

GCE

History B

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

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Assertion
	Attempts explanation
	Continuity/Change noted
	Description
	Explanation offered
	Error/wrong
	Unclear
	Irrelevant or not answering the Question
	Judgement made
	Knowledge used appropriately
	Linked
	Mode accessed
	Simple comment, basic

Generic Mark Scheme for Unit F981

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

	Marks	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
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
Level 5	1 – 5	<p>Irrelevant or no judgements supported by:</p> <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	<p>No judgements supported by:</p> <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"> • The size of Charlemagne's empire which was divided into 350 counties covering most of western Europe and this necessitated a peripatetic court to promote political and judicial centralisation; the court gathered in the spring at a place selected by the emperor for the Placitum Generalis for a range of purposes that included raising armies, legislating and judging; The gathering of the influential and powerful subjects around him provided Charlemagne with a context in which oaths of loyalty could be sworn and renewed; the danger of rebellion was a constant problem (e.g. the rebellion of Pepin the Hunchback) • While more distant provinces were entrusted to rule by the emperors representatives (e.g. his sons) the court provided direct rule for the inner core of the empire – the provinces of Burgundy, Austrasia and Neustria • The ability of the court to exist peripatetically – it was an institution, not a building; the emperor and court usually resorted to Aachen during the winter – desirable because of its hot springs 	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 ideas of government in the early ninth century • Consideration of how the logistics of ruling a vast empire made a peripatetic court an important means of centralising authority • Consideration of how Charlemagne's actions had expanded the empire he ruled
1	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of Charlemagne's empire necessitated devolution of power to trustworthy lords • The divisions and sub-divisions of the empire and the bureaucratic arrangements to manage it • The role of missi dominici 	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 actions taken by Charlemagne to preserve and extend his empire • Consideration of the dangers and difficulties

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of capitularies • The constant danger of rebellion and attack from external forces such as the Danes 		<p>confronting Charlemagne</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the idea of early medieval kingship: the emperor as all-powerful and divinely appointed
2	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leo crowned Charlemagne emperor • By being crowning emperor Charlemagne took on the task of protecting the Pope and Rome • Charlemagne's relationship with the Byzantine empire diminished as a direct consequence of his coronation as emperor; Consideration of the challenge which the coronation presented in historical, legal and constitutional terms to the empire of Byzantium, including Carolingian territorial claims to Venetia and Dalmatia • Charlemagne's family retained the imperial crown for generations • Charlemagne's additional responsibilities made him more vulnerable (e.g. to attack by the Danes) and less able to complete all he intended • The vast size of his empire necessitated Charlemagne's administrative reforms 	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 ideas underpinning the creation of the first Holy Roman Emperor • Consideration of how Charlemagne acted as a consequence of his imperial coronation • Consideration of the scale of the task of fulfilling his role effectively

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2	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new relationship with the pope that the coronation represented • The objections of Empress Irene and the outbreak of hostilities with the Byzantine Empire in 806 • The coronation as a factor leading to campaigns against Moslems in Spain • The coronation as a factor leading to campaigns against the Bohemian Slavs • The expansion of the empire and subsequent hostilities with the Danes 	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 Charlemagne's mandate as the defender of the pope and Christianity in his wars with peoples of other faiths • Consideration of how his coronation, perhaps inevitably, brought him into conflict with the Byzantine empire after the ending of the Pax Nicephori • Consideration of Charlemagne's actions (e.g. his conquest of Moorish territories in Spain)
3	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luther threatened to expose the Pope to allegations of corruption, laxity and living an inappropriately lavish lifestyle; Luther's attack on the sale of indulgences undermined an important strategy for raising money for the Church • Luther's theological teachings threatened to undermine the special role of priests in people's spiritual lives, particularly in relation to the miracle of the mass • Most importantly Luther challenged the concept on which Leo's position rested: that the pope is God's representative on earth; by implication Luther threatened to cause discord within the Church, the Holy Roman Empire and Christendom at large 	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 how Luther's theological ideas clashed with the pope's • Consideration of the actions taken by Luther in promoting his ideas • Consideration of the context that made Luther's actions all the more provocative – religious and political disunity on the eve of the Reformation

