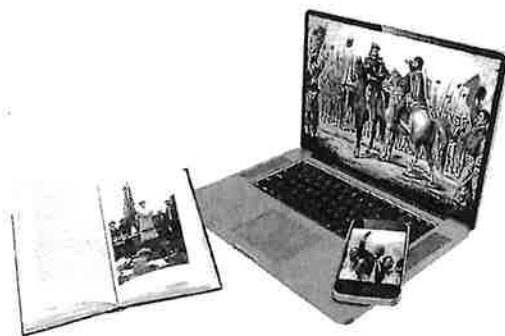


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Examples of
high/medium
low

Example Candidate Responses

mark
responses,
with
comment +
marks.

Cambridge IGCSE®
History 0470
Paper 1



Paper 1

Question 5

- 5 After the First World War, the victorious powers found it hard to reach agreement about the peace settlements.
- (a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles restrict German armed forces? [4]
- (b) Why was Wilson unsuccessful in achieving his goal of self-determination for the peoples of Europe? [6]
- (c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Mark scheme

- 5 (a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles restrict German armed forces?

Level 1 [1–4]

One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail

e.g. 'The army was limited to 100 000 men.'
 'Conscription was banned / Soldiers had to be volunteers.'
 'Germany was not allowed armoured vehicles or tanks.'
 'Germany was not allowed heavy artillery.'
 'Germany was not allowed submarines.'
 'Germany was not allowed (military) aircraft.'
 'The navy could build only 6 battleships.'
 'The navy could only have 12 destroyers, 6 light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats.' (36 boats)
 'The navy was limited to 15 000 men.'
 'The Rhineland became a de-militarised zone.'

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Example candidate response – high

5 a

Germany was allowed only 100,000 men. Conscription was not allowed. The German Navy was allowed only 6 battleships and no submarines. The military was allowed no aircraft. The Rhineland was to be a demilitarized zone.

Examiner comment – high

(a) This question requires the recall of specific knowledge relating to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Each specific term was rewarded with one mark, up to the maximum of four.

This answer clearly and precisely identifies six correct terms. Any correct term is a valid answer. There is no order of importance. The answer is particularly specific in relation to the German navy and avoids the ambiguity of 'the German navy was limited to six battleships/warships'. It is not always made clear that the German navy was allowed up to 36 ships, of which six could be battleships.

Some candidates added extra detail giving justification for a particular term. This did not receive additional credit as it was not an answer to the question.

Candidates who produced itemised lists rather than continuous prose would have been credited. However, while listing is not prohibited, itemised answers do not always show enough detail for the examiner to understand the point being made.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 4

Examiner candidate response – middle

5 A The Treaty of Versailles restricted German armed forces by forbidding conscription in Germany. The treaty also stated that the German army was not allowed to have any military vehicles. The number of soldiers it was permitted was 100,000 which was very small for the armies of the time. Finally Germany was restricted to only 6 warships in its navy

Examiner comment – middle

(a) The answer starts with a valid, specific term of 'forbidding conscription'. This is one of a number of the specific terms of the Treaty of Versailles aimed at restricting the German armed forces. Part way through the answer the candidate gives another specific term in relation to the size of the army, followed by the comment 'it was very small for the armies of the time'. The question asks for specific terms and so this extra piece of vague information is not necessary. In two areas the answer is less specific on the detail required. The candidate indicates awareness that the Treaty dealt with 'military vehicles' and with the navy. In order to earn the marks, the answer needed to be more specific. For example, in relation to military vehicles, 'they were not allowed tanks' or 'they were banned from having heavy artillery' would have been acceptable. The reference to '6 warships' is historically inaccurate as the terms of the Treaty of Versailles allowed Germany to have a total of 36 naval vessels. Here 'only six battleships' or 'no submarines' would have been acceptable as would reference to '36 naval vessels'.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 4

Example candidate response – low

5 A One of the main points of the treaty of Versailles was ~~De-milla De-millatarri~~ the De-militarization of Germany. This resulted Germany's army, it's symbol, to be removed. Its army was reduced to a 100,000 men, its naval and aiel forces were minimal and it was the only country which was forced to reduce its military, this angered the German's even more.

