



Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY

0470/22

Paper 2

March 2021

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **14** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Option A: Nineteenth century topic

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Study Sources A and B. How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources.	7
	Level 5 Compares big messages of the two sources – must have support, otherwise Level 3. Both sources state that Bismarck wanted to weaken Austria's position in Germany, In A he was ready to achieve this without war, B suggests he was more willing to use war to achieve it. 7	
	Level 4 Explains agreement and disagreement of details or sub-messages 5–6	
	Level 3 Explains agreement or disagreement of details or sub-messages 3–4	
	Level 2 Identifies information that is in one source but is not in the other OR states that the sources are about the same subject OR compares the provenance of the sources 2	
	Level 1 Writes about the sources but makes no valid comparison 1	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0	

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Study Sources C and D. Does Source C mean that Bismarck was lying in Source D? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.	8
	Level 5 Compares the sources and evaluates one of them. Evaluation must be based on purpose and audience in context 7–8 (Award 8 marks if both sources evaluated or if one source is evaluated well)	
	Level 4 Evaluates either C or D to support a conclusion about one being wrong, but no valid comparison. Evaluation can be by purpose or by cross-reference to other sources OR Compares sources and evaluates one by cross-reference 6	
	Level 3 Answers based on agreements so does not prove it (3), OR on disagreements so does prove it (4), OR explains disagreements but then states they are from different sides (5) 3–5	
	Level 2 Answers based on undeveloped provenance OR Identifies agreement/disagreement but no statement about proof 2	
	Level 1 Writes about the sources but does not compare content or provenance 1	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted, or response does not address the question 0	

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Study Source E. Do you find Source E surprising? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.	7
	Level 5 Uses contextual knowledge/other sources to explain why not surprised by the fact that <i>Bismarck in his memoirs</i> produced this account of his clever planning. 7	
	Level 4 Uses contextual knowledge/other sources to explain why surprised/not surprised by what Source E says. These answers will not consider the issue of memoirs. 5–6	
	Level 3 Answers express surprise/not surprised – based on common sense/empathy e.g. surprised he is going easy on Austria when he has just defeated it in war. 3–4	
	Level 2 Valid interpretation of the source but fails to state whether surprised or not OR Identifies what surprised by but no explanation 2	
	Level 1 Answers based on misinterpretation of the source OR Unsupported claims of surprised/not surprised 1	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0	

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>Study Source F. Why did the King of Hanover issue this declaration at that time? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 5 Explains the purpose of the King of Hanover in context of 1866 – asking for support of other German states or of countries such as France after Prussia has defeated and annexed Hanover. 7–8</p> <p>Level 4 Explains the big message of the source as the reason for issuing the declaration – a warning to other German states that they will be taken over by Prussia. 5–6</p> <p>Level 3 Explains the context as the reason for publication – must be about the annexation of Hanover after the war with Austro-Prussian war (4), OR Explains a valid sub-message e.g. Prussia had no right to annex Hanover (3), OR Explains purpose without message or context (3) 3–4</p> <p>Level 2 Interprets the source or describes the context but not used as a reason for publication OR Explains general context, not specific to outcome of the war 2</p> <p>Level 1 Unsupported assertions 1</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
5	Study Source G. What is the message of the cartoonist? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.	8
	Level 5 The cartoonist is <i>criticising</i> William I/Prussia for taking over the North German states so brutally. Note: The cartoonist's point of view must be clear – the <i>criticism</i> must be explicit. 7–8	
	Level 4 Explains big message – William I/Prussia has taken over the North German states by force, William I/Prussia is brutal/uncivilised. 5–6	
	Level 3 Explains valid sub-messages e.g. the North German states are being defeated. 3–4	
	Level 2 Misinterpretations of the cartoon e.g. literal readings of the cartoon 2	
	Level 1 Surface descriptions 1	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0	

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>Study all the sources. How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Bismarck always intended to achieve Prussian dominance over Germany purely by force? Use the sources to explain your answer.</p> <p>Award up to 2 bonus marks for evaluation of sources (no more than 1 per source).</p> <p>Source use must be referenced to a source by letter, by provenance or by direct quote. There must be examples from source content. There must be an explanation of how this supports/does not support the statement.</p> <p>Use a ✓ in the margin for each source use in support of the statement and a ✗ for each source use rejecting the statement.</p> <p>✓ : B C (D) F G ✗ : A D E</p> <p>Level 3 Uses sources to support and reject the statement 7–10</p> <p>Level 2 Uses sources to support or reject the statement 4–6</p> <p>Level 1 No valid source use 1–3</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0</p>	12

