
HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/01

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

May/June 2019

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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.

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PUBLISHED**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.

Question	Answer	Marks
<p>Notes</p> <p>The full mark range will be used as a matter of course. Marks must not be deducted for inaccurate or irrelevant material. Half-marks will not be used.</p> <p>Levels of response criteria are used for questions where a hierarchy of answers is possible. Each answer is to be placed in the level that best reflects its qualities. It is not necessary to work through the levels.</p> <p>In all levels, provisionally award the highest mark and then moderate according to the qualities of the individual answer.</p> <p>The examples given in the mark scheme are indicative only and are not intended to be exhaustive or prescriptive. They are given only as examples of some responses/approaches that may be seen by an examiner.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks
Generic mark scheme for Paper 1		
(a) Questions		
	Level 0: No response or response does not answer the question.	[0]
	Level 1: Makes general statements about the topic that do not address the question.	[1]
	Level 2: Makes simple statements that address the question.	[2–6]
	Level 3: Makes developed statements that answer the question.	[7–10]
(b) Questions		
	Level 0: No response or response does not answer the question.	[0]
	Level 1: Makes general statements about the topic that do not address the question.	[1]
	Level 2: Identifies/lists factors/describes.	[2–4]
	Level 3: Explains the given factor or other factor.	[5–6]
	Level 4: Explains the given factor and other factors.	[7–9]
	Level 5: As Level 4 with additional reasoning to fully answer the question.	[10]
This generic mark scheme will be adapted to suit specific wording of individual questions.		

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p>What were the Locarno Treaties?</p> <p>L2 e.g. European treaties to confirm relationships after the First World War.</p> <p>L3 e.g. One of them confirmed the boundaries set between Germany, France and Belgium in the Treaty of Versailles.</p>	10
1(b)	<p>How far did the Treaty of Versailles satisfy President Wilson? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes in that Alsace Lorraine was returned to France. This was one of his 14 Points.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. It seemed unfair that only countries punished as the defeated during the First World War were forced to disarm. His aim was for all countries to disarm for international security.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>What were the structural weaknesses of the League of Nations?</p> <p>L2 e.g. The USA was not a member.</p> <p>L3 e.g. It lacked the power to impact on Powers because it did not have the support for sanctions that the USA would have brought with it.</p>	10
2(b)	<p>Was the League's handling of the Vilna dispute its most important failure in the 1920's? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, the League should have responded to Lithuanian calls for help and removed the Polish army from Lithuania's capital city. It did not and Poland retained control of the city.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the Corfu Crisis was more significant in that a member of the League of Nations, Italy, abused its position to overturn a decision and have compensation from Greece paid directly to Italy.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>Describe Operation Overlord.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Allied troops entered Northern France in order to drive Germany back.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Beaches in Northern France including Utah and Omaha saw US and British forces landing under air support from 13 000 allied aircraft.</p>	10
3(b)	<p>How important was the attack on Pearl Harbor to the outcome of the Second World War? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. It was important in that it brought the USA into the war as US shipping was attacked by Japanese forces at Pearl Harbour. The USA made significant differences e.g. on the Western Front, to the outcome of the Second World War.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. Russian reactions to Operation Barbarossa weakened German forces so much, and secured the need for German forces on the Eastern Front, that Germany was unable to defend against Operation Overlord.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>What was America's foreign policy in Europe 1945–49?</p> <p>L2 e.g. The policy was anti- USSR</p> <p>L3 e.g. The policy was to support countries e.g. Greece that were at risk of turning to Communism.</p>	10
4(b)	<p>Who was more responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis, the USA or the USSR? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. The USA for putting missiles in Turkey, causing the USSR to retaliate. L4 L3 plus e.g. The USSR for threatening capitalism in Eastern Europe.</p>	10

