



Cambridge IGCSE™ (9–1)

HISTORY

0977/21

Paper 2

October/November 2022

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 October/November 2022 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.

Question	Answer	Marks
19th century topic		
1	<p>Study Sources A and B.</p> <p>How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources.</p> <p>Level 5 7</p> <p>Compares big messages – Germany was to blame for the crisis – must be supported. If not supported, it becomes a sub-message.</p> <p>Level 4 6</p> <p>Agreement AND disagreement of detail or sub-messages.</p> <p>Level 3 3–5</p> <p>Agreement OR disagreement of detail or sub-messages.</p> <p>Agreements include:</p> <p>William went to Tangier Germany promised the Sultan independence/sovereignty The Germans demanded a conference The German fleet was not strong Britain did consider a naval war.</p> <p>Disagreements include:</p> <p>In A the Entente was under threat, in B there was never a real threat In A Germany acts because it wants to test the Entente, in B to improve trade or because it needs a diplomatic success.</p> <p>Level 2 2</p> <p>Identifies information that is in one source but not in the other OR states that the sources are about the same subject OR compares the provenance of the sources.</p> <p>Level 1 1</p> <p>Writes about the sources but makes no valid comparison.</p> <p>Level 0 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Study Source C.</p> <p>What is the cartoonist’s message? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.</p>	8
	<p>Level 5 7–8</p> <p>Explains cartoonist’s point of view – the cartoonist approves of the fact that Germany’s plan has backfired.</p>	
	<p>Level 4 6–7</p> <p>Explains big message – Germany’s actions in Morocco have backfired by strengthening the Entente.</p>	
	<p>Level 3 3–5</p> <p>Explains valid sub-messages. e.g. Britain and France were friends, there was trouble over Morocco, Germany was hostile towards Britain and/or France, France is influential in Morocco, Germany is isolated.</p>	
	<p>Level 2 2</p> <p>Misinterpretation of cartoon.</p>	
	<p>Level 1 1</p> <p>Surface description of cartoon.</p>	
	<p>Level 0 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Study Source D. Do you trust this account? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.	7
	Level 5 7 Considers diplomat's purpose in context of German attempts to use Morocco against France/Britain.	
	Level 4 5–6 Not trusted because German diplomat bound to give positive account of Kaiser's visit – must be supported from D, otherwise Level 2.	
	Level 3 3–4 Cross reference to check details to trust the account OR not trust because written by a German in context of tensions between Germany and Britain and France.	
	Level 2 2 Undeveloped use of provenance/identifies things in D not trusted – no explanation.	
	Level 1 1 Unsupported assertions/fails to address issue of trust.	
	Level 0 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.	

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>Study Sources E and F.</p> <p>Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.</p>	8
	<p>Level 6 7–8</p> <p>Answers using provenance – either military/political difference or change of Foreign Secretary in F – to explain not surprised about the difference (if difference not explained, it is Level 2) OR Compares E and F and cross references to other sources to evaluate either E or F.</p>	
	<p>Level 5 6</p> <p>Evaluates F by cross-reference – no use of E.</p>	
	<p>Level 4 4–5</p> <p>Compares content of the two sources to argue surprising because they differ.</p>	
	<p>Level 3 3–4</p> <p>Compares content of the two sources to argue not surprising e.g. they are both concerned about the Germans.</p>	
	<p>Level 2 2</p> <p>Answers based on undeveloped provenance OR identifies material in F that is/is not surprising but no valid explanation.</p>	
	<p>Level 1 1</p> <p>Writes about the sources but does not address the question.</p>	
	<p>Level 0 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
5	Study Source G and H. How far do these two cartoonists share the same opinion of the Kaiser? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.	8
	Level 6 8 Compares points of view of cartoonists – both cartoonists disapprove of the Kaiser – must be supported otherwise L3/4.	
	Level 5 7 Compares the big messages of the two sources – the Kaiser is up to no good, is causing trouble – must be supported, otherwise L3/4.	
	Level 4 5–6 Compares valid sub-messages – agreements/disagreements.	
	Level 3 3–4 Interprets messages of one or both sources but no valid comparison.	
	Level 2 2 Surface comparisons, misinterpretations. Answers just based on provenance.	
	Level 1 1 Surface descriptions.	
	Level 0 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.	

