

Past-paper walk-through

Versailles Conference and Peace Settlement ■ 8.4

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 2 Q2
- 2024 Set 2 Q4

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 2

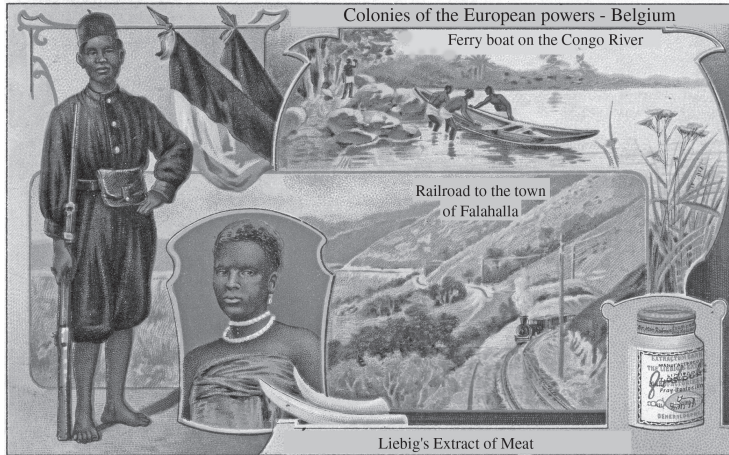
2024 Set 2 ■ Q2

Collectible Card Advertising a Meat Product Produced by the Liebig Company, c. 1910
Lebrecht History/Bridgeman Images The card is part of a series that illustrated the colonial empires of European powers. This particular card depicts the Belgian Congo in Africa. The original card was written in the French language.

Using the image, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one way in which the card reflects a European view of Africa.
- (b)** Explain how a broader economic development is reflected in the depiction of the Belgian Congo in the image.
- (c)** Explain how the type of colonial relationship portrayed in the image would change after the First World War.

Question 2



Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe how the card reflects a European view of Africa. (1 point) — accept any: Africa is portrayed as rich in resources, as evidenced by the depiction of ivory as well as the incidental depiction of timber and plants.; Africa is portrayed as exploitable due to its abundant source of manual labor and natural resources.; Africa has rivers and railroads that make it easier to gain control of resources and markets.; The artist portrayed Africans as adopting European customs and dress in order to suggest that the European civilizing mission was successful.

Solution 2

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain how a broader economic development is reflected in the depiction of the Belgian Congo in the image. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization led to the ability to produce the goods necessary to build a widespread transportation system, like the railroad depicted.; Industrialization facilitated the mass production of the weaponry used to subdue and then arm indigenous peoples.; European imperialists used economic justifications for the right to control the resources of Africans.; The Congress of Berlin ratified the right to exploit the wealth of colonial territories in Africa.; The demand for luxury goods, such as ivory, led to the acquisition of colonial possessions.; Consumerism in Europe led to

Solution 2

a greater number of advertisements featuring African products.; King Leopold exploited the Belgian Congo for his own personal wealth.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain how the type of colonial relationship portrayed in the image would change after the First World War. (1 point) — accept any: The First World War and the destruction in Europe led colonized peoples to question the civilizing mission that justified European imperialism.; The German loss of African colonial territories after the Treaty of Versailles and the redistribution of those areas to Britain and France changed the distribution of colonial territories in Africa.; Economic weakness resulting from the world wars and/or the Great Depression eventually led to the loss of almost all European colonial holdings and independence for former colonial territories.; Indigenous soldiers returning from the Great War often formed the core of later colonial resistance movements.

Question 4

2024 Set 2 ■ Q4

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one major characteristic of the First World War.
- (b)** Explain one major cause of the First World War.
- (c)** Explain one way in which the First World War contributed to changes in European politics in the interwar period (1919 to 1939).

Solution 4

(a) Mark scheme

- Describe one major characteristic of the First World War. (1 point) — accept any: The war resulted in immense losses and disruptions for all involved states.; New technologies such as machine guns, poison gas, and airplanes upset traditional military tactics and strategies.; The war led to trench warfare and heavy losses of men.; The war became globalized as European powers attacked each other's colonies and used colonial resources and manpower to support the war effort.; The war led to total mobilization of people and resources, a total war that involved all of the population, including colonies.; Increased government mobilization of the economy led to the end of laissez-faire governments.; The government took unprecedented control of media and used propaganda to support the war effort.

Solution 4

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain one major cause of the First World War. (1 point) — accept any:
Nationalism was closely linked to increased militarism and created high tensions in Europe, which eventually led to World War I.; European powers had undertaken a major expansion of their militaries and were involved in a major arms race before the war.; The assassination of the Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne led to a diplomatic crisis among the major powers in Europe.; Imperial competition for colonies and resources caused rivalry and hostility between major European powers in the decades leading to the conflict.; Due to the alliance system, all major European powers were brought into a Balkan conflict between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.; Germany sought to gain more land and economic resources in

Solution 4

Europe.; Leaders of states that faced internal divisions saw war as a means to provide unity.

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the First World War contributed to changes in European politics in the interwar period [1919 to 1939]. (1 point) — accept any: The effects of the war led to protest and insurrection in the participating nations and eventually to revolutions that changed the international balance of power.; World War I debt and disrupted trade contributed to the weakening of European economies.; France and Britain received former German and Ottoman possessions in the Middle East through the mandate system, changing the imperial balance of power.; The Versailles settlement, which imposed reparations on Germany, prevented the Weimar Republic from establishing a stable political and economic system.; The harsh terms of the Versailles settlement led some nations to reject

Solution 4

liberalism and slip into more authoritarian rule such as fascism during the 1930s.; Perceptions of women's roles during and after the war effort changed and led to greater political participation including voting rights in some nations.; Aversion to the devastation of the war motivated efforts to avoid future conflict at all costs through the League of Nations, appeasement, and pacifism.