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p>Describe the humanitarian work undertaken by the United Nations (UN).</p> <p>L2 e.g. Returning refugees to their home countries after the Second World War.</p> <p>L3 e.g. UNRWA secured shelter and medical supplies for Arabs forced to leave their homes by the settlement of Jews in Palestine. When the refugee camps were clearly going to be long-term requirements, it helped to set up schools, hospitals, houses and training centres to help the Arabs to become self-sufficient.</p>	10
5(b)	<p>How successful was the UN in the Korean War? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, it was. Troops from 16 nations were able to repel the invasion from the north and preserve the frontier at the 38th Parallel.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it was not possible because of the strength of the UN, but because Russia was absent at the Security Council meetings, enabling the USA to push for UN involvement. It was largely a US affair.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p>Describe the economic conditions of Germany at the end of the First World War in 1918.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Germany was drained by war.</p> <p>L3 e.g. German people were forced to try to survive on turnips and bread, even that being mixed with sawdust to make it go further.</p>	10
6(b)	<p>How damaging was the 1923 Ruhr crisis to Germany? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, calling for a strike in response to the French invasion caused the collapse of the German currency. L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it made it clear that Germany could not pay reparations, causing Stresemann to negotiate loans from the USA.</p>	10

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	<p>Describe Mussolini's policies towards women.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Women were to raise children</p> <p>L3 e.g. Women were to have peasant characteristics, dressing appropriately and being strong and bringing up children to value hard work.</p>	10
7(b)	<p>'Mussolini's economic policies were successful.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, the Battle for Wheat, while it had increased the supply of bread increased grain production had reduced the availability of meat and fruit. It had also caused unemployment, bringing opposition to Mussolini.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the Battle for Wheat, had reduced the availability of meat and fruit. It had also caused unemployment, bringing opposition to Mussolini.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	<p>Describe the opposition to the Second Republic in Spain up to the outbreak of the Civil War.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Right wing groups.</p> <p>L3 e.g. The right wing of the Cortes was made up of landowners, members of the Church, the army and industrialists opposed policies that attacked all of their interests.</p>	10
8(b)	<p>'The outcome of the Spanish Civil War was more the result of Republican weakness than Nationalist strength.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. No, Franco was extremely skilled at bringing right wing groups together to fight as one unit. He used their aim of destroying the godless Republicans to form this fighting unit.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. Yes, Republicans were such a disparate group that for a while they actually fought against each other e.g. in Barcelona. Even the Communists divided into pro-Stalin and pro-Trotsky groups.</p>	10

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Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	<p>Describe the impact of the German occupation on France.</p> <p>L2 e.g. French men had to fight for Germany.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Many Jews in France were sent to German camps.</p>	10
9(b)	<p>‘Evacuating children in 1939 was the most important aspect of British policy on the Home Front.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, it was. The threat to London was greatest and removing children/ the next generation from danger showed that the government was taking control of the war effort.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, preparing airfields across the south and west of Britain was stronger preparation for a war that was universally expected to see significant air warfare.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	<p>What was the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)?</p> <p>L2 e.g. It was about European countries trading efficiently.</p> <p>L3 e.g. It was about how payments between countries could be made, using own currencies. It was based on the EPU and came into being when the USA and Canada joined in 1961.</p>	10
10(b)	<p>How similar were the Council of Europe (1949) and the Common Market / EEC (1957)? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, by 1971 it was made up of all the states of W Europe (except Spain and Portugal), and had an Assembly where each member was represented. This was like the EU’s Council of Ministers.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the Assembly had no powers, but was a place for discussion, unlike the EU’s European Commission. While, in theory, the Council of Ministers had to approve decisions made by the Commission, in reality this was not the case, as can be seen by the rules and regulations that emanated from them.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	<p>Describe the Sacco and Vanzetti affair.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Accused and tried in America, they were sentenced to death.</p> <p>L3 e.g. They were accused of robbing and murdering a postmaster in the USA.</p>	10
11(b)	<p>'Immigration into the USA was the main cause of racial discrimination in the 1920's.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, Americans believed that immigration threatened jobs, wealth and position in the USA.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, 10 million African-Americans lived in the USA, and by 1900 they were beginning to organise themselves. White Americans became aware that their children would come to voting age, and they must not be allowed to vote in elections that might reduce the power of white supremacists.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	<p>What was the banking crisis 1930–33?</p> <p>L2 e.g. When Americans had tried to sell their shares in large numbers, banks did not have the money to repay them and closed their doors.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Banks had themselves been speculating on the stock exchange and this rendered them unable to meet demands when the flood of people who had lost confidence in the stocks tried to sell them. Millions lost their life savings as banks simply closed down. People lost faith in banks, and they were a vital part of recovery after the Wall Street Crash, so the government had to take action.</p>	10
12(b)	<p>'The main impact of the Great Depression was its human cost.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, as demand for all kinds of goods fell, a quarter of the labour force lost their jobs and one in eight farmers lost their land. People had to queue for food and Hooverilles arose.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. People had no money and so were unable to buy produce from farmers or consumables from industry. Businesses closed down, leaving the USA in no position to support other countries' loans. Hence these were called in.</p>	10

