



MARKSCHEME

November 2010

HISTORY

ROUTE 2

Higher Level and Standard Level

**Paper 1 – Peacemaking, peacekeeping –
international relations 1918–36**

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For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.

1. (a) What does Source A suggest about Lloyd George's attitude towards French security? *[3 marks]*

- Britain and the US should give a guarantee to France against German aggression;
- This is needed because France has been attacked and invaded twice by Germany in half a century;
- Western democracies should protect France against German invasion until the League of Nations has proved its capacity to preserve peace.
- France should be protected as she had protected democracy.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3 marks].

2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources C and D about French security. *[6 marks]*

For “compare”

- Source C supports Source D in recognizing that France does not have any external support for its security;
- Both sources make reference to German aggression;
- Both sources discuss the failure of attempts at international guarantees of French security.
- Both sources indicate the USA would not protect France for various reasons.
- Both sources mention that France had made concessions/sacrifices and therefore expected support.

For “contrast”

- Source D explicitly blames the US for the failure of the Anglo–American Guarantee;
- Source D makes reference to British fears of French aggression;
- Source D also makes reference to British government policy towards maintaining peace in Eastern Europe;
- Despite Source D's appeal for outside support, Source C makes it clear that Britain is not willing to make such a commitment.

If only one source is discussed award a maximum of *[2 marks]*. If the two sources are discussed separately award *[3 marks]* or with excellent linkage *[4–5 marks]*. For a maximum *[6 marks]* expect a detailed running comparison/contrast.

3. **With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source E for historians studying the Anglo–American Guarantee.** **[6 marks]**

Source A

Origin: It is an extract from a memorandum written by the British Prime Minister Lloyd George at Fontainebleau in March 1919.

Purpose: To make a statement intended for a global audience to indicate the intention to give support to France by Britain and the US until the League of Nations has been formed and been shown to be effective in preserving peace.

Value: It gives a clear statement of the intended policy of the British government and is a direct indictment of German aggression against France. It also indicates the future direction Britain will take and British intent to support the League of Nations. It is made in 1919 while negotiations in Paris are taking place over the Treaty of Versailles and gives an indication of British views towards Germany.

Limitations: As it is a public statement it is probable that Britain is making a strong statement to Germany about future actions. The memorandum is clear in its attitude to France but, in reality, the policies stated within it are never carried out as the Anglo–French alliance and the Anglo–American Guarantee both fail.

Source E

Origin: It is an extract from a book – *The League of Nations* – published in 1986 by an academic from the London School of Economics.

Purpose: To analyse the foundation and role of the League of Nations in world affairs and to inform and educate its readers.

Value: It is an in-depth study of the League of Nations by an expert in international relations. It was published in 1986 and will therefore have the benefit of hindsight.

Limitations: It is not contemporary having no direct experience of the events and therefore relies on the opinions of others. The focus is specifically on the League of Nations and not on the Anglo–American Guarantee, which may only be a peripheral part of the book.

Do not expect all the above and allow other valid points. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of **[3 marks]**, but allow a **[4/2 mark]** split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of **[4 marks]**. For a maximum **[6 marks]** candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations.

[8 marks]

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, analyse the consequences of the failure of the Anglo–American Guarantee on international relations between 1920 and 1926.

Source material

Source A: This source indicates that the League of Nations will be the means by which peace will be preserved in the future.

Source B: This source shows the attempt at forming an alliance between France and Britain as the collapse of the Anglo–American Guarantee left France without adequate defence. It also shows the intention of the French to use military means to safeguard their borders.

Source C: This source indicates that the US is not willing to be involved in European affairs. It also indicates that France has concerns about its security and German aggression and is trying to gain British support. It shows that France is not interested in international conferences. It also shows that Britain has no intention of making an alliance with France.

Source D: This source supports the idea of French betrayal, the failure of the Anglo–French alliance and indicates that Britain had no intention of becoming involved in European affairs in Eastern Europe.

Source E: This source shows the concern of France for its own security due to the non-ratification of the Anglo–American Guarantee. Similarly the failure of the US to join the League of Nations was a blow to world peace and, that following the failure of the Anglo–French alliance at Cannes in 1922, France was unwilling to disarm.

Own knowledge

Own knowledge may include: the desire for security in the Rhineland and the effect of the Treaty of Versailles' territorial terms; the US began to look to the Pacific and hosted the Washington disarmament conference in 1921; France occupied the Ruhr in 1923 due to non-payment of reparations which led to their renegotiation through the 1924 Dawes Plan; the Locarno Conference of 1925 resulted in Germany being accepted into the League of Nations and European nations guaranteeing the security of the Rhineland.

Do not expect all of the above and credit other relevant material. If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[5 marks]**. For maximum **[8 marks]**, expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.
