



INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022

HISTORY: PAPER I
MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 2 hours

100 marks

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

SECTION A DISCURSIVE ESSAY

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

A discursive essay showing evidence of analysis, interpretation, explanation and argument is required. It should be approximately 800–900 words in length. **(You do not need to include a word count.)**

THEME THE COLD WAR**QUESTION 1**

"The world's most powerful nation, the United States, lost the war in Vietnam by 1973 because of the Viet Cong and NVA's tactics and strategy."

Critically assess the accuracy of this statement by referring to events in Vietnam from 1965 to 1973.

To be marked with the IEB rubric.

Markers must consider, and credit, ALL arguments presented by candidates where the evidence provided is significant and valid.

Learners can argue that the Viet Cong and NVA tactics played a significant role in the US withdrawal from Vietnam but that other factors were also involved. This would be the role of the media and growing resistance within the United States from the Peace and Student Movements.

Learners can argue that other factors were more significant than Viet Cong and NVA tactics in bringing about US withdrawal from Vietnam.

Context: (briefly)

- US involved in Vietnam in 1950s and 1960s
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- Policy of escalation by Johnson.
- 1969 to 1973 saw the gradual withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.
- Nixon formulated a policy called the Nixon Doctrine which was a secret plan to bring about the end of the war.
- The Nixon Doctrine became known as **Vietnamisation**.
- Many reasons for this change in policy including public opinion and heavy losses and high costs. Role of the media and the Peace Movements.

Content:

- **American Strategy**
 - **War of Attrition** between US and North Vietnam.
 - **Operation Rolling Thunder** failed because the bombs often missed the Vietcong targets and just landed in the jungle.
 - **Search and Destroy** missions were often based on poor military intelligence.
 - The brutal tactics used by US troops often drove more Vietnamese civilians to support the Vietcong. E.g.
 - Alienated peasants as they bombed villages and used chemical defoliants.
 - Agent Orange bombing of strategic targets.
 - American soldiers were drafted and forced to fight for a year before returning home. Many just wanted to serve and get out so were not invested in the war.
 - **ARVN** soldiers did not put in much effort and relied on the Americans to "carry" them.
 - US supported the South Vietnamese regime – unpopular, corruption at start of war.
 - US didn't know Vietnam well and were not adequately prepared for the dense jungle, etc.
 - US ignored the **nationalist** nature of the war.
 - US thought they would be seen as the "**liberators**" – liberating the Vietnamese from communism → seen as interferers and foreign invaders.
 - The Viet Cong got the support of the peasants and understood the need of their help in winning the war.
 - **Tet Offensive 1968**
 - The US failed to win the **hearts and minds** of the Vietnamese people.
 - Treated peasants and civilians poorly because they believed the VC were hiding in villages.
 - **The My Lai Massacre March 1968** which severely damaged America's reputation and caused support to dwindle back in the US.
 - **Nixon's policy of 'Vietnamisation' in 1969**
 - Replacing American troops with South Vietnamese troops, sending American soldiers' home.
 - However, the Nixon administration widened the war into Laos and Cambodia.
- **Vietcong and NVA strategy**
 - The Viet Cong and NVA were determined to achieve independence.
 - The Vietcong knew the jungle and made use of elaborate underground bases and tunnels to shelter from US bombs, and often re-used unexploded American bombs against US soldiers.
 - **Guerrilla warfare** continued attacks against the Americans and their South Vietnamese allies.
 - No defined battle lines – fighting took place anywhere.
 - **Vietcong** received support from the South Vietnamese peasants and civilians.
 - Vietcong supplied with weapons and ammunition from the USSR and China through the Ho Chi Minh trail. US could not effectively bomb the trail.
 - Guerrilla warfare wore the Americans down and many Americans lost their lives which changed public opinion for the war.
 - Determination and preparedness to face harsh conditions.
- **Anti-War Movement**
 - War was televised and over 90% of US households had access to a TV.
 - Daily exposure to what was happening in the war.
 - Many young people became "hippies" and dropped out of conventional society and promoted peace.

- African-Americans protested as they were not treated equally in American society but were expected to fight in the war. Martin Luther King Jnr and Muhammed Ali were outspoken critics of the war.
- Many musicians opposed the war **Woodstock** music festival 1969.
- Women's Movements
- University students saw the war as unjust and many protested on campuses around America.
 - **Kent State Massacre** 1970.
- Between 1963 and 1973, about 34,000 draft dodgers were wanted by the police. Many young Americans left altogether, the majority fleeing to Canada.
 - Johnson does not stand for re-election.
- Increasing US casualties and large drain on the economy → increased protests
 - Due to public pressure Nixon eventually agreed to a negotiated settlement with the North Vietnamese, signed in **Paris** in January in 1973.
 - US agreed to withdraw from Vietnam and there was a ceasefire between North and South Vietnam.

