



GCE

History A

Y314/01: The challenge of German nationalism 1789-1919

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training: OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are available in RM Assessor
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.
5. **Crossed Out Responses**
Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.

7. There is a NR (**No Response**) option. Award NR (No Response):

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g., 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g., a dash, a question mark) which is not an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**

If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.

9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.

10. For answers marked by levels of response:

- a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
- b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

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Annotation	Meaning
S	Synthesis
C	Continuity/Change

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1			Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages. Explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the responsibility of the Kaiser and his government for the First World War. In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation A argues that the government did not want war but were willing to take the risk. • In evaluating Interpretation A, answers might argue Germany felt encircled because of the Entente powers. • Answers might argue Germany wanted a 'place in the sun' as empire was seen as a prerequisite of great power status. • Answers might argue that Germany was militarily strong with the expansion of the army and growth of the navy. • Answers might argue that the government was concerned about the growth of the SPD as it was the largest party in the Reichstag. • Answers might argue the government believed war, if it happened would be short and victorious because of the Schlieffen plan. In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation B argues that the government actively sought war.	30	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 and above answers will evaluate both interpretations, locating them within the wider historical debate about the issue and using their own knowledge, and will reach a balanced judgement as to which they consider the most convincing about the issue in the question. • To be valid judgements they must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• In evaluating Interpretation B, answers might argue that the government had followed a policy of <i>Mitteleuropa</i> and looked to dominate Europe economically. • Answers might argue the building of the Berlin to Baghdad railway showed their desire to intervene in areas of British dominance. • Answers might argue the Moroccan crises showed the aggressive nature of German policy. • Answers might argue the expansion of German armed forces, particularly the navy, was a destabilising influence. • Answers might argue the 'blank cheque' given to Austria showed German willingness to go to war. • Answers might argue the country united behind the declaration of war and this was the aim of the government.		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2*			‘The Zollverein was the most important economic development in the growth of German nationalism in the period from 1789 to 1919.’ How far do you agree? Answers might consider some of the following themes: economic nationalism, modernisation, free trade, protectionism, the Zollverein, growth of railways. In supporting the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued Austria’s refusal to join the Zollverein allowed Prussia to emerge as the dominant economic force. • Answers might consider it brought prosperity to Prussia which allowed it to dominate. • Answers might consider the Zollverein isolated Austria and weakened its influence within the Confederation. • Answers might consider that states which found financial advantage from the Customs Union under Prussia might adopt a similar view about political union. • Answers might consider that the Zollverein was a force for unity and a focus for nationalist sentiment. • Answers might consider that Prussia became to be regarded as the natural leader among north German states. In challenging the hypothesis in the question,	25	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge the key issue. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• It might be argued that railway development was important as it helped to breakdown local and regional barriers. • Answers might consider it encouraged the production of coal, iron and steel which would play an important role in producing the military machine used to fight wars. • Answers might consider economic development created urbanisation and the resultant concentration of discontented people who were better organised and more likely to act together as in 1848-9. • Answers might consider state involvement in the growth of the economy and how this helped to give Prussia an advantage over Austria. • Answers might consider how support for free trade won the support of National Liberals in the period before the 1870s. • Answers might consider how protectionism gained support from landowners and industrialists by the late 1870s. • Answers might consider that protectionism helped bring the northern and southern states closer together. • Answers might consider how German economic success created a superpower and pride, increasing national unity.		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3*			How important was the decline of Austria in the unification of Germany in the period from 1789 to 1919? Answers might consider some of the following themes: the decline of Austria, warfare, Prussian strength, economic developments, nationalism. In supporting the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued the decline of Austria made it easier for Prussia to emerge as the dominant force. • Answers might consider the defeat of Austria at Sadowa. • Answers might consider Austria's decision to remain outside the Zollverein allowing Prussia to become the dominant economic power and how this was transformed to military strength. • Answers might consider the repressive policies of Metternich and how they encouraged nationalism. • Answers might consider the military weakness of Austria, seen in the North Italian War of 1859, which was a blow to prestige. • Answers might consider Austrian failure in the Schleswig Holstein affair. In challenging the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued that Prussian economic dominance allowed it to become the major power.	25	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge the key issue. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• Answers might consider Prussian military strength. • Answers might consider the impact of Napoleon on the emergence of German nationalism. • Answers might consider the growth of mass nationalism within 'Germany'. • Answers might consider the roles of Bismarck and Wilhelm II. • Answers might consider the actions of France in helping to unite north and south Germany. • Answers might consider the ambitions of Prussia. • Answers might consider the impact of industrialisation.		
4*			'Prussian ambitions undermined the aims of German nationalists in the period from 1789 to 1919.' How far do you agree? Answers might consider some of the following themes: political, economic, expansionism, Gross v Kleindeutsch, mass nationalism, Pan-Germanism, radical nationalism. In supporting the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued that Prussia wanted to dominate north Germany and not unite Germany.	25	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge the key issue. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• Answers might consider Prussia wanted economic dominance and prosperity not political unity. • Answers might consider the desire to preserve the dominance of the conservative elite, including Bismarck, and opposition to liberalism and nationalism. • Answers might consider that at the start of the period Prussia was loosely allied to Austria and equally reactionary. • Answers might consider that Prussia wanted to control north Germany with the North German Confederation • Answers might consider the role of Prussia in the 1848-9 revolutions and the conservative reaction. • Answers might consider the nature of the 1871 constitution. In challenging the hypothesis in the question, • It might be argued that Prussia wanted to exclude Austria from Germany. • Answers might consider it was the Prussian military that drove Austria from Germany. • Answers might consider that the Zollverein made Prussia the natural leader of Germany. • Answers might consider Bismarck manipulated nationalism to enhance Prussian power. • Answers might consider Bismarck's pursuit of <i>realpolitik</i>.		basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

