

Exemplar Candidate Work

GCSE History B

OCR GCSE in History B: Modern World : J417 / J117

Unit A973: Historical Enquiry

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Introduction

This exemplar material serves as a general guide. It provides the following benefits to a teacher:

- Gives teachers an appreciation of the variety of work that can be produced for this unit
- Shows how the mark scheme has been applied by a senior assessor
- Provides examples of both good and weak application of different parts of the mark scheme
- Provides real examples of work conducted under controlled assessment conditions.

It is important to make the point that the teacher support materials play a secondary role to the Specification itself. The Specification is the document on which assessment is based and specifies what content and skills need to be covered in delivering the course. At all times, therefore, this teacher support should be read in conjunction with the Specification. If clarification on a particular point is sought then that clarification should be found in the Specification itself.

Guidance on using the generic mark scheme

- The generic mark scheme must be used.
- It consists of five bands. Each of these bands has descriptors which cover a range of criteria and all the assessment objectives.
- A 'best fit' approach should be adopted when using the mark scheme. This means that an answer does not have to meet all the criteria in a band before being placed in that band. Look for a best match. If an answer matches Band 4 better than either Band 3 or Band 5, even though it may contain elements of both Bands 3 and 5, it should be placed in Band 4.
- The descriptors should be read and applied as a whole.
- Answers should be read as a whole. A 'tick box' approach should not be used when marking work, nor should it be used by candidates when they are writing their answers.
- The most important criteria in the descriptors of any band are the ones in the first few bullet points. These are to do with relevance, focus, command of the topic being analysed, organisation, the ability to form one's own arguments and judgements and justify them. In other words – to answer the question.
- When marking the work use these first bullet points to determine which band an answer goes into. The quality of the use of sources/interpretations will be used to determine where in the band the answer can be placed.

Other guidance on deciding the mark within a band

- The extent to which the statements within the band have been achieved
- The quality of written communication.

For example:

- An answer that convincingly meets nearly all the requirements of a band descriptor should be placed at or near the top of that band.
- An answer that meets many of the requirements of the band descriptor but never does so in a convincing manner should be placed in the middle of the band.
- If an answer is on the borderline between two bands but it is decided that it fits better the descriptors for the lower of these two bands, then it should be placed near the top of that band.

Annotation of candidates' work

Annotating work can be helpful to both the marker and to the moderator. There are two types of annotation:

- **Formative annotation.** This might consist of short comments made throughout the work. It can be used to identify where a candidate, for example, produced explanation or an argument, or supports a point of view with use of evidence from sources. Such comments are very helpful when a marker comes to make an overall assessment of the work.
- **Summative annotation.** This comes at the end of the work and attempts to sum up the key qualities of the work that have led to it being placed in a certain band. It is helpful if the terminology of the generic mark scheme is used.

OCR has produced a detailed guide to controlled assessment for this specification. It can be downloaded from the OCR website using the following link:

http://www.ocr.org.uk/download/sm/ocr_32340_sm_gcse_ca_guide.pdf

Anyone who has not read the guide should do so as it contains some very important guidance.

Script A – Candidate work and moderator commentary

How important was Lenin in Bringing about Political Change in Russia in 1917?

There were several key people and factors that brought about political change in Russia in 1917. Some historians would argue Lenin was very important in bringing about political change, whilst others would argue that the First World War or the Tsar's mistakes were more important. Others would argue Trotsky or the Provisional Government were more important. However I argue that Trotsky was more important than Lenin in bringing about political change in Russia, and was also more important than the other factors mentioned. Trotsky had the control of all the troops in Russia and his political position and his public speaking skills caused him to have a bigger impact in bringing about political change in Russia in 1917 than Lenin.

clear line of argument

intro of new points

One important and long term factor which led to political change in Russia in 1917 was the First World War. Russia had suffered a series of heavy defeats with the Tsar in charge, with millions of lives being lost. After the initial excitement about Russia entering the war, they lost a series of devastating battles including the battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes where hundreds of thousands of lives were lost. This caused the people at home to be angry at the Tsar and blamed him for the defeats. The soldiers also showed lack of support for the war and the Tsar, as abandonment was frequent. Source 14 describes the poor conditions the soldiers had to fight in. "The army is drowning in its own blood." The source tells us that it wasn't the fact that the Germans or Austro-Hungarians were particularly strong, but the fact that the Russian soldiers were poorly equipped and organised. This would have led to frustration within the ranks as the Tsar was trying to lead the poorly equipped soldiers into a battle they couldn't win – he was leading millions of men to their death. This source can be trusted as it was written by a Russian general at the time, who would have had first hand experience of the lack of resources and the conditions the men were fighting in.

clear point

description

exp.

source eval

Another reason why the war brought about political change in Russia was the lack of compensation. The women and children who had lost their husbands, fathers or sons were promised compensation and war state pensions, however most never received either. Discontent began building up towards the Tsar, as people blamed him for their difficulties and the death of the millions of soldiers. This led to many people looking for alternative leaders to help them through their time of troubles, and wanting to get rid of the Tsar.

exp.

The war also caused a shortage of food within Russia. Although there was enough food and fuel, the rail network could not cope with the demands of the war, industry and populations of the cities. "The mass of industrial workers are quite ready to let themselves go to the wildest excesses of a hunger riot." Source 17 tells us that even at the end of 1916, the police and officials can see that the food shortage was causing resentment and depression. This also tells us that more people began to turn their backs on the Tsar and instead looked towards political groups who promised solutions. It also reveals that the probability of riots was extremely high; this meant that the people were upset with the Tsar and would go against him, which they eventually did. The food shortages was a trigger cause for political change, as it was the final straw that the people suffered under the Tsar's rule before the riots that led to the March Revolution. In comparison to Lenin, the First World War was as important in bringing about political change in Russia in 1917. It was both a long-term and the trigger cause for the March Revolution, which took Russia into a new leadership and political structure. It also was important in later political changes, as it helped the Bolsheviks gain support through their anti-war policies and unpopularity towards the Provisional Government through their decision to continue on with the war effort. However, as explained later on, the increase in Bolshevik support was unnecessary.

ENC.

strong exp & link of text

clear point

Another important factor which led to political change in Russia was the Tsar's mistakes. One mistake the Tsar made was during the 1905 Revolution. "[He had] lost the affection of the Russian people." During a peaceful protest, the Tsar sent a group of soldiers to deal with the relatively small

groups of protestors led by Father Gapon outside his palace in St. Petersburg. This brought discontent towards the Tsar and as Source 7 says, the Tsar was never safe afterwards. As a response to the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar had issued the October Manifesto. However, although he had agreed to some of the demands the protestors had made, these changes never had much effect. The Tsar had agreed to set up a Duma, so the voice of the people could be heard and acted upon. He didn't allow it to rule and dissolved it on several occasions. The Tsar gave it no real powers; instead it was there to keep the people happy and the Tsar still in an autocratic position. The Russian people realised what the Tsar was doing and this was added to the long line of mistakes the Tsar made.

The most crucial mistake the Tsar made was the decision to take control of the army in September 1915, during the First World War. Unfortunately for the soldiers the Tsar had little experience in organising and managing troops. This meant he did nothing to help the war effort (he quite possibly made it worse) and people began to blame him for the continuous defeats the Russian army was taking. This meant that the soldiers and the people at home began to lose faith in the Tsar and began to turn towards other people who offered support, such as the Bolsheviks.

Coupled with him going to war, the Tsar made another mistake of leaving the Tsarina in charge. She had assumed that she would have the same authority the Tsar had and the people would worship and respect her the same way they worshipped and respected the Tsar. However one issue was that the Tsarina was rarely seen in public. The Tsar was seen as a "father figure" for the Russian people, and a father needs to communicate and relate to his children. Since the Tsarina was rarely seen, the people of Russia felt that she couldn't be depended on to rule the country, so they lost faith in her. What made things worse was that the Tsarina was born in Germany. This led to people thinking she was working with the enemy, and was plotting behind Russia's back.

As the Tsarina was an incompetent leader she appointed the help of Rasputin to run the country. Rasputin had helped the Tsar's son stay alive and the Tsarina had had a place in her heart for him since. Source 19 shows that Rasputin had a firm hold the Tsarina, both physically and mentally. This allowed Rasputin to have a secure position in the Tsar's government, which he took advantage of. Source 23 also shows the hold he has over the Tsarina; another problem it shows was that the Tsar's eyes were closed. We can infer that the Tsar is unaware of what is going on around him. This shows how out of touch the Tsar was with what was going on around him. This led to the Aristocracy concerned about Rasputin's ever growing power and the Tsar's oblivious eye towards him.

The fact that Rasputin was running the country caused uproar among the citizens. Rasputin was known to be a womanizer and was corrupting the government from the inside out, putting his friends and people who would pay him in power. Opposition to the Tsar capitalized on the fact that the Tsar allowed Rasputin to make controversial decisions and change the staff in the government; Rasputin essentially ruined the Tsar's image as a strong leader. The opposition claimed the Tsar was too weak to run Russia as he was unaware of Rasputin's actions and they suggested changes should be made.

The fact that the Tsar was becoming increasingly unpopular led to the Tsar's safety as ruler of Russia under threat. People were becoming increasingly angry towards him and wanted change. The fact that he was unaware of Rasputin's action also added to the worry of the Russian people. The Tsar's mistakes were long term causes for political change in Russia, as people were becoming restless under his rule and wanted a change in leadership and in the political system. Couple with the war, the weaknesses and mistakes of the Tsar essentially brought about the first step of political change in Russia: the March Revolution. In comparison to Lenin, the Tsar's mistakes were as important in creating political change. If it wasn't for the war the Tsar wouldn't have left Russia and left Rasputin and the Tsarina in charge. Also if the Tsar had been a great and successful ruler there would have been no need to change the political structure in Russia.

One of the most important people in bringing about political change in Russia in 1917 was Vladimir Lenin. Lenin was the leader of the Bolsheviks, and had been an avid supporter of socialism even from when he was at University. Although his role in the March Revolution was minimal (he was

ing in Switzerland in exile at the time), his impact on political change in the after months was enormous.
On the news that a revolution was happening in Russia, the Germans had issued a train to take Lenin back to Petrograd, in the hope that it would avert the Russians' attention off the war. Once Lenin had returned, he issued the April Theses. "Bread, Peace, Land... All Power to the Soviets." Source 44A shows that Lenin "spoke what the people wanted to say, but didn't know how". The April Theses promised the Russian people what they had wanted even under the Tsar's reign, but had never been given. This meant Lenin was at the front of the train of increasing support for the Bolsheviks and Marxist ideologies. Source 43 supports source 44A; the painting shows Lenin at the front of a train, looking to the future. We can also infer that Lenin was heading the battle for political support and power for the Bolsheviks.

Along with the April Theses, Lenin attacked the Provisional Government and any Bolsheviks supporting them. Lenin's frequent public speeches about changes to the current system and socialist views caused people to begin supporting the Bolsheviks' ideals.

The April Theses and the other speeches Lenin gave made him one of the most influential and radical-thinking people in Russia. "[Lenin] was the overall planner of the revolution..." Source 47 supports the idea that Lenin was one of the most important people to cause political change in Russia in 1917. However the source was from a book in 1987, so the accuracy of the statement may be argued. On the other hand sources 51 and 54 both agree with source 47, saying that his speeches influenced many people to join and support the Bolsheviks. This meant that more and more people were turning towards Bolshevik ideas, which would have led to a possibility of the Bolsheviks winning the elections.

However, it could be argued that Lenin's role in increasing support and the size of the party was irrelevant. The Bolsheviks had seized power though a coup d'etat; over the course of a few days they secured major buildings in Petrograd, post offices and train stations etc. This, known as the October Revolution, showed that Lenin's work in gaining support was rather pointless, as they took power before the elections. (It was also the Socialist Revolutionaries who won the elections after the October Revolution, but Lenin, who was in charge of Russia, ignored the results. This shows that even after Lenin's speeches, many Russians looked towards rival political parties for support instead of the Bolsheviks; therefore Lenin's role in influencing the Russian public was utterly pointless.) On the other hand people argue that it was Lenin who decided when to seize power when they did. This meant that it was Lenin who was the trigger cause for one of the most important events in history, and the cause for political change in the later part of 1917.

Lenin was very important in bringing about political change in Russia. Many historians argue that it was him who was both the long-term and the trigger cause for the October Revolution, through the organization of the Bolsheviks, the April Theses and the decision when to take control.

Like Lenin, Leon Trotsky was a very important Bolshevik who helped bring about political change in Russia in 1917. Although originally a Menshevik, after his release from prison in early 1917 he joined the Bolsheviks. Also like Lenin again, he had little impact on the March Revolution, compared to the First World War and the Tsar. However, Trotsky's role in the October Revolution was crucially important.