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>Study all the sources.</p> <p>How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Germany's aim in interfering in Morocco was to break the Anglo-French Entente? 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 reference 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>Agree (✓): A C E G Disagree (✗): B D E H</p> <p>Level 3 7–10</p> <p>Uses sources to support and reject the statement.</p> <p>Level 2 4–6</p> <p>Uses sources to support or reject the statement.</p> <p>Level 1 1–3</p> <p>No valid source use.</p> <p>Level 0 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	12

Question	Answer	Marks
20th century topic		
1	<p>Study Sources A and B.</p> <p>How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources.</p> <p>Level 5 7</p> <p>Compares big messages – in A the Big Three get on well, in B they do not. Note: This is about relationships/atmosphere, not the negotiations going well. It must be about all three of them.</p> <p>Level 4 5–6</p> <p>Agreement and disagreement of detail or sub-messages.</p> <p>Level 3 3–4</p> <p>Agreement or disagreement of detail or sub-messages.</p> <p>Agreements include:</p> <p>Lloyd George ready to go along with the League Lloyd George kept changing his mind/difficult to work with Lloyd George wanted US support/good relations with US Wilson keen on the League Clemenceau crafty/cynical Wilson and Clemenceau did not get on Clemenceau not interested in the League There are difficulties in the negotiations/the three men were all different in character.</p> <p>Disagreements include:</p> <p>In A Wilson thought they could work with Clemenceau, in B they could not get on or Clemenceau annoyed the Americans In A Wilson is engaging with others, in B he is cold and remote.</p> <p>Level 2 2</p> <p>Identifies information that is in one source but not in the other or states that the sources are about the same subject OR compares the provenance of the sources.</p> <p>Level 1 1</p> <p>Writes about the sources but makes no valid comparison.</p> <p>Level 0 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Study Source C. Why was this cartoon published in March 1919? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.	8
	Level 6 8 Explains the purpose of the cartoonist in context (must have intended impact on audience). If there is no valid context, it is Level 4.	
	Level 5 6–7 Explains big message as reason for publication – cartoonist’s point of view.	
	Level 4 4–5 Explains sub-message(s) as reason for publication.	
	Level 3 3 Explains the context of March 1919 as the reason for publication – the negotiations are in progress.	
	Level 2 2 Sub-messages not given as a reason OR interprets details of the cartoon OR describes the context but not used as reason for publication.	
	Level 1 1 Paraphrase/copying of the source – no reason given OR misinterpretations of cartoon.	
	Level 0 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.	

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>Study Source D.</p> <p>Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.</p>	8
	<p>Level 7</p> <p>Not surprised by Lansing’s position because of Wilson’s belief in the League OR surprised that Wilson sacked Lansing because Lansing was supporting the League OR not surprised by Lansing’s criticism of House because House replaced him (must have support from D).</p>	8
	<p>Level 6</p> <p>Surprised by what House is doing in the source/surprised that Wilson made him chief advisor – because of Wilson’s belief in the League.</p>	7
	<p>Level 5</p> <p>Surprised that one American is criticising another – must have contextual explanation e.g. Wilson supported the League.</p>	6
	<p>Level 4</p> <p>Surprised or not surprised by details in D – must be explained.</p>	4–5
	<p>Level 3</p> <p>Everyday empathy/common sense/internal inconsistencies – lacks historical reasoning.</p>	3
	<p>Level 2</p> <p>Identifies what is/is not surprising but no valid explanation OR valid analysis of the source but fails to state if surprised or not surprised.</p>	2
	<p>Level 1</p> <p>Writes about the sources but does not address the question.</p>	1
	<p>Level 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	0

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>Study Source E.</p> <p>What impressions does this source give of Wilson? Explain your answer using details of the source.</p>	7
	<p>Level 5</p> <p>More than one supported valid inference.</p>	7
	<p>Level 4</p> <p>One valid supported inference.</p>	5–6
	<p>Level 3</p> <p>Valid but unsupported inference(s).</p>	3–4
	<p>Level 2</p> <p>Selection of impressions of Wilson that are actually given by the source – no inferences e.g. calm and forward looking.</p>	2
	<p>Level 1</p> <p>Surface descriptions of the source – no selection or invalid inferences.</p>	1
	<p>Level 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	0

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>Study Sources F and G.</p> <p>How far would these two cartoonists have agreed? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.</p>	8
	<p>Level 6</p> <p>Different views of Wilson – critical of Wilson in F, sympathetic/critical towards Wilson in G. Must be supported.</p>	8
	<p>Level 5</p> <p>Compares big message – in F Wilson unaware of the problems facing him, in G Wilson is aware of the problems.</p>	7
	<p>Level 4</p> <p>Valid interpretation of big messages of one or both cartoons but no valid comparison.</p>	6
	<p>Level 3</p> <p>Compares valid sub-messages.</p>	3–5
	<p>Level 2</p> <p>Valid interpretation of sub-messages of one or both cartoons but no valid comparison.</p>	2
	<p>Level 1</p> <p>Answers based on comparison of surface detail OR answers based on undeveloped use of provenance OR interprets part of a cartoon (not a message).</p>	1
	<p>Level 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	0

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>Study all the sources.</p> <p>How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Wilson’s difficulties were mainly caused by Clemenceau? 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 reference 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 x for each source use rejecting the statement.</p> <p>Agree (✓): A B C D E Disagree (x): A B D E F G</p> <p>Level 3 7–10</p> <p>Uses sources to support and reject the statement.</p> <p>Level 2 4–6</p> <p>Uses sources to support or reject the statement.</p> <p>Level 1 1–3</p> <p>No valid source use.</p> <p>Level 0 0</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	12