



INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2024

HISTORY: PAPER II
MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 hours

200 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 INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

NB: NOTE THAT ALL SOURCES ARE NOW IN THE SOURCE MATERIAL BOOKLET TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR YOU TO REFERENCE WITHOUT HAVING TO TURN OVER PAGES.

QUESTION 1 VISUAL ANALYSIS (refer to the mural on page ii)

1.1 *When was the Solidarity Movement first formed in Poland?*
[Level 2]

1980

1.2 *Give the name of the leader of Solidarity who became President in 1990.*
[Level 1]

Lech Walesa

1.3 *Using the source, describe the artist's attitude towards the Solidarity Movement. Support your answer with TWO visual clues.*
[Level 4]

The artist has a positive attitude towards the Solidarity Movement. He has painted this mural to honour the 30th Anniversary of Solidarity. He has painted a respectful image of the Catholic Priest who was killed by agents of the pro-Communist government to remind people of the sacrifices made by supporters of Solidarity. Priest is right in front of the Solidarity poster. Polish people deeply religious and many would be influenced to support Solidarity as the Priest had done.

1.4 *Using the source and your historical knowledge, describe the role played by the Catholic Church in helping to bring down the Communist government in Poland in the late 1980s. Give TWO points.*
[Level 4]

The source shows that there were many from the Catholic Church involved in supporting Solidarity. This is illustrated by the crowds painted at the bottom of the mural – with one character holding up a cross. Majority of the Polish people were loyal to the Catholic Church and were especially inspired by the election of a Polish Pope, Pope John Paul II. He inspired the Polish people to rise up against Communism when he visited in 1979. He showed his support for Solidarity in speeches and when he visited Poland in 1983, he had a private meeting with Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity. His speeches were broadcast on Radio Solidarity.

- 1.5 *How useful would this mural be to historians? Give ONE value and ONE limitation.*
[Level 4]

This mural would be very useful/useful to a limited extent. (Candidates must take a stand).

Value = It provides information about the importance of the Catholic Church to the Solidarity Movement as the artist has chosen to commemorate the murder of Jerzy Popieluszko in a mural commemorating the 30th anniversary of Solidarity.

Powerful tool to educate, inform and persuade. To make a direct appeal to the people hence Solidarity.

Limitation = The mural captures the sacrifice of one individual and does not provide any information about other Polish people who suffered under the Communist Government.

No historical context.

QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL ANALYSIS (refer to the extract on page iii)

- 2.1 (a) *Explain in your own words what an autobiography is.*
[Level 2]

An autobiography is a book written about a person's life by the person concerned. An account of a person's life written by that individual.

- (b) *Is an autobiography a primary or secondary source?*
[Level 3]

Although it can be written later in life, it is still written as a first-hand account – A primary source.

- 2.2 *How reliable is this extract from Nelson Mandela's autobiography?*
[Level 6]

This extract is reliable to a large/limited extent ...

It was written by Nelson Mandela who led the ANC in the process of negotiations in the 1990s and had first-hand experience of the events that he is describing. The extract is taken from, 'Long Walk to Freedom' the autobiography that was published in 1994. He describes how, 'We had all hoped that as negotiations got under way, violence would decrease.' Clearly illustrating this affected him personally.

Mandela's intention when writing his autobiography was to provide a personal account of how he felt about the violence of the 1990s and why he became convinced that, 'the police, rather than quelling were fomenting the violence.'

As leader of the ANC, Mandela would have a bias against the apartheid police and security services, but he does suggest that independent newspaper investigations were also claiming that 'the South African police had secretly funded Inkatha.'

The extract is limited in that we only know one side of the story and it would need to be corroborated (supported) by other sources.

Use this rubric in conjunction with the above-mentioned guidelines:

5–6	Evaluation/Limitation & Bias Comprehends the source/acknowledges limitation/focuses on origin and intention (to some degree) and acknowledges bias in order to deduce that the source has some limited reliability. Must quote/provide some reference to bias in the source or bias of origin and publication to be credited with 6 marks.
3–4	Analysis and Limitation Shows ability to comprehend the source/acknowledges origin and/or intention and vague mention of the limitation of the source if used on its own/no attempt to evaluate the source (bias, etc)
1–2	Comprehension Describes the information obtained from the source/only able to comprehend the source but no attempt to evaluate the source itself (limited discussion of origin or intention).
0	No attempt to answer the question.