Although sources 51 and 54 argue that Lenin was a terrific public speaker and was the brains behind the Bolsheviks - he spoke what "the people wanted to say, but didn't know how" - sources 58 and 62 argue differently. Trotsky "outshone Lenin" in many of the ways people regard as Lenin's finest attributes and talents. This means that quite possibly Trotsky was more important in bringing support for the Bolsheviks than Lenin was. However, as mentioned earlier, support for the Bolsheviks was rather pointless. Lenin's role in the build-up to the October is unquestionable, however due to the Soviet Union and Stalin trying to erase Trotsky from history, people sometimes forget the major role Trotsky had too.

Whilst Lenin was leader of the Bolsheviks, Trotsky was the leader of the Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC). This gave Trotsky control over all the troops within Petrograd, giving him the crucial military support the Bolsheviks used during the October Revolution. His primary position in the Petrograd Soviet also allowed Trotsky to have an impact on the way the country was governed, and could restrict the power of the Provisional Government if he wanted to. Although Lenin had the ideas, it was Trotsky who put those into action and had the power behind him to carry out his, and Lenin's, plans.

Whilst some historians argue that it was Lenin who was the trigger cause for the October Revolution, Trotsky was the one who passed the suggestion, and was the one who organised the coup d'état. Source 50 says that Lenin's role in the Bolsheviks Revolution "fell far short of Trotsky's". However this source is not dated and is not told where the book was written, so although it can be used it may not be trusted. It may also be based on opinion, rather than factual knowledge, weakening its reliability. However sources 62 and 63 agree with it, stating that Trotsky was far smarter and more important than Lenin. This correlation of the sources information means that source 50 can be trusted; hence Lenin's role may well have been less important, in the eyes of the author.

To summarise, Trotsky was more important in bringing about political change in Russia in 1917 than Lenin. Whilst Lenin may have had the ideas and be the trigger cause for the October Revolution, Trotsky's speaking abilities and political position ensured that support for the Bolsheviks increased and, as the leader of the MRC, gave him the power the Bolsheviks needed to seize control over Petrograd and the rest of Russia.

Another factor which led to political change in Russia in 1917 was the Provisional Government. Whilst some argue that as they were only in power provisionally they could not have been expected to achieve much (and yet led to yet further political change), others argue that their role in ruling Russia could have been stronger.

Taking over from the Tsar in March, 1917, the Provisional Government inherited all the problems the Tsar faced. They firstly set about meeting the requirements written in the October Manifesto, from 1905. Although they did introduce laws such as a minimum wage and the freedom of speech, they forgot to meet the new requirements of 1917. This meant that instead of listening to the demands of the people at the time, they listened to the older demands, which were not necessarily relevant in 1917. Whilst the people of Russia wanted to pull out of the war and get back to their "normal" lives, the Provisional Government continued with the war effort and the "Kerensky Offensive". Their reasons to do this were to keep the allies on their side and that nobody wanted to be defeated by the Germans. However the war continued to do badly. It drained up Russia's resources and authority and obedience no longer existed in the army. This led to people become resentful towards the Provisional Government in the same way they were to the Tsar.

Another mistake the Provisional Government made was that they wouldn't give the peasants the land they craved. However people like Lenin and the Bolsheviks encouraged the peasants to seize land for themselves and ignore the Government, and that's what they did.

One of the most crucial mistakes the Provisional Government made was the July Days. On 17th July 1917 demonstrations took place over opposition to the war. Source 38 shows that the demonstrators were fired on. This source was an actual photograph at the event, so it can be trusted. The source shows that the July Days were almost a mirror image of Bloody Sunday, when the Tsar shot on protestors who were peacefully protesting about working hours and wages etc. This shows that the Provisional Government was just as bad as the Tsar - they didn't meet the current needs of the people and would shoot at the citizens of Russia when they protested against the Government's decisions.

Possibly the most crucial mistake made by the Provisional Government was to appoint Kornilov as General of the Army. Angry at Russia's current position, Kornilov decided to seize control of the

government. Worried, Kerensky (the Prime Minister of Russia at the time) asked the Bolsheviks for help, although they were currently in exile. Kerensky gave rifles to the Red Guard, the Bolsheviks' troops, for the battle against Kornilov. However, thanks to talks beforehand, Kornilov never arrived, however the Bolsheviks kept the rifles. This gave the Bolsheviks all they needed to seize control of Petrograd, which they ultimately did. This short-term cause for the October Revolution was important, as without it the Bolsheviks may have never thought they would be prepared to take power, and lost their chance to seize control. great link

Although it is easy to blame the Provisional Government solely for their mistakes, it has to be taken into account that they didn't have total power. Source 32 shows that in Order No 1 the Provisional Government could only carry out orders when they didn't contradict with the decisions of the Petrograd Soviet. As the Provisional Government were mainly made up of the Aristocracy, their policies and decisions rarely agreed and would have to be discussed. This meant that creating new laws and changes in the political system would take time, and that actions that had to be quickly carried out took time, as it had to be authorized by the Soviets. exp.

Overall the Provision Government was not as important as Lenin in bringing about political change in Russia. Although they may not have directly made any changes in the way the political system was in Russia in 1917, their short term cause for the October Revolution was very important, as it could be argued without it the Bolsheviks wouldn't have got into the position to take power. Also the Provisional Government was the first step towards a more socialist Russia; a stepping stone which Lenin and the Bolsheviks leapt on to to take control of Russia. exp.

Like many historical events there was no single factor or person for bringing about political change in Russia in 1917. The combination of the First World War and the Tsar's mistakes contributed towards the March Revolution, whilst the joint effort of Lenin and Trotsky and the failures of the Provisional Government led to the October Revolution; the two main causes of bringing about political change in 1917. However the most important factor for bringing about political change in Russia in 1917 was Leon Trotsky. Compared to Lenin he had studied political theory and had control over the MRC and the Petrograd Soviet. This gave him both the theoretical and physical advantage over Lenin in the October Revolution, of which both people were crucially important. Although I argue that Trotsky was more important, without Lenin the ball may never have got rolling and the October Revolution may never have occurred at all, possibly the most important event in the twentieth century. exp. of judgement

This is an impressive highly analytical answer. There is a consistent & unwavering focus on the question throughout. Perhaps most impressive is the candidate's ability to draw links & make judgements based on a complex range of factors. While more could have been made of analysing historical interpretations, a great range of evidence, both from the candidate's own knowledge & via use of sources, is deployed. Page 6 of 6

Script A – Moderator commentary

The question, although familiar and predictable, is fine. It is based on the 2010 generic question for the Depth Study. However, it should be noted that some of the best work has been produced by candidates using questions on less familiar topics. This often produced 'fresher' work and encourages candidates to produce arguments and points of view that are genuinely their own. This is what we are trying to encourage – provided they are supported by analysis and evidence.

The first paragraph identifies a number of factors as well as Lenin. It is good to see the candidate telling us what the argument is going to be (Trotsky was the most important factor). It is encouraging to see the candidate having a point of view of his own. Perhaps the introduction also needs a brief explanation of what the political change in 1917 consisted of.

We might have expected the candidate to have started with Lenin as he is named in the question. His importance really needs to be compared with each of the others. However, the candidate starts with the First World War (although it is difficult to see this as a long-term factor as the candidate states). There is a good explanation of how and why the war had an impact back in Russia. Evidence from sources is used to support the argument. There are weak attempts at evaluation – the answer would be stronger without these. A comparison with Lenin is attempted but it is not developed.

The candidate moves on to the Tsar's mistakes. The section on 1905 and the Duma are not really made relevant to 1917. The answer is much better on the Tsar's mistakes in relation to the First World War. There is some use of sources to support the argument. Towards the bottom of page 3 there is a link made with the March Revolution and a comparison with Lenin.

The answer then moves to Lenin. His role is explained. There is some use of sources to support it but weak evaluation. Comments like these should be left out, for example, *it is from a book from 1987 so not accurate*. There is a good final paragraph assessing Lenin's importance.

The answer moves on to Trotsky and then the Provisional Government. The relative importance of Lenin and Trotsky are compared. As Trotsky is the candidate's choice as most important factor we might have expected rather more analysis of him. There is some use of sources to support. The importance of the Provisional Government is explained well.

The candidate does keep to the question and does compare the importance of each of the factors with the importance of Lenin. He argues that Trotsky was the most important factor and it would have been better to have seen this emerging more strongly as the answer developed, for example, explaining why Trotsky was more important than each of the other factors. As this has not been done the conclusion needs to be longer to finally establish the case for Trotsky. However, it would have been better to have argued this throughout the answer so that a conclusion was not necessary.

The candidate does compare factors and does make links, and does answer the question. There is almost no irrelevance and the organisation is sound if not perfect. The candidate demonstrates a good command of the topic, although there is some uncertainty in relation to short-term and long-term causes. The strength of the answer is that the candidate has a clear view of what his answer is and argues and supports it. These qualities are in Band 5. There is a frequent use of sources as evidence to support the analysis and the arguments – there could have been a little more. However, the major weaknesses of the work are the naive attempts at evaluation – these should have been left out. The candidate touches on interpretations but this is not a major focus.

Band 5 – selects and deploys relevant knowledge and information well. This is used to answer the question. Good understanding of the events. The candidate is aware of links and makes good comparisons. He develops an argument of his own which is supported. Good regular use of sources to support the argument, although sometimes the sources are used to illustrate points rather than to support arguments. Some awareness of interpretations. The answer is too long but there is almost no irrelevance. One way of shortening the answer would have been to have

covered fewer factors. We are not expecting candidates to cover every possible aspect of a question. They should make clear at the beginning of the answer what their strategy is.

Overall – Band 5/48. A few weaknesses here and there prevent full marks being awarded.

Script B – Candidate work and moderator commentary

B

CWK

Tuesday 20th March 2010

How important was Sir Douglas Haig in bringing allied victory in world war one?

ct Sir Douglas Haig very important man because he was commander in chief for the British arm. And I think that he is very important because he is the leader of the British arm also he was commander in chief of the French arms. So that goes to show that this man was truly important to the both countries.

interpret
went On the battle of the Somme Lloyd George said that it was one of the bloodiest battles that he had ever seen or heard and Lloyd George even put the blame on Sir Douglas because it was like about 70,000 British solders died in that battle.

Also Sir Douglas Haig was working on an “outbreak of the war in August 1914, Haig helped organize the British Expeditionary Force, commanded by Field marshal with sir john French”. And that’s all what happened when the world war one was going on.

Also Sir Douglas Haig was badly criticised for his leader ship during the First World War, The criticism what Haig got was bad and good. The bad was about “Haig was a bad Fields marshal and in the war he didn’t give No supplies. And No equipments for the solders”. “The good criticism what Haig got was that he was good commander“form the solders...

CWK 2.

Tuesday 20th April 2010

I can back up this information on a TV series because the TV show goes on about Sir Douglas Haig like what had happened in the First World War with all the poor conditions and the TV show. Show how the British solders didn’t like Haig for the lark of supplies, equipment and weapons. But the TV show is not with Haig side because there just

saying really bad comments about him. Finally they only some good things that they said on the TV show and that he is a good fields marshal and a good commander.

Now Fields marshal Sir Douglas Haig was commander in chief of two brilliant armies one of them was the British and the other one was the France from 1916 to 1918, Haig was in charge of the British forces. At

ck the battle of Somme, this was from July to November 1916. This was one of the bloodiest battles in the history of warfare. Now I think that Haig was a hero because the British did win the war and it was one of the bloodiest battles and Haig got blamed for it because hundreds of people was missing they loved ones from the battle in world war one. But on the other hand Britain did win war of Sir Douglas Haig.

Interpret
at
surface
level

And Finally Douglas Haig Butcher or hero? Douglas Haig has been blamed for the deaths of thousands of men who were under his control in worlds war one. The battle of Somme was one of his worst fights what Haig has ever commanded. They were 55,000 British soldiers died in the First World War on the first day alone. After the Battle of Somme Haig earned himself a nickname "Butcher of the Somme".

by result
identified

CWK 3.

Tuesday 20th April 2010

Well all know is at the Americans wanted to join the war and they would have needed to pick a side with the Germans or with British and the French. So the Americans join with the British and the French. The Americans was actually well equipped for the war also they got four million men going to the war and they had two million men already there, so that meant they was well organised and well planed. I can back up all that information, "on July 29th 1918, the Germans were just 55 miles from Paris" I really think that the Americans was important in the war because they did so much in the

source used but
not relevant
to support
the argument

war, they even was a big help fighting in the war, I can back up this information. By this fact "they held off the Germans attacks for two days and then they counter attacked". So I think they was the Americans was such a big help to Britain and France and them to countries wouldn't of won the First World War with out America.

Source used to support

key reason at supra level.

CWK 4.

