

# *Series : 6 2018*

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In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark sco  
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available fo

| Paper:       | 9389/31 |       |      |       |
|--------------|---------|-------|------|-------|
| Paper Total: | 31 / 40 |       |      |       |
| Question     | Total   | / Max | Used |       |
|              | Mark    | Mark  | In   | Total |
| 1A02         | NR      | / 20  |      |       |
| 1A01         | NR      | / 20  |      |       |
| 2A02         | 16      | / 20  |      | ✓     |
| 2A01         | 15      | / 20  |      | ✓     |
| 3A02         | NR      | / 20  |      |       |
| 3A01         | NR      | / 20  |      |       |

2.

The historian ~~the~~ takes an approach to the Holocaust that is neither structuralist, intentionalist, functionalist, or synthesis, instead choosing to blame it on bystanders, the US and Britain. The author makes a point to say that both countries were <sup>initially</sup> "cautious" in taking action and, once genocide was confirmed, refused to acknowledge what was happening in Europe. Throughout the extract, the author includes how the US and Britain minimized efforts in the war, showing the extent of which the Jewish people were unwanted and uncared for from beginning to end.

The first point made by the author is that the US and Britain were "cautious" in their approach to the war. In the first paragraph, ~~the~~ ~~it's~~ the initial response in Britain is noted, saying, "...the advent of the Nazi regime at first appeared to be an opportunity to attract some outstanding individuals." This is supported by the fact that ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Britain took in thousands of Jewish women and children to take up employment. ~~In doing~~

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Question Part

2 The historian follows those facts concept by contradicting the good will of Britain, saying that in the end, Britain feared for German spies and "dumping," prompting them to reduce the number of Jewish refugees taken in. This ties back into the main point ~~because it~~ by emphasizing how unwilling Britain was to stick their necks out for the Jews, in turn showing how this attitude allowed for the continuation of the Holocaust.

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to helpEAR: hint  
of  
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Additionally, the historian calls the US out for establishing very limited quotas from European immigration quotas from countries with high concentrations of Jews, and for their selective immigration process that depended heavily "... on the goodwill or prejudice of officials, some of whom became experts on dietary..." This highlights how little the US federal government cared about what was happening to the Jews, since the immigration decisions were easily based on prejudice. Because of this, very few Jews were able to get into the US. Even when the American Jewish Council offered to pay for the ~~transportation~~ transportation of 20,000 Jewish

Question Part

2 his sympathy." This resulted in Roosevelt never having to meet with another Jewish delegate again, emphasizing how he just wanted to didn't want to think about or focus on the Jews in Europe. This attitude is echoed in the USA's participation in the Evian Conference of 1938, where they barely when they barely judged intake of any Jews, and the Bermuda Conference of 1943. At this conference, the US sent Mr. Dodd, a non-Jew as their representative, who wasn't allowed to bring up religion, pledge any funds, change any immigration policies, or establish any new agencies in relation to the conflict. Instead, he could only pledge guarantee support of neutral nations in their actions for the Jews. This shows how the US was desperately trying to ignore the Jews even into 1943. This, along with the 1944 report on Auschwitz that "... reached the US government and was ignored," add to the argument that the US was desperately trying to ignore and keep out of

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Question Part

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children to the US, they were turned down, and the resulting number of Jewish children taken in by the US was ~~over~~ 400, failing in comparison to even Britain, which took in 150,000.

~~All of this shows how~~ The limited number of Jews taken into ~~these~~ the Allied countries was commonly justified for fear of spies or disruption of the economy, since many Jews were capable of bringing business competition, driving prices down.

These excuses show how ~~reluctant~~ the US and Britain were to take a stand against Germany, only looking after themselves. Because of these actions, they allowed Germany to continue with genocide, therefore placing the blame of the Holocaust on them.

The second half of the extract focuses on the refusal of acknowledgement of the Holocaust on the part of the US and Britain. In Paragraph 3, the historian includes ~~the~~ how Roosevelt easily appealed the Jewish delegation with empty promises, resulting in him ~~saying~~ such as saying, "... he already had enough facts, ... warnings would be issued, and ... the Jews had

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any conflict involving the Jews; instead choosing to allow the mass murder of those people for the sake of risking their reputation.

Furthermore, the historian states Moreover, the historian discusses Britain's reluctance to acknowledge the Holocaust, as well. By mentioning that "... the British government insisted on the deletion of a phrase mentioning gas chambers in a proposal" the British deleted the mention of gas chambers in an Allied declaration "... on the grounds that the evidence for the killings was still insufficient" emphasizes how the British government wanted to cover up the genocide of the Jews. This adds to the argument by showing how Britain had the if the Allies had acknowledged the Holocaust sooner, the rest of the world they would have had the capability of mobilizing to help the Jews, known, since they refused to do so, they allowed the historian continues that they allowed for the Holocaust to continue for longer than it should have.

In the last paragraph, the historian

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mentions how all proposed actions that could have been taken to help the Jews ~~were~~ were "... within the realms of the possible," despite neither the US nor Britain doing anything about it for fear of appearing as if they were delivering Jews to their populations. This is emphasised by the fact that the US only took in the Jews that were considered beneficial, such as Albert Einstein and other scientists, with the Britain doing the same thing. This shows how these countries only took action for the Jews when it was deemed beneficial for them, with the author saying, "... any liberation of the Jews could only be a by-product of victory." By only acting when it was safe for those countries to do so, they facilitated the ~~the~~ genocide of the Jews in Europe by leaving behind the masses that could have easily been saved. The selective choosing of intellectuals could be interpreted as being just as prejudiced as the Germans were, in turn showing how the US and Britain can be blamed for the ~~the~~ continuation and occurrence of the Holocaust and Final Solution.

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Question Part

EAR: The historian's disapproval of the Allies' attitudes can be discerned, but the quality of judgments is variable - it is not sound to say the Allies were responsible for the Holocaust - and there is no explicit recognition of the continuity of the Allies' attitudes. Original marking not approved - this should have been placed in L4