2.3 *Using the source and your historical knowledge, explain what Nelson Mandela meant by a 'Third Force'? Give TWO points.*

[Level 2]

Mandela referred to the 'Third Force' in a speech where he described it as a 'hidden hand behind the violence'.

He stated that this mysterious third force, consisted of dissatisfied members of the security forces who wanted to disrupt the negotiations.

'Rogue elements of Security Forces'.

2.4 *Using the source, give TWO reasons that Mandela believed that the apartheid government knew about the 'Third Force'.*

[Level 2]

Any TWO reasons:

He wrote that those opposed to negotiations benefitted from the violence that seemed to get worse whenever the ANC and the government got closer to an agreement.

He claimed that the forces sought to ignite a war between the ANC and Inkatha and that many in the government, including De Klerk chose to look the other way or ignore what they knew was going on under their noses.

He stated that the ANC had no doubts that men at the highest levels in the security forces were helping the Third Force.

2.5 *Using your historical knowledge, give the name of the leader of Inkatha (IFP) in the 1990s.*

[Level 1]

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

QUESTION 3 CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA (Refer to the extract on page iv)

- 3.1 *Using the source, explain what happened to the Nama and Herero people because of German colonisation in South West Africa. Give TWO points. (Paragraph 1)*

[Level 3]

The Nama and Herero people were pushed off their lands and when they attempted to fight back, they were almost destroyed by the German colonial forces.

- 3.2 *Using your own historical knowledge, give ONE word that means the same as, 'an intentional extermination attempt.' (Paragraph 1)*

[Level 1]

Genocide.

- 3.3 (a) *Using your historical knowledge, explain why Germany lost control over South West Africa in 1919.*

[Level 2]

Germany was defeated by the Allies in the first World War, and it was decided at the Treaty of Versailles that all her overseas colonies would be taken away.

- (b) *Which country took control of South West Africa in 1919?*

[Level 1]

The South African Government was given the territory to administer as a mandate.

- 3.4 *Using the source, list TWO ways that the people of Namibia were going to benefit from the announcement in May 2021. (Paragraph 3)*

[Level 1]

The Germans would officially apologise and atone for their bloody crimes. The people would get needed funding.

- 3.5 *Using the source, explain why the descendants of the Nama and the Herero felt 'betrayed' by the Joint Declaration made in May 2021. Provide ONE quote to support your answer. (Paragraph 4)*

[Level 2]

The descendants felt that they had been re-traumatised as no recognised members of the Nama and Herero were included in the discussions between the German and Namibian government.

They felt that both governments were forcing the agreement on them.

'This was not a trilateral process. It was a bilateral process.'

OR

'It lacks legitimacy as the legitimate people were not at the table ...'

SECTION B SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources A–H contained in the Source Material Booklet on pages v–viii and then answer the following questions:

Refer to Source A

4. *Using paragraph 1, give TWO reasons why some members of the apartheid regime attempted to contact the ANC.*
[Level 2]

By the end of the 1980s it was clear that the South African government was losing control.

The South African economy was deteriorating.

5. *Using paragraph 2, give ONE reason why the ANC was also reconsidering its position.*
[Level 2]

The ANC was forced to reconsider its position due to the collapse of the Soviet Union as it was no longer able to support the ANC struggle.

6. *Use the source and your historical knowledge, to explain how the beginning of the collapse of the Soviet Union affected the apartheid government in 1989. Give TWO points.*
[Level 2 and Level 4]

By 1989, the apartheid government could no longer claim that it was 'protecting capitalism' from the threat of communism. This threat would not be taken seriously.

Namibia's peaceful transition to independence -no more Soviet support for SWAPO.

The apartheid government could no longer justify its actions towards the ANC and other parties as it could not use the threat of international communism any longer.

Refer to Source B

7. (a) *Using your historical knowledge, explain what was meant by the Red Threat.*
[Level 2]

Red threat was the fear that capitalism was under attack and that communists wanted to take over the world. In South Africa it was referred to as Rooi Gevaar (Red Danger).

- (b) *How was this Red Threat used by the apartheid government to justify the total onslaught and total strategy plan?*
[Level 2 and Level 3]

The apartheid government exploited this perceived threat and used it to justify the belief that South Africa was under attack inside and outside her borders (total onslaught) and there needed to be a strong response (total strategy).