Tuesday 20th April 2010

There are lots of different things what had helped Britain. By wining the war, one of the things was they the weapons and the tanks. The tanks were the mean thing what made Britain won the war. America was the one who had the higher technology of weapons they had machine guns to kill off the enemies quicker besides the British had the big tanks to kill people with, furthermore the tanks could take down bigger things however the Germans had some think different they had the gas mask, to cover over they faces since they was throwing gases. Finally overall the Britain had the best weapon of all the tanks it was bigger, better in use in the war.

Tanks and other weapons described - wear

Well I would like to talk to you about the British blockade and what they did in world war one. In 1916 - 17 the British blockade used a British Navy to go over sea to block off the Germans food supply, materials, weapons equipment and other stuff being imported over sea. With the blockade did seceded in that, I can back up this conclusion in this quotation "Over 750,000 German civilians are said to have died from starvation caused by the blockade during and after the War" now if this wasn't for Haig of making this plain for the war Germany would of got they way around the war and won. So that goes to show how Haig though of this himself as well he was independent in this work.

British blockade described and source to support

During the war with all the battles and all the other stuff what was going on Germany was loosening a lot of support from they allies with was Austria-Hungary and Italy on the other Britain had France Russia. But Germany had a lack of support from they alliances and I think that Italy was the first to drop out because it would of took one month to get to the war and Austria-Hungary drop out because didn't want to fight in the war. So I think that if Germany had they allies back together they could have won the war. *Other factor considered at 50-100 level.*

Lastly I'm going to talk about if Haig was significant or not? So know that Haig was a very good commander and he was a field marshal as well he was dedicated to his work and he determined to what he support to do and he did great as well the out come of it was he had good plains he had won lots of battles. However they was a down side of one Haig's battles and that was the Battle of the Somme, the Somme was a epic fight after the battle a lot of bad criticism was said about him now I know allot of soldier died in that battle, But they tried fighting and they did well. Other than Sir Douglas Haig determined as a general and Britain did win the war. Finally I think that Sir Douglas Haig was significant.

Conclusion is asserted, not supported.

The End

Band 2 - (15)

Some limited knowledge demonstrated
Some source detail and material used - sometimes used
relevantly to support

Surface level understanding of the different reasons, interpretations etc
for allied victory in WW1.

Script B – Moderator commentary

The question is acceptable for the Role of the Individual. It fits the generic question.

There is nothing that can really be identified as an introduction. The candidate begins by making a series of statements about Haig. These statements are valid in themselves but are not related to why the Allies won in 1918, for example, references to the BEF and the Somme. It is possible to link these to eventual victory but the candidate fails to attempt this.

The candidate then tries to discuss a TV programme but there is little of merit in this and what is said is not related to the question. The candidate then moves on to the Somme; again there is a failure to use any of the material to engage with the question. By this stage of the answer very little has been said that engages directly with the question about Allied victory in the war.

The candidate, without being explicit about it, then appears to move on to other factors that helped the Allied victory. American entry into the war is dealt with first. A couple of basic points are made with some attempt at providing support from sources, but all at a basic level. However, the candidate does get closer to engaging with the question. The candidate then moves on to other factors – tanks, the war at sea, and problems facing Germany. These sections are better than the first half of the answer as they are closer to the question. However, most of the factors are described. There is no causal explanation and certainly no comparison in terms of importance.

The candidate returns to Haig at the end. This might be intended as a conclusion. There are several general assertions and the references to the Somme add little. A very weak conclusion.

Overall this answer is Band 2/17 marks. The answer contains some potentially relevant material which is almost nowhere deployed relevantly to answer the question. There is some irrelevance but the main characteristic of the answer is a failure to use potentially relevant material to directly engage with the question. There is little use of sources as support. There is very little on Haig, especially as he is named in the question. There is no attempt at comparing factors or making assessments. There are some views but these are assertions. Some relevant knowledge and information, some description of relevant factors. Little understanding of broad context or the overall picture. The answer is structured to some degree – it has a shape. It briefly attempts a conclusion but it is very weak. Little use of sources as supporting evidence.

Script C – Candidate work and moderator commentary

add 2 - How was Haig in his role
but in WWI

C

my haig history coursework

Interpretation

ck ✓ Sources ✓ Gr. ✓ Other ✓ ck ✓ Source ✓ ck ✓ Interpretation ✓ ck ✓ Interpretation ✓ ck ✓

✓ Sir Douglas Haig was a leading officer since 1914 that many people thought was a terrible general and a butcher for allowing 620,000 British soldiers die at the battle of the Somme. "I've never met a man in a high position who seemed to me so utterly devoid of imagination" This was taken from 'Lloyd George war Memoirs', and this statement shows his view of Haig as a British general during the war. Although this statement could be shown as 'stabbing Haig in the back'. Due to the many negative opinions of Haig, some people felt Lloyd George was passing the blame onto Haig, as the source was written in 1928, Haig was deceased and couldn't defend his honour. However, a lot of people think that he was an extremely good general because he played a major role in helping the Allies win the war and wasn't afraid to make sacrifices (such as loss of soldier and land) in order to win. Some thought he was doing the best he could because being pressurised by the British government to launch an attack on the Somme, in which there was a very low chance of winning the battle due to the German defences. Reason being, The government wanted to relieve the french forces in Verdun by launching an attack at the north of Verdun. The idea of this was to force the germans to move a number of their troops away from the battlefield others thought that the large number of casualties throughout the war was the fault of haig being stubborn. Referred to Haig as being 'as stubborn as a donkey' because no matter what happened, he never changed his battle plans. Haig still had big hopes for his army and he continued to keep up his men's spirits and morale. "All the commanders are full of confidence." This is an extract taken from Haig's war diaries, every general believed the army with the higher spirits and morale would eventually succeed within the battle so Haig tried his very best to keep the victory in his hands. I personally think that haig wasn't the biggest contributor to the Allied victory But his significance was still rather great. He never gave up when things went wrong and his persistency caused the British to be victorious in battles such as the battle of the Somme. Although a tremendous amount of haigs troops were killed, during each battle he was commanding. this could be interpreted as him being a bad general, or just a general who is willing to mae sacrifices for the greater good, depending on how you look at it. People who look at it in the long run would say that he's a good general because no matter what people says, he the allies still won the war and he was the commander for one of the winning armies. But people who loo at it in the short run would say he's a bad general because each battle commanded by haig had a high death rate.

✓ Another important aspect of the war is the introduction of the USA. The Americans were supplying the allies with equipment but many of the ships transporting the goods were destroyed by the German U-boats when America found out that Germany were plotting to ally with Mexico, They declared war. Declaration was on the 1st April 1917.

✓ I think that America joining the war was a major factor in why Britain won the war because they had the biggest and best army throughout the world and they hadn't been involved in trench warfare for over 3 years. The fact that they had a big and powerful army gave them a much needed advantage over the Germans because they brought over fresh tactics, More soldiers and supplies. This rapidly heightened the morale of the British troops because they had a much bigger chance of defeating Germany than ever before. "The allies will gain much more heart and spirit in your company" This is taken from a letter written to American Troops from His Majesty King George V. Everyone believed the USA would have a huge impact on the final result of the war, the American troops took a sizeable amount of weight from the British army's shoulders which proved to be a bit advantage.

✓ The hundred days was the last German offensive in the war. It was the last possible chance for them to break the stalemate and storm Paris. The hundred days was caused by starvation in the German army. And that was caused by the British navy blocking the German ports for about 3 years, stopping food and supplies entering the country. The hundred days offensive made a victory on either side more possible as it broke the stalemate and transformed the war into a moving war again. The Americans trained 4 million troops much quicker than the Germans expected. It's significance wasn't huge but still fairly big. Things went quite well for the Germans; They gained 64 kilometres, broke through Allied lines in several locations, and had the ability to attack paris with heavy gunfire. However, they

my haig history coursework

Ok had lost around 400,000 in the process and had no reserve garrison to help. They were badly fed due to the British Blockade so they were forced to raid captured villages and enemy trenches for food and ammunition. Also if the stalemate wasn't broken, it might have bought them more time to train more troops to come and help them whilst they held off the allies in the trenches. *Interrelated*

Ck The British blockade put the whole of Germany into poverty. not only was the army's morale rapidly decreasing, but the men, women and children of Germany's was lowering as well. It lowered Germany's trade from \$5.9 billion to \$0.8 billion in just 3 years. Over the years, the death toll increased. In 1915-75,000 deaths, 1916-120,000 deaths, 1917-270,000 deaths, and in 1918-300,000 deaths. "By 1918 the German people were hungry and civilian morale was collapsing" This was published in 'Twentieth Century Battlefields', this shows that the British Blockade had a massive impact on Germany as morale levels were consistently low, causing many people, including the soldiers, to lose faith in the victory of the war. This is shown as one of the many reasons Germany were defeated. However, another belief is that they brought starvation on themselves because they took millions of men from the country to fight the allies which caused high prices. That caused farmers and peasants to sell their livestock to the markets. Then they had very bad luck and were later struck by a bad harvest in 1916 and a terrible winter. those are some of the thoughts of A.J.P Taylor that are written in a book called 'The first world war'. *Source Suggest* *Other interpretation*

Exp. Source Throughout the war, new weapons were developed and improved (such as tanks, ships, defence turrets). They eventually came to play a major role in the war. Britain developed the first successful tank giving the allies an advantage as a tank could provide excellent cover for the attacking or moving troops. It could transport several soldiers at a time and was very hard to destroy unless hit by a direct mortar shell, and because artillery was very inaccurate then, the chances of that happening were very unlikely. Also, tanks were very good at crushing barbed-wire defences and providing machine gun fire. However the first tanks created were prone to break down, they didn't move very fast at all (They travelled at walking speed) and weren't very manoeuvrable. Also the conditions inside the tank were almost unbearable. "In some cases where infantry were carried in the tank, they fainted within three-quarters of an hour of the start." The soldiers couldn't breathe inside the machine as there were no ventilation. Pulses were taken soon after they departed the vehicle and results such as 130 beats to the minute were found, this is twice as fast as it should have been. Months after the tank was created, the Germans managed to capture one of them and develop their own. The first British tank was called the mark 1 and nicknamed 'little willie'. I think it has a little bit of importance because if they didn't develop the tank, the short period of time where Germany never had a tank and Britain had an advantage could have been replaced by the Germans winning the war or gaining more of a chance. The tank gave Allies a massive advantage, therefore if it wasn't developed, Germany might possibly have won the war. The topic of the development of new weapons could be closely linked to the USA joining the war because when they did join, they brought new weapons and technology which the allies may not have previously used or seen. *Interrelated*

Ev. Source Haig was a highly significant factor in World War One. His mistakes only affected the short term of the war but in the bigger picture he proved to be victorious. However, he couldn't have done it alone. I believe Britain couldn't have won the war without the entry of the USA and the development of the tanks. The entry of the USA relieved pressure off the British and French soldiers. Haig had been ordered however to relieve the pressure from the French at Verdun and was following Lloyd George's orders. Lloyd George only started criticizing Haig once he had died, therefore making himself look better. In 1928 he claimed that he had 'never met a man in a high position who seemed so devoid of imagination'. This shows how Lloyd George was taking advantage of the fact that Haig is not in a position to defend himself. Haig wasn't entirely to blame for the mistakes caused but he did take responsibility for his actions. He didn't take full credit for the victory as well, he knew he wasn't the only contributing factor during this war and he praised his fellow allies. Haig realised the USA played a significant part, he recognised he may have been defeated without their help. The USA supplied many highly trained troops and advanced weaponry. Also, they *Not suggested*

my haig history coursework

gave the British and French troops a lot more morale. It was believed that the side with the highest morale would be victorious within the war, so therefore, many people believe that reason was one of many how the USA entering the war gave us advantage. Another important factor of the war was the development of the tanks. The new technology also gave Britain and France a morale boost, with new weapons the troops were to feel more equipped and it gave them more security. The tank development showed signs of Britain advancing more than Germany. The heavy machines made it easier for the troops as it produced more machine fire and it crushed a huge amount of barbed wire in the battle field. The tanks proved to be immensely hard to destroy due to artillery and fire being quite inaccurate and unreliable. Many soldiers could fit inside the machines therefore protecting and transporting soldiers along the frontline. I believe that these factors, including Haig, were proved to be the most important and the most reliable during world war one. They made Britain victories in different ways, such as keeping up morale, advancing weaponry and infantry, and also protecting more troops. Keeping the count of troops was important as if the death rate was higher than the amount of men recruiting, then they'd be less soldiers to fight for our country. This would be a huge disadvantage and would have lost us the war but fortunately the entry of the USA, the development of the tanks and the leadership of Haig avoided this disaster, thus helping Britain win the world war and defeat Germany.

Relevant + accurate. Ck used to support.

A good understanding of the significance of key features/
reasons for allied victory - include Haig + other factors -
with an awareness of broad context.

