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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

0470 HISTORY

0470/41

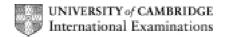
Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), maximum raw mark 40

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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

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Page 2	2	Ma	ark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
		IG	CSE – October/November 2010	0470	41
			Depth Study A: Germany, 1918–1	<u>945.</u>	
(a) (i)	Level 1	Rep	eats material stated in source, no infer	ence made.	[1–2]
	Level 2	Mak	es valid inferences unsupported from t	the source.	
		e.g.	He was arrogant, calculating low vie Nazi hierarchy etc.	w of the German pe	ople. Well up ir [3–4]
	Level 3	Supp	ports valid inference(s) with reference	to the source.	
		e.g.	Second only to Hitler as a speake funny; appealed to the basest of Ger	<u> </u>	and sometimes
(ii)	Level 1	Agre	Agrees <i>OR</i> disagrees, no support from the source. [1-		
	Level 2	Agrees OR disagrees, supported from the source, e.g.			
		Yes	Everything to promote Nazi ideas ar radio etc.	nd leadership; centra	alised control o
		No	To entertain; to reflect the concerns not to be tightly organised; to prometc.		•
	Level 3		ees AND disagrees, supported from the esses the issue of 'How far?'	e source.	[6–7
(iii)	Level 1		ful / not useful – Choice made on the smore information, but does not speci		more detailed [1]
	Level 2		rul / not useful – One is from a Gern bbels himself so they could both be bia		ne other is from
	Level 3		ce made on the nature or amount of ir specify what information.	nformation given.	[3–5
	Level 4	on v	ce made on the grounds of reliability. alid evaluation of source(s) in context s-reference between A and B to show	t. Include at this Lev	

6 marks for one source, 7 marks for both.

[6–7]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
-	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- One mark for each valid aspect to a maximum of two (b) (i) Level 1
 - e.g. Party rallies; publicity for strength; entertaining; parades/displays; stage for leader; speeches etc. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies aspects.

[1–2]

- Level 2 Develops aspects. Award an extra mark for each aspect which is described in additional detail.
 - e.g. Ministry for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment; only Culture Chambers' members licensed; censorship; removal of Jews and their works; subsidies; promotion of German art and literature etc. [2-4]
- (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained.
 - Night of the Long Knives; army opposition; regime and industrialists suspicion of any socialist tendency; unnecessary - SS became more significant; Lutze weaker leader than Rohm; conscription etc. [2–6]
- (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. Yes, they highlighted German triumphs. [1]
 - Level 2 Explanation of media control OR other policies, with single factor given, e.g.
 - Control of press; censorship; cheap radios with short range controlled what Germans read or heard.
 - Other Education: military successes; employment; anti-Semitism; SS/Gestapo effective; any opposition already crushed or feeble; control of other aspects of the media. Any successes in military or economy; or any fear factors are relevant here. [2]
 - Level 3 Explanation of media control

OR

Other policies, with multiple factors. Allow single factors with multiple reasons.

Undeveloped suggestions on BOTH sides of the argument (annotate BBB – Balanced but Brief). [3–5]

Answers that offer a balanced argument. Level 4

BOTH sides of media control AND other policies must be addressed.

[6–8]

	Page 4			ark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
			IG	CSE – October/November 2010	0470	41	
				Depth Study B: Russia, 1905–1941	<u> </u>		
2	(a) (i)	Level 1	1 Rep	eats material stated in the source, no infe	erence made.	[1–2]	
		Level 2	2 Mak	es valid inferences, unsupported from the	e source.		
			e.g.	.g. Government made threats but did not take the event too seriously etc. [3			
		Level 3	3 Mak	es valid inference(s), with reference to th	e source.		
			e.g. Warned that it would take resolute measures but only posted noti the city centre. Did not think much would come of the march. Tsa away for the weekend etc.				
	(ii)	Level 1	1 Agre	Agrees OR disagrees, with no support from the source.			
		Level 2	2 Agre	ees OR disagrees, supported from the so	urce, e.g.		
			Yes	Said he would look after the welfare methods as his father etc.	of his people,	using the same	
			No	He did not understand the political professional classes. He did not understand		the nobility or [3–5]	
		Level 3		ees AND disagrees, supported from the sresses the issue of 'How far?'	ource.	[6–7]	
	(iii)	Level 1		ful / not useful – Choice made on the best more information, but does not specify		more detailed / [1]	
		Level 2		ful / not useful – One is from a British v self so they could both be biased / unrelia		er is Nicholas II [2]	
		Level 3		Choice made on the nature or amount of information given. Must specify what information.			
		Level 4	Disc Inclu	Choice made on the grounds of reliability. Discussion of utility must be made on valid evaluation of source(s) in co Include at this Level answers that cross-reference between A and B to reliability.			
			6 ma	arks for one source, 7 marks for both.		[6–7]	

