought Brunei a step closer to independence. At that time Brunei was concerned by the threat from Malaysia, who still wanted to bring Brunei into its structure. Brunei valued the security of British protection, but the 1971 Agreement gave Brunei full internal independence, while Britain remained in charge of defence and external matters. The British could no longer intervene in the administration of internal affairs. • In 1979, Brunei and Britain signed the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. All aspects of administration, both internal and external, were now the responsibility of Brunei. In practice, Brunei was fully self-governing, which naturally led to the formal Declaration of Independence in 1984. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sultan did not agree with proposals for oil revenue. • The Sultan did not agree with ranking order. • The 1971 Agreement gave Brunei more powers. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei regained its independence like many other countries. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>What was the Pangkor Engagement, 1874?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was an agreement between Malay leaders in Perak and the British on Pangkor Island. [1] • It agreed that Raja Abdullah was to be Sultan of Perak. [1] • The Sultan would provide residence for British official, known as the Resident. [1] • The Resident would be consulted on all matters except Islamic religion or customs. [1] • The Resident would be paid by the Sultan. [1] • Collection and control of revenue would be regulated under the advice of the Resident. [1] <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	4
4(b)	<p>Why were Malay chiefs unhappy with James Birch, the first Resident of Perak?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of Birch's background; for example, he did not speak Malay and was thus unable to establish a relationship with Malay leaders. • Birch's character was unsuitable. He was arrogant and intolerant towards Malay customs, which he made no effort to understand. For example, he tried to abolish debt slavery, which was a long-standing practice. • He allowed runaway slaves to take sanctuary in the Residency. Malay chiefs felt this was interference in their customs and went beyond his powers as Resident. • He proposed a new code of Civil and Criminal Law, which would replace the Sultan with a European judge as Chief Justice. The Sultan and other chiefs were insulted by this reduction in their powers. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birch's background; he did not speak Malay. • Birch tried to abolish debt slavery. • He allowed runaway slaves to take sanctuary in the Residency. • He introduced a new code of Civil and Criminal Law. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birch's personality was unsuitable. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	<p>‘The benefits of the Residential System were greater than the disadvantages.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think that the Residential System mainly benefited Malaya because it brought greater prosperity. However, this was not evenly distributed across the states. Pahang especially experienced financial problems. <p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A State Council was set up in Perak by Hugh Low, which introduced more effective government and legal reform. Because of its success State Councils were adopted in other states. The Residential System brought peace and stability and so encouraged European businesses to invest, creating economic growth. Economic growth led to increased revenue which in turn created a higher standard of living for local population such as better health facilities. Improved transport links were built as roads and railways were needed for trade and to transport products such as tin and rubber to ports. The presence of the British provided protection for the Malay states, which deterred attack from other countries. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no uniformity of government between the four states, which resulted in inefficiency and duplication of functions. Residents became increasingly powerful and so the powers of Sultans and chiefs diminished. Although Low set up the State Council in Perak, it had little power and in effect Perak was actually ruled by Hugh Low. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Residential System brought peace and economic progress. The Malay chiefs were less powerful under the Residential System. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Malay states were better off under the Residential System. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p>How did the MCP resist the Japanese occupation?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Communist Party formed the Malayan Peoples' Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA). [1] • It had almost 7000 supporters by the end of war, mainly Chinese. [1] • It used British support, such as undercover officers and supplies/ weapons. [1] • It carried out guerrilla attacks on railways, bridges etc. [1] • The MPAJA agreed to assist the planned Allied landing to liberate Malaya. [1] <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	4
5(b)	<p>Why did the British declare a State of Emergency in Malaya in 1948?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chin Peng, who became leader of MCP after Lai Teck's disappearance in 1947, believed more militant action was needed because he felt the British had ignored the MCP's objections to the Federation proposals. • In February 1948, Lau Yew formed a guerrilla Malayan People's Anti-British Army (MPABA) to disrupt the Malayan economy, aiming to drive the British forcibly from Malaya. The British were determined to resist this. • There were attacks on rubber plantations and tin mines; machinery was destroyed and buses were ambushed and set on fire to terrorise workers and disrupt production. When three European planters were murdered in Perak, the High Commissioner (Sir Edward Gent) declared a State of Emergency to tackle the growing communist threat. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communists attacked rubber plantations and tin mines. • The communists wanted to set up their own government. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communists were a threat. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	<p>How far do you agree that the Briggs Plan was the most important factor in defeating the MCP during the Emergency? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think that the weaknesses of the Communist Party were the most important reason that they were defeated during the Emergency as they were long lasting and continued after the Briggs Plan. There was a combination of factors that were equally important. For example, the 'White Areas' resulted from Briggs' aggressive action against the MCP together with Templer's efforts to win the cooperation of the local population. <p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briggs set up 'New Villages', which aimed to stop communists getting supplies from jungle farmers. Four hundred New Villages, protected by barbed wire and troops or special constables, were set up by 1952 with a population of over 400 000. The communists were now unable to get supplies. 'Operation Starvation' meant food was only be sold to Malays with ration cards. As a result, communists were unable to maintain food supplies and some began to abandon their campaign of disruption. Briggs set up War Executive Committees which improved coordination between the army, police and local authorities, leading to more effective action against communists. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assassination of capable and experienced leaders such as Lau Yew (1948) and Lau Lee (1956) greatly undermined the MCP's ability to maintain its attacks. The British brought troops from Australia, New Zealand and Africa, and trained a force of 24 000 Malay Special Constables to guard the estates. They also used helicopters to attack MCP jungle bases. As a result, the British had a military superiority that the MCP was unable to match. The communists used terrorist tactics against the locals as well as against the British (e.g. taking food from farmers, executing collaborators). This made them unpopular with the Malay population. Templer's 'hearts and minds' campaign, including the questionnaire system, played a significant part in winning local support. He also offered rewards for information or the capture of communists. There were fewer than 1500 guerrilla fighters left by 1957, and many communists had surrendered. The achievement of Merdeka had brought British rule to an end, so there was no real reason for the MCP to carry on. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briggs stopped the communists from getting food supplies. The communist numbers declined. 	10

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Briggs's methods were effective. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p>Study Source A.</p> <p>What can we learn about the Mukden Incident from this source? Explain your answer using details from the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Target: AO3</p> <p>Level 3 [5–6 marks] Answers which make inference(s), supported from the source and/or from contextual knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source shows the Mukden Incident was not very serious because I can only see a small amount of damage to the rails. • It shows the Japanese exaggerated the damage to the railway because I know they wanted to blame the Chinese. <p>Level 2 [3–4 marks] Answers which make unsupported inference(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source shows the Mukden Incident was not very serious. • It shows the Japanese exaggerated the damage to the railway. <p><i>Three marks for one inference, four marks for two inferences.</i></p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Answers which describe, copy or paraphrase the source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a photograph of the railroad. • It shows that Japanese inspectors went to see the damage. • The mark on the photograph shows where the rail was damaged. <p><i>One mark for each feature described or copied, to a maximum of 2 marks.</i></p> <p>Level 0 [0 marks] No creditable response</p> <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p>Study Source B.</p> <p>How useful is this source to a historian studying the Mukden Incident? Explain your answer using details from the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Target: AO3</p> <p>Level 4 [6–7 marks] Answers which consider the usefulness of the source in terms of its reliability, using content AND provenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 3 plus, e.g. Overall, I think the source is not very useful because the journalist was an American, and would be biased because the United States had been at war with Japan. However, Source A supports his view that there was no evidence of a blast, making it more reliable. <p>Level 3 [4–5 marks] Answers which consider the usefulness of the source in terms of its content AND provenance Indicative Content to be applied to Level 2 and 3:</p> <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The journalist had actually visited the site and found ‘no evidence of an explosion’. The journalist had collected witness statements that said that a train had passed over the track 20 minutes after the incident. It says that he did not visit the site until five days after the incident, so by this time evidence of the blast may have gone. <p>Provenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The journalist had been mistreated in a Japanese prison camp so is likely to have strong anti-Japanese feelings. The witness is giving evidence at the trial 15 years after the event that they are describing, so the witness may have forgotten some details. <p>Level 2 [2–3 marks] Answers which consider the usefulness of the source in terms of its content OR provenance</p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Answers which make assertions about the usefulness of the source based on generalised statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It’s not useful. It is only one person’s opinion. It’s useful because a journalist would know what had happened. <p>Level 0 [0 marks] No creditable response</p> <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	<p>Study <u>all</u> the sources.</p> <p>‘The Chinese were responsible for the Mukden Incident.’ How far do these sources support this statement? Explain your answer using details from the sources and your knowledge.