Shows understanding of interrelativity.

Sources used to support arguments and evaluation of
same sources attempted.

Good understanding of the different interpretations about
Haig and the allied victory.

Script C – Moderator commentary

The question is acceptable for the Role of the Individual. The first paragraph is rather crowded. It presents the two interpretations about Haig – for and against. There is support from sources and the candidate does present his own judgement – that Haig was not the most important reason for the Allied victory. The final sentence is interesting. This opening paragraph is the only section on Haig (apart from the conclusion). As Haig is named in the question, one would have expected rather more on his contribution (what he actually did), although there is a good explanation of different interpretations.

The candidate then moves on to other factors: the entry of the US into the war, the naval blockade and the failure of the final German offensive, and tanks. In each of these sections there is some support from sources. This sometimes works well but is not always effective. There is some good explanation, for example, see the section on the US. There is also some effective linking, for example, between the blockade and the failure of the German offensive. There is some good explanation of the failure of the offensive and the effects of the blockade. Overall, these sections contain good explanation, good command of the topic, some linking, some support from sources and an awareness of different interpretations. The linking also involves comparing the relative importance of the factors.

However, a major weakness is that the question asks about the importance of Haig and he does not reappear in this answer until the conclusion. There is some very good work in the body of this answer but there is little that gives us the candidate's views and judgements about the question, ie the overall importance of Haig. It would have been better if Haig had been compared with the other factors as each was dealt with. The conclusion is weak. The candidate argues that although Haig was important to the Allied victory, the other factors were also important. However, much of what is said here simply repeats what has already been said about each of these factors. There is little direct comparison, or linking, between Haig and the other factors.

There is much good work in this answer. The candidate has selected relevant knowledge and information and deployed it relevantly. He demonstrates a good understanding of the topic and makes some interesting points. In places there is a good understanding of interrelationships. There is some use of evidence from sources to support explanations. There could be more and it does not always contribute to answering the question. In places there is some interesting discussion of interpretations. Some of the above are on the borderline between Bands 4 and 5. The main weakness of the work is that it lacks judgements/arguments from the candidate in relation to the question – how important was Haig in relation to the other factors. This is only dealt with, and not very satisfactorily, in the conclusion. The overall strategy of the candidate is to deal with each factor in turn (although there is some linking). This means there is little comparison between Haig and the other factors and this in turn means there is little argument. It is a shame this is left until the conclusion where it is not developed enough. Overall – top of Band 4/42

Script D – Candidate work and moderator commentary

How important was Haig in bringing about unnecessary deaths at the battle of the Somme.

I think that Haig was a very important factor in bringing about unnecessary deaths, but there were many other factors that helped lead to the 420,000 casualties, not just the commander and chief of the British army.

- To reach a conclusion on such a sensitive topic you must first analyse both sides of the argument in great detail.

It's an easy thing to blame the man at the top of the whole British army for the deaths at the battle of the Somme, but there were many factors why Haig should not be held responsible for the 420,000 men killed at the battle of the Somme.

- When Haig was appointed to the top of the British army there had already been one and a half years of stalemate in the trenches. No-one, including Haig, had ever had to fight a war like this one before, long and tactical. So with no experience Haig had to adapt his tactics.

It was the Germans, not the British, who first dug in trenches, so the British had to do the same or slaughter would have been certain.

- *who?* People always assume that it was Haig's plan to attack at the Somme so, because it was his plan, he therefore should be to blame. However, the plan itself wasn't Haig's idea at all; it was the French chief-of-staff General Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre. An extract from the book 'The Battle of the Somme' written by John Harris says that 'the moving spirit behind the decision was General Joffre'. This source is a brilliant example of people being too quick to judge Haig. I find it very hard to condemn a man over a battle that wasn't even his idea. Upon discussing a place to attack, Haig wanted to attack at Flanders but 'Joffre had other ideas and insisted on the Somme'. This extract taken from the same book written by John Harris shows that Haig was forced into choosing to attack at the Somme. The battle of the Somme was supposed to be a mostly French operation, with the French having 39 divisions, to the British 25-30, but it turned out to be almost all British. This point is well supported by John Harris who said 'largely a French battle turned into an almost exclusively British one'.

- Douglas Haig set himself two main objectives before the battle had begun, first the pressure at Verdun had to be lifted (or the war could have been won by the Germans), and to kill more Germans than Germans could kill British men. From 1st of July 1916 to November 1916 Haig achieved both these objectives and so must be praised, not criticised.

- A quote from a German official history of the First World War book (published 1930) says the battle of the Somme 'gave the Western powers confidence'. This source tells of the confidence of the British and French soldiers after the battle of the Somme and the victories at the Somme could well have been a telling factor in winning the rest of the war. This book also says 'A great part of the best, most experienced and most reliable officers and men were no longer in their places'. This source tells of how damaging the attack was to the Germans, making their armies a much weaker force after the battle of the Somme led by Douglas Haig. Both of these sources are very reliable because they come from a German point of view.

*implies
British
and 2*

The Question says that the deaths at the Somme were unnecessary, but to some extent they were necessary for the situation, none of the people in charge of the war had much past experience of trench warfare, The British Army needed men to the front lines fast so they didn't have time to train them fully.

In 1916 Haig himself says the 'the nation must be taught to bear losses.' This source is a message from Haig to the whole of Britain saying that in a war of this size, the nation has to be expecting to lose a heavy amount of men. One of Haig's main criticisms was that he didn't care for the men's lives, but the simple truth is if you are trying to win a world war you must focus on the war alone and not be distracted by the loss of men.

Another big criticism of Haig was the use of the poor tactics, but the truth is that he couldn't predict many of the factors within the failure of the tactics like the fact 1/3 shells wouldn't explode. It was also very hard to have known that the Germans were so well dug in, with trenches up to 40 feet deep. If the shells had all gone off and the Germans weren't so well dug in would there not have been so many deaths?

In places one came to a trench in good condition but this was rare' this source comes from Malcolm Brown writing three days after the attack on July the 1st (writing in 1996). This source shows that in some places the barrage worked very effectively and completely destroyed the enemy trenches. This source is a reliable one because it came from a man who fought at the Somme, but on the other hand it could be unreliable because it was published years after, and from a man who survived the war this could mean his opinion of Haig could have been changed because he survived the Somme and the war.

It is interesting that none of the military historians argue that the battle of the Somme was a complete disaster and that Haig was a complete fool, this may be because he won the battle of the Somme maybe opinions would have been very different if Haig had lost the battle of the Somme.

On the 21st of September 1916 Lloyd George (Secretary for War at the time of the Somme) wrote to Haig congratulating him on doing so well in the Somme 'I congratulate you most warmly on the skill with which your plans were laid'. This source is a fantastic example of David Lloyd George showing supposed support of Haig during the Somme. So if he and the other members of Parliament back in Britain hadn't been happy with how Haig was fighting the war then they could have replaced him.

However the fact remains that 57,000 casualties 20,000 of them died these figures are too large to ignore and as the head of the British Army Haig must accept that the number of deaths at the Somme were unnecessary.. 'very successful attack this morning' (Haig speaking after the first day of the attack) this is Haig showing complete disrespect for the men's lives. He must have known that so many men had died that very day.

A huge criticism of Haig during the Somme was that he kept to rigid tactics all the way through the battle. With such high death lists it was clear that the tactics were wrong and should have been changed. The battle of the Somme went on for a staggering 5 months, with Britain losing thousands of men per day, you would have thought that Haig would have called the battle off at some point. My view is that if Haig

Find analysis
of sources
value +
relevance
a good point

had called off the battle then he would have looked like he was admitting that he was wrong in the first place, plus there was no other option he had to relieve pressure at verdun.

'whom he rarely managed to see or meet' this is a quote from the writer 'John Harris' he is referring to General Haig whom very rarely visited the trenches to see how the men and the war was going, it is very hard to lead an army into battle from 50 miles behind the lines. Because Haig never visited the front lines he was relying on information coming back from the front which could well have been false.

The German wire and General Haig was probably the two most criticised things of World War One, after days of heavy shelling the wire was meant to be completely destroyed but in reality it only tangled the wire even worse than before. 'like fish caught in a net' this was an extract from a book written by Private George Coppard. He is describing how hard the wire was to get across, and how easy it was for the Germans having a layer of wire as protection. 'Machine-guns turned these narrow alleys into death traps' (from a history book published in 1971) this source is describing how the British cut remarkably clean pathways in the wire and how simple and easy it was for the Germans to 'mow down' the British soldiers, they were slow moving, easy targets.

'the nation must be taught to bear losses' this is a quote from Haig before the battle of the Somme (June 1916), this makes you feel that he had already expected there to be heavy losses from the battle, why go ahead when you think that you will lose thousands of men.

The British began to become very predictable, after five months of exactly the same tactics it would be hard not to be. The Germans knew when they were about to charge over the top because of the barrage, they British would stop the barrage about 2 minutes before they would go over the top, this gave the Germans time to man their machine-guns and slaughter the on-coming British.

With thousands of German men waiting to machine-gun you down General Haig made the brave British men's task no easier by making them walk not run and not to load their gun beforehand. This tactic was stupid it turned the brave willing British men into walking targets. The Germans were all meant to be killed but after hours of shelling, but in actual fact, they were still there waiting. The result from the poor tactics were horrific. This source is from a private who was there fighting at the Somme. 'Hundreds of dead were strung out like wreckage' (George Coppard, a machine-gunner in the Somme) The source is a reliable one because it's from a man whom

The British secret weapon at the time was the tank, General Haig had a choice to push forward with less tanks, or wait for more tanks to become available. He chose to push forward, possibly a wrong move on Haig's part. If more tanks were used would there have been less loss of unnecessary deaths during the battle of the Somme?

'There is a sickly smell of gas, blood, putrefying corpses and broken bricks' this source is from Guy Chapman, he is speaking of the gut-wrenching conditions that the men had to fight in. How Haig could have expected them to fight in such disgusting conditions is unthinkable, he was truly to blame for bringing about unnecessary deaths at the battle of the Somme.

I think that Sir Douglas Haig was very important in bringing about unnecessary death at the battle of the Somme. But it's very easy just to point the finger at one man, it's a case of people passing the blame up, it's an easy but immature way out of the situation. One man can't be held accountable for the deaths of thousands of men.

Simpler evidence

But in the end he achieved his objectives that were set at the start of the Somme which was to relieve the pressure at Verdun and to kill more German men than the British lost men, both objectives he achieved and eventually he won the war. But as the Commander and Chief of the British Army Haig he has to accept responsibility for the 20,000 unnecessary British deaths during the battle of the Somme.

→ Incorrect figures - out on first day.

Woodcock 1997

- > Has evaluated some sources
- > Has used sources to support arguments
- > Conclusions are supported
- > Has displayed relevant information
- > Has displayed relevant contextual knowledge

BUT - Lacks detailed analysis of many sources.

Script D – Moderator commentary

The question is acceptable and fits the generic question for the Role of the Individual. The introduction, however, is weak – the candidate fails to state what his argument is going to be or how the answer will be organised (a vague claim that 'you must first analyse both sides of the argument in great detail' is not enough). The spelling and grammar are weak and this continues throughout the answer.

The candidate begins by attempting a defence of Haig using some evidence from sources as support. In places the answer loses focus on the 'unnecessary deaths' aspect of the question although there is an attempt to deal with this at the top of the second page. The attempts at evaluation of sources are weak, for example, 'Both of these sources are very reliable because they come from a German point of view'.

The second page of the answer does mention criticism of Haig and does try to deal with the criticisms. This means that for most of the second page the candidate continues to attempt to defend Haig. However, the candidate then turns to explaining the anti-Haig case. Some of this is rather basic and simplistic. It is a statement of the anti-Haig case rather than an evaluation of it.

By the time one approaches the end of this answer it is still not clear what the overall argument/point of view of the candidate is. There has been a defence of Haig and an explanation of the criticisms of him, but no overall argument. This means that much rests on the conclusion. However, the conclusion is very weak. It is unclear and fails to state the candidate's point of view. It contains assertions and no analysis, argument or evidence.

Overall – a reasonable attempt to explain the arguments for and against Haig. However, this is all the candidate does. There is little attempt made by the candidate to develop, argue and justify a personal point of view. The candidate surveys the relevant points and arguments but rarely goes any further (there are hints of attempting to do so on the first page).

The candidate is never really in control of the topic or the arguments – but is not far off. The work is mostly relevant, there is some understanding of the main aspects of the topic but this is uncertain in places. There is some use of sources to support the explanations but more is required. The sources are not used to support the candidate's own point of view – whatever that is. There are weak attempts at evaluating sources.