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- **(b) (i)** Level 1 One mark for each valid aspect to a maximum of two.
 - e.g. Representative institutions which emerged during the 1905 revolution, first formed in St. Petersburg, then elsewhere. Re-emerged during 1917 to organise strikes and revolutionary activity. Rival of the Duma in Petrograd etc. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies events, e.g. March to Tsar's Winter Palace. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Develops events. Award an extra mark to each valid aspect described in additional detail.
 - e.g. Tsar absent; troops open fire; number of deaths; Gapon and the people thought the Tsar would respond to their pleas and petition etc. [2–4]
 - (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained
 - e.g. Had the support of the ruling classes, army and secret police. Opposition not united and some in exile. October Manifesto bought time until troops returned from Russo / Japanese War etc. [2–6]
 - (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. Yes, the Tsar was blamed for everything. [1]
 - Level 2 Explanation of the war being the cause OR other reasons, single factor given, e.g.
 - War Defeats, losses of men, territory. Shortages. Deserting troops joined the discontented workers and radical parties. Country being run during the war by a German Tsarina and Rasputin etc.
 - Other War was a catalyst. All the fundamentals for a revolution were present. Land issues, aspirations to take part in government. Example of earlier revolution and discontent. Loss against Japan. Treachery of October Manifesto. Watered down Duma etc. [2]
 - Level 3 Explanation of the war being the cause OR other reasons, with multiple factors given. Allow single factors with multiple reasons.

 OR

Undeveloped suggestions on *BOTH* sides of the argument (annotate BBB – Balanced but Brief). [3–5]

Level 4 Answers that offer a balanced argument.

BOTH sides of the war being the cause AND other reasons must be addressed.

[6–8]

	Page 6	6	Ma	ark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
			IG	CSE – October/November 2010	0470	41
				Depth Study C: The USA, 1919–194	<u>1.</u>	
(a) (i) Level 1			I1 Rep	eats material stated in the source, no infe	erence made.	[1–2]
		Level	l 2 Mak	es valid inferences, unsupported from th	e source.	
			e.g.	Miserable conditions, homeless; insuff job etc.	icient to live on; I	ittle chance of a [3–4]
		Level	I 3 Mak	es valid inference(s) with reference to the	e source.	
			e.g.	Dressed poorly in rags and resents the has to choose between cost of shelte beans meal etc.		
	(ii)	Level	I1 Agre	Agrees OR disagrees, with no support from the source.		
		Level	l 2 Agre	ees OR disagrees, supported from the so	urce, e.g.	
			Yes	Numbers / period in Washington; riots dealt with as if a real army; did kill percomment etc.		
			No	They were peaceful; only 8,000 on the had approved; democratic right to brought families if violence was intended	express views; u	
		Level	_	ees AND disagrees, supported from the seesses the issue of 'How far?'	source.	[6–7
	(iii)	Level		ful / not useful – Choice made on the base information, but does not specify what		re detailed/gives [1
		Level		ful / not useful – One is from a song ar could both be biased / unreliable.	nd the other is fro	om a website so [2
		Level		ce made on the nature or amount of info t specify what information.	rmation given.	[3–5
		Level	Disc	ce made on the grounds of reliability. ussion of utility must be made on valid or ude at this Level answers that cross-refe		

[6–7]

6 marks for one source, 7 marks for both.

reliability.

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- (b) (i) Level 1 One mark for each valid aspect to a maximum of two.
 - e.g. Roosevelt's radio talks to reassure and restore confidence as well as to explain his intentions. Simple language but not patronising etc. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies measures.