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Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	<p>What were the attitudes towards communists in the USA after the Second World War?</p> <p>L2 e.g. America was fearful of communists</p> <p>L3 e.g. In 1947 Truman set up a Loyalty Review Board to investigate people working in government, the civil service, and the atomic research industries to make sure no spies were employed.</p>	10
13(b)	<p>Who achieved more for the American economy, Nixon or Reagan? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Nixon: Rising unemployment caused calls for a reduction in public spending. He froze prices and wages, reduced spending on Johnson's poverty programme. But he extended funding for care of the elderly and he set up a Council of Urban Affairs to involve other people in considering how to improve slums and ghettos. He did not reduce poverty, but he did reduce the level of protest about it by involving society e.g. students in the running of their universities.</p> <p>L4 e.g. Reagan: Supply-side economics, reducing taxes on businesses and workers seemed to show a benefit for the wealthy, but not for the poor.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	<p>Describe life for African-Americans in the Southern states in the 1930s.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Black people did not have the same rights as white people and they had less wealth.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Even when regulation forbade it, Southern states did not permit equal access, e.g. in Arkansas to schools.</p>	10
14(b)	<p>Did Martin Luther King's words or actions do more to promote civil rights in the USA? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Words were powerful and were listened to by all sectors of American society. He talked to crowds of the need to protest with love, not anger. Dignity would win the day.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. He practised what he preached. In 1963, when King organised successful demonstrations against segregation in Alabama, police attacked with tear gas and King was imprisoned. The world, and America, watched as he responded with dignity and his cause won sympathisers.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
15(a)	<p>Describe the rule of Pinochet in Chile, 1973–90.</p> <p>L2 e.g. He led a military regime.</p> <p>L3 e.g. He was supported by financial aid from the USA and was soon able to bring the annual inflation rate to reasonable levels where an election could be planned.</p>	10
15(b)	<p>‘Allende was overthrown because of the failure of his economic policies.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Economic policies: land redistribution policies turned powerful landowners against him. They destroyed land and animals and hunger turned the public against him.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. An election for President was due in 1976, and Allende was not able to stand, according to the Constitution. His opponents feared that he would change the Constitution, and so they organised a massive strike, gained the support of the army and staged a military coup.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
16(a)	<p>Describe opposition to the Bolsheviks in Russia, 1918–21.</p> <p>L2 e.g. The Whites opposed them.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Those who wanted to see the monarch restored opposed the Bolsheviks.</p>	10
16(b)	<p>Were Stalin’s Five Year Plans a success? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, vastly greater amounts of coal, iron, steel, electricity and oil were produced than during the years of Lenin’s period of rule.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, it is believed that figures published were grossly exaggerated, and production was little more than would have been achieved under Lenin’s New Economic Policy.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
17(a)	<p>Describe how the government of the USSR reacted to the challenges of the Great Patriotic War.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Stalin controlled all of the USSR.</p> <p>L3 e.g. He was leader of the Communist Party and Supreme Leader of the USSR. He was supported by the NKVD which was tasked to remove opponents of the State. The new constitution of 1936 seemed to give freedoms to the people, including voting rights and freedom of speech/ the press, but these were all controlled and there was only one Party.</p>	10
17(b)	<p>Which was more effective in helping Stalin to control the USSR after 1945, the ‘cult of personality’ or economic recovery? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Cult of personality – through education programmes and the press, as well as personal appearances, Stalin was loved as the hero of the revolution and the father of the people.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. Some people had good jobs with high incomes and a good lifestyle through industrialisation, and, for this, Stalin was given credit. However, the chaos in the countryside was blamed on others, so Stalin’s reputation was not tarnished.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
18(a)	<p>Describe how de-Stalinisation took place in the USSR.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Laws were changed.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Culture and public discourse were given more freedoms.</p>	10
18(b)	<p>How far did Brezhnev reform the economy? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. No, centralisation inhibited reform and industry remained old fashioned and under-productive.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. Yes, he developed military hardware to match that of the USA.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
19(a)	<p>Describe the coup of August 1991 against Gorbachev.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Gorbachev's Vice President took control of the USSR while Gorbachev was on holiday.</p> <p>L3 e.g. With Yeltsin having resigned and the republics demanding independence, Yanayev arrested Gorbachev while he was in the Crimea on holiday. Telling Moscow that he was ill and that an eight-man committee was now in charge, they established a state of emergency. However, Yeltsin condemned the coup and the army followed him.</p>	10
19(b)	<p>Was Gorbachev a successful leader of the USSR? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3: Yes, many believe that he was trying to get Communism to where Lenin wanted it to be. He allowed Eastern European countries to become free and independent. People in the USSR had more personal freedom than at any time since 1917, if not before.</p> <p>No: At the time he was seen as a failure. Conservative Communists thought him a traitor. Reformers thought he stuck with Communism for too long. Ordinary people saw him as inefficient and weak as he had not protected them.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
20(a)	<p>Describe the Brezhnev Doctrine.</p> <p>L2 e.g. It was about controlling Eastern Europe.</p> <p>L3 e.g. It proclaimed the right to use military force to keep countries under control.</p>	10
20(b)	<p>'The main reason for the establishment of Solidarity in Poland in 1980 was the leadership of Lech Walesa.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, in Poland food shortages led to calls for trade unions to be allowed. The USSR sent troops to the border, but did not carry through to invasion.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. Communism had failed to provide the sort of lives that should have been possible given the resources available. Living conditions were simply unacceptable.</p>	10