- (c) *How did the fading of this Red Threat help De Klerk?*
[Level 3]

The fading of the Red Threat helped De Klerk as it removed the fear and gave him space to start negotiating.

8. *Using your historical knowledge and the source, explain why the journalist suggests that South Africans were like the East Europeans in the 1980s. Give TWO points.*
[Level 2 and 4]

South Africans, like Eastern Europeans were forming mass movements and were taking to the streets. People Power/Ordinary people were standing up against oppressive regimes.

A fresh popular assault was launched by the MDM in response to the banning and restrictions placed on the UDF and COSATU.

9. *Using the source, give ONE reason why the Mass Democratic Movement emerged in the late 1980s.*
[Level 2]

The apartheid government imposed a State of Emergency and banned the activities of the UDF and COSATU. The MDM was organised by many different anti-apartheid groups to keep the protests going.

Refer to Source C

10. *What does this photograph illustrate about international pressure on the apartheid government in the 1980s. Support your answer with TWO visual clues.*
[Level 2 and Level 6]

The photograph illustrates the growth of the anti-apartheid movements in countries like England.

The photograph illustrates thousands of marchers walking from Hyde Park to Clapham Common on 28 June 1986.

It illustrates how ordinary people were putting pressure on their governments to support the ANC and to isolate the apartheid government. This is illustrated by the posters that the crowds are carrying. 'Solidarity with the ANC', 'Non-Stop for Mandela' and 'Isolate Apartheid South Africa.'

11. *Give ONE value and ONE limitation of using this photograph as a historical source about anti-apartheid demonstrations.*
[Level 2 and Level 3]

Value – The photograph has captured the number of ordinary people who were willing to march through the streets to support Mandela and the ANC and to put pressure on their government to isolate apartheid South Africa.

Limitation – The photograph captures one scene from the march. Other sources would need to be used to support the claim that 250 000 people took part in the Festival for Freedom and to fully understand the success of this event.

12. *What does the abbreviation AAM stand for?*

[Level 1]

Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Refer to Source D

13. *What does De Klerk suggest about the impact of the collapse of the Soviet Union on the apartheid government's decision to negotiate with the ANC?*

[Level 2]

The collapse of the Soviet Union helped to remove concerns about the influence of the SACP on the ANC as they were in an alliance.

By 1990 classic socialism had been discredited and was no longer a serious option even for revolutionary parties like the ANC.

14. *What does De Klerk suggest about the impact of the collapse of the Soviet Union on the ANC's decision to negotiate with the apartheid government?*

[Level 2]

De Klerk suggested that the ANC was realising that it could not achieve a revolutionary victory soon – due to the State of Emergency and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

It had lost one of its main allies and suppliers with the collapse of the Soviet Union and had concluded that it would be best to negotiate rather than face a disastrous civil war.

ANC also adopted a more realistic view of the balance of forces.

Refer to Source E

15. *Explain what Oliver Tambo meant when he said, 'We have to make apartheid unworkable and our country ungovernable'?*

[Level 4]

Oliver Tambo was encouraging ordinary South Africans to bring the apartheid government down by strike action and by civil protest.

The idea was to make sure that the economy suffered and that the sheer size of the popular unrest could not be brought under control making it impossible to remain in government.

16. *What does Oliver Tambo's speech suggest about the role of ordinary people in bringing about the end of the system of apartheid?*

[Level 3]

Tambo's speech suggests that the ANC had realised that it could not win this struggle through armed force alone or through the actions of political leaders.

It needed ordinary South Africans to refuse to accept the situation any longer and to bring the apartheid state to its knees inside the country.

17. Give ONE example of propaganda used by Oliver Tambo in this speech that was broadcast on Radio Freedom.

[Level 3]

Any ONE of the following:

Name-calling/stereotyping – The state of emergency will not free the racists ...

Band wagon tactic – We are all in this together ... use of 'Our' and 'We' and 'us' to suggest that all South Africans share the same goal as the ANC.

Assertion/command/no options left – 'There can be no stopping now. There can be no turning back.'

Refer to Source F

18. Use Source F, as well as your historical knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only TRUE or FALSE. (No explanation is required)

[Level 4]

- 18.1 South Africa was prepared to allow Namibia to become independent in 1990.

* TRUE

- 18.2 Gorbachev did not want to end the Brezhnev Doctrine.

* FALSE

- 18.3 The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolised the end of Soviet control of Eastern Europe.