[1–2]

- Level 2 Develops measures. Award an extra mark for each aspect described in additional detail.
 - e.g. Closed banks the day after FDR took office; the weakest 5 per cent were closed permanently; Emergency Banking Act; government grants and expert advice to be provided etc. [2–4]
- (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained.
 - e.g. Would only need to stimulate demand; economy could recover to avoid becoming a welfare (socialist?) state; unconstitutional; resistance from Republicans, business and the Supreme Court; cost etc. [2–6]
- (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. Yes, lots of people got jobs.

[1]

- Level 2 Explanation of reducing unemployment *OR* other successes, with single factor given, e.g.
 - Yes Alphabet Agencies like CCC, TVA and NRA etc. were designed to give people jobs and to kick start their lives back in work and to restore confidence in them and in business etc.
 - No Other Agencies like NIRA and Social Security Act allowed unions to bargain restored workers' prospects that way; Banks reformed; supervision of Wall Street; NRA and AA to help bosses. Government intended only emergency relief, not long term relief; cut backs in 1938; still 9 million unemployed in 1939; agricultural measures insufficient; little intention or success in helping blacks in the south or women generally etc.
- Level 3 Explanation of reducing employment *OR* other successes with multiple factors given. Allow single factors with multiple reasons. *OR*

Undeveloped suggestions on *BOTH* sides of the argument (annotate BBB – Balanced but Brief). [3–5]

Level 4 Answers that offer a balanced argument.

BOTH sides of reducing unemployment AND other successes must be addressed.

[6–8]

Page 8			rk Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
		IGO	CSE – October/November 2010	0470	41	
			Depth Study D: China, 1945 - c. 199	<u>0.</u>		
(a) (i) l	Level 1	Repe	eats material stated in the source, no infe	erence made.	[1–2]	
l	Level 2	Make	es valid inferences, unsupported from the	e source.		
		e.g. They did not understand one another; a meeting of two different massive egos etc.				
l	Level 3	Make	Makes valid inference(s) with reference to the source.			
		e.g. Stalin saw himself as an expert in all things while Mao spoke in r and of ancient philosophies, which was all lost on Stalin. Hence cla two different but massive egos etc.				
(ii) L	Level 1	Agre	Agrees <i>OR</i> disagrees, with no support from the source. [1–			
L	Level 2	Agrees OR disagrees, supported from the source, e.g.				
		Yes Implies free gifts from USSR, and an offer to do a deal over shared sh with USSR able to use China's coastline etc.				
		No	USSR's demand for a deal and sh Chinese and resentment at being taker	·		
l	Level 3		es <i>AND</i> disagrees, supported from the sesses the issue of 'How far?'	ource.	[6–7]	
(iii) L	Level 1		ul / not useful – Choice made on the more information, but does not specify		more detailed /	
l	Level 2		ul / not useful – One is from a Russiar so they could both be biased / unreliabl		ther is a British [2]	
l	Level 3		Choice made on the nature or amount of information given. Must specify what information.			
l	Level 4	Discu	ce made on the grounds of reliability. Ussion of utility must be made on valid of the at this Level answers that cross-refe Collity.			

6 marks for one source, 7 marks for both.

[6–7]

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- (b) (i) Level 1 One mark for each valid territory to a maximum of two, e.g. Hong Kong, Macao. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies elements, e.g. China saw Tibet as part of China. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Describes elements. Award an extra mark for each element described in additional detail.
 - e.g. Tibet independent after the fall of the Qing dynasty in 1911. In 1950 troops of communist China marched in, annexed Tibet in 1951, though it formally remained autonomous. 1959 Dalai Lama left for India with 100 000, after futile attempts to co-operate with China. Since then China has sought to integrate Tibet into China (expect less polite descriptions).
 - (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained.
 - e.g. Rivalry for the leadership of the socialist world; personal rivalry between Khrushchev and Mao; nuclear secrets; differences of emphasis of the two regimes; industrial versus agricultural bases; revisionism versus dogmatism; Khrushchev's 'peaceful co-existence' stance; criticism of Stalin when CCP was developing a cult of the personality for Mao etc. [2–6]
 - (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. Yes, they started to talk. [1]
 - Level 2 Explanation of improving relations OR non-improving relations, single factor given.
 - Yes After the withdrawal of Soviet aid in 1960 there was an attempt to isolate the USSR. Ping-Pong diplomacy. Nixon's visits to China, expansion of economic activity, UNO etc.
 - No Ideology, support for KMT by USA during the Civil War; Taiwan; Korea; Vietnam; India; Tibet; UNO with Taiwan representing China; mutual suspicion etc. [2]
 - Level 3 Explanation of improving relations OR non-improving relations with multiple factors given. Allow single factors with multiple reasons.

