

History B

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **F982**: Historical Explanation - Non-British History

Mark Scheme for June 2012

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2012

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

Generic Mark Scheme for Unit F982

Maximum mark: 50

Each question is marked out of 25.

Allocation of marks within the Unit:

	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
Level 1	41 – 50 marks
Level 2	31 – 40 marks
Level 3	21 – 30 marks
Level 4	11 – 20 marks
Level 5	1 – 10 marks
Level 6	0 marks

The same generic mark scheme is used for both questions:

	Marks	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
Level 1	21 – 25	<p>Complex judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Explicit and effective use of two or more modes of explanation • Developed analysis of interactions between, or prioritisation of, key features and characteristics such as ideas, beliefs, actions and events • A wide range of relevant and accurate knowledge • Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology • Accurate and effective communication. Effective and coherent structure
Level 2	16 – 20	<p>Sound judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Some explicit use of at least one mode of explanation • Some analysis of interactions between, or prioritisation of, key features and characteristics such as ideas, beliefs, actions and events; or sound explanation of more than one key feature • A range of mostly relevant and accurate knowledge • Mostly accurate use of appropriate historical terminology • Mostly accurate and clear communication. Generally coherent structure
Level 3	11 – 15	<p>Partly sound judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Some reasonable explanation of at least one key feature and characteristic such as ideas, beliefs, actions and events but also some assertion, description or narrative • Mostly relevant knowledge, some accurate knowledge • A limited range of historical terminology • Mostly satisfactory communication. Some coherent structure
Level 4	6 – 10	<p>Weak judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some general, but mostly weak, understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Some limited explanation of at least one key feature and characteristic; mostly assertion, description or narrative • Limited relevant knowledge, some inaccurate and irrelevant knowledge • Little use of historical terminology • Some satisfactory communication, some weak communication. Limited and unclear structure

	Marks	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
Level 5	1 – 5	Irrelevant or no judgements supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weak understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence, and significance• Assertion, description or narrative of at least one key feature and characteristic• Mostly inaccurate and irrelevant knowledge• No, or inaccurate, use of historical terminology• Poor communication, poor or non-existent structure
Level 6	0	No judgements supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence, and significance• Inaccurate or assertion, description or narrative• Inaccurate and irrelevant knowledge• No use of historical terminology• Very poor communication / incoherent structure.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frankish self-perceptions as Christian kings with duties to protect their subjects against pagan forces to the east • The relationship with Rome which saw Charlemagne work in concert with the papacy to establish Frankish lands in Italy and to protect and expand western Christendom • The fact that Charlemagne had the means to fight, in the form of a general summons of the host which supplied him with mounted knights • A desire to gain lands and riches for his kingdom to help finance its great buildings and expensive court, whether at the expense of Spain and Lombardy, the Byzantine provinces of Italy or the Moslems in Spain 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw the Franks charged with the temporal protection of the papacy, its lands and influence throughout Christendom • Consideration of Charlemagne's diverse and changing intentions, towards the Byzantine Empire, for example • Explanation of Charlemagne's actions and of those of his opponents
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The launching of campaigns of subjugation rather than merely piecemeal raids for plunder, for example campaigns against the Saxons which struck at the heart of their pagan beliefs • Outstanding leadership, as recorded by contemporaries, although (as at Ronscevalles) there were setbacks which might cause candidates to query 'successful in war' • A flexibility of approach and attitude which saw, for example, a measure of self-control being granted to the Lombards, or a ruthless campaign being directed against the Avars • The economic resources of the expanding Frankish campaigns made protracted campaigning possible 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the state of affairs diplomatically, politically and economically which made armed success more likely • Exploration of the varying intentions of the Frankish noble leaders, and of Charlemagne himself, in organising and leading campaigns with ruthlessness • Consideration of the religious motives which underlay some, at least, of the military successes, whether directed to remove paganism or to spread Christianity, or indeed both

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	Key content for this question may include:	25	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Approaches adopted by candidates may include:
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 806 Division of Charlemagne's territories among his three sons: a sign that it would be impossible in future for any single ruler to retain control of the entire Frankish Empire, or a practical and entirely traditional act? • The decline in offensive warfare and a greater interest in consolidation (or continued campaigning against Moslems in Spain and against Bohemian Slavs, for example) • Documentary evidence for continued concern about corruption among the counts, charged with considerable autonomy in governing regions (evidence which can be read in several ways) • The outbreak of hostilities with the Byzantine Empire in 806 (carefully controlled and soon resolved) 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of Charlemagne's likely intentions regarding his kingdoms and inheritance in the later years of his reign • Consideration of the actions both of his enemies and himself in fulfilling his aims • Consideration of attitudes and beliefs such as ideas of empire, beliefs in the safeguarding of Christendom or ideas of service and loyalty