Examiner comment – low

(a) Apart from the specific term relating to the reduction in the army to '100 000 men', this response relies on generalities rather than specifics as required by the question. The candidate writes about 'demilitarisation' which implies the complete removal of anything military. This would be valid in relation to the Rhineland. The answer goes on to state that 'navy and army forces were minimal' which indicates knowledge of the areas covered by the Treaty of Versailles but does not give specific detail. This detail might have included 'Germany was not allowed submarines' and 'the navy was limited 15 000 men'. Both of these statements would have gained credit. The comment in the last few lines is unnecessary as it is about a German view of the treaties rather than specifics from the Treaty of Versailles which dealt only with Germany.

Mark awarded = 1 out of 4

(b) Why was Wilson unsuccessful in achieving his goal of self-determination for the peoples of Europe?

Level 4 Explains TWO reasons [6]

Level 3 Explains ONE reason [4–5]

(One mark for an explanation, additional mark for full explanation.)

e.g. 'Wilson's views were threatening to the British and French governments as both ruled millions of people in their Empires.'
'It was impractical. It would be very difficult to give the peoples of eastern Europe the chance to rule themselves because they were scattered across many countries. Some people were bound to end up being ruled by other nationalities with different customs.'

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [2–3]

(One mark for each identification/description)

e.g. 'Lloyd George and Clemenceau did not agree with Wilson.'
'Countries had to be meaningful units.'
'Independent states needed to be defensible.'
'If fully applied, there would have been a patchwork of states.'
'A German-Austrian liaison was not acceptable to all parties.'
'He was making proposals about an area he knew little about.'
'His ideas were too idealistic.'
'Britain and France wanted their empires.'

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

e.g. 'He could not get agreement.'
'It was one of the Fourteen Points.'

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Example candidate response – high

5 b) Wilson negotiated the peace settlement with D Britain and France who both had empires so self-determination was directly against their a interests as it would mean losing control of their colonies. They also had interests in increasing the size of their empires. Wilson also faced the problem that Eastern Europe particularly contained a huge ethnic mix and there were no definite borders between the groups of people so it was inevitable that many people would be led by people from a different group. Wilson did not fully understand this and the Treaty created a number of new countries such as Poland which were very unstable because of the ettl mix.

Also the other leaders, especially wanted to see Germany punished Clemenceau wanted Germany to be punished so wo wanted to take away some of their pla land. As a result Germany lost 10% of its land and 12.5% of its population. Therefore German people ended up being ruled by non-Germans in the countries surrounding P Germany such as Czechoslovakia. Wilson's lack of understanding of Europe also led to the failure of self-determination because he did not appreciate the mix of ethnic and cultural groups and neither did Lloyd George or Clemenceau so it was inevitable that they made mistakes.

Example Candidate Responses – Paper 1

Examiner comment – high

(b) This is a question on causation requiring the candidate to put forward reasons for something. To reach the higher levels, candidates are expected to develop explanations rather than simply give descriptions or identify reasons. Two reasons that are explained are rewarded with the top mark.

This answer has a clear focus on the question. The first paragraph shows awareness of the difficulties faced by Wilson in negotiations with Lloyd George and Clemenceau, who because of their imperialistic views, were directly opposed to Wilson with regard to self-determination. The second half of the paragraph shows good understanding of the existence of mixed ethnicity and Wilson's lack of understanding but does not give an explanation for this. The sentence about Poland is historically incorrect; in 1918, Poland regained its independent state.

The first part of the final paragraph does give a second explained reason. Here the candidate shows an awareness of France trying to punish Germany and some of the implications of this. The insistence on harsh punishment was not something Wilson could overcome. The example of Czechoslovakia is valid as the question does not name a specific treaty. It gained recognition of its independence under the Treaties of Saint Germain and Trianon. It was not formerly German territory, an error made by many candidates.

The final part of the second paragraph repeats the content of the first paragraph. This answer was awarded Level 3.