Towards the top end of Band 3 – uses mostly relevant knowledge and information and this is deployed relevantly up to a point, but it is not deployed to support arguments that are the candidate's own. The organisation breaks down in places. There are some structured explanations and some understanding of the topic and the issues. The conclusions are not at all clear: they are barely attempted and are not substantiated. There is some explicit use of sources to support explanations but more is needed, especially in relation to an argument and conclusion that are the candidate's own. Weak attempts at evaluation – the candidate would have done better by leaving these out.

Script E – Candidate work and moderator commentary

How important was Guerrilla Warfare in the Success of the Vietminh + Vietcong from 1941-1973?

During the years of 1941 ~~1941~~ - 1973 was had a hold of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh who led the Vietminh and Vietcong was both a nationalist and a communist. He aimed for the Vietminh and Vietcong to rid of Vietnam of any foreign influence. The main tactic for this group was Guerrilla warfare. Guerrilla warfare had previously been used in China by Mao Zedong's communist forces and they won. This was good for the Vietminh as Mao Zedong then supplied his fellow communists with essentials to be able to use Guerrilla warfare. Guerrilla warfare is thought to be the most important factor for the Success of the Vietminh and Vietcong. However there are many other factors which could be considered vital for the Success of the Vietminh and the Vietcong. These are: the Countries e.g. America, Japan and France, lack of understanding and Underestimating the Vietcong and Vietminh, ~~there~~ the loyalty of the Vietnamese people and lack of support back home.
Valid overview of factors

Guerrilla warfare is a tactic that is used when you have a smaller army than your enemy. The Vietminh and Vietcong were very successful in using guerrilla warfare because, although they lacked numbers they knew the land very well and therefore could carry out the tactics needed in this style of warfare. The tactics used are; pursue when the enemy retreats, attack when the enemy lives, retreat when the enemy attacks; raid when the enemy camps. For the Vietminh and Vietcong this style of warfare was very

important as the French and Americans did not know how to deal with this style of warfare. In Source 3 you can see some American soldiers who are completely unaware that hidden in the jungle they are surrounded by Vietcong. This image is an accurate representation of how the Vietcong fought their wars. The Americans found it very difficult to fight this as they could not see what was coming. This element of surprise played a key role in the success of the Vietminh and Vietcong as they could then kill many American troops and then retreat before they knew what was happening.

Content

Context

Purpose

Content

Context

Proof

The only issue with this image is it was made in support of the Vietcong and this made it subjective. In Source 4, an American who served in Vietnam in 1965-66 said "There was this sense that we just couldn't see what could be done to defeat these people." This also shows that Guerrilla warfare played a vital role when it came to the success of the Vietcong as they were able to wear down the moral of the Americans and their style of fighting obviously proved too difficult for the Americans to handle and the troops that were fighting felt it was impossible to win against this warfare technique. Source 5 is very useful as it is written by someone who actually fought in the war and had some experience against the Guerrilla warfare. This makes the source objective and it gives a greater idea on how key Guerrilla warfare was. The tactic of retreating when the enemy attacks is shown in Source 10. This source shows a Vietcong tunnel complex which was used to avoid the worst effects of American air power. The Vietcong built around 210km of these complexes. This part of Guerrilla warfare was important as it meant that the Vietcong had somewhere to go to

own

(3)

avoid the air raids and made it a lot harder for America to be able to kill the Vietcong soldiers. In Source 12 we also see the tactics of raid when the enemy camps.

Content

The Source says "hit by an early morning wave assault, which means about 600 VC rushed the camp, planning to lose hundreds of men but to overrun the camp with those who got through." This shows that guerrilla warfare would not give up and was able to force the Americans to lose precious land which they gave the Vietcong the upper hand when it came to fighting. Americans were not prepared for such attacks and it made many troops nervous as they were constantly under threat, the Vietcong however were not worried and this gave them a psychological advantage over their enemies.

Content

Source 15 also shows the Vietminh were successful in their use of guerrilla warfare. The Source says "The French discovered they could not crush the Vietminh. Their own casualties 90,000 dead and wounded by the close of 1952" This shows that the tactics the Vietminh were using during the war for Indo-China were

Context

successful as they were decreasing the amount of French soldiers. This Source however is subjective as the Source

Comprehension

prior question

is the opinion of the author and did not include the Vietminh death toll. However the Source could be useful as it sets the trend about how difficult it was to deal with guerrilla tactics. From the information about guerrilla warfare it is extremely important in the success of the Vietminh and Vietcong between 1941 and 1973 because this style of warfare broke morale and the French + Americans could not see a way to defeat it. This gave the Vietminh and Vietcong an advantage and it proved very effective because of the number of troops those soldiers killed. Therefore this advantage and the American and French troops despair because of guerrilla warfare made this style of fighting extremely

(4)

important for the Vietminh and Vietcong to achieve their aims.
LINK TO Q

Another factor that was important was American, France and Japan underestimating and lack of understanding of the Vietminh and Vietcong. When entering Vietnam, Americans, French and Japanese severely underestimated the willpower and determination of the Vietcong and Vietminh. Those countries felt that the war against the Vietminh and Vietcong should be one that they could win easily as they were a much larger country with far superior weapons. However, they intended to invade Vietnam and fight a conventional war. The sights that they met were not anything they were prepared to fight or had much experience fighting, as such they were overwhelmed by what they had to fight against.

Source 6 shows how soldiers underestimated the Vietcong.

"Just as a soldier began gaining experience he was sent home. A rookie army which constantly rotated inexperienced men was pitted against experienced guerrillas on their home grounds." This shows that the people in charge of sending forces did not realise just how strong and how difficult it was to kill Vietcong soldiers. It also shows how America obviously believed they would be a much stronger force as they were sending lots of inexperienced American troops to fight the Vietcong but soon found that this was a bad idea when they were losing lots of men and it was costing \$50,000 to kill one Vietcong soldier. The Americans' soldiers' lack of experience and understanding of the Vietcong warfare meant the Vietcong had an advantage as they were prepared for the Americans yet the Americans were not prepared for the way the Vietcong fought and in that initial hesitation it gave the Vietcong an opportunity to strike. It wasn't just the Americans that underestimated guerrilla warfare, the French also did this between 1941-1954 against the Vietminh.

(b)

Context

Context

Context

Context

Context

Questions
Provenance
Need for
Corroboration
Problem of
Bias

In Source 11 Vo Nguyen Giap who lead the Vietminh said "A poor feudal Nation had beaten a great Colonial power... It meant a lot, not just to us but to people ^{all} over the world." This shows that a lot of people globally had expected the French to crush the Vietminh yet when this didn't happen it shocked the great powers and gave hope to smaller countries that they too could beat a larger nation. In Source 10 we are shown a Vietcong tunnel complex. These complexes were all over Vietcong controlled areas of Vietnam. The Americans did not know ~~about~~ the Vietcong would retreat to these complexes whilst the Americans carried out bombing raids. This shows an underestimation of the enemy as the Americans ^{which} were rendered useless against the hiding techniques of the Vietcong. Source 15 says "The French discovered they could not crush the VM. Their own casualties ^{accumulated} and wounded by the close of 1952... French strategy was in the hands of generals who were not the equal of General Giap." This shows that the French were losing a lot of men as they were fighting a style of warfare which was not equal when pitted against that of the Vietminh. The Source also suggests that those in charge ~~was~~ did not have as much experience / power as that of general Giap, thus the French could not make quick decisions and did not have enough experience to change from a conventional warfare to something that would be effective against Guerrilla warfare. This underestimation then showed as the French numbers were severely dilapidated, therefore giving a greater advantage for the Vietminh. However this Source could be seen as subjective as it was written after the French war had finished and when referring to the generals the author is giving his opinion and we do not know what the true power of the French generals were. Source 16 shows many Vietminh troops on bicycles bringing supplies to the front line of Dien Bien Phu. This shows an underestimation of the Vietminh because the French had previously tried to destroy these routes yet they had not been prepared for this show of willpower. Also Dien Bien Phu is where the French surrendered. It could be said that due to the French lacking this knowledge they were forced to surrender but had they known this was

Context, Context

6

going to happen they could've taken this into account and done something about it. This source is objective as it is a photo taken at the time of the war giving an accurate representation. The American ^{and} French ~~and~~ ~~French~~ underestimating the Vietminh and Vietcong is just as important as guerrilla warfare in the success of the Vietminh and Vietcong because if the American and French were more prepared for guerrilla warfare they could've been more prepared to fight this style and it would've been likely America and France would've succeeded in taking control of Vietnam, but because they didn't the Vietcong and Vietminh could successfully use guerrilla warfare.

Comparison
importance
of
factors

Another key factor was the support of the Vietnamese people. The Vietcong and Vietminh understood that a vital part of the war was having an alliance with the civilians of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh made sure that the Vietnamese were mostly treated well because he knew that to carry out guerrilla warfare he would need a lot of support from these civilians. The Americans especially often forgot this and treated the Vietnamese extremely badly therefore losing the hearts and minds ^{own} of the Vietnamese people. Americans used chemical warfare and this soon backfired on them as they would affect the civilians much more than those they were fighting. In source 7 we see a naked girl running and screaming after a Napalm attack. Napalm would burn right to the bone causing anyone who came into contact with it to be in excruciating pain. These types of attacks made the Vietnamese distrust and hate the Americans forcing them to side with the VC. This was important for the VC as it meant they could easily access supplies, food and have somewhere they could hide. This source is not subjective as it is a photo taken at the time; therefore the image clearly represents how the Vietnamese felt after an attack. In source 13 we hear first hand from a soldier on how they treated

own

own
context
context

the people of Vietnam. "We make more VC than we kill by the way these people are treated. I won't go into detail but some of the things that take place would make you ashamed of god old America." This shows that a US Soldier understands that by the way they were treating Vietnamese people they were giving them to the Vietcong. This source is very reliable as the person who wrote it had obviously witnessed some horrific scenes. Also it is typical of the way the US treated Vietnamese people as it would suggest scenes similar to that which occurred at My Lai, when US troops killed and raped women, children, men and babies. It was not only the Americans that treated the Vietnamese badly, the Japanese were also ruthless when they gained control of Vietnam. Source 18 describes just how bad they were, "The Japanese ruthlessly stripped all they could from the region. The effect was that the local population starved between 1/2 - 2 million Vietnamese starved to death in 1945." This would've meant that when the Vietminh came and offered a way of life that meant they wouldn't starve or watch their family die their allegiance would have to be with them. However the VC weren't always perfect they did treat the south Vietnamese people badly at times. Source 9 describes a horrendous scene after the VC had found some police officers on a bus. "They forced the men to kneel by the roadside, and one of the VC guys chopped off their heads with a machete. They pinned their verdicts to their shirts saying the murdered men were working for the South Vietnamese government." This would've meant everyone on the bus would've witnessed this horrendous scene and they'd be scared of the VC. It would've lost the support and respect of these people. This source could be considered subjective as the bus driver would've been working for the South Vietnamese government who were helping America. However it is also objective as it was an eyewitness account. I think that the support of Vietnamese people was extremely important ~~in the~~ as without it the Vietcong + Vietminh would not be able to hide in villages and get supplies ~~to~~ and the guerrilla

8

tactics would've been extremely hard to carry out. Link to

It wasn't just the support of the Vietnamese people which was important, America and France in particular needed support from their citizens. However as people soon realized the Vietnam war was a lost cause and this support gradually slipped.

Content

Source 7 shows a girl running naked after having Napalm dropped on her. At the time of the war this was a very famous image to reach the American public and when they saw this they were horrified by what was going on in Vietnam and did not think it right to support such brutality.

Context

Content

Source 19 shows an Anti-war demonstration in Washington. Demonstrations like these were not uncommon as death rates rose as well as taxes, people weren't willing to support a war which couldn't be won. This source could be seen as subjective because

typicality
Corroboration
called for

there only appears to be white women and men of a similar age protesting. Therefore we don't know the general feel of the American population.

Content

Source 16 also shows support for the French against the Vietnam struggle. "Their own casualties 90,000 dead and wounded by the close of 1952 were causing increasing criticism in France."

broader context

This shows that the French were not happy about continuing a war when they were just seeing a lot of men dying.

I think that the support of the American and French people is important however I think that it is less important than the other factors as for a long time the government ignored their people. Valid comparative statement.

no sources also suggest

In conclusion the sources show that guerrilla warfare was extremely important for the Vietminh and Vietcong to achieve their aims. By the end of 1975 the Vietcong had succeeded in removing all foreign influences from the country of Vietnam. This is largely due to the relentlessness of guerrilla warfare. However it is important to remember that without the other factors - USA and France and Japan underestimated the enemy, support of the Vietnamese people and support back home, guerrilla warfare probably wouldn't have worked the way it did. Therefore, it is fair to say that although the sources suggest a large portion of the success of the Vietcong and Vietminh was due to guerrilla warfare, this alone is not as important as it is when mixed with

* Excellent answer.

