



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

History A

Y217/01: Non-British period study: Japan 1853-1937

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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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
SCORIS

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris 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 posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 6 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

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 scoris 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 scoris 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. Award No Response (NR) if:
 - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:


- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The scoris **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 scoris 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: Not applicable in F501
 - 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 of annotation
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Which had the greater impact on Japanese society in the late Tokugawa period? (i) Peasant unrest (ii) Inflation. Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</p> <p>In arguing that (i) was of greater impact answers may refer to the submission of petitions for reductions in tribute from discontented peasant groups deploying improved systems of communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could consider the destruction of the property by peasants of their perceived oppressors. • Answers could argue that village conflicts became fiercer and more numerous as the period progressed and brought about some changes at a local level (e.g. removal of corrupt officials). • Answers could argue peasant unrest had limited impact due to military suppression, lack of organisation & regional co-ordination. <p>In arguing that (ii) had the greater impact answers may refer to the problems caused by debasing the currency in the interests of the nobility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could point to rising costs affecting all social groups, especially those on fixed incomes. • Answers could consider inflation due to the Treaty of Kanagawa and the influx of foreign money. • Answers could argue rising prices made defence against foreign threats more expensive and, in return for extra taxes, nobles became more powerful, which undermined the traditional society. 	10	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Only credit material relevant to question. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. • 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
1	<p>(b)*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers could argue that the failure of the Shogunate to deal successfully with the inflation was a key reason for its downfall. <p>How important were military factors in the outbreak of the Japan's war against China in 1937?</p> <p>In arguing that military factors were important, answers could refer to the Japanese attack on Manchuria which encouraged militarist groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers could argue that nationalist groups were prominent in the army and advocated the attack on China. Answers might consider the large proportion of the Japanese budget given for military purposes which made war more likely. Answers could argue that the growth of the power of the military, exemplified by the attempted coup in 1936, was unstoppable. Answers could suggest that the prime minister, Konoé, was unable to resist the military pressure for war. <p>In arguing that other factors were more important, answers could suggest that after Japan left the League of Nations it was determined to pursue its own goals and its own interests and hence declared war on China in 1937.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers could argue that the incident on the Marco Polo Bridge was a crucial trigger. Answers could suggest that Japan saw China as a real threat as the Chinese had been building railroads to encircle Japanese lines. Answers could argue that the Japanese felt that since Chiang and the Nationalist government 	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected. At higher levels candidates will focus on the most important factors but at Level 4 may simply list reasons. At Level 5 there will be judgement as to which are the vital factors. At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of reasons. To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions. 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 the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	<p>would not give in to their demands, then they must be eliminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers could argue that the depression of the 1930s had affected the Japanese economy adversely and there was a hope that the war might reverse some of these ill-effects. <p>Which caused the greater problem in Japan in the period 1920-1929? (i) Social change (ii) Growing police powers. Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</p> <p>In arguing that (i) caused the greater problem, answers might refer to the impact of western customs which clashed with traditional views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might consider the plight of many manual workers who were low paid and did not benefit from growing prosperity and showed their dissatisfaction by joining unions. Answers could consider the impact of educational reforms with elite schools producing a distinct type of student, sympathetic to state control and hostile to foreign influence, increasing divisions in society. Answers could suggest that the tensions around the role of women in society, as more women worked, led to problems. Answers could refer to the growth of the tenancy movement, which threatened traditional landlord-tenant relationships. <p>In arguing that (ii) caused the greater problem, answers might refer to the Peace Police Law provisions which allowed the police to prevent unions from being formed, which caused unrest.</p>	10	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. Only credit material relevant to question. Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.. 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
2	(b)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might argue that police brutality was increasing, as the death of a leading anarchist in police custody showed. Answers could suggest that the use of police powers depended on the governments in office, with the Tanaka ministry in 1928 carrying out one of the largest arrest programmes amid concerns around the coronation of Hirohito. Answers could consider the role of the Justice Ministry in funding increased police surveillance, which led to destruction of labour organisations. <p>How important was the Treaty of Versailles in causing Japanese resentment towards Western powers up to c.1922?</p> <p>In arguing that the Treaty of Versailles was important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers may refer to the role of Japan in WWI which led the country to expect due rewards at Versailles which some considered were not made. Answers could argue that the refusal to include a racial equality clause in the preamble to the covenant of the League of Nations was resented and led to protests in the streets. Answers could consider that Japan felt that even though it had modernised it would never be accepted as an equal by western powers. Conversely answers could consider Japan had reasons to be content in relation to Article 156 and Shandong (despite the position taken by Wilson). <p>In arguing that other factors were important:</p>	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected. At higher levels candidates will focus on relative importance but at Level 4 may simply list reasons for Japanese resentment. At Level 5 there will be judgement as to which is the most important reason. At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge relative importance. To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions. 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 the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could refer to the Washington Naval Treaty, which ensured the Japanese navy could not rival western powers' fleets. • Answers could consider the return of the region around Qingdao to China agreed at the Washington Conference. • Answers could argue that the Immigration Laws, including the 1917 Immigration Law in the US (which forbade the immigration of East Asians despite its exemption clause for Japanese), were seen as racist in Japan. • Answers could suggest that the advocates of non-co-operation with western powers used these developments to their advantage. 		

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<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 Question 1(a) and Question 2(a): Which of the following? [10]
Level 6 9–10 marks	Both factors are thoroughly analysed and evaluated using accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a developed and substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
Level 5 7–8 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
Level 4 5–6 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using relevant knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, however treatment of factors may be un-even with analysis and evaluation of one of the two being only partial. Analysis and evaluation is used to support a reasonable judgement in relation to the question.
Level 3 3–4 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated in a partial way, using some relevant knowledge of key features of the period, in order to make a basic judgement in relation to the question.
Level 2 2 marks	Limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a limited analysis or evaluation of both factors, and this is linked to a very simplistic judgement.
Level 1 1 mark	Very limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a very limited analysis or evaluation of one of the factors. The other factor is either not considered or there is very limited information or description of the factor with no attempt to use this knowledge. If there is a judgement, this takes the form of assertion.
0 marks	Nothing of any relevance to the factors.

	<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 Question 1(b) and Question 2(b): Essay [20]
Level 6 17–20 marks	There is a consistent focus on the question throughout the answer. Accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout the answer and is consistently evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated, developed and sustained judgements. 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 13–16 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. 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 10–12 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. 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 7–9 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 4–6 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. 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 1–3 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

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