



MARKSCHEME

November 2011

HISTORY

Route 2

Higher Level and Standard Level

Paper 1 – Communism in crisis 1976–89

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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 D suggest about the economy of the Soviet Union during the Brezhnev era (1964–1982)? **[3 marks]**

- The approach to reform was piecemeal;
- Better sectors were held back by poorer sectors, lack of communication, poor roads, corruption and mismanagement;
- Consumers were not benefitted;
- The military began to produce consumer goods such as refrigerators and vacuum cleaners.

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

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

- It shows Brezhnev's desire to control the satellite states;
- The expression on Brezhnev's face is fearful and reflects the struggle to keep these countries under his (Soviet) control while Yugoslavia is flourishing;
- The sickle refers to the implementation of Communism.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant 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 A and C about the foreign policy of the Soviet Union during the Brezhnev era (1964–1982).** *[6 marks]*

For “compare”

- Both sources refer to the Soviet need to ensure the survival of Communism;
- Both sources refer to the use of force;
- Sources A and C show that the USSR is not prepared to tolerate dissent in its sphere of influence;
- Both sources agree that other forces would be reluctant to fight against the USSR;
- Both sources refer to international treaties which justify Soviet intervention; Source A mentions the Warsaw Treaty and Source C the Afghan–Soviet Treaty of 1921.

For “contrast”

- Source A refers to the opposition as being the imperialists, whereas the opposition in Source C is an Islamic regime;
- Source C mentions the need for a request to be made by the legitimate government before Soviet troops go in, whereas Source A does not;
- Only Source A makes reference to the lessons learnt from World War II and the Civil War;
- Source C is primarily concerned with Afghanistan while Source A refers to the Warsaw Treaty Organisation;
- Source A refers to the unity within the Warsaw Pact whereas Source C is concerned with the unity of Afghanistan.

End-on description of both sources would be worth up to *[3 marks]* if the comparative element is only implicit, and *[4 marks]* with excellent explicit linkage. If both sources are used with a good running linkage of both comparison and contrast award a maximum of *[4-5 marks]*. For the maximum of *[6 marks]* expect a detailed, comprehensive, running, comparison and contrast. If there is only either comparison or contrast award a maximum of *[4 marks]*.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source B for historians studying the domestic and foreign problems of the Brezhnev era (1964–1982).** *[6 marks]*

Source A

- Origin: An official document quoting Leonid Brezhnev’s remarks made at a meeting of top Czech Communist Party officials in Prague in December 1967.
- Purpose: To remind the Czechs and others that unity is essential and that non-compliance is costly. Also to act as a threat that disunity could lead to military action.
- Value: An official archive document showing how Brezhnev treated satellite states, how he justified expenditure on defence and how Warsaw Pact countries were reminded not to trust the West.
- Limitations: Deliberately anti-imperialist and threatening in order to keep the satellite states under Soviet control.

Source B

- Origin: Britannica Online Encyclopedia as at 2009.
- Purpose: To inform/educate.
- Value: Well-researched; based on up-to-date archive information/sources; balanced
- Limitations: As a general encyclopedia which is unlikely to contain as much detail as a specialized source

Do not expect all of the above. 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 marks]* split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of *[4 marks]*. For a maximum of *[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 economic and political problems (or stagnation) in the Soviet Union during the Brezhnev era (1964–1982).** *[8 marks]*

Source material

- Source A: This source states that too much money has been spent on defence Brezhnev perceives the USSR to be under threats from the imperialists and demands unity between the USSR and the satellites states.
- Source B: This source gives the following reasons: the Brezhnev leadership had stopped progress; cushioned by the sale of natural resources there was a (false) sense of security; there was a lack of technological advances; poor quality products restricted demand; there was low productivity; factories were inefficient; numerous problems faced agriculture. Kosygin and Brezhnev had different views and this created friction.
- Source C: This source refers to a need to intervene in other states/nations in order to preserve communism. The invasion was decided upon mistaken judgements, i.e that the population would be friendly and that intervention would be brief
- Source D: This source gives the following reasons: the approach to reform was piecemeal; better sectors were held back by poorer ones; there was a lack of communication, including poor roads; there was widespread corruption and mismanagement: consumers were not benefitted
- Source E: The source shows the political challenge it was for Brezhnev to maintain the Soviet sphere of influence together. In contrast, it shows that Yugoslavia is thriving, although not in the Soviet bloc.

Own knowledge

Own knowledge may include: more detailed information with regard to the Brezhnev policies, together with any examples of their implementation; more information regarding the piecemeal approach, such as logistics systems (distribution. the difficulty of transporting food across the USSR); further information regarding the problems facing agriculture; any relevant information regarding the impact of the war in Afghanistan on the USSR: the ways in which the rise of the international price of oil gave the USSR a false feeling of economic wellbeing: the use of state subsidies which had an huge economic cost for the State; the inefficiency of collective farms vs private plots; agricultural machinery being obsolete

Do not expecting a balance between economic and political: just that they are both addressed. Do not expect all the above and accept other relevant material. If only source material or own knowledge is used the maximum mark that can be obtained is *[5 marks]*. For maximum *[8 marks]* expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.