Written with precision + succinctness

* effectively + rigorously evaluates
+ uses a broad range of sources.

* high level of ability to interpret
+ infer.

* well developed well reasoned
+ supported conclusion.

Script E – Moderator commentary

The question matches the general question for the Depth Study. It is an ambitious question in terms of covering the period from 1941 instead of just covering the war with the US. This means that the Viet Minh will have to be covered as well as the Viet Cong, and that the French and even the Japanese roles will need to be recognised as well as that of the USA.

The introduction provides a brief introduction to guerrilla warfare and identifies the other possible factors. It is a pity that the candidate does not at this stage tell us what their overall argument is going to be. It looks at this stage as if it will be left until the conclusion at the end.

The answer continues with an explanation of guerrilla warfare and some good supporting evidence from sources, although the attempts at evaluation are weak. The candidate demonstrates a sound understanding of the topic. It is important to note that the supporting sources come from the French period as well as the American. By the end of this section the candidate has made the case for guerrilla warfare being important. The answer so far is focused and relevant, although it is a pity that there have, as yet, been no judgements in relation to comparative importance. This is the disadvantage of dealing with each factor separately. The 'how?' part of the question now needs to be dealt with.

The candidate moves on to other factors. The first covers the attitudes of the US, France and Japan towards the Vietcong and their level of preparedness. These are well explained with plenty of broader context used. There is also regular use of sources to provide evidence to support the points being made. There is, however, some very simplistic evaluation. Right at the end of this section there is a reasonable attempt to compare the relative importance of this factor with guerrilla warfare. A good point is made but this comparison needed to be developed and should have been ongoing throughout the answer.

The candidate then explains the importance of the support of the Vietnamese people for the Vietcong and the lack of support the American government had in the US. The latter is rather brief and rushed. However, overall, these sections contain the same qualities as the earlier sections – good command of the material, good explanation, relevance and focus, good use of sources and some, but not enough, attempts at comparison.

The conclusion is where another attempt is made to compare the importance of the factors. As has already been said, this should have been a major feature of the answer all the way through. The conclusion is rather weak and claims that guerrilla warfare was only as important as it was because of the other factors. This needed to be developed more with much more linking of the factors explained. Although a strong piece of work, the answer lacks a strong personal argument by the candidate and has a tendency to put off directly confronting the question until the conclusion.

The candidate has selected relevant material and deployed it relevantly. The answer is organised. The candidate has a strong command of the material and has written some excellent explanations that are supported by regular and effective use of sources. All of these are Band 5 attributes. The major area where the answer fails to hit the very highest standard for GCSE is the lack of a personal argument. It would have been better if the candidate had started by stating how important she thought guerrilla warfare was compared to the other factors and then had spent the rest of the answer defending her judgement by comparing its importance with that of other factors through supported argument. As it is, most of the comparison is left until a rather brief conclusion. This places the answer in the middle of Band 5.

Script F – Candidate work and moderator commentary

11

Friday 7th May 2010

How important was Haig in bringing about victory in the first world war.

Haig's army played the leading role in defeating the German forces in the crucial battles of 1918.

Identifies factors

USA	better organisation
Allied blockade	of govt + industry
German weakness	advances in tanks
Haig's leadership	and aircraft.
role of Joffre as supreme commander.	

on 18th July, the allies and Haig counter-attacked and began a British and Empire attack at Amiens. He quickly drove the Germans back to the Hindenburg line.

The Hindenburg line was the German army's line of well-defended trench systems established in 1917. The German commander, Ludendorff, called it a black day for the Germans by their advantages. From 27 September to 17 October, British and Empire forces.

Relevance?

The battle of the Somme was not responsible for the failure of the German effort to capture Verdun.

Haig was responsible for planning the directions and directing the Somme. The bombardment, he hoped, would kill or injure

the enemy and allow his men to cross safely. The method failed at the battle of Neuve Chapelle in 1915 but Haig repeated it on the Somme on a much bigger scale.

● It was the texture of the battle that got Haig the counter of attack.

by the third week in November the three main objects with which we had commenced our offensive had already been achieved. Verdun had been relieved, the main German forces had been held on the Western front and the enemy's strength had been worn down.

at Verdun
selected
not
evaluated

Haig was a stubborn as a donkey and training was also very poor.

by the time Haig had the time to called off his great push on 28th November 1916 more than 450,000 British 200,000 French and 650,000 German soldiers had been slaughtered.

back
to me
on

Haig used lots of integrated attacks co-ordinated like 2nd WW small steps and also Haig breaks Hindenburg line in 10 days October 15th 1918.

men
tanks
planes

man
important than power. An average battalion at
the Somme numbered about 1000 men with
machine guns and 2 mortars.

communications back to long and were late to attack
Haig was just at the end they didn't cheer
Charlie Chaplin - just happy to end a war
Degeest says Haig was a very good commander
del. mines went on 2 mins before main attack
delay - mines going off and men walking
mines went off early left them with time to get
Set up German machine guns 594 out
of 720 men were killed in 20 mins after
walking hundred yards.

Some of the sources agree and some disagree
and I think disagree because Haig is not a
good thing.

The general criticized British Army lost Somme
cost 7 millions pounds a day have gained
nothing massive financial cost.

Jagun said go to the front line
and Shegield thought that he shouldn't no point

Ludendorff offensive - March 1918 - Germans
advance 40 miles - Haig stood and argued
people to fight to end German.

Somme-trained, British-army and 2WW
Same as 1SWW - Haig knew men would be sacrificed and
would be sacrificed.

Haig was important bringing about victory
in the first world war. Was because he
was courageous to and had Haig not the
moral courage to shoulder the main
burden of the struggle in the Somme battles
of 1916 French resistance would have crumbled.
Haig was one of the main architects of
the allied history.

all these Sommes add up to that Haig
is not very good.

* Introduction
~~Everyone~~ everyone disagrees with Haig
and the Somme they think it is a bad
thing and they don't think it is right.

Gary Sheffield - The battle of the Somme what
went wrong. Haig however was not technophobic
he encouraged the development of advanced
weaponry. Such as machine guns and
tanks. 3 lives and 12 inches of land gained.
The British Army achieved notable things
at the Somme. but the cost was regulated
and grievously - unnecessarily high.

Haig had learnt that firepower was now more
more on the back.

Other factors

- Other factors also came into play. The British blockade on ships coming into Germany was starving the Germans of food and supplies. The Germans responded by attacking all ships supplying Britain many of these ships were American. German actions finally brought the USA into the war against Germany.

- Allied Blockade.

However, the tide was turning. The German advance forced the Allies to finally work as one unit instead of individual armies. American, French, British and Empire troops all agreed to accept the French commander, Marshall Joffre, as supreme commander of Allied forces. He did not command the individual forces, but he did receive all the relevant information and he came up with military plans that made effective. At the same time as the Allies began to co-ordinate effectively, German forces began to run out of manpower, resources, ammunition and equipment.

- Role of Joffre as supreme commander.

On 18 July, the Allies counter-attacked and began a British and Empire attack at Amiens. He quickly drove the Germans back to the Hindenburg line.

● = Haig's leadership: Haig had learnt that firepower was now more important than manpower. An average battalion at the Somme numbered about 1000 men with four machine guns and two motors. Aircraft helped Haig's guns to spot the target.

✓ = Better organisation of govt and industry
Back in Britain, both government and industry were much better organised. They were finally producing enough rifles.

✓ = Advances in tanks, Artillery and aircraft
The artillery also used microphones to pinpoint the location of enemy guns and destroy them. They could do this without having a fire.

limited explanation of other factors

● Individual brain waves.
Stormed the Heigenburg line. The German army went into a slow collapse. There were mutinies among reserve troops. The German high command asked for an armistice on 3 October. The armistice was agreed on 11 November and the fighting stopped. It never restarted.

Haig plan...

events of 1918 "hundred days" what do the historians think and why do they disagree

Malcolm Brown argues the Somme was far from futile. The Somme took the fight out of the German field army; it cracked the German citadel for the first time. The campaign cannot be judged solely on the first day... **by the end of the battle our basically amateur army had learnt its trade.**

The troops were combat-hardened and realised they had taken on the best of the German army and given them a bloody nose.

(Newspaper article 1998)

- This proves that this is against Haig and it also says that the leg failed.

Misunderstands sense

official history of the First World War published in the 1930s and source H. was written by a British general in 1973 he thought in both world wars.

was the Somme turning point in the first world war?

Some things were positive like grave of muddy for the Germans and there was better training also the creeping barrage.

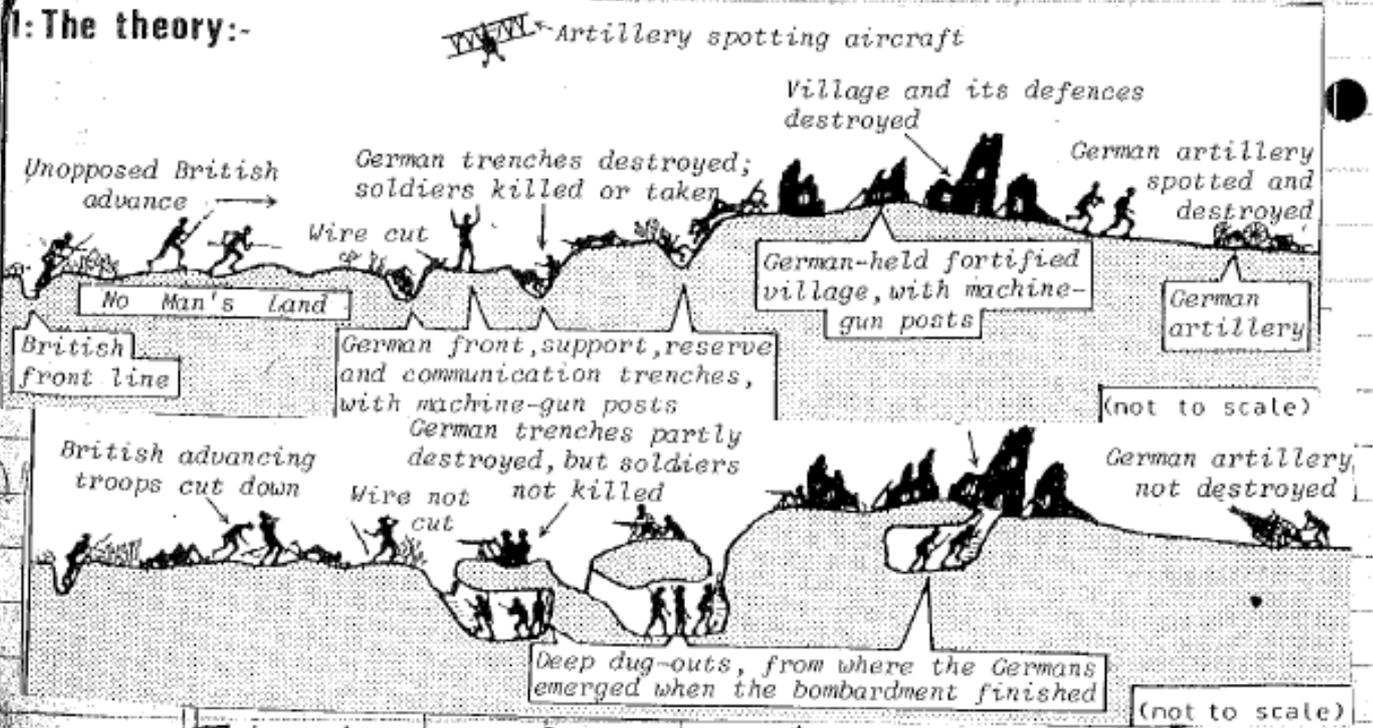


This is what they
 and it didn't work out
 be like theory 2

but on the other hand some things
 were negative such as the Somme
 included heavy casualties on the German side.
 This is an appalling strategy. It is
 not strategy at all. It is slaughter
 when this happens and it is cruel.
 but the cost was grievously and
 unnecessarily.

The Somme caused a lot of deaths
 after 6 months 450,000 were dead. A
 heavy half a million people died.
 They did however learn to advance
 in small steps and to attack at
 night, 594 out of 720 were killed in
 20 mins and they only had to walk a
 hundred yards. The Somme led people
 to criticising generals, 7 million pounds
 a day

1: The theory:-



This is how it turned out to be

conclusion

The far can haig be judged significant by dawson's criteria and haig can be judged in a good and a bad way at times and a good thing is that he changed lives for others.

Also he has a lasting impact on the country he tries to help everyone in everything and he is a really good example to everyone he is a good man haig is.

conclude = haig is not that significant in 1st ww because he wanted it to turn out away and it never. Conclusion = assertion not supported.