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Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• Answers might consider how Prussian concerns led to war with France and united north and south Germany. • Answers might consider how Prussian militarism led to the growth of the army and navy and a policy of <i>Weltpolitik</i>. • Answers might consider the desire to protect Prussian agriculture led to protectionism which encouraged economic nationalism. • Answers might consider Bismarck's measures against socialism.		

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 1: Interpretation [30]
Level 6 26–30 marks	The answer has a very good focus on the question throughout. It has thorough and sustained evaluation of the interpretations, using detailed and accurate knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce a convincing and supported analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 5 21–25 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question throughout. It has good evaluation of the interpretations, using relevant knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce a supported analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 4 16–20 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. It has evaluation of the interpretations based on generally relevant knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce an analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 3 11–15 marks	The answer is partially focused on the question. It has partial evaluation of the interpretations based on some knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue. There may be some use of information from one of the two interpretations to support the evaluation of the other, but the evaluation will not rely on this. There is a limited analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question.
Level 2 6–10 marks	The answer has a limited focus on the question. Parts of the answer are just description of the interpretations, with evaluation in relation to historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue being weak, and evaluation relying heavily on information drawn from the other interpretation. There is a very limited analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question.
Level 1 1–5 marks	The answer has some relevance to the topic, but not the specific question. The answer consists mostly of description of the interpretations with very limited evaluation based on very generalised knowledge of historical context and minimal or no reference to the wider historical debate. Analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question is either in the form of assertion or lacking.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section B, Questions 2, 3 and 4: Essay [25]
Level 6 21–25 marks	The answer has a very good focus on the question. Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a fully developed synthesis supporting a convincing and substantiated judgement. There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically structured. The information presented is entirely relevant and substantiated.
Level 5 17–20 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a developed synthesis supporting a substantiated judgement. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 13–16 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. Relevant knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a synthesis supporting a reasonable judgement. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 9–12 marks	The answer has a partial focus on the question. Some relevant knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and explain key features of the period studied in order to attempt an undeveloped synthesis, which is linked to a judgement, though the supporting explanation may lack detail and clarity. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 5–8 marks	The answer has only a limited focus on the question. Limited relevant knowledge and understanding is used to give a limited explanation and analysis of key features of the period studied. There is a judgement but this may not be clearly linked with the supporting explanation. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Level 1 1–4 marks	The answer has a limited focus on the topic, but not the specific question. The answer is largely descriptive, with only very generalised knowledge of the period studied being used to attempt basic explanation and very limited analysis. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	The answer contains no relevant information.

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