

Candidate Marks Report

Series : M18 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	██████████	Assessment Code :	HISTORY PAPER TWO in ENGLISH Timezone 2
Candidate No :	██████████	Component Code :	P2(ENG)TZ2
Candidate Name :	████████████████████		

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Examiner:	██████████	
Paper:	M18histxBP2E2XXXX	
Paper Total:	26 / 30	
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
Q1	NR / 15	
Q2	NR / 15	
Q3	NR / 15	
Q4	NR / 15	
Q5	NR / 15	
Q6	NR / 15	
Q7	NR / 15	
Q8	NR / 15	
Q9	NR / 15	
Q10	NR / 15	
Q11	NR / 15	
Q12	NR / 15	
Q13	NR / 15	
Q14	NR / 15	
Q15	NR / 15	
Q16	NR / 15	
Q17	NR / 15	
Q18	NR / 15	
Q19	13 / 15	✓
Q20	NR / 15	
Q21	NR / 15	
Q22	NR / 15	
Q23	13 / 15	✓
Q24	NR / 15	



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Diploma Programme answer cover sheet

M180504600183HISTXHP2E2XXXX

	HISTORY ASIA AND OCEANIA
	HL PAPER TWO
	08 May 2018 (afternoon)

Invigilator only: Candidate absent (insert x if applicable)

Candidate	
Section / Option	Question
Topic 10	19
Topic 12	23

General instructions

- Write in **blue or black ink**, and use soft pencil for graphs and diagrams. The use of colour is only permitted in geography examinations.
- Do not write on any QR code on this cover sheet.

When using 4-page answer booklets

- Write your session number and name in the appropriate boxes on the front page of the answer booklet.
- At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. If you make a mistake, fill in the box completely and use the next available box to write the question number.
- Parts of an answer, for example (a), (b), (c), must be written on the lines provided.
- Leave at least one line space between each part of an answer.

At the end of the examination

- Complete the candidate boxes (on the left) with the section(s)/option(s) and question(s) answered. If all questions have been answered, write ALL.
- Attach this cover sheet to your work using the string tag provided.
- In the box below, write the number of 4-page answer booklets attached to this cover sheet.

Number of 4-page answer booklets attached

E 2







At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. / Avant de répondre à une question, veuillez écrire le numéro de la question que vous allez traiter dans la case prévue à cet effet. / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba el número de pregunta en la casilla.

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

27

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

3

19

This essay will focus on comparing and contrasting the importance of propaganda in the emergence of Nazi Germany and Peoples Republic of China. The people who were responsible for creating this authoritarian states and later became their leaders were: Adolf Hitler (Reich Chancellor since January 1933 and Führer of Nazi Germany since August 1934 until his suicidal death in August 1945) and Mao Zedong (the leader of the Chinese Communist Party since 1943, Chairman of Peoples Republic of China 1949-1959, and the General Secretary of CCP until his death in September 1976).

Both of these leader used the means of public persuasion (propaganda) as a significant measure of their rise to power, however ~~there were also and consequently the emergence of their respective authoritarian state, however, this success was also achieved due to the other factors such as: elimination of opposition, economic solution~~

clear start, qn seemingly understood

Firstly, it is important to point out that in the emergence of both Nazi Germany and PRC the direct contact of the to be authoritarian leaders played a great role in achieving their success. Adolf Hitler took part in the presidential elections of 1932 in order to legally spread his political party (NSDAP)



ideology. Through conveying the message included in both Mein Kampf and '25 Points Programme' (1920) Hitler spread his propaganda message: of racial purity, German superiority (ubermensch), need for one country for all Germans (Pan-Germanism)

CKS

as well as necessity for more space for German people, industry and agriculture (Lebensraum). This method of propaganda was significant in creation of Nazi Germany as a result of the elections Hitler didn't win, but gained support of 11 million Germans in first round and 13 million Germans in second round.

cd explain further what that apparatus was

CKS

This was a prove for him that his propaganda apparatus worked and convinced him to continue using it in the upcoming Reichstag elections. Propaganda through reaching out to the Chinese people was also very important in the emergence of PRC. This was achieved by Mao Zedong

comparison

through ~~the~~ However, it differed in form. This is due to the fact that when Mao Zedong was rising to power China was under Civil war (1946-49). Therefore Mao decided to create a good impression on people that will revolt in him gaining their support through the behavior of the CCP's army - the Peoples Liberation Army.