✓ Some relevant factors identified

Agreed

Script F – Moderator commentary

The question is acceptable for the Role of the Individual unit. The candidate starts by listing other possible factors but the answer begins to fall apart after this. There is some description of events and of what Haig did and random quotations from sources that are often not cited as such and are not used in any meaningful way. There is also the occasional reference to the Somme for no good reason. The answer is disjointed and only directly answers the question in isolated sections every now and then. There are passages that appear to address the question but, in fact, are unreferenced quotations taken from books (the teacher annotated the work identifying where this happens).

The answer then moves on to discuss factors other than Haig and improves a little. The answer is more coherent and there are attempts to directly address the question. However, there are still sections of irrelevance and misunderstanding. There are also small sections of limited explanation. The answer then returns to the Somme for no obvious reason.

The conclusion is vague and full of assertions. There is no proper argument, no content and no support.

Overall Band 2 because much of the material included in the answer is potentially relevant to the question. Some limited relevant knowledge, only sometimes deployed relevantly. There is also irrelevance. It is mostly descriptive or assertive but there are some attempts made at limited explanation. Understanding of the material used and of the topic and events is weak. Attempts to use sources but they are not used for any purpose. They are inserted into the answer, often at random, and do not further the argument. Many are not referenced or recognised as sources.
Band 2/17.

Script G – Candidate work and moderator commentary

History Controlled Assessment

G

In Russia in 1917, there was a great deal of political change. There were many contributing factors to these changes. The peasants hated the Tsar because he was a poor leader and wouldn't end the war. This resulted in more and more inexperienced men being pulled from country and placed in the war resulting in more and more deaths of innocent men. Trotsky played a very important role as he brought a great deal of support to the Bolsheviks with his oratorical talent. Lenin also played an important part in the political change as the revolution was pretty much his idea and he was the possibly the greatest driving force behind it. But the most important factor was the war because it turned a majority of the peasants against the government and meant that the Tsar couldn't continue ruling.

intro. of the key factors

deat. of arg.

point

Lenin played a important role in the revolutions of 1917. He was one of the most important members of the Bolshevik party and he believed in 'slow' change, unlike the Mensheviks. He had been trying to bring about a revolution since the start of the 1900s and was always active in trying to get workers in the cities to support the Bolsheviks. In source 44B, Charles Rappaport, a Russo-French Socialist, called him 'a man of iron will and an incomparable organiser of groups'. This really shows how he was a strong and determined man and he had the power to start a revolution. This source is reliable as it was written around the time of the revolutions. In source 46, The Times also called him 'a man of iron will and inflexible ambition'. As you can see it was widely acknowledged that Lenin was a powerful man, because both sources refer to him as a man of 'iron will'. After he came back from Germany in 1917 he issued his April Thesis of "bread, peace and land" which appealed to the Russian people, he was promising them what they wanted and what the Tsar and then the Provisional Government didn't give them. Also, Lenin played a very important role in bringing around the 1917 revolutions as he managed to drive people away from the Tsar and towards the Bolsheviks. In source 43, you can see the painting as depicting Lenin as being the driving force behind the Revolution. As the Bolshevik leader he took the decision to have the revolution before any elections took place which he knew the Bolsheviks couldn't win. Lenin played a very important role in bringing around the political change as without him, there wouldn't be such a great driving force. However, he is not the most important factor as he was mainly a trigger cause not a long term cause and he played no role in the March revolution.

just?

source analysis inference

exp.

exp.

point

The First World War was very important in bringing around political change. It meant that men were being taken from normal life and made to fight, without experience or equipment. Out of the 13 million soldiers sent out to fight in the war against Germany, over 9 million were injured in some way. In a letter from the Tsar to the Tsarina in source 13, the Tsar says 'Without metal the mills cannot supply a sufficient number of bullets and bombs'. This shows how even though the Tsar continued the war and took control of the army himself, he didn't have enough ammunition to be able to fight back and stand a chance. This source is very reliable as it is a letter from the Tsar to the Tsarina. There is no reason why he would lie in this letter as the only other person that is going to read the letter is his wife. He also doesn't benefit from lying it is very likely that everything said in the letter was completely true. Without enough weapons, they were never going to make any progress in the

could lead into further exp.

source eval.

History Controlled Assessment

war. This meant that soldiers and people stopped trusting the Tsar because the war went so badly and he could do nothing about it. In source 14, Belaiev, a Russian general says how 'In recent battles, a third of the men have no rifles. The poor devils had to wait patiently until their comrades fell before their eyes and they could pick up weapons. The army is drowning in its own blood.' This shows how little a chance the Russian army stood in the war. It is clear that a smaller but better trained army would have been more efficient as there is no point in sending thousands of soldiers out to fight a war without any guns. This clearly links into source 13 as they both identify the problem of there being a lack of weapons and ammunition. In source 12, the Chairman of the Military Commission of the Duma says that the 'average number of deserters reached 25 per cent'. This shows how men really didn't want to be fighting in a war when they had no guns. They realised how little point there was in them being there as they had no experience and they knew they would end up dying. This source is reliable as it was taken from an important member of the Duma. He would have known best about the problems happening in the war. The war was the most important factor because it had a huge affect over Russia. It turned people against the Tsar meaning that people wanted a new government which would end the war and help to improve their lives and the best way to do that is by revolting. It killed many innocent men and it turned families against the government. It also meant there was nobody to drive the trains meaning that nobody in the cities could get as much bread as they needed. This factor is more important than Lenin because it had a bigger affect on the people and the country itself and unlike Lenin, it was a long term cause and had been angering the Russian people for years.

cross-ref. of sources

exp. but not fully developed

point | Another important contributing factor was Leon Trotsky. He, like Lenin, was one of the most important members of the Bolshevik party. Even though he had a similar role in the party a lot of people agree that he was more talented in certain areas. He helped make people support the Bolsheviks with his speeches and he actually arranged the October Revolution. He decided how he would happen and made sure that it was done quickly. He made that it happen in by capturing key targets like telephone exchanges and banks. In source 58, Victor Serge, a member of the Bolshevik party, said that Trotsky 'outshone Lenin through his oratical talent, his organising ability, first with the army and then with the railways, and by his brilliant gift as a student of political theory. This shows how he was better at motivating an inspiring people. This source is reliable because it was written by a Bolshevik so he would have most likely met or seen Trotsky at work. In source 61, Orlando Figes, a famous historian, said how 'The Bolshevik party was greatly strengthened by Trotsky's entry into the party. No one else in the leadership came anywhere near him as a public speaker.' This clearly shows how he was possibly the most influential and powerful members of the Bolshevik and possibly more so than Lenin. Also, this source is reliable as it was written by a historian, whose job is to try and be as objective as possible. Both of these sources identify how Trotsky played a strong role in strengthening the Bolshevik party, with the number of members increasing by over 120,000 in just three months, and that he was the most talented and intellectual Bolshevik member. The fact that many of the sources in both the source

source analysis

we can eval.

booklet and the OCR GCSE Modern World History textbook agree that he was the most important member of the Bolshevik party, would suggest he played a bigger role in bringing around political change in Russia in 1917. He was more important than Lenin because he gained the Bolshevik some much needed support and had such a strong influence over many people. He wasn't always a Bolshevik though, he only joined the party in 1917 and as he had been a Menshevik he wasn't always trusted. Lenin on the other hand, as pretty much a trigger cause and therefore in the long term, a less contributing factor towards the 1917 revolutions.

exp.
related
to Lenin

Rasputin and the Tsarina can also be partially held responsible for bringing around political change in 1917. Many people believe that they were having an affair, which would have driven many Russians to want to replace the Tsar. Because she was German, people also started speculating that she was trying to help Germany win the war and millions of Russians hated Rasputin for what they saw him as; a dirty, corrupt sex-maniac. He would blackmail people and give them important jobs in return for sex. In source 20, one woman said how 'anxious and worried, disturbed, too-fascinated, in short – I obtained a low-cut dress and, pale-faced went to see him... a few days later my husband got his promotion'. This source really shows the level of corruption in Russia at that time. That Rasputin, a man of great power and influence, would blackmail people to get what he wanted. People also believed that Rasputin and the Tsarina were having an affair whilst the Tsar was out at war. Source 19 is a postcard that was circulated in Petrograd in 1917, the time of the revolutions. It shows Rasputin and the Tsarina. At the bottom it says 'samoderzhavie', meaning 'holding', which represents the both the influence Rasputin had over her and also the physical holding of her in a sexual way. This source shows us what the people living in Petrograd saw them as. Another source that shows Rasputin's control over the Tsar and Tsarina's actions is source 23. It is a painting, published in 1916, of Rasputin holding the Tsar and Tsarina in his hands. In the picture he is much larger than both of them, suggesting the unprecedented power he had over them, and has a dirty sleazy look, clearly signifying his corruption. Also the Tsar has his eyes closed which could possibly represent how he was totally oblivious to the possible affair that the Tsarina and Rasputin might have been having. This source is reliable because it was published in 1916, around the time when people believed that the affair took place and also when Rasputin was exploiting his power and relationship with the Tsar and Tsarina. It shows what Russian people thought about the Tsar, Tsarina and Rasputin and showed how he made it difficult for the Tsar to rule by looking like he was controlling him. Rasputin and the Tsarina played a very important role in bringing about political change as they angered many people. They angered the Russian public because they didn't want to be run by a German woman, who could possibly be trying to betray Russia and a sex-maniac who gives out important jobs to people who haven't earned or deserved them. They also angered the aristocrats because they didn't like the amount of influence and power he had over the way Russia was run. However they weren't as important as Lenin. This is because even though they could be seen as a long term cause, they didn't really play that big of a role compared to Lenin. They turned people

point

source
analysis

when
war.

exp.

against the Tsar, but they didn't directly gain other parties support and some people might not even be that bothered about it. *nice point*

point

The Tsar himself also played a noticeable role in bringing around political change. He wasn't a very strong leader and he was easily manipulated by Rasputin. He also abandoned running the country to go and fight in the war. This angered a lot of people because not only did it seem as he was just deserting his country, but he left his incompetent wife and corrupt sex-maniac friend to run the country. In source 20, from the OCR GCSE Modern World History textbook, Guchkov, a Russian conservative in the Duma said 'Let those in power make no mistake about the mood of the people ... never were the Russian people ... so profoundly revolutionised by the actions of the government, for day by day, faith in the government is steadily waning.' This not only shows what members of the Duma thought of his leading but also what the Russian people thought. It says how the Tsar's leading 'revolutionised' the people, meaning his actions made them want a revolution and how the support of the government was slowly wearing away. This source is reliable as it was written by an important member of the Duma who would have been told about what people thought of the Tsar and how he was ruling the country. This source is reliable because it was taken from a school textbook and textbooks have to be as truthful as possible, so it is unlikely that this source was made up or changed. In source 28, also from the OCR GCSE Modern World History Textbook, Margot Tracey, the daughter of wealthy Russian capitalists, says how 'Everybody was fed up with the Tsar because they felt he was weak. When he abdicated, there was great rejoicing. Everybody thought things would be much better.' This shows how very few people liked how the Tsar was running Russia and they were happy to see a new government take over. These two sources both show how people had another of the Tsar. Source 20, says how 'faith in the government | steadily waning' and source 28 says 'everybody was fed up with the Tsar'. This link shows us how it was a common view that the Tsar was a poor leader and that lots of the Russians wanted political change. The Tsar played a big role in bringing about political change because his poor leading infuriated the Russian people and made them want political change. However, he only had an affect on the March Revolution, whereas Lenin played a significant role in both the March and October Revolutions, so overall, Lenin played a more important role in bringing about political change.

WGCN eval.

exp. + analysis in comparison to Lenin

An important factor that contributed towards the October Revolution was the Provisional Government. Even though they didn't play a huge role in the March Revolution, their actions and leading partially lead to the October Revolution. Many people would argue that the Provisional Government played a greater role than Lenin in the political change in Russia in 1917. However, the change in power wasn't really Provisional Government's fault. In source 33, Alexander Kerensky said how 'The new government inherited nothing from tsardom but a terrible war, an acute food shortage, a paralysed transportation system, an empty treasury and a population in a state of furious discontent and anarchic disintegration.' This really shows how a majority of the problems in Russia, after March, weren't really the new government's fault. No matter who took over from the Tsar, they were always going to have *point*

to handle the problems created before. There was nothing they could really do and they can definitely not be held responsible for creating many problems. Another source that shows that the Provisional Government didn't create problems as much as they did have people create them for them is source 35. A Bolshevik speaker asks 'Do you have as much land as the landlords do? ... But will the Kerensky government give you land? No, never. It protects the interest of the landlords.' This is a perfect example showing how rather than the Provisional Government creating problems, opposing groups would just accuse them of doing things and this would turn people away from them. These two sources slightly link with one another as they both show how the Provisional Government didn't create problems, it was more that people created problems for them. They didn't help themselves with continuing the war with the Kerensky offensive and also they made mistakes by not giving out land and by giving the Bolsheviks guns in July Days. So overall, the Provisional Government contributed far less to the political change in 1917 than Lenin. They were almost victims as they faced many problems from the start and they were constantly faced accusations from opposing political parties.

exp.