Mark awarded = 6 out of 6

Example candidate response – middle

5 b The president of USA, Woodrow Wilson went to the Paris Peace Conference with 14 points including the League of Nations, free seas, removal of colonisation and self-determination for each country. For imperialists like countries Britain and France it would not be possible. Britain had a strong empire and got raw materials, trade from ~~them~~ countries under it and so did France. The idea of self-determination would ~~take away~~ reduce the power they had in Europe. Self-determination would also lead to more virals in Europe and to more countries that may cause another war just like Germany had and Britain and France could not take that chance. He was also unsuccessful because at the conference all Clemenceau was bothered about was crippling Germany and ensuring it was never attacked again and Lloyd George cared about the naval ~~ast~~ aspect of Ger-things because he wanted to ensure Britain remained in control of the seas and the economy aspect of things, wanting to make sure Germany could still trade.

Examiner comment – middle

(b) The candidate is aware that the idea of self-determination comes from Wilson's Fourteen Points. This is worthy of credit at the bottom of the mark range. While not specifically defining self-determination, the candidate shows an understanding of what it is. They do this by presenting an explanation of what might result for the standing of Britain and France if Wilson had been successful in establishing self-determination. The final part of the answer gives a further reason why Wilson was unsuccessful but does not explain why he was unable to persuade Clemenceau and Lloyd George to agree with him.

Mark awarded = 4 out of 6

Example candidate response – low

5 b The President of the USA Woodrow Wilson, was a political idealist and wanted a just just and lasting peace. He brought up his fourteen points, in which one of them was self-determination. There were many ethnic minorities in Europe, and providing them self-determination can cause problems as some countries may have two~~o~~ large ethnic groups and each group may want to detach from the other and form a country. Due to the large number of different ethnic groups this was unsuccessful.

Examiner comment – low

(b) The candidate shows awareness of self-determination and states that the Fourteen Points link this idea to Wilson. The answer continues in descriptive mode about the numbers of ethnic groups which existed in Europe and which made it impossible for self-determination to be achieved. The descriptive nature of the response places it within Level 2.

One way this answer could have been developed into explanation was by including a specific example to explain why Wilson failed to achieve his goal of self-determination. This could have been his unsuccessful attempts to persuade Clemenceau and Lloyd George or his failure to understand the complex ethnic mix in Eastern Europe.

Mark awarded = 2 out of 6

Mark scheme, continued

- (c) **'The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh.'** How far do you agree with this statement?
Explain your answer.

Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how far' [10]

As Level 4 plus evaluation.

Level 4 Explanation of both sides [7–9]

A L4 answer will have a minimum of three explanations (2 on one side; 1 on the other). This will be worth a mark of 7.

Fuller explanation of one issue to be given two marks.

An answer which only has one explanation on one side of the argument cannot be awarded more than 8.

**Level 3 One sided explanation OR
 Explanation of both sides 5–6 marks** [4–6]

More detailed explanation of one issue to be given two marks.

e.g. 'The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a severe and crippling peace treaty imposed on Russia by Germany. It was much harsher than the Treaty of Versailles. It was likely that the Germans would have inflicted a similar severe treaty on the French and British if Germany had won the war.'

OR

e.g. 'Germany felt the drastic reductions in the armed forces left the country vulnerable to future attacks. The army was a symbol of German pride. Its loss upset the Germans.'

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes [2–3]

(One mark for each point)

e.g. 'It was reasonable as it was not as harsh as the German treaty imposed on Russia.'

'It was fair as it did not weaken the German economy that much.'

'It was too harsh on the ordinary German people.'

'It left Germany vulnerable to attack.'

'It was harsh as it was forced on Germany through a diktat.'

'The war guilt clause was unfair.'

'It was not too harsh. Germany's economic problems were self-inflicted.'

'The high reparations were harsh.'

'Taking away industrial ideas was unfair.'

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

e.g. 'It was harsher than it might have been.'

