



MARKSCHEME

November 2010

HISTORY

ROUTE 2

Higher Level and Standard Level

Paper 1 – Communism in crisis 1976–89

5 pages

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For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.

1. (a) **What does Source A suggest about the problems facing Gorbachev in March 1989?** [3 marks]

- Gorbachev cannot encourage reforms without detriment to the party;
- Any relaxation of the party's hold could result in instability and/or rebellion;
- Any political or economic reform could result in widespread nationalism;
- Gorbachev cannot expect to make changes in the USSR without there being a knock-on effect in other soviet bloc countries.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3 marks].

(b) **What is the message conveyed by Source B?** [2 marks]

- It shows that the demonstration was popular/well-attended;
- It was peaceful (some of the demonstrators are holding banners);
- It shows that many Czechs were dissatisfied with the government - protesting;
- Initially the outcome of both appeared to be successful.

Award [1 mark] for each valid point up to a maximum of [2 marks].

Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].

2. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources C and D about the methods and successes of the protesters.** [6 marks]

For “compare”

- Both sources state that the movements started out peacefully;
- Both demonstrations involved thousands of people;
- Initially the outcome both appeared to be successful.

For “contrast”

- Source C describes a demonstration; Source D a strike;
- In C the outcome is positive with the achievement of significant political change whereas in D initial success was swiftly followed by martial law and the outlawing of solidarity.
- D mentions a leading personality, Lech Walesa; C doesn't.
- In C demonstrations started to demand democratic reforms while in D they started to protest about food prices.

If only one source is discussed award a maximum of [2 marks]. If the two sources are discussed separately award [3 marks] or with excellent linkage [4–5 marks]. For a maximum of [6 marks] expect a detailed running comparison/contrast.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source D and Source E for historians studying Communism in crisis and the role of Solidarity in Poland.** **[6 marks]**

Source D

Origin: Taken from the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty website, 24 August 2005.

Purpose: To describe how Solidarity was formed and the reasons for its popularity; promote democratic ideals

Value: It represents the views given by a non-communist media organization. It is meant for public use and sufficient time has elapsed to verify its authenticity.

Limitations: The name of the radio station, the style of reporting and the language used might indicate that it is far from impartial.

Source E

Origin: From *Politics in Eastern Europe* by George Schöpflin, Oxford, UK and Cambridge, US, 1993.

Purpose: The book's purpose is to inform the public about Eastern European politics.

Value: It is written by an academic with experience in Eastern Europe. There has been ample opportunity to check sources, particularly since the opening of Soviet archives.

Limitations: The title implies that Poland will only form a part of the book and therefore this subject may be lacking in detail.

Do not expect all the above and allow other valid points. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of **[3 marks]**, but allow a **[4/2 mark]** split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of **[4 marks]**. For a maximum **[6 marks]** candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations.

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, analyse the reasons for the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe. [8 marks]

Source material

Source A: Gorbachev's policies contributed to the creation of an atmosphere leading to the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe.

Source B: This source shows that the demonstrations in Czechoslovakia were extremely popular.

Source C: The intervention of the riot police increased support for the demonstrators; workers' unions joined the students.

Source D: This source shows that there had been a peaceful build-up of opposition to the centralized Communist government over a number of years – at least from 1980. It mentions a rise in food prices and reveals the influence of economic problems.

Source E: This source shows that there had been regular disputes between workers and police; that Jaruzelski was prepared to live with dissension behind closed doors and inside factories but would not tolerate demonstrations; that the Leninist system of organization was being eroded.

Own knowledge

Own knowledge may include Gorbachev's implementation of Glasnost and Perestroika and made it clear that the Soviet Union would no longer use force to maintain neighbouring governments. As a consequence public discontent openly increased in East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European states destabilising the one party states and contributing to the collapse of the Eastern Bloc. Credit further information, such things as the economic crises, the influence of Pope John Paul II from Poland and effective links between events and Dubcek and the Velvet Revolution and other relevant material specific to the different countries.

Do not expect all of the above and credit other relevant material. If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[5 marks]**. For a maximum **[8 marks]**, expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.