



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI  
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**HISTORY**

**6891/01**

Paper 1 International Relations and Depth Studies

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***Confidential***

***MARK SCHEME***

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***MARKS: 75***

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This document consists of **10** printed pages.

**Section A: International Relations, 1919-1989**

**1 (a) Describe any three territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [5]**

**Award 1 mark for each valid point. There should be a maximum of 2 marks for identified points.**

**Level 1 Identifies territorial terms [1-2]**

e.g. Germany lost land to France.  
Germany lost her African colonies.  
Germany lost land to Poland.

**Level 2 Describes territorial terms [3-5]**

e.g. Germany lost her African colonies such as Tanganyika which was mandated to Britain.  
Germany lost Alsace and Lorraine which was given back to France. Germany also lost the Port of Danzig which had a majority of Germans to Poland.

**(b) Explain any two reasons why the 'war guilt clause' was imposed on Germany. [7]**

**Level 1 Identifies specific reasons [1-2]**

e.g. Germany was responsible for the outbreak of the war  
To discourage other nations from aggression  
To compel Germany to pay the reparations

**Level 3 Explains one reason [3-4]**

e.g. The victors blamed Germany for her aggression in causing the outbreak of World War 1. She invaded France thus making the French allies to mobilise their armies and declared war on Germany.

**Level 4 Explains two reasons [5-7]**

**(c) 'Making Germany pay the reparations was fair.'  
How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]**

**Level 1 Identifies specific relevant points on one side [1]**

e.g. Germany's invasion of France led to massive destruction in France  
Germany imposed harsh treaties on France (1871) and Russia (1918)  
The reparations weakened the German economy  
Other nations were also to blame for the outbreak of war

**Level 3 Identifies points on other side** [2]

**Level 4 Explains reasons on one side** [3-4]

e.g. The German invasion of France led to massive destruction to human life and infrastructure thus she had to pay reparations in order to compensate and rebuild the French economy.

**Or**

Making Germany pay the reparations payment was unfair on Germany since all the other countries were to blame for the outbreak of the war. The payment of reparations should have been shared equally by all the countries that contributed to the outbreak of the war.

**Level 5 Explains points on both sides.** [5-6]

**Level 6 Explains with evaluation** [7-8]

**2 (a) Describe any three agreements of the Locarno Treaties of 1925.** [5]

**Award 1 mark for each valid point. There should be a maximum of 2 marks for identified points.**

**Level 1 Identifies agreements** [1-2]

e.g. Germany finally accepted the borders with France and Belgium  
 France and Germany agreed to settle any future disputes  
 Britain and Italy guaranteed to protect France  
 Germany, France and Belgium made agreements

**Level 2 Describes agreements** [3-5]

e.g. Germany finally accepted the borders with France and Belgium as laid out in the Treaty of Versailles. Britain and Italy guaranteed to protect France if Germany violated the borders with France and Belgium. Germany accepted that the Rhineland would remain a demilitarized zone. Germany, France and Belgium agreed not to attack each other.

**(b) Explain any two reasons why the League of Nations failed to achieve disarmament.** [7]

**Level 1 Identifies specific reasons** [1-2]

e.g. The League of Nations failed to get international agreement on disarmament.  
 Germany withdrew from the disarmament conference and the league in 1933  
 Britain was reluctant to commit her troops for use in European affairs  
 Other countries were unwilling to disarm to the level at which Germany was forced to disarm

**Level 3 Explains one reason [3-4]**

e.g. The League of Nations failed to get international agreement on disarmament. In 1923 the League drafted its first disarmament treaty. France and other countries accepted it, however, Britain refused to agree to it.

**Level 4 Explains two reasons [5-7]**

**(c) 'The fact that Italy was a major power was the main reason for the League's failure to stop the Italian invasion of Abyssinian.'**

**How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]**

**Level 1 Identifies specific reasons on one side [1]**

e.g. Britain and France were not willing to risk war with Mussolini  
 Britain and France also had colonies in Africa  
 Britain and France saw Italy as a potential ally against Germany  
 Economic sanctions did not work  
 Italy had the power of veto

**Level 2 Identifies specific reasons on both sides [2]****Level 3 Explains specific reasons on one side [3-4]**

e.g. Britain and France were not willing to risk war with Mussolini. No other League member had the strength to take Mussolini on. Thus, the League was not able to stop the invasion of Abyssinia.