 OR

 Undeveloped suggestions on BOTH sides of the argument (annotate BBB Balanced but Brief).

 [3–5]
 - Level 4 Answers that offer a balanced argument.

 BOTH sides of improving relations AND non-improving relations must be addressed.

 [6–8]

5	(a) (i)	Level 1	Repeats material stated in source, no inference made.	[1–2]
		Level 2	Makes valid inferences, unsupported from the source.	
			e.g. Resented the British; had long memories; felt God was on their	side etc. [3–4]
		Level 3	Makes valid inference(s) with reference to the source	
			e.g. Resented British brutality; believes the Heavenly Judge will of different verdict than the British judge; feel the British still see conspirators etc.	
	(ii)	Level 1	Agrees OR disagrees with no support from the source.	[1–2]
		Level 2	Agrees OR disagrees, supported from the source, e.g.	
			Yes Brought in settlers; some Boers joined in; rapid developmer made Johannesburg an important city etc.	nt; wealth;
			No Brought in profiteers; worried Boer government which fai attempt to restrict the growth of Johannesburg etc.	led in its [3–5]
		Level 3	Agrees AND disagrees, supported from the source. Addresses the issue of 'How far?'	[6–7]
	(iii)	Level 3		
	(iii)		Addresses the issue of 'How far?' Useful / not useful – Choice made on the basis that one is more	detailed / [1]
	(iii)	Level 1	Addresses the issue of 'How far?' Useful / not useful – Choice made on the basis that one is more gives more information, but does not specify what information. Useful / not useful – One is from a poem and the other is from and	detailed / [1] American [2]
	(iii)	Level 1 Level 2	Addresses the issue of 'How far?' Useful / not useful – Choice made on the basis that one is more gives more information, but does not specify what information. Useful / not useful – One is from a poem and the other is from and book so they could both be biased / unreliable. Choice made on the nature or amount of information given. Must sp	detailed / [1] American [2] ecify what [3–5] n context.
	(iii)	Level 1 Level 2 Level 3	Addresses the issue of 'How far?' Useful / not useful — Choice made on the basis that one is more gives more information, but does not specify what information. Useful / not useful — One is from a poem and the other is from and book so they could both be biased / unreliable. Choice made on the nature or amount of information given. Must sp information. Choice made on the grounds of reliability. Discussion of utility must be made on valid evaluation of source(s) is linclude at this Level answers that cross-reference between A and I	detailed / [1] American [2] ecify what [3–5] n context.
	(iii)	Level 1 Level 2 Level 3	Useful / not useful – Choice made on the basis that one is more gives more information, but does not specify what information. Useful / not useful – One is from a poem and the other is from and book so they could both be biased / unreliable. Choice made on the nature or amount of information given. Must sp information. Choice made on the grounds of reliability. Discussion of utility must be made on valid evaluation of source(s) is linclude at this Level answers that cross-reference between A and reliability.	detailed / [1] American [2] ecify what [3–5] n context. 3 to show

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

IGCSE - October/November 2010

Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century.

Paper

41

Syllabus

0470

Page 10

Page 11	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- (b) (i) Level 1 One mark for each valid aspect to a maximum of two.
 - e.g. Farm where diamonds were discovered; name of Consolidated Mines which came to control two-thirds of the world's diamond industry; controlled new city of Kimberley; Rhodes, its founder in 1888, soon had a South African monopoly. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies aspects.
 - e.g. Grew bigger; more capital intensive; dominated by Rand millionaires; political significance; blacks the main unskilled workforce. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Develops aspects, Award an extra mark for each aspect described in additional detail.
 - e.g. Surface claims gave way to deep mining of both diamonds and gold; huge investment from Europe; Barnato, Rhodes, Robinson, Wernher-Beit and Eckstein dominated. Black workers had to live in compounds to prevent theft. Copper also developed but not so spectacularly etc. [2–4]
 - (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained
 - e.g. Political power: by 1890 he was Prime Minister of Cape Colony, influencing the GB government. Economic importance: Founder and head of De Beers and of the Consolidated Gold Fields; head of the British South Africa Company, which he had set up for development of northern areas; imperial ambitions: instrumental in GB taking Bechuanaland in 1887 and founding Rhodesia in 1890; railway builder; distrusted by Kruger.
 - (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. Yes, GB wanted all the gold.

