

Past-paper walk-through

Darwinism, Social Darwinism ■ 7.4

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 1 Q2
- 2024 Set 2 Q2

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 1 ■ Q2

Germania, nationalist painting attributed to German artist Philipp Veit, 1848 Artepics / Alamy Stock Photo The figure holds an olive branch (symbol of peace) and a sword. The tricolor flag represents Germany.

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

- (a)** Describe a goal that the artist likely intended to support by creating the painting.
- (b)** Explain one way in which political conditions in the period 1800 to 1850 hindered a goal expressed in the painting.
- (c)** Explain one way in which political developments in the period after 1850 helped to achieve a goal expressed in the painting.

Question 2



Question 2



Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe a goal that the artist likely intended to support in the painting. (1 point) — accept any: The German states should become a unified country under a single government.; Germany should embrace modernization while preserving its past traditions.; Germany should revive the Holy Roman Empire as a means of unifying the German nation.; A unified Germany would afford greater protection to German peoples.

Solution 2

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which political conditions in the period 1800 to 1850 hindered the goal referenced in the painting. (1 point) — accept any: The conservative Concert of Europe was attempting to maintain traditional political divisions such as the German states.; Metternich attempted to suppress the nationalist movements that followed the French Revolution.; The governments of the various small German states were often wary of giving up too much independence.; Disagreements between liberal reformers who sought a unified Germany under a constitutional government and conservatives and traditionalists who preferred a monarchical form of government prevented the formation of a single movement for German unification.; Napoleon formally abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and it

Solution 2

was not revived after his defeat, which eliminated a possible means of unification.; Rivalry between Prussia and Austria after the Napoleonic Wars slowed Prussian efforts to unify German-speaking areas outside the Austrian Empire.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which political developments in the period after 1850 helped to achieve the goal referenced in the painting. (1 point) — accept any: Under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, Prussia led an aggressive campaign of unification through war, military alliances, and manipulation of nationalist sentiment.; The fall of Metternich and the decline of Austrian influence in the German States after the Revolutions of 1848 removed a major obstacle to unification.; The collapse of the Concert of Europe, which marked the end of the cooperation of conservative regimes to restrain nationalist movements, allowed German unification efforts to gain momentum.; Liberal revolutionaries in 1848

Solution 2

tried but failed to achieve German unification under a constitutional form of government, giving Prussia the opportunity to lead a more conservative effort.

Question 2

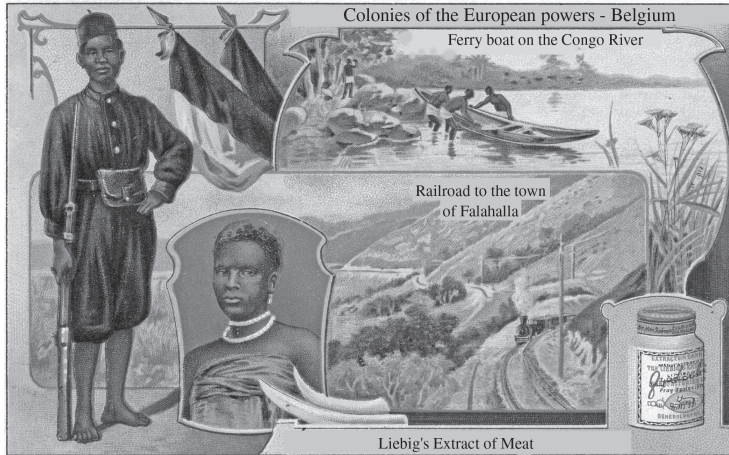
2024 Set 2 ■ Q2

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.