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Example candidate response – high

5 c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh'

On the one hand, it could be argued that the treaty was too harsh or due to the size of Reparations given to Germany. Reparation of \$6.6 billion were to be payed by Germany, and the country were already in economic difficulty after the First World War. Unlike Britain and France, Germany had not raised taxes during the War in order to pay off their war debt, ~~aa~~ ~~inste~~ instead they planned to pay it off with the reparations ~~money~~ from the defeated states. This meant that Germany was already in huge debt, and the huge sum of reparation meant that they were almost definitely going to enter into a depression, as the reparations imposed were just far too much.

Another reason the Treaty of Versailles can be seen as too hars iss because of the 'War Guilt Clause'. Article 231 of the Treaty stated that Gemany must take full responsibility for the start of the war. This was unfair as Germany were not the only states countries that started war, Serbia and other countries contributed also. This ~~elas~~ clause hurt Germany's pride more than anything and they felt that they were being scapegoated, when they weren't the only country involved.

Finally the treaty was also seen as too hart as ~~Germany~~ in baek the 14 points it stated all countries must disarm, however, Germany were the only ones who were forced to. The Germans felt this was hypocritical as no one else had been made to disarm to such an extent, and that therefore the Treaty was unfair and too harsh.

On the other hand, the Treaty of Versailles can be seen as fair because of the way Germany treated Russia in the ~~Th~~ Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918. Russia lost 34% of its land and most of its valuable steel and coal industry. The harshness of this treaty made the Treaty of Versailles seem very lenient in comparison, and the allies argued that Germany had no right to complain, as they too had imposed such a harsh treaty on another country.

Another reason the treaty could be seen as not too harsh is because of how few of these reparations Germany actually paid. Germany received more loans from the USA than they had to pay in reparation and the large figure was reduced in the Young Plan of 1929. This meant that Germany was perfectly able to pay off the reparations in the end, and the Dawes Plan of 1924 was made just to help with ~~Gmen~~ Germany's economy, meaning the

Example candidate response – high, continued

Finally a reason that the Treaty of Versailles can be seen as not too harsh is because ~~many~~ ~~as~~ one of the territories lost didn't actually belong to Germany. Alsace-Lorraine, an industrial region was given to France in the TOV, it had rich iron and steel and Germany resented its being taken away. However Alsace-Lorraine had originally belonged to France, and France were just being returned what was rightfully theirs. Therefore Germany had no right to complain about the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and this section of the Treaty was not too harsh.

In conclusion, I disagree with the statement that the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh, because I believe that the result of the Young Plan meant that Germany were not in too much financial difficulty. The ~~E~~ harshness of the Treaty of Brest Litovsk also meant that Germany had no right to complain ~~of the~~ about the punishment they received, as they had inflicted greater on others.

Example Candidate Responses – Paper 1

Examiner comment – high

(c) Here, the candidate presents a well-organised, balanced answer explaining arguments both for and against the question's hypothesis.

The size of reparations is a valid issue in relation to this question. The level at which reparations were eventually set was considered by many, especially the German people, to be extremely harsh. It is true that the German leaders planned to recoup the cost of war when they were victorious and so the high cost of reparations was added to an already enormous debt. Consideration of the concept of these being 'too harsh' is more implicit than explicit in this answer and would have benefited from clearer explanation. The candidate could have developed the explanation by identifying that the Treaty took profitable industrial areas, such as the Saar, making it almost impossible for the country to make the repayments.

The second paragraph highlights blame as another aspect of 'too harsh'. Here the candidate mentions one other country that held some responsibility, although the detail might have been greater. If dealing with the 'blame' issue it is important to identify a country or countries and say why they could have been partially blamed. The answer goes on to mention German pride and the sense that Germany was 'being scapegoated'. For all these elements the answer was awarded one mark for a weak explanation. The final point made in this paragraph relates to the level of disarmament forced on Germany and the candidate explains why this might be considered harsh.

In the third and fifth paragraphs the candidate presents clear, concise explanations that show how the Treaty of Versailles was not too harsh.