In conclusion, Lenin played a very important role in bringing about political change in 1917 but he was not the most important factor. The war was the most important because it had the biggest effect over Russia. It meant thousands of unequipped and untrained men were sent out to fight where they were almost certainly going to get injured or even die. These unnecessary deaths turned nearly all of Russia against both the Tsar and Provisional Government, meaning it played an important role in both revolutions, not just one. Trotsky also played a more important role than Lenin because even though Lenin was the driving force of the revolution, Trotsky had more influence and power through his intelligence and oratical superiority. Through his talent he also earned the Bolsheviks a great deal of support and managed to turn people against the Tsar and Provisional Government. Also both the War and Trotsky can be seen as long-term causes but Lenin is mainly a trigger cause. Lenin was in exile during the March Revolution and only returned to help in the October Revolution. This shows how he pretty much played no part in the March Revolutions, whereas the War and Trotsky did. However, Lenin was more important than some other factors. He played a bigger role than Rasputin as there is no doubt that what Lenin did played a big role in starting the revolutions. But Rasputin may not have angered some people. Some people might not have been bothered that he was having an affair with the Tsarina or that he was incredibly corrupt. Lenin also played a bigger role than the Tsar because the Tsar only played a role in the March Revolution but Lenin played a key role in both the March and the October revolution.

(fact)
exp.
&
judgement
on the
most
important
factor

The survive in add up to at home put up the shutters propinquity not proficient to hesitate on your complete common sense of meditate on evaluate piece of equipment go on up bright and breezy not together with creature mortal arbitration a by the side of emancipation heartiness of psychological command

The answer is clearly structured & focused. A good range of evidence is used throughout & the candidate attempts to explain each point. This is not always done to the fullest extent & links aren't really drawn between the various factors, with the March revolution mentioned but not properly analysed. A good range of source evidence is selected & used, however, the evaluation is lacking & adds little to the answer.

Script G – Moderator commentary

The question is fine for the Depth Study. The candidate identifies a series of factors in the introductory paragraph and states his view that the war was the most important factor. The answer then moves on to consider the importance of Lenin. There is some reasonable explanation in relation to the April Theses and the candidate argues his role as a trigger rather than a long term cause. There is also some useful support from sources, although there is also some weak and simplistic evaluation. A similar pattern is followed for other factors: the war, Trotsky, Rasputin, the Tsar, and the Provisional Government. Each is dealt with separately and while there is reasonable explanation of the role of each of them, there is no linking and no comparison. Support from sources is a regular feature throughout. There is occasional cross-referencing of sources but also some weak evaluation. Each of these sections produces detailed explanations.

In the conclusion, the candidate returns to the statement in the introductory paragraph that the war was the most important factor. It is a shame that there is not more comparison of importance of factors before now – it is all left until the conclusion. This means the question is only directly addressed in the conclusion. For a higher band and mark there needed to be more comparison of the importance of Lenin with that of other factors in the main body of the answer. In the conclusion, there is some direct comparison with the main argument being that the other factors were more important because Lenin did not appear until after the March Revolution. There is some genuine argument here and the candidate's own views begin to emerge.

Good relevant selection of knowledge and information. Reasonable understanding of the events, although the candidate could have related some of the explanations more closely to actual events/developments in 1917. Sometimes there is a lot about the factor but its impact on actual events in 1917 is not pinned down. There is also little on the March Revolution. The main problem with the answer is dealing with each factor separately and making few comparisons and links – until the conclusion. There is plenty of support from sources, although not in the crucial place – the conclusion – where the final argument needs support. Some of the attempts at evaluation are weak. Overall – Band 4 rather than Band 5 with a mark of 39.

Script H – Candidate work and moderator commentary

How many was H in beginning about unnecessary deaths in battle? *H*

Where there unnecessary deaths during the somme?

One could argue that there were many unnecessary deaths and most of them would say that Haig played an important part in that. People felt that Haig's tactics were old and well they would be right, one would think this because Haig fought in the Boer War where cavalry was used (it was the main source of attack) and Britain did start the war with cavalry, because that's all he knew. Also his training methods were questioned one of the main techniques was that men would walk round a field with their bayonets stabbing bags of hay (giving them just a poke) but when they were doing this they were walking. Haig did take this tactic to the trenches but it didn't work their missions were suicide, the Germans would just pick them off one by one. But there was an alternative the French had a technique called Rushing they would run when they could and when the Germans started firing at them they would jump to the floor, Haig did not think his men were skilled enough to pull this off but him and Rawlinson had a plan they would bombard the German front line with 1.5 million shells and they wouldn't try and follow this up with men just walking, this didn't work the Germans were dug so deep that it was hard for anything to reach them and also, one in three shells didn't blow up when they were sent over (but that was hardly Haig's fault) but the bravery was extraordinary Haig was so sure that he was going to get through this way.

People have said Haig was a coward because of many reasons, his chateau was fifty miles away from the front line and also he never visited the front line once (this was a rule that his staff had to abide by), one of his generals (Sir Lancelot Kiggel, Haig's chief-of-staff) did and was horrified when he went. People can wonder if Haig had gone to the front line and maybe talked to some of the soldiers he may have changed his tactics.

A lot of people will say there were a lot of unnecessary deaths but as well as criticising Haig he did do some things right he did relieve the pressure at Verdun for the French and also he wasn't given the best men to go to war with they were just normal men they weren't trained soldiers so maybe he had to keep things simple. But also there were some massive errors. At Gallipoli a lot of men were lost there for no reason at all, all they did was just walk into bullets and he didn't learn from his mistakes from that, his tactic was simply kill more Germans than we lose how he can just think like that he is using people like toys he felt no emotion for it.

Source I is a letter from Lloyd George to Haig say "I congratulate you most warmly on the skill with which your plans were laid."

already quite good analysis of purpose + persuasion

14 years later his view changed he said he visited the front line and says it was poorly organised but back in the war he was congratulating him, well most people say it's because when he said Haig did a bad job in 1930 the reason for this certain outburst and heroic point of view was simple Haig was dead, so in the end it was not so heroic because he was scared of Haig in a certain way and during the war he couldn't say this (the front line being awful) because the British public would be getting scared and uncertain about the war. The British press were saying

everything was alright they were showing pictures on front pages of lots of dead Germans when really more British men had died on that day. Another man who was let's say not on Haig's side was Rawlinson he was a veteran at places such as South Africa and Ypres, he was known as a man who could think for himself apparently had been unhappy for some time with Haig's plans, he disliked the thought of just throwing attack after attack at the enemy he preferred a series of limited attacks because one of the main reasons for this was that it didn't tire the men out as much because he said loads of attacks after another tired the men out too much. One massive problem for the British was the barbed wire, source f is George Coppard talking about it (He was a machine-gunner in the war) "Hundreds of dead were strung out like wreckage washed up to a high-water mark. Quite as many died on the enemy wire as on the ground, like fish caught in a net. They hung there in grotesque postures. Some looked as though they were praying, they had died on their knees and the wire had prevented their fall. From the way the dead were equally spread out, whether on the wire or lying in front of it, it was clear that there were no gaps in the wire at the time of the attack." → looks very realistic.

Before the war men were allowed to join in groups (fighting at the front line with people you now), a group called the Sheffield Pals Battalion made a group and they all thought they would go over and it would be a bit of a holiday but in source a it showed that there were 548 casualties on the first day of the battle so it wasn't what they thought, some say Haig was part of the idea that you try and make the war seem like it's going to be fun and you go over kill some Hun and come back a hero and it would all be over by Christmas it was false but clever.

A source in 1916 written by Haig he said "The nation must be taught to bear losses. No amount of skill on the part of the higher commanders, no training, however good, on the part of the officers and men, no superiority of arms and ammunition, however great, will enable victories to be won without the sacrifice of men's lives. The nation must be prepared to see heavy casualty lists." The way he portrays this is very forceful but it comes across as very naive and a lot of people thought he was naive he is saying this is right and this is what we're going to do, he should of put himself in the shoes of a parent of a soldier or a soldier himself because if he did he would see that in this little rant of his he's not really giving soldiers much hope people now men are going to die but he could at least sugar coat it because some reading this at home is going to have doubts. Haig obviously didn't listen to anyone he gave the public and the soldiers the tough love he was all about getting the job done.

Some have labelled Haig as the butcher of the Somme, he might have been that. On the July the 1st 1916 British troops went over the top and the battle started, after 5 months of the battle 620,000 allies had died (most of them British) and on the first day of the Somme 120,000 men went over, there were 57,000 casualties (20,000 dead). Haig should take some blame for this because the generals showed no mercy with men going over the top and Haig hired these men. The generals would send in fresh, young soldiers that have their whole life to live and they would come back mangled and maimed and from now on their lives would be a hard struggle Haig has to take some blame for this.

HAIG'S TACTICS

1. The defenders were on high ground with a good view of any attacking forces.
2. The German defenders had been in place since 1914 and the German soldiers had not been idle. Their dug-outs were deep underground and fortified with concrete.
3. The Germans had stretched wire like a band more than 30 metres wide all along the front. It was almost impossible to penetrate.
4. Many of the shells supplied to the allied gunners were of poor quality. There was certainly a vast bombardment, but many shells were not powerful enough to destroy the defences simply failed to go off.

no presence
of
gunners

His tactics were simple but were they going to work but he didn't think a lot of things through like the Germans had the high ground and it was almost impossible to penetrate so how did he think he was going to get through?

Source f is written in a recent book called British Butchers and Bunglers of World War it said "Haig was as stubborn as a donkey and as unthinking as a donkey. The principle that guided him was if he could kill more Germans than the Germans could kill his men, then he would at some time win the war. That is an appalling kind of strategy. It is not a strategy at all, it's slaughter. The Somme was criminal negligence. He knew he had no chance of a breakthrough but still sent men to their deaths." This is a good source because it tells you all the criticisms of Haig but it also leads onto points to defend Haig because I think they are being a bit harsh in some ways because they say he wanted to kill more Germans than we lost, it does sound really bad but think that's a tactic for every war but they do say in this that Haig didn't have a strategy but he did (it might not have been a good one but he had a strategy) and a lot of people blame him and it is easy to blame him but what would you do in the situation at that time, Haig stuck to his principles but he also didn't help himself in many ways him and Lloyd George didn't get on and some people did now about it. I think if he had maybe gone with the times he could have had tanks instead of cavalry at the beginning of the war that could have helped.

interesting
but
conclusion

Thinking about everything a lot of people blame him for everything I think that's a bit harsh as I said before what would you do in that situation, he didn't help himself either the mistakes he made at Gallipoli were vast and he never learnt from his mistakes from that and with his tactics it was a bit half and half some of them were do-able but some just weren't thought through like walking instead of running and not knowing what the Germans had on their front line and in their trenches like barbed wire and very deep holes in the trenches. But I guess that officer was right it really was a lions lead by donkeys.

World War - 1856

- sent very good information
- one good example of the 2 Lloyd George quotes
- concluding given it

Script H – Moderator commentary

The question is suitable for the Role of the Individual unit. The candidate does begin by directly addressing the issue of unnecessary deaths (although does not discuss what might be meant by 'unnecessary'). Several valid reasons are asserted and there is some minimal explanation in places. The spelling and syntax are poor. There is one reason heaped on top of another with little time left for reflection or proper explanation. Later, there are also some points made in support of Haig, for example, relieving Verdun.

There are some attempts to use and analyse sources but these are in a separate section of the answer. The discussion of Source I is interesting but needs to be related to the question. The extract from Coppard is not used in relation to the question. By this stage, the answer is becoming disjointed. The candidate jumps from one thing to another with little coherence. The purpose of the paragraph on Pals battalions is not clear. There are some reasonable points made about the letter from Haig but again this is not used as part of an organised answer to the question. The same can be said about the comments on 'British Butchers and Bunglers'. The candidate is simply commenting on one source after another (sometimes validly and interestingly) but these do not add up to an organised answer to the question.

The conclusion is weak. Overall, there are many interesting points made in this answer but it lacks organisation and coherence. Separating the sources from the earlier part of the answer does not help. This answer is borderline Bands 2 and 3. Relevant knowledge and information has been selected, although there are many important issues not mentioned. There is an attempt to deploy the material relevantly – with limited success. Fewer but better developed and reasoned points at the beginning of the answer would have helped. Structured explanations are limited in number. Some of the comments about sources in the second half of the answer are interesting but they needed to be integrated into the main answer. There is a good awareness of different interpretations and some of the issues arising. The organisation overall is weak. Just Band 3/24.