



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – MARCH 2018

HISTORY: PAPER II

MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**QUESTION 1 VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS**

- 1.1 *Using the source and your own knowledge, state who Mangosuthu Buthelezi was in the context of South Africa in the 1990s. Provide ONE visual clue from the source to support your answer.*

[LEVEL 1 and LEVEL 2]

- Leader of the IFP/Inkatha/Inkatha Freedom Party.
- Buthelezi is signing an IFP participation document in the cartoon. (4)

- 1.2 *Use your own knowledge to explain why Buthelezi decided to participate in the elections of 1994. Your answer should consist of TWO points.*

[LEVEL 1]

- Emergency summit between Mandela, de Klerk and Buthelezi was held/ He realised the elections were going to take place without the IFP/If Buthelezi and the Inkatha Freedom Party did not participate it would mean that the elections were unfair as Inkatha supporters would not be represented and could not vote for their chosen party in the elections.

[Any relevant response]

(4)

- 1.3 *Explain what Buthelezi is doing in this cartoon. Do you think the cartoonist supports Buthelezi's actions? Support your answer with ONE clue from the source.*

[LEVEL 6]

- Buthelezi is signing a document which allows the IFP to take part in the elections.
- No, the cartoonist does not support Buthelezi's actions.
- Buthelezi's facial expression/Signing document in blood of victims/Dead bodies in the background/Massacres in background/Negotiating in liquid assets. (Any ONE)

[2 marks for description + 2 marks for stand + 2 marks for clue]

(6)

- 1.4 *Do you think the cartoonist has provided a fair judgement of Buthelezi and his actions for the period leading up to the 1994 elections? Use your own knowledge to explain your answer with TWO comprehensive points.*

[LEVEL 6]

- Yes, it is a fair judgement.
- For months Buthelezi had not been willing to participate in the elections as he demanded a self-governing Kwazulu under IFP control.
- As a result there was much violence between IFP and ANC supporters and many people died.
- The IFP was also accused of being supported by a Third Force that precipitated the violence in Kwazulu in an attempt to deliberately derail negotiations.

OR

- No, it is not a fair judgement.
- Buthelezi and the IFP felt excluded from the negotiations as they felt that it was dominated by the ANC.
- No direct evidence was found with regard to violence being instigated by the IFP in conjunction with a Third Force.

[2 marks for stand + 4 marks for two points of accurate explanation]

(6)
[20]

QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

2.1 *Find a historical concept in the source that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required)*

2.1.1 *The political, military, or economic domination of one country over another.*

[LEVEL 2]

Imperialism

(2)

2.1.2 *A political theory in which all property and wealth is owned by all the members of society.*

[LEVEL 2]

Communism

(2)

2.2 *Use your own words to describe what Mao's speech suggests is the main difference between the Soviet Union and China.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Ideological differences regarding communism.

[Any relevant response]

(2)

2.3 *Explain what this speech suggests about Mao Zedong's attitude towards Khrushchev in 1959. Support your answer with THREE quotes. (Paragraph 1, 2 and 4)*

[LEVEL 4]

- Mao Zedong has a tense relationship with Khrushchev and does not agree with his policies but regards Khrushchev as weak and frightened/ Relations are strained.
 - **Paragraph 1:** "Khrushchev and his group are very naïve."/"He does not understand Marxism-Leninism and is easily fooled by imperialism."/"He does not understand China, to an extreme extent."/"He doesn't research [China] and believes a whole bunch of incorrect information."/"He gives irresponsible talks."/"If he doesn't correct [his mistakes], in a few years he'll be completely bankrupt (after 8 years)."
 - **Paragraph 2:** "He panics over China."/"He has two main fears: imperialism and Chinese Communism."/"He fears that Eastern European or other Communist parties will believe us and not them."
 - **Paragraph 4:** "demonstrates how scared they [the Soviet leaders] are"
- [Full Explanation 2 + any THREE quotes covering all three paragraphs 6]**

(8)

- 2.4 *Does Mao Zedong reject the Soviet Union in his speech? Support your answer with ONE point from Paragraph 3.*

[LEVEL 6 and LEVEL 2]

- No, Mao Zedong does not reject the Soviet Union, he only rejects their government /Khrushchev as their leader.
- "... The Soviet people are good as is the [Soviet] party. There is something not good about the style of the party and people ..."