Therefore Mao put in place a set of rules called 'The 3 Rules of Discipline and 8 Points of Attention' that his troops had to follow. This document essentially focused on being respectfu towards villagers (88% of China's population in 1940s) and their property. Therefore by not being as

CKS

brutal as the Nationalist Troops and the (the WRA) and the Japanese Army, who conducted forced conscription and raped ~~for~~ thousands of women respectively; the CCP will gain support due to them being identified with

well behavior of PLA. Thus, the reaching out to the ~~the~~ public was similar in conducting the propaganda, however the messages that the propaganda ~~conveyed~~ conveyed

method of propaganda developed here



04AX02

varied greatly between the two states.

Furthermore, an important aspect in both the ~~Nazi~~ Nazi Germany, NSDAP, and CCP's propagandah was the establishment of figures that served as scapegoats. In Weimar Germany, Hitler and NSDAP in public speeches, meetings and propagandah posters blamed the: 'November criminals' for signing the Versailles Treaty (1919) for leaving Weimar Germany ~~vulnerable~~ vulnerable and the Jews for the ability to conduct business and thus their wealth. Alike in NSDAP's propagandah, the ~~main~~ scapegoats of CCP were closely related with the economic status. CP, since their main supporters (intended supporters) were the poor villagers, established the rich land owners as the ones to blame for miserable life of the common villagers. Thus, the propagandah mechanism of both emerging Nazi Germany and PRC identified scapegoat - some of them were identified as such due to the same reason (economic), whereas others in ~~the~~ Germany due to the crime that according to Hitler they committed against the state.

~~Propaganda~~

Additionally, the propagandah in both emerging Nazi Germany and CCP was ~~propag~~ significant as owing to it the ~~total~~ future to be authoritarian leaders could convey their idea on how to solve the economic problems of their respective countries. Hitler used propagandah in order to assure the Germans that everyone will have "Bread and work" this simple catch ~~for~~ phrase was ~~inc~~ included in his speeches and on Nazi NSDAP election posters (1933) as a solution for ~~longer~~ unemployment (reaching 6 million in 1932)



caused by the ~~gros~~ Great Depression (1929). Mao Zedong on the other hand had a solution for the hyper inflation that was happening in China between 1947-49 that was based on his ideology (Marxism-Leninism). ~~He~~ He shared his solutions ~~for~~ for the ~~the~~ economy that was in tatters with villagers and Young Soviet citizens, who came to the lectures that he was giving at Young Soviet (1935-1948). ~~As~~ As the above examples show

both Hitler and Mao used propaganda as a mean to give their solution to the economic issues of their respective states. They used some similar mediums: ~~this being speeches (lectures)~~ however due to available technology * Hitler also incorporated posters. * and political situation

can certainly develop the intended designed propaganda in terms of the Nazi 'brand'

To conclude, propaganda was an important aspect in the emergence of the Nazi Germany and the People's Republic of China. This is due to the fact that ~~for~~ both Hitler and Mao utilized it as a measure to gain more supporters of their ideology, state who their opponents were and explain their economic ~~strategy~~ strategy. All of these aspects were crucial in emergence of an authoritarian state. What differed between Nazi Germany and PRC's emergence ~~with~~ with the use of propaganda is the mediums used, as due to Weimar Germany being more ~~ess~~ developed and not at war Hitler ~~could~~ could diversify the propaganda mediums he used.





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Example
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Ejemplo

27

27

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

3

3

23

The Cold War was the military tension that took place between the 'Western' capitalist block and their allies who were essentially the USA and their allies and the Soviet, communist block which were the USSR and its satellite states in Eastern Europe. The Cold War started in 1947 and came to an end in 1991 when Gorbachev stepped down as the leader of USSR. Economic problems were an important factor in the end of the Cold War, but the reasons such as: international diplomacy and change of leadership in the USSR also should be considered. ~~the change~~ the independence (democratic) movements in Eastern Europe.

clear start, qn seemingly understood

Firstly, it has to be considered that the expenses associated with the Cold War have depleted the USSR's economy. ~~After~~ ^{Before} entering Afghanistan in 1979 USSR was already spending annually: \$2.2 billion on Eastern Europe, \$4 billion as economic & military support for Cuba and \$6 billion on military support for Vietnam. After Soviets entered Vietnam the military spendings rose to the 25% of the GDP (1982) which resulted in the stagnation of economy as the national growth fell from 7% _(1970s) to 2% (1983). Therefore, the USSR end