**Or**

The League imposed meaningless and ineffective sanctions. The members of the Assembly organized sanctions against Italy. However, the sanctions excluded oil, steel and charcoal restrictions which were essential for Italy waging war. The Assembly also failed to threaten to close the Suez Canal, which would have made it difficult for Italy to continue the Abyssinian campaign.

**Level 4 Explains specific reasons on both sides [5-6]****Level 5 Explains with evaluation [7-8]****3 (a) Describe any three things on the events in the Saar in 1935. [5]****Level 1 Identifies points [1-2]**

e.g. The League of Nations held a plebiscite  
 The plebiscite was legal  
 The vote was a huge success for Hitler  
 It was a morale booster for Hitler

**Level 2 Describes points****[3-5]**

e.g. The League of Nations held the plebiscite that had been promised. The plebiscite was held to decide whether the region should return to German rule. The plebiscite was entirely legal and within the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The vote was a huge success for Hitler since over 90 percent were in favour of a return to Germany. It was a tremendous propaganda success for Hitler and he promised to make no further claims on French territory

**(b) Explain any two reasons why Britain and France allowed the remilitarization of the Rhineland.****[7]****Level 1 Identifies specific reasons****[1-2]**

e.g. The Rhineland was widely regarded as Germany's "backyard"  
The French leaders were not prepared to act  
Britain and France were focused on the Abyssinian crisis  
France had signed a treaty with the USSR

**Level 2 Explains one reason****[3-4]**

e.g. The Rhineland was widely regarded as Germany's "backyard". Both the British and French leaders realized that it was unwise to risk European peace over whether or not German troops should be allowed to occupy part of their own country.

**Level 3 Explains two reasons****[5-7]****(c) 'Hitler's foreign policies were the main reason for the outbreak of war in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.****[8]****Level 1 Identifies specific reasons on one side****[1]**

e.g. Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia  
He invaded Poland  
The League of Nations failed to keep peace  
Appeasement was a failure  
The Great Depression

**Level 2 Identifies specific reasons on both sides****[2]****Level 3 Explains specific reasons one side of the argument****[3-4]**

e.g. Hitler's desire for "lebensraum" for German people threatened European peace as he wanted to carve out an empire in eastern Europe. He invaded Czechoslovakia. The invasion gave Hitler self-confidence and encouraged him to invade more territories. This caused great alarm among the other countries and made them to get ready for a war against Germany.

**Or**

The Great Depression affected the work of the League. Britain did not want to get involved in sorting out international disputes while its economy was suffering. As a result, the League failed to stop the Manchurian invasion. The other countries, like Italy realized that the League was

powerless and invaded Abyssinia.

**Level 4 Explains specific reasons on both sides** [5-6]

**Level 5 Explains with evaluation** [7-8]

**4 (a) Describe any three things about America's relationship with Cuba from 1959 to 1961.** [5]

**Level 1 Identifies points** [1-2]

e.g. It was bitter

Castro took over American-owned businesses in Cuba

The USA broke off diplomatic ties with Cuba

Kennedy supported Cuban exiles

**Level 2 Describes points** [3-5]

e.g. America and Cuba maintained a bitter relationship but without any direct confrontation. Castro took over American-owned businesses in Cuba, but he let the USA keep the naval base. The USA broke off diplomatic ties with Cuba; Castro thought that the USA was preparing to invade. Kennedy supported Cuban exiles with equipment, arms and transport.

**(b) Explain any two reasons why the USA was worried about Soviet missiles in Cuba.** [7]

**Level 1 Identifies specific reasons** [1-2]

e.g. There was the potential for a nuclear war that would have destroyed the USA

Cuba was becoming a powerful country in their 'sphere of influence'

The USSR could use the missiles to bargain with the USA and make them remove their nuclear missiles from Turkey

They were worried that the USSR was trying to draw them into a nuclear war

**Level 2 Explains one reason** [3-4]

e.g. There was the potential for a nuclear war that would have destroyed the USA. Cuba was only 90 miles from the USA. It was regarded as America's backyard, and the 1823 Monroe Doctrine, which stated no European power should interfere in the affairs of the Americas, was being flouted by the Soviets. By placing missiles on Cuba, the Soviets could destroy most US cities, with only a five-minute warning.