[2 marks for stand + 2 marks for point]

(4)

- 2.5 *Provide ONE reason why this speech is valuable to the historian studying the Sino-Soviet split.*

[LEVEL 3]

- Speech gives insight into the beliefs and ideas regarding the ideology of Mao Zedong/Gives insight into the propaganda used by Mao Zedong to gain support for his ideas/Illustrates ideological reasons for the Sino-Soviet Split.

[Any relevant response]

(2)

[20]

QUESTION 3 CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA

- 3.1 *Use your own words and the information in Paragraph 1 to provide a definition for globalisation.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Free trade in goods and freedom of movement across countries which would result in an improved standard of living.

[Any relevant response that incorporates the ideas in paragraph 1 in own words]

(2)

- 3.2 *Explain why Britain's rejection of the European Union (EU) is considered as more of a threat to globalisation than the 1999 Seattle protests (Paragraph 2). Your answer should consist of TWO points.*

[LEVEL 2]

- The Seattle protests illustrated the dissatisfaction with the inequality associated with globalisation, but not with the model itself.
- Britain's rejection of the European Union illustrated the dissatisfaction and outright rejection of the whole concept of globalisation.

(4)

- 3.3 *Does the journalist give a biased view of multinational corporations? Support your answer with TWO pieces of evidence from Paragraph 3.*

[LEVEL 6]

- The journalist is biased against multinational corporations./He suggests that multinational corporations are very powerful and is not in favour of them.
- The journalist explains how the European Union was supposed to "protect its citizens against the worst excesses of the market".
- "In the age of globalisation, the idea was that a more integrated Europe would collectively serve as the bulwark that nation states could no longer provide."
- "Britain, France, Germany or Italy could not individually resist the power of trans-national capital, but the EU potentially could."

[2 marks for stand + 4 marks for 2 pieces of evidence]

(6)

- 3.4 *Use Paragraph 4 of the article to explain how globalisation has failed to achieve its aims in Europe. Your answer should consist of THREE points.*

[LEVEL 2]

- "Jobs, living standards and welfare states were all better protected in the heyday of nation states in the 1950s and 1960s than they have been in the age of globalisation."
- Unemployment across the Eurozone is more than 10%.
- Italy's economy is barely any bigger now than it was when the euro was created.
- Greece's economy has shrunk by almost a third ...
- Labour market protections have been stripped away ...
- Globalisation has benefited a small privileged elite.

[Any THREE]

(6)

- 3.5 *Why does the author feel that comparing globalisation to the weather is false? (Paragraph 5)*

[LEVEL 2]

- The journalist suggests that globalisation can be changed by political decisions in the future.

[Any relevant accurate response]

(2)

[20]

60 marks

SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources contained in the Source Material Booklet and then answer the following questions:

Refer to Source A

4. Use Source A to answer the following questions. Write down only the answer. (No explanation is required)

4.1 *Identify TWO visual clues that suggest that the USSR was about to collapse.*

[LEVEL 2]

USSR house is on the edge of a cliff/The USSR house is poorly built/
The USSR house looks like it will fall apart/The USSR house is
patched together.

[Any TWO visual clues]

(4)

4.2 *Identify ONE visual clue that suggests that the USSR was built on a foundation of oppression.*

[LEVEL 2]

Prison bars at the bottom of the house/Armed guard stands at the jail
door.

[Any ONE clue]

(2)

4.3 *Provide ONE clue from the cartoon to show that Gorbachev intended to reform the USSR.*

[LEVEL 2]

"A little paint, a patio, maybe a couple of skylights ... this can be a
dream house"/Truck is labelled "Gorbachev Remodelling and
renovation."

[Any ONE clue]

(2)

4.4 *Provide ONE clue from the cartoon to show that people considered Gorbachev's plans to be unrealistic.*

[LEVEL 2]

The men comment "Pssst! Has comrade Mike been hitting the
vodka?"

(2)

Refer to Source A and Source B

5. Explain how Source B confirms the message shown in Source A. Use evidence from BOTH sources to support your answer. Your answer should consist of THREE points.

[LEVEL 2 and LEVEL 5]

- Source B confirms the message in Source A as both sources suggest that the USSR is collapsing and has not kept up with modernisation and technology.

- Source A shows the USSR poorly built and on the edge of a cliff/There is pollution coming from the house and the house is patched together.
- Source B states that the USSR lagged behind in living standards/ "housing was poorly built"/"Pollution poisoned the earth".
- "...Supporting dictatorships in defence of some notion of the 'free world'..."