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3	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focus on excommunication in relation to Luther's questioning of the authority of the pope: Luther's personal theology destroyed much of the potential effect of excommunication as a device for silencing him; the papacy was slow in following this up with effective propaganda to undermine Luther's arguments • Luther had some powerful supporters (e.g. Frederick III of Saxony), some of whom were motivated by self-interest as well as religion and prepared to ignore his excommunication; Frederick III protected Luther on his way to and from the Diet of Worms after he was summoned there following his excommunication • Explanation of the failure to co-ordinate with Charles V in offering a sustained and effective challenge to Luther following his excommunication, and the failure to retain or win back the support of lay princes in Germany; the Diet of Speyer in 1529 and the Confession of Augsburg 1530 	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 reasons for why Luther's ideas, that resulted in his excommunication, were shared by others • Consideration of actions taken by Luther's supporters at the time of his excommunication, notably Frederick III, and the inaction of his detractors • Consideration of the political context that helped make Luther's attack on the Church hierarchy, that preceded his excommunication, attractive to lay rulers
4	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luther relied on friends to publicise his views by having his 95 Theses printed in 1518; as an excommunicate, Luther was outlawed and his writings suppressed and he relied on others for protection and the propagation of his ideas in print and at the pulpit • Frederick of Saxony was a vital supporter enabling Luther to attend the Diet of Worms unmolested and providing protection at Wartburg Castle 	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 how Luther's supporters developed Luther's ideas and helped spread the Lutheran Reformation in so doing • Consideration of the actions of Luther's supporters in providing him with protection and

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist Cranach helped popularise Luther and his work, notably in providing a series of woodcuts for Luther's German translation of the Bible The role of Philip Melanchthon as the leader of the Lutheran Reformation who refined and clarified the Lutheran position (e.g. in the Augsburg Confession of 1530) 		<p>the opportunity to continue writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of the situation in which Luther found himself that obliged him to rely on the generosity of others
4	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The movement was utterly reliant on the printing press from the very start when Luther's 95 Theses were printed; Luther wrote extensively and his printed works, including the Bible in German, were very widely read in Germany and beyond Many of Luther's supporters and collaborators (e.g. Melanchthon) used the printed word to disseminate Lutheranism; literacy was increasing and universities were expanding The spread of Lutheranism was aided by printed woodcuts, so giving the illiterate as well as the literate access to Lutheran ideas; Luther wrote hymns and the production of printed Lutheran hymnals helped spread Lutheranism; the printing press was harnessed as a tool by both sides in the Reformation and counter-Reformation propaganda war 	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 how important the printing press was to the spread of ideas Consideration of how Lutherans used the printing press as a way of undermining their critics (e.g. anti-papal woodcuts) Consideration of the importance of harnessing the printing press in an increasingly literate and urban world
5	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Louis had regretted accepting the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and made a declaration renouncing the Revolution He was advised by Comte de Mirabeau to relocate in order to 	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 those involved in the flight including Comte de Mirabeau, Louis

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		<p>rally support and lead a counter revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He hoped to renegotiate with the Constituent Assembly the aspects of the constitution he disliked and didn't feel his position in Paris was strong enough to do so there. 		<p>XVI, Marie Antoniette, Count Axel von Fersen and the Baron de Breteuil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the ideas of hard-line republicans • Consideration of the intentions of counter-revolutionaries
5	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attempt of moderates to cooperate with the king between 1791 and 1792 as a reason for why he was not executed sooner • The success of the 1792 revolution and the proclaiming of the Republic prepared the way towards his execution in 1793 • The events in the Convention leading to the vote, by a narrow majority, for the king's execution • The actions of Robespierre and other leaders, and the groups to which they belonged, in further radicalising the king's enemies • The king's actions in 1791-2, notably the flight to Varennes, that had helped provoke the revolution of 1792 and paved the way for his execution in 1793 • The danger of Louis being reinstated by foreign invaders in 1793 	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 context: war and invasion heightened alarm and this helps explain the timing of his execution • Consideration of the ideas of hard-line republicans, particularly after they took control following the 1792 revolution • Consideration of the actions of Marat, Danton and Robespierre in demanding the trial and execution of the king