Option B: Twentieth century topic

Question	Answer	Marks	
1	Study Sources A and B. How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources.	7	
	Level 5 Compares big messages of the two sources – In A Soviet actions at beginning of the Cold War are understood/justified, while In B they are criticised as aggressive. Must have support, otherwise Level 3		7
	Level 4 Explains agreement and disagreements of details or sub-messages		5–6
	Level 3 Explains agreement or disagreement of details or sub-messages		3–4
	Level 2 Identifies information that is in one source but is not in the other OR States that the sources are about the same subject OR Compares the provenance of the sources		2
	Level 1 Writes about the sources but makes no valid comparison		1
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question		0

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C prove that Source D was wrong? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 5 Compares the sources and evaluates one of them. Evaluation must be based on purpose and audience in context 7–8</p> <p>(Award 8 marks if both sources evaluated or if one source is evaluated well)</p> <p>Level 4 Evaluates either C or D to support a conclusion about one being wrong, but no valid comparison. Evaluation can be by purpose or by cross-reference to other sources OR Compares sources and evaluates one by cross-reference 6</p> <p>Level 3 Answers based on agreements so does not prove it (3), OR on disagreements so does prove it (4), OR explains disagreements but then states they are from different sides (5) 3–5</p> <p>Level 2 Answers based on undeveloped provenance OR Identifies agreement/disagreement but no statement about whether this proves it 2</p> <p>Level 1 Writes about the sources but does not compare content or provenance 1</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Study Source E. Do you find this source surprising? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.	7
	Level 6 Uses contextual knowledge/other sources to explain why not surprised by the fact that a <i>Soviet</i> has this <i>point of view</i> of Churchill. Only award 7 marks if has big message. 6–7	
	Level 5 Uses contextual knowledge/other sources to explain why surprised/not surprised by the <i>big message</i> of the cartoon. These answers will not consider who is saying this. 5	
	Level 4 Uses contextual knowledge/other sources to explain why surprised/not surprised by the portrayal of Churchill (understands it is anti-Churchill but does not get the big message). These answers will not consider who is saying this 4	
	Level 3 Answers express surprise/not surprised – based on common sense/empathy e.g. Churchill is shown as mad, Hitler and Goebbels are dead OR Asserts not surprised that Soviets are mocking Churchill 3	
	Level 2 Valid interpretation of the cartoon but fails to state whether surprised or not OR Identifies what surprised by but no explanation 2	
	Level 1 Answers based on misinterpretation of the cartoon OR Unsupported claims of surprise/not surprised 1	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0	

Question	Answer	Marks	
4	Study Source F. Why was this source published in March 1947? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.	8	
	Level 6 Explain the purpose of the Soviets in context of March 1947 – must have part of the big message		8
	Level 5 Explains the purpose of the Soviets in publishing the source – must have part of big message		7
	Level 4 Explains the big message of the source as the reason for publication – part of big message (5), both parts of big message (6)		5–6
	Level 3 Explains the context as the reason for publication – must be specific to March 1947 (4), OR Explains a valid sub-message (3), OR Explains purpose without message or context (3)		3–4
	Level 2 Interprets the source or describes the context but not used as a reason for publication OR Explains general Cold War context as reason for publication		2
	Level 1 Unsupported assertions		1
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question		0

Question	Answer	Marks
5	Study source G. What is the cartoonist's message? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.	8
	Level 5 The cartoonist is saying the Iron Curtain was a bad thing or the Soviet Union was bad for creating the Iron Curtain or the Soviet union was to blame for Cold War. NB The cartoonist's point of view must be clear. 7–8	
	Level 4 Explains big message – the Iron Curtain was effective in keeping the West out OR the divide between the Communist and the Capitalist worlds is immovable 6	
	Level 3 Explains sub-message(s) e.g. France, Britain and the USA are allies. 3–5	
	Level 2 Misinterpretations e.g. the United Nations is stronger than the USA, Britain and France 2	
	Level 1 Surface description of the cartoon 1	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0	

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>Study <u>all</u> the sources. How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the Soviet Union was responsible for the worsening of relations with the West? Use the sources to explain your answer.</p> <p>Award up to 2 bonus marks for evaluation of sources (no more than 1 per source).</p> <p>Source use must be referenced to a source by letter, by provenance or by direct quote. There must be examples from source content. There must be an explanation of how this supports/does not support the statement.</p> <p>Use a ✓ in the margin for each source use in support of the statement and a ✗ for each source use rejecting the statement.</p> <p>✓ : (A) B C (E) G ✗ : A (B) D E F</p> <p>Level 3 Uses sources to support and reject the statement 7–10</p> <p>Level 2 Uses sources to support or reject the statement 4–6</p> <p>Level 1 No valid source use 1–3</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0</p>	12