[6 marks evidence from BOTH sources/may paraphrase]

(6)

Refer to Source C

6. *Explain what the table reveals about the supply of food in the USSR during the 1980s. Support your answer with evidence from the source.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Food supply was in short supply/There were shortages experienced in food supply.
- Many areas on the table indicate minus signs for meat/milk/grain/potatoes/vegetables.

[2 marks explanation + 2 marks evidence]

(4)

7. *Do you think these statistics were a result of Gorbachev's reforms? Use your own knowledge and evidence from the source to explain your answer.*

[LEVEL 6 and LEVEL 1]

- Yes, the statistics were as a result of the reforms.
- The table was produced in 1988.
- Gorbachev had implemented his reforms in 1985, therefore three years had passed which would have influenced food production.

OR

- The statistics were as a result of the reforms, but only to some extent.
- The table was produced in 1988, but shortages could have been a result of factors before Gorbachev's reforms.
- Gorbachev had implemented his reforms in 1985, therefore three years had passed which would have influenced food production, however, there were shortages before the reforms were implemented.
- Table produced by "Central Intelligence Agency" (CIA) thus bias to show failure as produced by the USA.

[2 marks explanation + 4 marks own knowledge and evidence]

(6)

8. *How reliable is this table for an historian studying the economy of the USSR during the 1980s?*

[LEVEL 6]

To obtain full marks mention should be made to origin, intention and bias/limitation within the source. Value is not required.

The table is an interpretation of official Soviet statistics produced in 1988. The table does not provide the actual statistics and thus one relies on an interpretation. The accuracy of the interpretation can thus not be measured making the source unreliable. Official Soviet statistics may not indicate the reality as they may have been used for a political agenda. The table was produced by the CIA, limiting the reliability. The table may thus be biased. The bias, purpose, singular perspective and interpretation make this an unreliable source if used on its own.

Use this rubric in conjunction with the abovementioned guidelines:

6–5	Evaluation/Limitation & Bias Comprehends the source/acknowledges limitation/focuses on origin and intention and acknowledges bias in order to deduce that the source has limited reliability or is unreliable. Must provide some reference to bias in the source or bias of origin and publication to be credited with 6 marks.
4–3	Analysis and Limitation Shows ability to comprehend the source/acknowledges origin and/or intention and vague mention of the limitation of the source if used on its own/no attempt to evaluate the source (bias, etc.).
2–1	Comprehension Describes the information obtained from the source/only able to comprehend the source but no attempt to evaluate the source itself (limited discussion of origin or intention).
0	No attempt to answer the question.

(6)

Refer to Source D

9. *Use your own words to explain what the historian regards as the main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union.*

[LEVEL 2]

- The repressive nature of the regime/Oppression of political hopes.

[Any accurate relevant response in own words]

(2)

Refer to Source E

10. *Use your own knowledge and Paragraph 1 to name and explain TWO reforms introduced by Gorbachev during the 1980s.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Glasnost
- Perestroika
- Glasnost: **Paragraph 1:** "openness"/"some political prisoners have been released"/"foreign news broadcasts are no longer jammed".
- Perestroika: **Paragraph 1:** "some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with greater freedom from state control".

[4 marks from names + 4 marks for correct association with source evidence/may paraphrase]

(8)

11. *Explain what this speech suggests about Reagan's attitude towards the USSR during the 1980s. Support your answer with evidence from Paragraph 2 and 3.*

[LEVEL 6]

- Reagan questions the sincerity of the Soviet Union in wanting change/ Reagan does not trust the Soviet Union/Reagan wants to challenge the Soviet Union.
- **Paragraph 2:** "are they token gestures"/"false hopes"/"strengthen Soviet system without changing it?"
- **Paragraph 3:** Reagan challenges Gorbachev to "open this gate"/"tear down this wall" to prove that he is really making changes.

[2 marks judgement + 4 marks for evidence from Paragraph 2 and 3] (6)

12. *Use your own knowledge and evidence from Paragraph 4 to explain how Reagan's military policies may have contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union.*

[LEVEL 2]

- Reagan had increased spending on the arms race and the Soviet Union's resources had been drained by the arms race.
- **Paragraph 4:** "we must maintain defences of unassailable strength".

(4)

Refer to Source F

13. *Explain what this article suggests about Gorbachev's economic reforms (Paragraph 1 and 2). Support your answer with TWO pieces of evidence from the source.*

[LEVEL 4]

- The article suggests that Gorbachev's reforms had very little possibility of being successful/No possibility of success as the economy and political situation was already stagnant prior to the reforms and the slow pace of the changes would lead to dissatisfaction.
- "inherited stagnant economy and a political structure that made reform impossible"/"reforms slow to bear fruit"/"people grew more and more frustrated with the government"/"rationing, shortages, only results of Gorbachev's policies."