[1]

[6–8]

- Level 2 Explanation of GB's fault OR others' faults, single factor given, e.g.
 - GB did not make the issue of suzerainty clear after First Boer War; Kruger was convinced that GB was behind the Jameson Raid and wanted to take over the Transvaal; failure of the Raid humiliated GB internationally and made Chamberlain more determined; GB needed to exclude German influence etc.
 - Other Boer nationalism; SAR Treasury strong from gold, could buy weapons; Kruger, Steyn, Smuts; importance of Randlords; individuals such as Rhodes, Jameson and even Chamberlain acting independently. [2]
- Level 3 Explanation of GB's fault.

OR

Others' faults with multiple factors given. Allow single factors with multiple reasons.

OR

Undeveloped suggestions on *BOTH* sides of the argument (annotate BBB – Balanced but Brief). [3–5]

Level 4 Answers that offer a balanced argument.

BOTH sides of GB's fault AND others' faults must be addressed.

	Page 1	2		rk Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper		
			IG	CSE – October/November 2010	0470	41		
			<u>Dept</u>	h Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 194	15–c. 1994			
6	(a) (i)	Level 1	Repe	eats material stated in the source, no infe	erence made.	[1–2]		
		Level 2	Make	es valid inferences, unsupported from the	e source.			
			e.g.	e.g. They were getting closer to a deal but more negotiations were on specific issues.				
		Level 3	Make	es valid inference(s) with reference to the	e source.			
			e.g.	They were getting closer and had proc agreement but needed more negotiate Bank and the Gaza Strip etc.	•			
	(ii)	Level 1	Agre	es OR disagrees with no support from th	ne source.	[1–2]		
		Level 2	Agre	es OR disagrees supported from the sou	urce, e.g.			
			Yes	He is going to Jerusalem and the seas	have opened for h	nim to cross etc.		
			No	The whole thing is fraught with dang Palestinian side as well and the hawkis		ponents on the [3–5]		
		Level 3	_	es <i>AND</i> disagrees, supported from the sesses the issue of 'How far'?	ource.	[6–7]		
	(iii)	Level 1		ul / not useful – Choice made on the more information, but does not specify		more detailed, [1]		
		Level 2		ul / not useful – One is from a British nev could both be biased / unreliable.	wspaper, the othe	r is a cartoon so [2]		
		Level 3		ce made on the nature or amount of info specify what information.	rmation given.	[3–5]		
		Level 4	Disci Inclu	Choice made on the grounds of reliability. Discussion of utility must be made on valid evaluation of source(s Include at this Level answers that cross-reference between A and reliability.				
			6 ma	rks for one source, 7 marks for both.		[6–7]		

Page 13	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- (b) (i) Level 1 One mark for each valid aspect to a maximum of two.
 - e.g. Retreat for US presidents, isolated from Washington; place for negotiations, in private in more relaxed fashion etc. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies aspects.

[1-2]

[1–2]

- Level 2 Develops aspects. Award an extra mark for each valid aspect described in additional detail.
 - e.g. Carter set up talks providing a secure and private venue; acted as a mediator and go-between, and achieved success against the odds; agreement would protect US oil imports oil weapon had been used by OPEC during Yom Kippur War 1973. Used US pressure to push the process along etc. [2–4]
- (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation.
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained.
 - e.g. Convinced that Israel could not be defeated in war. Egypt was wasting resources in war and preparations. The cost of the Yom Kippur War. USA and USSR were now more circumspect about Middle East support. Efforts of Nixon and Kissinger to persuade Sadat and Golda Meir to talk. 1974 Sadat quarrelled with USSR Kissinger arranged US loans to bolster Egypt's industry. Sadat more inclined to listen to the West now etc. [2–6]
- (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. No, many countries oppose Israel.