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6	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this period France was in great danger of military defeat by foreign powers as well as economic collapse and this helps explain extreme measures taken by the government • Fear of counter-revolution was intense and used to justify extreme counter-revolutionary measures; the Revolutionary Tribunal, representatives-on-mission, watch committees, Committee of General Safety and Committee of Public Safety were instrumental in co-ordinating the Terror • The rising in the Vendee helped provoke the use of terror tactics in the provinces • The suppression of the relatively moderate Girondins by radical Jacobins and Sans Culottes 	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 revolutionary ideas such as the intolerance of conventional religion • Consideration of the actions of key individuals such as Robespierre • Consideration of context: a time of heightened anxiety
6	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lives were saved as the coup led to the Thermidorean reaction in which the dominant Plain advocated more moderate measures resulting in the gradual disappearance of the Great Terror • Abolition of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the Paris Commune, the closing of the Jacobin Club, the repeal of the Law of Prairial, freedom of religion, the curbing of the power of the CPS and CGS, the privatisation of public workshops • Talks started for the drawing up of a new constitution • The passing of the Great Terror created opportunities for 	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"> • Robespierre's fall enabled alternative political and other ideas to proliferate • His fall resulted in a set of reactions that prepared the ground for a new constitution

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		revenge on those associated with Robespierre's regime; there were three uprisings and a phase of 'White Terror' in 1795		
7	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defeats: the battles of Tannenburg and the Masurian Lakes – these early defeats (1914) helped lengthen the duration of the war on the Eastern Front; further defeats in 1915 (failure to halt the Gorlice-Tarnow offensive) • The Tsar appointed himself Commander-in-Chief following defeats and the Great Retreat of 1915 – this had serious political implications as the war continued to be 'lost' (1.5 million dead, fall of Vilna) • In the wake of defeat the Tsar left Petrograd for the front entrusting government to others • The cost of war, exacerbated by defeats, led to a severe decline in living standards and the strikes and demonstrations that preceded the revolution 	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 flawed idea of the Tsar that by making himself Commander-in-Chief he might transform defeat into victory • Consideration of the actions of the Tsar e.g. in dismissing competent generals; giving Rasputin and the Tsarina more influence in affairs of government • Consideration of how military defeats contributed to an already unstable political situation
7	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term factors in the breakdown of confidence in Tsarist rule (up to 1914) • The impact of defeat in the First World War in contributing to anti-Tsarist sentiments • The sense of betrayal when Tsarist troops fired on civilians in 	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 ideas of people in positions of power such as General Ruzky and Prince Mikhail

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Petrograd in March 1917</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of Duma leaders in persuading the Tsar to abdicate • The Tsar's disinheriting of the Tsarevich and foiling a plan for a regency government; the decision of the Tsar's brother to refuse the crown 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The actions of the Tsar • The context of war and defeat
8	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trotsky's role in promoting Bolshevik ideas, e.g. as a member of the All-Russian Central Committee, even before he joined the Bolshevik party • Trotsky's contribution to the revolution as chairman of the Petrograd Soviet from 8 October • Trotsky's formation of the Red Guard and the importance of this in the defence Petrograd against Kornilov and the seizure of power in October • Trotsky's role as Lenin's principal ally in his ideological struggle with Kamenev and Zinoviev • Trotsky's role in the timing of and organisation of the October Revolution; even Stalin in 1918 admitted Trotsky was the principal organiser of the revolution • Trotsky's role in defending the revolution against the immediate counter-attack by Cossacks and troops still loyal to the Provisional Government 	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 Trotsky's revolutionary ideas • Consideration of Trotsky's actions in preparing for the armed uprising in November 1917 • Consideration of the significance of the Petrograd Soviet in the Bolshevik revolution and hence that of its chairman, Trotsky

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The content of the April Theses and how these helped pave the way towards revolution • The growing disaffection with the Provisional Government, particularly after the failed Summer offensive; the triumph of the 'catastrophist' mentality over the 'gradualist' • The rise of Bolshevism in the Soviet; the success of Bolshevik propaganda • The contribution of Trotsky and the Red Guard 	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 triumph of Lenin's ideas over those of other Bolshevik leaders in the Spring and summer of 1917 • Consideration of actions taken by Lenin and others e.g. Kerensky's decision to launch a massive offensive in June; Kornilov's attempted coup • Consideration of the general conditions that lent credibility to Lenin's call for immediate action

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