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state of affairs which saw a young and inexperienced Emperor eager to uphold the authority of the Catholic Church but at the same time prepared to offer Luther a fair hearing The Pope and Frederick the Wise, who owed allegiance to the Emperor, arguably both saw Charles V as the ideal person to hear charges against Luther and to settle the question internally rather than by external judgment The ideas within Luther's writings and teachings which offered profound challenges to the papacy, including the questioning of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the advocacy of the priesthood of all believers, and support for the idea of salvation by faith alone – all within an avowedly German political context Responses may consider the question of 'why not until 1521' ie why the delays, given Luther's disputations with Cajetan and Eck and the great body of writings Luther had been able to produce in 1520 Explanation may be offered of the challenge to the papacy of academic debate (Cajetan and Eck) and their respective failures to silence Luther and stifle his ideas 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of important theological ideas associated with Luther: <i>sola fide</i>, the rejection of papal authority, a desire to remove 'errors' in the Church's teaching, among many examples which made Charles's actions inevitable Explanation of Charles's role, as Emperor, defender of the Catholic Church in temporal matters and ruler of German princedoms Consideration of the political, Saxon context for Luther's teachings and the protection offered to Luther by Frederick the Wise, for example, and the reasons for it
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p>	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The context against which Luther's teachings and writings may be set: preconditions of anti-clericalism, unease at the sale of indulgences, protests against Church wealth and corruption The specific circumstances of the German Peasants' War of 1525 may be discussed and the appeal of particular writings, or interpretations of those writings, to peasants and priests Resurgent German nationalism may have played its part, creating preconditions for the successful reception of Lutheran ideas and arguments The sheer quantity of Luther's writings, together with the variety of them (Large and Small Catechisms, hymns, sermons) which maximised their impact among many social groups 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of the pre-conditions which offered a ready market for radical ideas within the Empire and beyond, which included a fragmented political structure, a lack of control over presses and preachers and a public appetite for tracts and publications critical of authority Explanation of Luther's possible intentions in, for example, offering some sympathetic support for peasants before a more conservative reaction (<i>Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants</i>) was published Consideration of Luther's actions and those of his champions and supporters in spreading ideas by word of mouth and by text
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At a practical level, Luther's disappearance from public view in 1521 meant that he relied on others to spread his word The 'unofficial Reformation' which saw reformers spread Lutheran ideas by sermon and by direct action in hundreds of cities, towns and villages in the 1520s The actions of Melanchthon at Augsburg (1530), for example, in attempting to reach a reconciliation with Catholic theologians and helping to clarify Luther's thinking The existence of princes sympathetic to Luther, for example those who met at Torgau in 1526 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of the varying intentions of the advocates of Lutheranism, secular and religious: were political motives of self-advantage and greater autonomy uppermost in their thinking, or a broader concern with education and spiritual well-being? Explanation of the actions of supporters of Lutheranism within a context of, at times, repression and the prospect of military action by the Emperor Consideration of ideas of faith, obedience, secular authority and free will

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grain shortages and rising bread prices following the 1788 harvest; rising unemployment and rumours of hoarding and stockpiling • A strongly stratified society with a divided Second Estate and noble involvement (the Revolt of the Nobles) in violent protest movements in a number of French cities in 1788 • 'economic' may be taken to include financial problems, too: rising debt, inefficiencies and corruption associated with tax farming, tax exemptions for noblemen, speculative short-term loans, all of which brought the monarchy to bankruptcy in July 1788 • A context of underinvestment in agriculture and a lack of investment in manufacturing (cf contemporary England) 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the triggers of 1788-9 which were coterminous with demands for the summoning of the Estates General and the drawing up of the <i>cahiers de doléance</i> • Explanation of the state of affairs over the longer term which saw agricultural inefficiency and a vulnerability to poor harvests • Structural difficulties with the national finances which successive ministers struggled to overcome • Consideration of contemporary ideas of protest, reform and revolution
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of interest in the nature and scale of the problems affecting France on the part of Louis XVI and his Versailles-based family • The limited powers of the parlements which were restored in 1774 • Successive attempts by Turgot and Necker to reform grain distribution, abolish offices and other measures which failed; attempts by Calonne and de Brienne to institute financial and other reforms, which also failed • The emergence or re-emergence of institutions such as the Paris Parlement and the Estates-General as mouthpieces for protest and reform 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of royal actions, and inactions, in identifying and tackling the economic and financial crisis from 1774 onwards • Consideration of the intentions and roles of privileged groups who gave initial impetus to developing antagonisms, arguably • Explanation of contemporary ideas of representation, economic management, reform and revolution