</p> <p>Target: AO3</p> <p>Level 4 [6–7 marks] Two-sided response supporting or rejecting the statement that addresses ‘How far’, using source content and contextual knowledge. Answer attempts to use the sources as a body of evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, the sources do support the statement because two blame the Chinese and one blames the Japanese. However, both the sources that blame the Chinese are questionable. For example, Source C is only repeating the Japanese version of the event and the final report blamed the Japanese. (6 marks) Therefore, I think that the sources do not really support the statement if we look at where they come from, and using our knowledge of the Lytton Report. (7 marks) <p>Level 3 [4–5 marks] Two-sided response supporting AND rejecting the statement based on source content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes they support the statement: Source A supports the Japanese claim of sabotage. No they do not support the statement: the journalist in Source B calls it a Japanese conspiracy. Yes they support the statement: Source C says that after the explosion Chinese troops fired on the Japanese patrol. <p><i>Four marks for reference to two sources, five marks for all three sources.</i></p> <p>Level 2 [2–3 marks] One-sided response either supporting OR rejecting the statement based on source content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes they support the statement: Source C says that after the explosion Chinese troops fired on the Japanese patrol. <p><i>Two marks for reference to one source, three marks for two or three sources.</i></p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Answers that make generalised comments, copy or paraphrase the source(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From my own knowledge, I know the Japanese were to blame. <p>Level 0 [0 marks] No creditable response.</p> <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	<p>What was the Long March?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Long March was a strategic retreat undertaken by the Chinese Communist Party to escape from Nationalist encirclement in Jiangxi province. [1] • 100 000 communists started the march, led by Mao Zedong. [1] • It began in October 1934 and ended in October 1935 in Yanan province. [1] • People walked 3000 km through inhospitable terrain and weather (mountains, swamps, winter hailstorms). [1] • During the march there was constant guerrilla warfare. [1] • 90 per cent of the Red Army was killed or died. [1] • It was a propaganda victory for the Chinese Communist Party. [1] <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	4
7(b)	<p>Why did the Chinese Nationalists and Chinese Communist Party agree to stop fighting each other in 1936?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiang Kai Shek had wanted to defeat the CCP before fighting the Japanese but many of his officers agreed with the CCP slogan ‘Chinese don’t fight Chinese’. One of Chiang Kai Shek’s generals (Zhang Xueliang) disobeyed orders to fight communists in Manchuria and took Chiang prisoner in December 1936. Chiang was released only when he agreed to suspend the war against the CCP. • The CCP armies were struggling and called for a united front against Japan to take off the pressure of fighting the Nationalists. Stalin also encouraged the CCP to cooperate because he feared further Japanese success would threaten the Soviet Union. • Virtually all classes and various local regimes supported a united front, and the communists moderated their revolutionary program and terminated class warfare in their zone of control. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Japanese were becoming a greater threat. • One of Chiang Kai Shek’s generals had taken him prisoner. • The CCP slogan was ‘Chinese don’t fight Chinese’. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They thought they would be stronger together. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
7(c)	<p>‘Peasant support for the CCP was more important than Mao Zedong’s leadership in bringing about Communist victory in 1949.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think Mao’s leadership was the most important factor because it was his policies that won the support of the peasants. <p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peasants had supported the Chinese Communist Party since the Japanese invasion in the 1930s because the CCP was seen to protect peasants from Japanese atrocities. The Chinese Communist Party introduced rent reduction laws in areas they controlled; as a result, peasants’ lives were much improved. The Chinese Communist Party made landlords and richer peasants pay taxes, which helped to improve the peasants’ living conditions. During the Civil War, Nationalists were seen as the party of the landlords and the richer classes, so the peasants favoured the Chinese Communist Party. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mao’s Red Army were disciplined and dedicated, in contrast to Chiang Kai Shek’s leadership over Kuomintang troops. In fact, many Kuomintang officers and troops were disillusioned by corruption and were themselves drawn to the Chinese Communist Party. Mao insisted civilians should be treated courteously, which made them more receptive to the Chinese Communist Party beliefs. Mao’s Red Army drove the Japanese out of large areas, thus they probably controlled one-sixth of Chinese countryside with a population of 100 million Chinese, and were the only effective government. Mao continued to use same tactics against Kuomintang as had been successful against the Japanese. In 1947 the Red Army was renamed the People’s Liberation Army which portrayed them as the true liberators of Chinese people. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chinese Communist Party introduced rent reduction laws in areas they controlled. The Chinese Communist Party made landlords and richer peasants pay taxes. During the Civil War, Nationalists were seen as the party of landlords. Mao’s Red Army were disciplined and dedicated. Mao insisted civilians should be treated courteously. Mao used guerrilla tactics against the Kuomintang. In 1947, the Red Army was renamed the People’s Liberation Army. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mao was a better leader. <p>Other valid responses should also be credited.</p>	10

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