OR

THEME INDEPENDENT AFRICA: GHANA

QUESTION 2

"It was the growth of mass-based movements and African nationalism that contributed to the decolonisation of Ghana"

Critically assess the accuracy of this statement by referring to events in Ghana from 1947 to 1957.

To be marked with the IEB rubric.

Markers must consider, and credit, ALL arguments presented by candidates where the evidence provided is significant and valid.

Learners can argue that the growth of mass political movements and African Nationalism contributed to Ghana's independence and that Kwame Nkrumah and the Convention Peoples Party formed in 1949 were to a lesser extent factors that brought about Ghana's independence.

Learners can argue that the influence of Kwame Nkrumah was a major factor in Ghana achieving independence and that other factor's including mass political movements and African Nationalism were to a lesser extent factors that brought about the independence of Ghana.

Learners can argue that a combination of mass political movements, Kwame Nkrumah and the influence of Pan Africanism were all major factors that brought about Ghana's independence.

Context (briefly)

- Ghana became independent in 1957.
- **Kwame Nkrumah**, leader of the Convention People's Party as its president.
- After World War II colonial rule could not be maintained forever.
- African soldiers from the Gold Coast had joined the allied forces.

- Men and resources of Africa were important to Britain and France as they tried to rebuild their countries and economies.
 - Under pressure to justify why African societies were under colonial rule despite the United Nations declaration that all people have the right to self-determination. Colonial governments responded by saying that Africans were being prepared for self-government.
 - Colonial **racist policies had to be abandoned.**
 - **Burns Constitution 1946** based on the West Minister model, incorporated the elites, chiefs and kings of Ghana into the colonial government but the majority of people were excluded.

Content:

- **Growth of mass-based movements after World War 2**
 - Political movements that united Africans across ethnic, race, class and gender divisions against colonial rule were 'mass movements' because of the number of people that supported them.
 - Active throughout the continent.
- **The United Gold Coast Convention 1947**
 - First political party formed in the Gold Coast in 1947 led by native luminaries from different spheres of influence.
 - Principle financier of the organisation was George Alfred "Paa Grant" who was known as the "father" of Gold Coast politics.
 - The founder and operational leader JB Danquah. The "Big Six" (leaders of the party and in the movement for independence) came from the UGCC.
 - Accelerated the push towards independence over the next decade through a series of boycotts, sit-ins, demonstrations and publications calling for action.
 - The UGCC professed self-governance and Kwame Nkrumah broke away from the group and gained popularity while being incarcerated by the British.
 - **Nkrumah began advocating self-governance and formed the Convention People's Party (CPP).**
- **Trade Union Movements**
 - 1945 had seen the formation of the Gold Coast Trade Union Congress. (some learners might mention but not essential.)
 - Several trade unions were formed in Ghana to protect the rights of workers, including miners, factory workers and semi-skilled labourers.
 - These organisations worked together with the parties in Ghana to demand independence.
 - Social issues such as better jobs and housing were a major source of discontentment with the British administration.
 - Ghanaian traders not able to compete with foreign traders became part of the nationalist mass movement.
 - Nkrumah's Convention People's Party used the trade unions to demand independence as economic grievances interlinked with the political struggle for equal rights.
- **Role of Women**
 - By the 1950s women were finding a substantial voice through the CPP.
 - This did not include positions such as secretaries, but as party leaders, public activists and campaigners in Ghana's fight for independence.
 - **Nkrumah** actively encouraged this and the CPP developed its own women's league to bring more women into politics.

- **Ex-Servicemen and support for the educated minority**
 - Ex-servicemen had returned home from the war in Europe and were once again relegated to the lower strata of society.
 - Their disillusionment led to dissatisfaction which resulted in political activity.
 - Having expanded their cultural and political visions abroad, they turned to the educated minority.
 - Together with the guidance and the voice of Nkrumah they began to demand more rights from the colony.
 - Unrest in Accra when servicemen demanded basic benefits for their role in World War 2.

- **Support for the educated elite**
 - Mass movements in the Gold Coast were led by the educated elite.
 - In West Africa, the British allowed Africans to engage in politics.

- **Pan-Africanism**
 - Created a sense of brotherhood and collaboration among all people of African descent whether they lived inside or outside of Africa.
 - W.E.B Du Bois ambitious project on the African diaspora funded by the government of Ghana. Acquired Ghanaian citizenship in 1961.
 - **George Padmore and Kwame Nkrumah began to work together in London.**
 - This continued when Nkrumah returned home.
 - Padmore involved with the organising of the Congress of Independent African States, and then with the All African Peoples Conference.