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21(a)	<p>Describe how Kenya gained independence.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Africans were allowed to participate in government in increasing numbers until they governed their country.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Following the appalling treatment of the Mau Mau by the British, there was a change of heart in Britain and Africans were allowed greater freedoms to engage in the production of crops and in government e.g. in 1960, Africans became the majority group on the council and had 4 out of 10 seats in the Council of Ministers.</p>	10
21(b)	<p>‘At independence, Zimbabwe faced relatively few social and economic problems.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, the coalition between ZAPU and ZANU was uneasy with Mugabe and Nkomo not being able to trust each other and Nkomo was accused of planning a coup.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the problems of dealing with poverty and the economy were the same as in other newly independent African states.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
22(a)	<p>Describe the collapse of apartheid in South Africa.</p> <p>L2 e.g. The Pass Laws were abolished.</p> <p>L3 e.g. In September 1979 Botha announced that white domination and enforced apartheid were a recipe for discontent.</p>	10
22(b)	<p>‘The main weakness of South Africa by 1994 was the economy.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, the African homelands were a failure and foreign governments did not trust them to be independent states, and therefore did not support them with aid.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, recession caused many white people to leave S Africa, causing the rising black population to form 84% of the population.</p>	10

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Question	Answer	Marks
23(a)	<p>Describe the 1948–49 Arab-Israeli War.</p> <p>L2 e.g. The main conflict was in Jerusalem.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Israeli forces were unable to defeat King Abdullah’s Arab Legion which was defending East Jerusalem, but they were able to capture West Jerusalem.</p>	10
23(b)	<p>How fair were the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Israel and its neighbouring states? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, for Israel, It gained recognition as a new state and secured some more land.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. Yes, for the Arabs as land borders between Egypt and Israel returned to the pre-war situation.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
24(a)	<p>Describe the Suez War, 1956.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Britain and France bombed Egypt.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Egypt refused to obey the call for ceasefire following the Israeli attack, causing France and Britain to bomb Egypt from the air.</p>	10
24(b)	<p>‘Syria was responsible for the Arab-Israeli War in 1967.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, Nasser was stung by criticism from the new Syrian government that not enough was being done to challenge the growing might of Israel.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. Russia informed the Egyptian government that Israel was moving troops to the borders it shared with Syria and was about to invade. This was not true but it had the desired effect.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
25(a)	<p>What were the main events of the Iran-Iraq War, 1980–88?</p> <p>L2 e.g. Iraq attacked Iran.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Air attacks on Iran began the war.</p>	10
25(b)	<p>‘Ayatollah Khomeini was responsible for the fall of the Shah of Iran.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, Ayatollah was a leading mullah who encouraged criticism of the wealth and freedoms of the élite in society. He took the opportunity of the Shah’s ill health and absence from Iran to take control.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, the Shah failed to see the inequality that arose from oil wealth. This made people listen to arguments against his religious sincerity.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
26(a)	<p>Describe life in the communist controlled areas of China up to 1949.</p> <p>L2: e.g. Life became more fair.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Large estates were divided between tenant farmers.</p>	10