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A possible trigger was Robespierre's July 1794 attack on members of the Committee of Public safety itself: was Robespierre trying to destroy his 'own' instrument of revolution? Its rivalry with the Committee of General Safety may be mentioned • Personal animosity: Hebert, for example, attacked Robespierre on the grounds that the latter wished to establish a dictatorship • A context of over-riding belief in justice and liberty and an attitude that 'the end justifies the means'; ideas such as the 'Republic of Virtue' which would cleanse the state of rivals such as Danton 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The central role of ideas and ideology at this key moment of the Revolution: consideration of beliefs in liberty and justice and arguments about how best to achieve them • The actions of political rivals including groups such as the Girondins and individuals such as Danton; Robespierre's actions in cultivating and maintaining the support of the sans-culottes • The intentions of members of the Convention and CPS set against the context of the revolutionary war with Austrian and Spanish forces threatening Paris in 1793
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His own 'death wish' in making a speech in July 1794, for example alleging plots and conspiracies against liberty • The trigger of a vote in the Convention which unseated Robespierre • The lack of a popular protest in his defence which might have saved him • Pre-conditions of economic hardships which had alienated the sans-culottes, and the unpopularity of Robespierre's attempted Cult of the Supreme Being • The context of the revolutionary war, although the Austrians were defeated before Robespierre was arrested 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the actions of Robespierre himself and his political opponents in the period before his arrest • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw the sans-culottes cultivated as the force behind the Terror but then abandoned; rising bread prices and food shortages which again hit Paris while workers found their wages pegged by the Law of Maximum • Consideration of contemporary ideas of liberty, justice and revolution

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A willingness to deploy military force and the secret police against opponents, and the continuing loyalty of the army, in particular, to the Tsar • Divisions among protest and revolutionary leaders about their aims and methods • The issuing of the October Manifesto (1905) offering a Duma and some limited political reforms • The actions of Stolypin in suppressing revolts and introducing land reforms and attempting with some success to boost industrial output 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of clashing ideas: a conservative, deep-rooted respect for monarchy facing challenge from liberal reformers and socialist revolutionaries of various persuasions • Explanation of the actions of key individuals such as Witte and Stolypin in helping ensure the survival of Tsarism; divisions within, for example, Social Democratic ranks • Consideration of the diverse aims and intentions of protesting groups in 1905: petitioners, peasants, professional revolutionaries
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The triggers of the Russian mobilisation in support of Serbia in late July 1914 and the German declaration of war against France which saw Russia enter the war as a Triple Entente signatory • The context of political and industrial unrest within Russia in preceding months and years which may have helped persuade Nicholas II of the virtues of a unifying war against an unpopular aggressor • The state of affairs which had seen Russia humiliated in her last external military engagement, against Japan, and a desire to restore pride 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the diplomatic and political context for the war which had seen a long-standing religious and emotional link to Serbia and likewise long-standing hostility towards and from Austria and Germany • The actions of the major players including the Tsar himself, his exchange of letters with his cousin, the Kaiser, and the actions of Nicholas's political supporters and opponents within Russia • Explanation of contemporary ideas of alliance, loyalty, nationality and service

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite initial success, the Provisional Government's diverse make-up (eg Kerensky was both Justice Minister and a member of the Petrograd Soviet) proved unworkable • The challenge posed by Menshevik and Bolshevik ideas, for example Lenin's April Theses, about the distribution of land to the sustainability of the Provisional Government • The context of the failing Russian effort in WW1 and Kerensky's actions, for example, in becoming War Minister in June 1917 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of key Bolshevik ideas and the extent of their appeal to different groups within Russia in the spring and summer of 1917 • The actions and judgements of Lvov, Kerensky and their supporters contrasted with those of Lenin and other Bolshevik leaders • Events which were contributing to the destabilising of the dual government, especially military defeats on the Eastern Front, which eventually came to benefit the Bolsheviks in Autumn 1917
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simple appeal of 'Peace, Bread and Land' to many Russian people during 1917 as a programme to end the war, reorganise food supplies and redistribute land • The persuasive power of Bolshevik posters, propaganda, pamphlets and speeches by leaders which ensured that their message, for example the April Theses, came across effectively • The long-standing Social Democrat agenda which had stood as a counterpoise to ideas held by Liberals and Socialist Revolutionaries and which may have had a wider appeal to industrial workers and students than, for example, the SR's ideas • 'negative cohesion': a rejection of Tsarism and alternatives 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the weaknesses and failings of the Provisional Government in losing popular support • Explanation of the positive appeal of Bolshevik ideas to different groups in the context of changing events inside and outside Russia • Consideration of contemporary ideas of revolution, liberty, justice and representation

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2012