- **Kwame Nkrumah's role in the creation of an independent Ghana**
 - **Convention People's Party**
 - Kwame Nkrumah was one of the educated Elite who engaged with the ideas of African Socialism.
 - 1948 Nkrumah would return to Ghana as the general secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention Party working toward independence.
 - Nkrumah was influenced by the ideas of Pan Africanism.
 - According to Nkrumah, independence could be achieved only through political action.
 - Must be based firmly on the organisation of the masses; its aims and aspirations must be those of the masses, the labour movement, the farmers and the youth.

 - In Feb 1951, voters in the British colony of the Gold Coast went to the polls in the country's first general election and the majority of them voted for the **Convention People's Party**.
 - The Convention People's Party would rule Ghana for 15 years, until its removal by a military coup.
 - Although colonial rule ended in March 1957, a sequence of constitutional reforms from 1951 ensured that the country's elected governments were to enjoy greater powers.
 - 1954 Convention People's Party evolved to become the government of a virtually self-governing state.
 - 1960 Kwame Nkrumah becomes Ghana's first Prime Minister and consequently the President of the republic of Ghana.

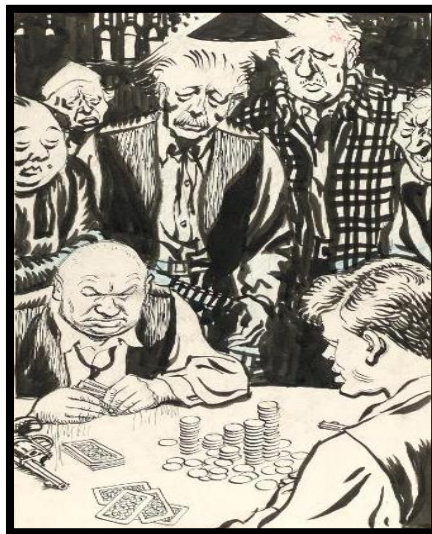
SECTION B EXTENDED WRITING

Answer **ONE** question from this section.

The extended writing should be approximately 350–400 words in length. You should use your knowledge, and you may also refer to the stimulus to answer the questions. **(You do not need to include a word count.)**

THEME THE COLD WAR**QUESTION 3**

"The Cuban Poker Game," a cartoon by the British cartoonist Leslie Illingworth on 26 October 1962. It shows Khrushchev and Kennedy with other world leaders as onlookers.



[Source: <<https://www.library.wales/digital-exhibitions-space/digital-exhibitions/illingworth-cartoon-galleries/cold-war/>> (Accessed 28 February 2022)]

Explain to what extent the Cuban Missile Crisis resulted in the deterioration of West-East political relations by answering the following questions:

- (a) What circumstances led to the deterioration in relations between the USA and Cuba between 1959 and 1961?
- (b) How did Kennedy's actions in Cuba affect relations between the USA and the Soviet Union?
- (c) What were the consequences of the Cuban crisis for the superpowers and their leaders?
 - USA suspicious of new Cuban government under **Castro** that had come to power in 1959.
 - Cuba had for many years been dominated **politically and economically by the Americans.**
 - Castro introduced **socialist reforms** and began seizing and taking control of land and other assets (many of which were foreign owned).
 - Collectivisation of agriculture.
 - Nationalising of industry.

- Impact on foreign mainly American investors.
- Banning Cuban sugar imports into the US.
- The USA broke off **diplomatic** relations with Cuba.
- Hoped to force the Cuban government to change its policies.
- USA became even more hostile when Castro started trade negotiations with the USSR.
- Soviets sent thousands of technicians and advisors started arriving in Cuba.
- The USA became convinced that the Castro regime was communist.
- **Kennedy** feared that the USSR would use Cuba to spread the ideology of communism through South and Central America.
- In April **1961** the US government backed and assisted an invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro Cubans.
- Force was decisively defeated and **the Bay of Pigs** was embarrassing for **Kennedy** and the US government as their involvement had been publicly exposed.
- Poorly planned by the CIA.
- Contributes to a deterioration of relations between the **USA and the USSR**
- Castro announces Cuba is a communist state.
- **Soviet Union – 1962** sets up missile bases in **Cuba/ NATO** missiles in **Turkey** – Kennedy aware of missiles.
- October 1962 American spy-planes detected the nuclear bases and informed the American government.
- Great alarm in Washington as once the missiles were in place, every US city would be in the range of the missiles.
- **Kennedy**-options **Doves, Hawks and the Moderates.**
- Kennedy does not want a direct confrontation and decides to use American ships and set up a **naval blockade** of Cuba which **Kennedy** called a **quarantine**.
- Stop Soviet ships carrying materials for the nuclear sites.
- **Blockade** – evidence of **Brinkmanship** in play.
- If the USSR backs down/ **Kennedy** would remove missile sites from Turkey in secret.
- Soviet ships turn back as Khrushchev did not want a direct confrontation leading to nuclear warfare.
- **Kennedy** seen as the victor.
- Khrushchev responsible peacemaker
- **Hotline** between Washington and Moscow.
- Cuba remained communist – USSR victory as the US would not invade Cuba.
- Missiles withdrawn from Turkey – **Kennedy** receives a lot of criticism.
- **Limited Test Ban Treaty** signed in 1963.
- Relations actually improved between the superpowers.
- Khrushchev lost prestige and his position as leader of the Soviet Union in 1964.