[2 marks explanation + 4 marks evidence] (6)

14. *Use your own words to explain how Gorbachev's policy of non-intervention in Eastern Europe led to an 'atmosphere of possibility' (Paragraph 3). Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points.*

[LEVEL 3]

- Gorbachev did not get involved with unrest in the satellite states. The Red Army was not sent in to maintain order and therefore revolutions and change could take place.
- This change resulted in hope that change could take place inside the Soviet Union because of the success of revolution in the satellite states. Change was now possible.

[Any TWO relevant accurate points showing understanding] (4)

Refer to Source F

15. **Use Source F as well as your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only TRUE or FALSE. (No explanation is required)**

15.1 *Gorbachev ended the war in Afghanistan to improve relations with the United States.*

[LEVEL 2]

TRUE

(2)

15.2 *The Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia took place smoothly without violence.*

[LEVEL 2]

TRUE

(2)

15.3 *By leaving the arms race, the Soviet Union would destroy its nuclear weapons.*

[LEVEL 2]

FALSE

(2)

Refer to Source G

16. *Explain what the BBC journalist's observations show about the atmosphere in the USSR in 1990. Your answer should consist of TWO points.*

[LEVEL 4]

- The journalist's observations indicate an atmosphere of frustration and disillusionment with the system of communism/There is a sense of anger about the living standards.
- There is a sense of hatred towards Gorbachev/the government/Hatred towards communism.

[Must show hatred for the government/Gorbachev and frustration or hopelessness or anger towards the system]

(4)

Refer to Source H and Source I

17. *Do you think the historian's opinion in Source I agrees with the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union that are stated on the news website in Source H? Explain your answer with evidence from BOTH sources.*

[LEVEL 6 AND LEVEL 5]

- The historian does agree with the reasons for the collapse stated on the news website.
- The historian states that liberalisation and democratisation led to the crisis and the collapse of the Soviet Union as before there was no unrest. The historian thus implies that without liberal and democratic freedoms there was no room for unrest and revolution as it was suppressed.
- The news website maintains that the Red Army and the use of force kept the stability in the Eastern Bloc and that through reform Gorbachev had caused the crisis.
- Thus both sources suggest reform caused the crisis.

OR

- The historian does not agree with the reasons for the collapse stated on the news website.
- The historian states that liberalisation and democratisation led to the crisis and the collapse of the Soviet Union as before there was no unrest or political instability. The historian thus implies that there was no dissatisfaction with the system.
- The news website maintains that the Red Army and the use of force kept the stability in the Eastern Bloc and that there was a great dislike of communism reformed or otherwise, and that through reform Gorbachev had caused the crisis as he did not realise the extent of the dissatisfaction. Reforms allowed people to express this dissatisfaction and bring change.

[2 marks judgement + 4 marks for two well-explained points using BOTH sources]

(6)

Refer to Source H and Source I

18. **Find a historical concept in Source H or Source I that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required)**

[ALL LEVEL 2]

- 18.1 *The communist states of Eastern Europe that were under Soviet domination.*

Satellite states/Eastern European Bloc

(2)

- 18.2 *The basis of Soviet foreign policy which gave the USSR the right to intervene using force in Eastern Bloc countries.*

Brezhnev Doctrine

(2)

- 18.3 *The relaxation of government restrictions on the economic and political policies of a country.*

Liberalisation

(2)

- 18.4 *A military alliance of communist nations in Eastern Europe which was formed in 1955.*

Warsaw Pact

(2)

- 18.5 *The introduction of democratic principles.*

Democratisation

(2)

- 18.6 *A political and economic system in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.*

Communism

(2)

90 marks

SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

Use Sources A to I in the Source Material Booklet to write a source-based essay on the following topic:

To what extent was the failing Soviet economy after 1985 responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union?

Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by letter.

[LEVEL 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6]

The essay is marked holistically using the IEB source-based essay rubric with the memoranda as a guideline.