[1]

- Level 2 Explanation of settlement of problems *OR* non-settlement, with single factor given.
 - Yes Acceptance as a state by Egypt and Jordan governments not necessarily by the peoples. Political, military and economic influence of USA had a positive effect at times (also can be a negative factor).
 - No In 1990 still hostility from Iraq, Iran, Syria and Lebanon. Accept comments about refugees being moved out of states. Organisations in Palestine and their Middle East supporters etc. [2]
- Level 3 Explanation of settlement of problems *OR* non-settlement, with multiple factors given. Allow single factors with multiple reasons. *OR*

Undeveloped suggestions on *BOTH* sides of the argument (annotate BBB – Balanced but Brief). [3–5]

Level 4 Answers that offer a balanced argument.

BOTH sides of settlement of problems AND non-settlement must be addressed.

[6–8]

			Depth Study G: The Creation of Modern Industrial Society.		
7	(a) (i)	Level 1	Repeats material stated in source, no inference made.	1–2]	
		Level 2	Makes valid inferences, unsupported from the source.		
			e.g. It was very successful and made a lot of money etc.	3–4]	
		Level 3	Makes valid inferences with reference to the source.		
			e.g. Showed that passenger traffic would be profitable; highly successful engineering projects (Chat Moss); costs very low £40 000; and hincrease in passenger numbers from 1832 to 1849 etc.		
	(ii)	Level 1	Agrees OR disagrees, with no support from the source.	1–2]	
		Level 2	Agrees OR disagrees, supported from the source e.g.		
			Yes Investigation in House of Commons; resurrection of waterways war crippling of British industry; objections by an industrialist etc.	ıted;	
			No Not suggesting the abolition of the railways; wants an amelioration of charges made by railway companies; wants some form of compror to protect the canal system and methods of carriage etc.		
		Level 3	Agrees AND disagrees, supported from the source. Addresses the issue of 'How far?'	6–7]	
	(iii)	Level 1	Useful / not useful – Choice made on the basis that one is more detail gives more information, but does not specify what information.	ed / [1]	
		Level 2	Useful / not useful – One is from a book and the other is a title page of a reso both could be biased / unreliable.	port [2]	
		Level 3	Choice made on the nature or amount of information given. Must specify what information. [3-		
		Level 4	Choice made on the grounds of reliability. Discussion of utility must be made on valid evaluation of source(s) in contex Include at this Level answers that cross reference between A and B to show reliability.		
			6 marks for one source, 7 marks for both.	6–7]	

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

IGCSE – October/November 2010

Paper 41

Syllabus 0470

Page 14

Page 15	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus		Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- (b) (i) Level 1 One mark for each valid example to a maximum of two.
 - e.g. Robert Stephenson, I K Brunel, Thomas Brassey, William Cubitt, Peter Lecount (assistant to R Stephenson) Joseph Locke, Samuel Pete, George Hudson etc. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies difficulties.

[1–2]

- Level 2 Develops difficulties. Award an extra mark for each valid aspect that is described in additional detail.
 - e.g. Engineering problems of rivers, hills, different kinds of rock, tunnelling and bridges. Workforce difficulties largely Irish, hard work and conditions, death by explosions, rock fall and disease. Opposition from public saw danger where none existed, effect on cattle, horses and the human skeleton etc. [2–4]
- (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained
 - e.g. Many saw advantages of this form of transport; opportunities to make killing; inflow of capital / entrepreneurs; availability of materials and engineers; popular acclaim; relative cheapness etc. [2–6]
- (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. No, the poor could now holiday at the seaside. [1]
 - Level 2 Explanation of disadvantage OR benefit, single factor given, e.g.
 - Dis Affected jobs in other forms of transport, long distance horse carriage travel and canal transport; houses demolished to accommodate lines even graveyards at times; some disruption in countryside etc.
 - Ben Cheap and easy travel; provided direct employment; also indirect employment in iron and steel, coal and short haul horse transport; deliveries faster from countryside to markets; postal service etc. [2]
 - Level 3 Explanation of disadvantage.