OR

THEME UHURU: AFRICAN NATIONALISM**QUESTION 4**

"Mau Mau serpent threatens Kenya baby," a cartoon by Killingworth, published in 'The Daily Mail', 1952, U.K. It shows British settlers' fear of the Mau Mau rebellion.



[Source: <<https://mideastcartoonhistory.com/1941To52/1952.html/>>
(Accessed 2 July 2022)]

Explain to what extent the Mau Mau rebellion contributed to Kenya's struggle for independence between 1952 and 1956 by answering the following questions:

- (a) What was the Mau Mau rebellion, and what were its aims?
- (b) Why was the Mau Mau rebellion considered a secondary resistance?
- (c) Was the Mau Mau rebellion successful in achieving its aims?
 - The Mau Mau rebellion was a defining episode in the Kenyan struggle for independence.
 - Colonial domination of Kenya existed for centuries but the gradual push for decolonisation that occurred throughout Africa during the 20th gave confidence to the movement to call for an independent Kenya.
 - Many of the young radicals were **Kikuyu** and had been initiated in the 1940 age group.
 - Known as '**40 Group**'.
 - By the end of the were initiated by those who were determined to see the status quo in Kenya overturned in any way possible.
 - **Oathing** evoked the loyalties of the Kikuyu peasants.

- The Mau Mau was a loose grouping of predominantly **Kikuyu Kenyans**, who had been reduced to the status of squatters on their land.
- Origins of the rebellion began with general discontentment – **Conditions imposed by the British colonial regime.**
- Thousands of Kenyans lived in poor conditions in the slums around Nairobi.
- Little opportunity for economic employment, chance of social and legal justice and economic inflation.
- Europeans and Indians that had settled in Nairobi enjoyed a conspicuous amount of wealth and treated indigenous Africans with disrespect.
- In rural areas – Kikuyu Highlands large numbers of white settlers occupied the fertile agricultural land at the expense of the local Kikuyu people.
- Resented paying colonial taxes and the passes (kipande).
- Unhappy with their poor political progress in pursuing rights for Africans and resentment over land.
- Formation of Kenya Land Freedom Army/ dissatisfied ex-soldiers, otherwise known as Mau Mau.
- Mau Mau is a good example of secondary resistance to colonial rule.
- Used military experience to organise guerrilla resistance groups among landless Kikuyu squatters who had been evicted to make way for white settlers.
- Began a campaign of farm attacks – set fire to farmhouses, crops and maimed livestock.
- Aimed to force white settlers to abandon their farms and in this way, they could re-distribute the land to the original farmers.
- Colonial authorities tried to win support by persuading Kenyans to swear oaths of loyalty to Britain to counter secret oath-taking ceremonies of the Mau Mau.
- A state of emergency was declared in 1952 and lasted until 1959.
- Britain sent troops to crush the movement.
- Banned all African political organisations and leaders like Jomo Kenyatta were imprisoned and blamed for Mau Mau atrocities.
- Dedan Kimathi one of the main leaders captured in 1956 and hanged a year later.
- Uprising continued – British set up concentration camps where thousands of men were detained to prevent them from joining the resistance.
- "Protected Villages" were also established to prevent Mau Mau from getting support from the villagers.
- Thousands of Mau Mau supporters fled to the forests near Mount Kenya and continued to carry out guerrilla attacks.
- Only after three years of bitter fighting was the uprising crushed.
- Over 13 000 Africans died and fewer than 100 white farmers and soldiers died.
- Most of the Kikuyu population in Nairobi were expelled.
- The British denounced Mau Mau as a psychological aberration, a retreat into 'darkness and death' by savages with their veneer of civilised behaviour removed.
- **Swynnerton Plan** – programme of land consolidation and securing political stability in **Kikuyu land.**
- Weakness of the Land Freedom Army had been its relative failure to provoke sustained support from non-Kikuyu apart from immediately neighbouring groups.

Total: 100 marks