Mark awarded = 8 out of 10

Example candidate response – middle

5 c. Answer

Even though the Treaty of Versailles was necessary to punish a losing power of the First World War, many argue that it was too harsh because of the extent ~~to~~ at which Germany was punished. The Treaty of Versailles could be considered as not being harsh, because Germany was one of the losing powers in ~~the next and~~ World War I, and therefore should be punished by the winning powers as a form of compensation to them. It is normal for the winning power to ~~demand~~ take economic reparations and land from losing powers, as well as limit the size of their armies. ~~Germany~~ The Big Three asked the same from Germany so in that sense, the Treaty of Versailles could be viewed as fair.

The Big Three also limited the size of the army in the Treaty of Versailles. This could be seen as necessary and not harsh because the winning powers wanted to ensure that Germany would not attack them again, being one of the biggest losing powers. This therefore may not be seen as harsh because another conflict is trying to be avoided.

However, there are also reasons why the Treaty of Versailles may be considered as harsh. One of the main reasons is that Germany got total blame (Article 237) for starting the War. However the conflict was started between Austro-Hungary and Serbia instead of Germany but instead they are being punished ~~xxxx~~ for supporting an ally.

The reparations at \$6.6 billion may also be considered too harsh. With many areas of economic significance having been lost in the Treaty, Germany found it harder to pay back such a large ~~am~~ sum of money. This struggle threw Germany into economic turmoil, resulting in hyperinflation in 1923. ~~This wa~~ These reparations were so harsh, that Germany was still paying it back until 1984.

In conclusion, the Treaty of Versailles was not harsh in one senses, as they did need to put some restrictions on Germany after they lost the war. However, due to the extent of the restrictions, particularly the blame for the war and the extent of the reparations, the Treaty of Versailles is considered harsh by many.

Examiner comment – middle

(c) The candidate states clearly in the second paragraph that, as a losing power, Germany should have been punished and that it was, at that time, normal for losing powers to be dealt with in this way. What this paragraph does not consider is the issue of harshness. Without this the answer cannot attain Level 3. Saying that to punish in this way was acceptable at the time is correct but the candidate can still make a judgement of the harshness of the punishment.

The third paragraph explains that in the context of the time a reduction in army size could not be deemed as harsh if future war was to be avoided. This is a weak explanation.

The fourth paragraph explains why Germany being given full blame for the war was harsh. This is an explanation which considers an opposing view to the one credited earlier. This was marked at Level 3, 5 marks as a Level 4 answer requires a minimum of three explanations.

The remaining paragraphs did not add any full explanation. The candidate indicates that the reparations were harsh but did not develop the point about losing 'areas of economic significance'. Stating the areas lost and explaining the contribution of these losses to Germany's inability to pay the reparations would have developed the explanation, allowing the answer to move into Level 4.

Mark awarded = 5 out of 10

Example candidate response – low

5 c To a greater extent the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on German. Amongst all the treaties, the Versailles Treaty was the longest and most effective.

The German's were not present at the Paris Peace Conference to defend themselves, the treaty was imposed on them It was ridden off as colonial territories and forced to demilitarise but other nations ~~were no~~ did not demilitarise. The war guilty clause seemed highly unfair as its army force, naval base and air force were extremely lowered.

Reparations were imposed upon at a price of 6.6 million and also in kind. This was very insensitive of the other nations as it was immediately after war and German was under an economic crisis. Although she had instigated highly to the beginning of the war. German was not only to blame. ~~Half thi~~ Most of her population was divided when territories were divided and it was separated from ~~A~~ Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia.

However German had imposed the same on Russia at Brest-Litovsk: she had also annexed France's Alsace and Lorraine in 1871. German had also had at the Schleiflu war plan when it started war, so it knew what it was getting itself into.

Examiner comment – low

(c) The second paragraph of the answer identifies three distinct aspects of the Treaty, namely that it was a diktat, that Germany lost colonies and that only Germany demilitarised. Each of these is capable of being developed into explanation to provide a higher level answer but this answer does not include any such development.

The candidate recognises the relevance of the imposition of reparations but merely describes this. The final paragraph contains a further three identified points against which the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles may be judged but the opportunity to develop a better quality answer is missed.

The development of explanation is crucial if higher level marks are to be achieved.

Mark awarded = 3 out of 10