

Past-paper walk-through

World War I ■ 8.2

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 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 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.