

THE PAPER 1 BIBLE

H O W T O S U C C E S S F U L L Y
W R I T E A P A P E R 1

Question 1A/1B <i>Understand historical sources</i> 5 Marks 10 Minutes	Question 2 <i>Compare and contrast historical sources as evidence</i> 6 Marks 15 Minutes	Question 3 <i>Explain the importance and limitations of historical sources</i> 6 Marks 15 Minutes	Question 4 <i>Evaluate and synthesize evidence from both historical sources and background knowledge</i> 8 Marks 20 Minutes
--	--	---	---

The **content** of the Paper 1 will be focussed on **one** of the bullet points from the 2010 History Course Guide. Therefore, it is important that you have sufficient knowledge about each bullet point in the syllabus.

Reading Time - 5 Minutes

How to approach:

- Open the Question Booklet and read the questions. Keep the question booklet open and refer to it when you:
- Read the Source Booklet. Consider the origin of each source before reading the content below.
- Make sure you consider the sources in relation to the questions in the Question Booklet.
- When you finish reading the sources, begin to formulate the answer to question 1a in your head.

Things to remember:

- You cannot highlight the sources at this point, but you should be very familiar with them.
- Reading time is exam time. Do not waste any time and start daydreaming.

% OF GRADE

HL	SL
20	30



Hey it could be worse,
at least it's not a Paper 2....

Question 1A - 5 Minutes

Reading Comprehension (3 Marks)

How to approach:

- You should have begun considering this question during the reading time.
- The question is worth three marks, but try to write down four points just in case one of your ideas is wrong.
- You can either quote the source **or** paraphrase the source in your answer.

Things to remember:

- Make sure your answer is focused and succinct.
- Don't spend too much time on this question. It is common to get lost here.

Question 1B - 5 Minutes

Political Cartoon/Photograph Analysis (2 Marks)

How to approach:

- Before you try to answer what the cartoon means, deconstruct the cartoon.
 - Identify the key figures, symbols and labeling
- After you've got your "clues", be a detective and try to figure out the message of the image.
- Use the key figures, symbols, labeling and caption to justify what you think the message is.

Things to remember:

- Again, don't spend too much time on this question. Response should be focused and succinct.

Political Cartoon Analysis

1. Who are the **key figures** and what are they doing? What, if any, is the significance of the way the figures are dressed or what they are doing?
2. Are there any **symbols** in the cartoon? What are they? What do they represent? Why were these symbols chosen?
3. Is there any **labeling** that is present? What is the purpose of such labeling?
4. Is the issue treated satirically or seriously?
5. How does the picture relate to the issue/event that the cartoonist is presenting?
6. What is the cartoonist's point of view? Where does he or she stand? What **message** is being conveyed?

THE PAPER 1 BIBLE

Question 2 - 15 Minutes

Comparison and Contrast (6 Marks)

How to approach:

- Read both sources again and **highlight** (in a light colour) the key ideas in each source
- You may choose to make a few notes on scrap paper that briefly identify the similarities and differences *in relation to the question* or you may begin to:
- Write the comparison of both sources in the first paragraph and then the differences of the sources in the second paragraph.

Things to remember:

- Make sure the C&C are **separate**.
- C&C the **content** of the sources, not the origin or purpose of them.
- Contrast can be the differences between the two sources or when one source mentions something that the other ignores.

Question 3 - 15 Minutes

Evaluation of Sources (OPVL) (6 Marks)

How to approach:

- Read both sources again, paying particular attention to the italicized origin of the source.
- **Highlight** (in a light colour) any key information in the origin or content of the source.
- Write Q3 by evaluating one source and then the other.
- Write a structured response (e.g. Origin - The origin of Source C is...).

Things to remember:

- Make sure to **explicitly** refer to origin, purpose, value, and limitation.
- Origin - if a primary source has been reprinted in another source, look at the **original** source, not where/when it was reprinted.
- Purpose - give the purpose of the **source**, not the excerpt.
- Value and limitations - use the information you have on the origin and purpose to evaluate the value and limitation of the source. Write 2-3 points for the value and limitation of each source.
- Avoid using the word "bias" without stating what kind of bias it is and providing justification from the source.

Question 4 - 20 Minutes

Mini-Essay (8 Marks)

How to approach:

- Read/skim the sources and **highlight** (in a dark colour) key info related to the question
- Sketchy a brief essay outline (2-3 minutes).
 - Brainstorm three arguments - try to make them balanced so you can use all the sources in your essay.
 - imagine it was a P2: what information would you include (own knowledge).
- Start your essay with a thesis that has your three arguments built into it.
- Write your essay. Refer to your outline while you write.

Things to remember:

- Make sure you use both the sources (try to use all) **and** your own knowledge
- You don't *need* an intro or conclusion.
- If you have left yourself short on time (gar!!!), abandon the essay and use a "laundry list" approach. Connect each source to the question. Include your own knowledge where appropriate.

Common Limitations of Sources

- Subjective (Emotionally Laden)
 - Evidence: Language, Tone, Style
- Public vs. Private
- Proximity to Event
- Selective use of information
- Political Bias
- Historian - National/Social Influence/Bias
- General texts lack depth/detail
- Language Issues (access to foreign documents/translation)
- Soviet Secrecy & Manipulation of Statistics
- Lack of access to Communist Archives (pre-1991 USSR)
- Face Saving
- Propaganda
- Exaggeration (Motivation for?)

Some Final Tips...

1. **Don't panic**; read the documents. Don't be surprised if the subject is obscure. You'll learn as you read. You are being assessed on your skill of document analysis. So get in there and analyze.
2. Make sure you **understand the question**.
3. Remember that **there is no one right answer** on source analysis questions. Explanation and support for your answer is what makes it right. Make sure you support your opinion by citing the documents.
4. Note the **point of view** of the author or speaker in each document. Pay attention to the social status or profession of the author/speaker.
5. Note the **tone** of the writer/speaker.
6. Note the **date** of the documents. Their status as a primary or secondary source will impact how you interpret and evaluate them.
7. Remember that the **documents are not necessarily facts**. The documents quite likely express the opinion or perception of the author/speaker.
9. Assume the reader of the exam knows the documents inside and out but **cite the documents** that you use (e.g. Source C argues...) Do not quote extensively from the documents.
10. **Concise and exact responses** are much better than long and general ones.