OKS



and it's leader from 1985 ^{to} 1991 - Gorbachev came into conclusion that such an involvement in military action will lead the country to bankruptcy. As a result he cut the ^{USSR} soldiers involvement in Warsaw Pact (military association of communist states) by half and withdrew all the military help from Vietnam (1985). Therefore, the economic problems of USSR lead to lessening of military tension as there was less Warsaw Pact manoeuvres and Vietnam in 1989 was forced to withdraw from Cambodia due to lack of funds. All of the following eased up the tension and added up to the end of Cold War, which took place in 1991.

global costs for USSR developed

Secondly, the economic problems lead to the rise of pro democratic, independence movement in Eastern Europe. In 1980 the rise of meat prices ^{by 104% in Poland} not followed by increase in the workers wages, led to the workers protests in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. The workers who demanded increase in pay soon organized in a workers union called Solidarity (NSZZ Solidarnosc) starting a movement that was soon grown to be a country-wide workers union. Solidarity was important crucial in the end as a factor that led to the Cold War, as despite the fact that it was outlawed during the Martial Law (1981-1983) in Poland and its main supporters imprisoned, it was the organization that held the 'round table talks' with Communist government members in 1988-1989 and established the first non-communist government in Eastern Europe (August 1989) after winning the first semi-democratic election on 4 June 1989. Therefore, the economic situation in Poland in 1980 led to emergence of a movement that over less than 10 years gained 10 million supporters and then created a non-communist government, thus the economic factors did result



04AX02

in the end of the Cold War (1980-1991).

Nevertheless, it has to be remembered that the economic factors were just one aspect of ~~the~~ ^{resulted in} that ~~led to~~ the end of the Cold War. It is important to point out the international diplomacy and its significance in the process to finish the Cold War. The break through point for the international diplomacy as an end to the Cold War as year 1985 - as after Gorbachev became the leader of USSR, he ~~was~~ proved to have a more open approach to the West and was known for his eagerness to discuss with other leaders. This enabled for the five Summits to be held between 1985 and 1989. The importance of the Summits was that they ~~resulted~~ resulted in limitation of the nuclear armament; especially the Washington Summit (1987) during which it was decided* that all Intermediate Range Ballistic

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* between Reagan (US president) and Gorbachev

Lastly, ~~the~~ the domestic policies in USSR were another significant factor that ~~led~~ resulted in the end of the Cold War. These domestic policies were: Perestroika and Glasnost introduced by ~~the~~ Mikhail Boris Gorbachev after he took over USSR's leadership

context



04AX03

in 1985. Both of these policies led to ~~the~~ liberalization of USSR; as Perestroika allowed for local planning and some private business which were previously forbidden in USSR and Glasnost resulted in more political freedom. Glasnost is an important determinant of ~~the~~ Gorbachev's international ~~diplomacy~~ actions, with the emphasis to independence movements in Eastern Europe. Due to his belief in Glasnost Gorbachev didn't intervene ~~in any~~ militarily in any of the countries ~~of the~~ Soviet sphere of influence that ~~was~~ again led citizens that rose against communism. This resulted in Albania being the only purely communist state in the USSR's Eastern Europe sphere of influence by 1990. Thus, the domestic policies and their promotion abroad by Gorbachev resulted in the freedom movements being successful in Eastern Europe, which was a factor that led to the end of Cold War, as USSR's sphere of influence decreased significantly.

can continue to develop
En Epn nationalism /
opposition here

To conclude, the economic problems between 1980 and 1991 were to some extent significant in the process of finishing the Cold War, due to the fact that they weakened the position of USSR on the global scene and led to emergence of independence movements, such as Solidarity. However, the Cold War would not have ended without the summits between 1985 and 1989 that lowered the military race between USA and USSR, as well as Gorbachev's domestic policies that allowed for the success of independence movements in 1989 in Eastern Europe.



On-Page Comment Reference

No.	Comment
1	Well written and an effective comparative structure. Demands of qn understood and addressed, propaganda linked to several methods, though important methods not related to propaganda such as violence might have also been covered. However, a strong structure, and well evidenced arguments developed with an clear understanding of the different propaganda (intended and by the deed) used by Mao and Hitler. knowledge accurate, detailed and relevant. Some clear analysis, little development of perspective and while propaganda well considered a need to consider significance of other factors. best fit 13-15, 13
2	An effective paragraph on Poland and econ links, as well as global, regional and domestic issues for USSR. USA econ concerns? considers the role of the leaders and whilst En Epep considered, real pressure from here (apart from Poland) also a causal factor. A well written and structured response, high level of detail and analysis, little development on perspectives though the candidate does provide their own pov. Qn understood and material effectively linked to the qn. knowledge accurate and relevant, clear analysis, consistent conclusion. 13-15, 13 range of perspectives and perhaps a little more on En Epe