OR

Benefit with multiple factors given. Allow single factors with multiple reasons. *OR*

Undeveloped suggestions on *BOTH* sides of the argument (annotate BBB – Balanced but Brief). [3–5]

Level 4 Answers that offer a balanced argument.

BOTH sides of disadvantage AND benefit must be addressed. [6–8]

Page 16			rk Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper			
			IGO	CSE – October/November 2010	0470	41		
	Depth Study H: The Impact of Western Imperialism in the 19th Century.							
8 (a)	(i)	Level	1 Repe	Repeats material stated in source, no inference made.				
		Level	2 Make	es valid inferences, unsupported from th	e source.			
			e.g.	Thinks whites are superior; little conblacks are there to be exploited etc.	cern for black in	terests or lives; [3–4]		
		Level	3 Make	es valid inference(s) with reference to th	e source.			
				Do not worry about exploiting blacks concern for black lives, the shooting w seems almost a game etc.				
	(ii)	Level	1 Agree	Agrees OR disagrees with no support from the source.				
		Level	2 Agre	Agrees OR disagrees, supported from the source, e.g.				
			Yes	Yes Long term planning required; wants to avoid violence which could ruthe best laid plans; suggests patience and gentleness in the best polietc.				
			No	Considers force as a means; would avainterior; whatever method is to be used				
		Level		Agrees AND disagrees, supported from the source. Addresses the issue of 'How far?'		[6–7]		
	(iii) Level 1			ul / not useful – Choice made on the more information, but does not specify		more detailed / [1]		
Level 2				ul / not useful – A is a poem, B is a s I all be biased / unreliable.	speech and C is a	a report so they [2]		
		Level		ce made on the nature or amount of info specify what information.	ormation given.	[3–5]		
		Level	Discu Inclu	Choice made on the grounds of reliability. Discussion of utility must be made on valid evaluation of sources in control include at this Level answers that cross-reference between A, B and show reliability.				
			C	rks for one source, 7 marks for more tha		[6–7]		

Page 17	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0470	41

- **(b) (i)** Level 1 One mark for each valid aspect to a maximum of two.
 - e.g. Served as a soldier in 1880s. Explored and made treaties in Middle Niger 1894–5 and became the High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria in 1897. Governor of Hong Kong 1907–1912. Most important work was the unification of Nigeria 1912–1914. He introduced a system of indirect rule to Northern Nigeria before extending it to the whole country. [1–2]
 - (ii) Level 1 Identifies aspects.

[1-2]

- Level 2 Develops aspects. Award an extra mark for each valid aspect described in additional detail.
 - e.g. System introduced by Lugard with the idea of maintaining rule of the local rulers under British authority. No grants of land to Europeans as this belonged to local rulers. British Crown was sovereign but the administration that carried out its orders was native in composition and methods, Nigeria prospered under this dual mandate and it was cheap for Britain. Cheaper, more cost effective in military and administration, kept the locals, especially the chiefs, happier etc. [2–4]
- (iii) Level 1 Single reason. One for the reason, one for the explanation. [1–2]
 - Level 2 Multiple reasons. One for each reason, one for each reason explained.
 - e.g. To sort out various European claims to areas of central Africa; mostly Congo. European nations realised that without some sort of agreement on spheres of influence there was always a chance of a war occurring between European nations as nearly happened over Fashoda. The 'Scramble for Africa' was really on and Berlin was an attempt to control it.
- (iv) Level 1 Simple assertions. Yes, good intentions but bad people.

[1]

- Level 2 Explanation of good intentions OR bad outcomes, with single factor given, e.g.
 - Good Many explorers, missionaries spoke about high minded reason of education, science Christianity, medicine. All sounding idealistic and helpful to native areas etc.
 - Bad Sadly, very often the agents of delivery were not always as high minded; often ignorant and intolerant of local issues and customs; brute force often used. National interests of imperialist countries always came first etc. [2]
- Level 3 Explanation of good intentions *OR* bad outcomes with multiple factors given. Allow single factors with multiple reasons. *OR*

Undeveloped suggestions on *BOTH* sides of the argument (annotate BBB – Balanced but Brief). [3–5]

Level 4 Answers that offer a balanced argument.

BOTH sides of good intentions AND bad outcomes must be addressed. [6–8]