**Level 3 Explains two reasons** [5-7]

**(c) 'Khrushchev won the Cuban Missile Crisis.'**

**How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer.**

**[8]**

**Level 1 Identifies points on one side**

**[1]**

e.g. Cuba stayed communist and heavily armed  
Khrushchev achieved his aims  
USSR removed its missiles in Cuba  
Both leaders emerged with something from the crisis

**Level 2 Identifies points on both sides**

**[2]**

**Level 3 Explains one valid factor**

**[3-4]**

e.g. Khrushchev won the Cuban missile crisis. He had achieved both his aims; America never bothered Cuba again (which is still a Communist country) and the US missile sites in Turkey were dismantled in November 1962.

**Or**

Kennedy came out of the crisis with a greatly improved reputation in his own country and throughout the West. He had stood up to Khrushchev and had made him back down. The missiles were returned to the USSR.

**Level 4 Explains more than one valid factor**

**[5-6]**

**Level 5 Explains with evaluation.**

**[7-8]**

**Section B: Depth Study**  
**The USSR, 1905 – 1941**

**(a) Study Source A.**

**What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge.** [6]

**Level 1 Surface description of the source** [1]

e.g. Food was very scarce in Russia.

**Level 2 Valid unsupported sub messages** [2]

e.g. Russians were starving  
Russians were increasingly becoming unhappy  
Life was hard in Russia

**Level 3 Valid sub message supported from the source** [3]

e.g. Russians were starving during this period as we are told in the source that week by week food became scarce.

**Level 4 Big message of the source** [4]

e.g. Life under the Provisional Government in Russia was difficult during this period and the Russians were becoming increasingly unhappy.

**Level 5 Big message supported by the source** [5-6]

**(b) Study Sources B and C.**

**How far do these sources agree? Explain your answer using the sources.** [9]

**Level 1 Description of the sources** [1]

**Level 2 Interprets sources but makes no comparison** [2-3]

e.g. Source B says the collapse of the Provisional Government was self-inflicted. Source C says the collapse of the Provisional Government was caused by the Bolsheviks.



**Level 3 Compares sub-messages/details of the sources for agreements or disagreements** [4-5]

e.g. Source B agrees with Source C in that in both sources the army did not support the Provisional Government. Source B agrees with Source C that sailors were against the Provisional Government. The sources do not agree with each other as Source B only talks about the decision of the Provisional Government to continue with the war whereas Source C talks about the Bolsheviks being dedicated to the revolution.

**Level 4 Explains how sources agree or disagree with each other on point of view** [6]

e.g. The sources agree with each other because they both talk about the collapse of the Provisional Government due to opposition from the Russians.

**Or**

The sources disagree with each other on the collapse of the Provisional Government as Source B states that the Provisional Government itself was responsible for its collapse while Source C blames the Bolsheviks for the collapse of the Provisional Government.

**Level 5 Explains how sources agree AND disagree on point of view** [7]

**Level 6 Explains how sources agree AND disagree on point of view with evidence from both sources** [8-9]

**(c) Study Source D.**

**How useful is this source to an historian studying events in the USSR in 1917? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge.** [8]

**Level 1 Describes the surface details of the source** [1]

**Level 2 Explains through contextual knowledge** [2-3]

e.g. The Bolsheviks promised the Russian people peace, bread and land

**Level 3 Answers based on information in the source (valid sub message)** [4-5]

e.g. The source is useful because it shows that Russian people will get food. The Russians will get land.

**Level 4 Answers based on the reliability of the source (developed provenance)** [6]

e.g. The source is not useful because it was published by Bolsheviks hence it is biased towards the Bolsheviks solving the problems of the Russian people.

**Level 5 Valid evaluation of the source for utility [7]**

e.g. The source is useful in showing how the Bolsheviks took advantage of the problems faced by Russia and therefore promised the Russian people a solution to their problems.

**Level 6 valid utility of the source based on its purpose [8]**

e.g. Useful to show the use of propaganda to encourage Russians to support the Bolsheviks to bring down the Provisional Government since they knew the April Theses and their purpose. Useful as a strategy used by the Bolsheviks to convince the Russian people to support the Bolsheviks since they knew the April Theses and their purpose.

**(d) Study all the sources.**

**‘The collapse of the Provisional Government was due to the growing power of the Bolsheviks’. How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources explain your answer. [12]**

**Level 1 Answers that fail to use the sources or improper explanations [1-3]**

**Level 2 Explains using the sources but only on one side of the argument [4-6]**

**Level 3 Answers using the sources on both sides of the argument [7-10]**

**Award 1 mark for each source evaluated for biasness (maximum of two source) [11-12]**