- **Candidates may argue that the failing economy was responsible for the collapse to a large extent and that there were other factors such as repression, Gorbachev's reforms and pressure from the USA that caused the collapse to a lesser extent.**

OR

- **Candidates may argue that the failing economy was responsible for the collapse to a some extent and that there were other factors such as repression, Gorbachev's reforms and pressure from the USA that caused the collapse to a larger extent.**

OR

- **Candidates may argue that the failing economy was responsible for the collapse to a lesser extent and that there were other factors such as repression, Gorbachev's reforms and pressure from the USA that caused the collapse to a greater extent as these factors all impacted on the economy, causing it to fail.**

OR

- **Candidates may argue that Gorbachev's reforms were responsible for the collapse to a larger extent and that the failing economy and other factors such as repression and pressure from the USA caused the collapse to a lesser extent.**

SOURCE	FAILED ECONOMIC SYSTEM	OTHER (GORBACHEV'S REFORMS; REPRESSION; PRESSURE FROM THE USA)
	Focus words: to a large extent/lesser extent/some extent.	Focus words: lesser extent/some extent/large extent.
A	<p>USSR was collapsing technologically and economically/outdated system.</p> <p>USSR shown as a house on the edge of a cliff; poorly built, polluted. There is disbelief that Gorbachev can reform or renovate the house (USSR) as it is on the verge of collapsing.</p>	<p>USSR was an oppressive state.</p> <p>Prison bars and a prison is shown as the foundation on which the USSR house is built/there is an armed guard at the side of the house.</p>
B	<p>Economic failure.</p> <p>"... living standards lagged far behind those in capitalist West. Goods and services were in short supply. Housing was scarce and poorly built. Medical care was free but inadequate. Pollution poisoned the earth. The peoples of Eastern Europe wanted a complete change in how they were governed."</p>	
C	<p>Food shortages.</p> <p>Table indicates minus signs against most staples including meat, milk, grain and vegetables.</p>	<p>Gorbachev's reforms caused increased food shortages.</p> <p>Table indicates minus signs against most staples including meat, milk, grain and vegetables arising after 1988, after the reforms were implemented.</p>
D	<p>Economic failure caused revolution in the satellite states.</p> <p>"...Yes, the economic 'discontents' were there, overwhelmingly in Poland and Romania, persistently."</p>	<p>Repression used by satellite state regimes.</p> <p>"But, unlike in Poland in August 1980, it was not a turn of the economic screw that precipitated mass popular protest in any east European country in 1989. It was political hopes – and outrage at the repression with which the local regimes attempted to curb those hopes."</p>
E		<p>Pressure from Reagan and the West.</p> <p>"...token gestures, intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it?"</p> <p>"... There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace."</p> <p>"Come here to this gate! Mr Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"</p> <p>"... To be sure, we in the West must resist Soviet expansion. So we must maintain defences of unassailable strength."</p>

F	<p>The economy and political system was stagnant before Gorbachev's reforms making both impossible to save.</p> <p>"In March 1985, a long-time Communist Party politician named Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the leadership of the USSR. He inherited a stagnant economy and a political structure that made reform all but impossible ..."</p>	<p>Gorbachev's policies of reform were responsible for the collapse.</p> <p>"Gorbachev introduced two sets of policies that he hoped would help the USSR become a more prosperous, productive nation."</p> <p>"However, these reforms were slow to bear fruit ... but the market economy took time to mature ... rationing, shortages and endless queuing for scarce goods seemed to be the only results of Gorbachev's policies. As a result, people grew more and more frustrated with his government."</p> <p>"... He reduced the Soviet military presence in the Warsaw Pact nations of Eastern Europe ... This policy of non-intervention had important consequences for the Soviet Union ... The first revolution of 1989 took place in Poland ... This, in turn, sparked peaceful revolutions across Eastern Europe. The Berlin Wall fell in November; that same month, the "velvet revolution" in Czechoslovakia overthrew that country's Communist government ... This atmosphere of possibility soon enveloped the Soviet Union itself. ... One by one, the Baltic states ... declared their independence from Moscow ..."</p>
G		<p>Dissatisfaction with Gorbachev's reforms/ Economic failure as a result of Gorbachev's reforms.</p> <p>"There's no food, no cars, nothing in the shops. What's the point in having money when there is nothing to buy?"</p> <p>"I've come to hate Gorbachev ... I hate the bloody Communists as well. They've wrecked this country ... This view was, I found, entirely representative ... No one had a good word to say for the Communist Party or Gorbachev."</p>
H		<p>Failure of Gorbachev's reforms.</p> <p>"Gorbachev's profound miscalculation was ... a complete failure 'to come to terms with the depth of popular East European disillusionment with an opposition to any form of communism, reformed or otherwise.'" The very reason that Eastern Europe remained communist and in the Soviet sphere of influence was with the threat of the Red Army."</p>
I	<p>Economic problems.</p> <p>"The Soviet Union ... had serious ... economic problems. Technologically, it was falling behind not only Western countries but also the newly industrialised countries of Asia."</p>	<p>Impact of Gorbachev's reforms caused the collapse of the Soviet Union not unrest or a failed economic system.</p> <p>"... There was no political instability within the country, no unrest, and no crisis. This was not a case of economic and political crisis producing liberalisation and democratisation. Rather, it was liberalisation and democratisation that brought the regime to crisis point."</p>