26(b)	<p>How far was the impact of the Versailles peace treaty harmful to China? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, it confirmed that Japan controlled the port of Kiaochow, formerly controlled by Germany</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, issues around the 21 Demands from Japan to the Warlords were forgotten and the unequal treaties were not undone or extended.</p>	10

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Question	Answer	Marks
27(a)	<p>Describe the structure of government of the People’s Republic of China, set up in 1949.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Regions were established and Communist members were in control of these.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Strict rules guided relationships at local and national level. Regions controlled counties, controlled cities etc. Mao was Chairman of the Communist Party and Head of State. His deputy was PM and Foreign Minister.</p>	10
27(b)	<p>How successful were the communes in meeting Mao Zedong’s aims? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, he aimed to develop agriculture and industry at the same time and communes were responsible for everything, and the organisation of e.g. childcare freed everyone up to contribute to the full. Projects were completed at great speed and with enthusiasm e.g. giant dams.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, progress made was uneven. Boilers made by non-specialists were liable to break down and n-one knew how to repair them. Harvests were wasted as those who were the farmers of old were steel making. Famine followed, and political change.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
28(a)	<p>Describe the development of fishing industries in post-Second World War Japan.</p> <p>L2 e.g. America supported the development of a new fishing industry.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Processing plants had been destroyed during the war, and new ones were efficient. America agreed to import fish, so the fishing industry rose quickly to contribute to the developing economy.</p>	10
28(b)	<p>‘Japan’s industrial growth in the 1970s was mainly due to the developing electronics sector.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Yes, Japanese products, e.g. radio and TV, had gained a reputation for high quality and reliability, so when the digital age arrived Japan was able to develop its expertise and gain international markets.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, from 1952 to 1993 the dominant party in power was the pro-business LDP. Fragmentation of opposing parties prevented a change in government.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
29(a)	<p>What was the Quit India Movement?</p> <p>L2 e.g. It was led by Congress.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Gandhi called for a mass non-violent demonstration on the widest possible lines to disrupt the British government.</p>	10
29(b)	<p>‘The main reason for tensions between India and Pakistan since 1947 has been territorial disputes.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. Positive: April 1950 Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan signed the Minorities Pact to look after the freedoms of minorities that did not cross to the country of their religion in time.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. No, Kashmir has continued to be a disputed territory.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
30(a)	<p>Describe events leading to Singapore’s separation from Malaysia in 1965.</p> <p>L2 e.g. There were riots in Singapore</p> <p>L3 e.g. Race riots in Singapore put pressure on the government.</p>	10
30(b)	<p>‘The 1997 financial crash encouraged the countries of Southeast Asia to work more closely together.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L3 e.g. After the East Asian Financial Crisis of 1997, a revival of the Malaysian proposal, known as the Chiang Mai Initiative, was put forward in Chiang Mai, Thailand. It called for better integration of the economies of ASEAN as well as the ASEAN Plus Three countries, China, Japan, and South Korea.</p> <p>L4 L3 plus e.g. The newcomers have not fully met AFTA's obligations, but they are officially considered part of AFTA as they were required to sign the agreement upon entry into ASEAN, and were given longer time frames in which to meet AFTA's tariff reduction obligations.</p>	10