50 marks

Total: 200 marks



GENERIC RUBRIC FOR SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

	Argument + Focus	Use of Sources	Counter-argument (C/A)	Structure + Style	Main Impression
7+ 100–90% 50–45	Takes a stand. Sustains argument throughout. Maintains clear and consistent focus. Understands all aspects of question. Links sources and question very well.	Uses all the sources and references them by letter. Uses detail from the sources to substantiate argument and counter-argument. Quotes selectively where appropriate.	Discusses C/A fully. Acknowledges C/A in introduction and conclusion. Consistently links C/A to main argument.	Short introduction and conclusion that focus on answering the question. Use of paragraphs. Fluent expression.	Essay is logical, coherent and concise. It demonstrates excellent historical insight and understanding.
7 89–80% 44–40	Takes a stand. Sustains argument but may have minor lapses which do not detract from the understanding or focus. Links sources and question well.	As above.	As above.	As above.	Essay is clear and accurate though style may not be succinct. It demonstrates very good historical insight and understanding.
6 79–70% 39–35	Takes a stand. Focuses on question, but may have some lapses in focus or implied focus which detract from the argument. Links sources and question.	Uses all the sources and references them by letter. Uses detail from sources but may be gaps or minor lapses in evidence. Quotes selectively where appropriate.	Identifies C/A.	Introduction and conclusion that focus on answering the question. Use of paragraphs. Expression satisfactory.	Essay is a good attempt but may be lacking in depth. It is generally fluent but may have limited repetition. There may be some limitations to historical insight and understanding.
5 69–60% 34–30	Attempts to take a stand. Lapses in focus or uses tagged on/implied focus. Makes inconsistent or shallow argument. Shows some evidence of linking sources and question.	Uses most of the sources and references them by letter. Describes or paraphrases sources rather than using information from them. Uses too many long quotes from sources.	Identifies C/A but not fully. Omits some aspects of C/A.	Introduction and conclusion present but flawed. Expression satisfactory.	Essay attempts to answer the question but is not fluent and accurate throughout. It shows some basic insight but there are limitations to historical understanding.

4 59–50% 29–25	Takes a weak stand. Uses tagged on or implied focus. Makes weak attempt to link sources and question.	Omits 2 or 3 sources. Describes or lists* sources rather than using information from them appropriately. Uses quotes that are irrelevant or too long. Lumps* sources together.	Identifies C/A at basic level.	Weak introduction and conclusion. Introduction OR conclusion missing. Structural problems (e.g. lack of paragraphs). Expression satisfactory.	Essay shows simplistic understanding of question. There is little evidence of historical understanding and insight.
3 49–40% 24–20	Makes poor attempt to take a stand. Makes little attempt to focus. Shows little understanding of argument. Includes inaccuracies and gaps. Tries to link sources to question but not successfully.	Does not use half of the sources. Has poor comprehension of sources. Uses few relevant quotes.	Has no C/A or it is very simplistic.	Structural problems. Introduction and/or conclusion missing. Expression weak.	Essay is difficult to read or the argument is hard to follow. It shows a lack of understanding of the question, or of how to use the sources to answer the question.
2 39–30% 19–15	Makes no attempt to take a stand. Does not focus on question. Is unable to link sources to question.	Uses very few sources. Has very poor comprehension of sources.	As above.	Structural problems. Expression very weak.	Essay does not demonstrate an understanding of historical issues evident in the sources. It shows very little understanding but the candidate has tried to use some information from the sources.
1 29–0% 14–0	Makes no attempt to focus. Has no understanding of question.	Uses only one or no sources. Seems unable to use relevant sources.	No C/A.	Structural problems. Expression extremely poor.	Essay shows extremely limited comprehension of sources or understanding of question, or how the two are connected.

- Listing sources – using sources alphabetically rather than grouping them in support of the argument or counter-argument [e.g. Source A shows ...; Source B states ...; According to Source C ...; In Source D ... etc.]
- Lumping sources – dealing with several sources together rather than separately, implying that they all say the same thing [e.g. Sources A, C, F and H]