* TRUE

- 18.4 The apartheid government under PW Botha was prepared to negotiate and offered Mandela 'unconditional release.'

* FALSE

- 18.5 FW De Klerk replaced PW Botha in 1989 and saw the opportunity to begin negotiations with the ANC.

* TRUE

Refer to Source G

19. ***Find a historical concept in Source G that best fits each of the following definitions. (Just write the concept. No explanation is required.)***
[Level 4]

19.1 *Opposition forces that can be seen by all.*

Overt struggle

19.2 *Organisations that are fighting for votes for all.*

Democratic forces

19.3 *An organisation that represented the interests of workers.*

Congress of South African Trade Unions

19.4 *The majority of ordinary people.*

The masses

19.5 *An international ban on trade with a country to enforce change.*

International sanctions

Refer to Source H

20. *What message is the cartoonist illustrating about the role played by President de Klerk in bringing about an end to apartheid? Support your answer with TWO visual clues.*

[Level 2 and Level 6]

The cartoonist is illustrating that President de Klerk played a significant role in bringing down the apartheid government. Like Samson, he was willing to sacrifice his own political power to destroy the white parliament.

President de Klerk is depicted as the biblical character of Samson who was imprisoned and enslaved but with God's help was able to bring down the walls of the temple and was prepared to sacrifice himself in the process.

The headline of the Sowetan newspaper states that this is, 'White Parliament's last week', and that the cause is the actions of President de Klerk.

21. *How useful is this cartoon to historians interested in understanding opinions about President FW De Klerk in 1990? Give ONE value and ONE limitation.*
[Level 2 and Level 6]

This cartoon is useful to a large/limited extent as it is a primary source from 1990 when President de Klerk had made his iconic speech that effectively brought an end to apartheid.

Value: It is from the time and gives a glimpse into the way that President de Klerk was viewed by the readers of the Sowetan Newspaper, which was a liberation newspaper.

Limitation: It provides one perspective on President de Klerk and does not give other views that might have seen de Klerk's actions as not going far enough or of going too far.

22. Modern historians would argue against this version of history called 'Great Man Theory', that emphasises the role of the individual in bringing about great changes. Give TWO reasons why they would not accept that President de Klerk was solely responsible for bringing about an end to apartheid in 1990.
[Level 3]

Modern historians would not accept the idea that one person could bring about change on their own. They would see it as being disrespectful to all the ordinary people who fought for an end to apartheid in South Africa and internationally.

They would rather see the end of apartheid as something happening because of multiple factors, such as economic problems, the end of the Cold War and the roles played by the liberation movements as well as the leadership of men like de Klerk and Mandela.

SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY**QUESTION 23**

Use Sources A to H in the Source Material Booklet on pages v–viii to write a source-based essay on the following topic:

To what extent was the collapse of the Soviet Union responsible for pushing the apartheid Government and the ANC towards negotiations in the late 1980s?

Be sure to use all the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by the letter.

[LEVELS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

This essay is marked holistically using the IEB source-based essay rubric with the memoranda as a guideline.

- Candidates may argue to a **large extent** the collapse of the Soviet Union was responsible for pushing the apartheid government and the ANC towards negotiations in the late 1980s. The collapse of the Soviet Union and its control over Eastern Europe removed any fears that the apartheid government had about the influence of international communism on the ANC. It removed the apartheid government's justification for total onslaught and total strategy and made any attempt to exploit the idea of the Red Threat irrelevant. The ANC was also forced to reconsider its position as its greatest ally and supplier was no longer in a position to intervene in the liberation struggle and was encouraging them to negotiate in the way that Namibia had done.
- **However**, other factors contributed to a **lesser extent** in pushing the apartheid government and the ANC to negotiations in the late 1980s. The apartheid government was losing control over the majority of the population and the economy was feeling the impact of international sanctions. The rise of mass popular movements like the UDF and COSATU and the Mass Democratic Movement were intent on following the commands of the ANC to make the country unworkable and ungovernable. International pressures were mounting led by the Anti-apartheid Movement and more people were sympathising with the ANC and demanding the release of Nelson Mandela. Ultimately the new leader FW de Klerk played a significant role in bringing down the apartheid regime and in creating conditions conducive to negotiations with the ANC by 1990.

OR

- Candidates may argue that other internal and external factors contributed to a **larger/ greater extent** in pushing the ANC and the apartheid government to negotiations in the late 1980s. The apartheid government was losing control over the majority of the population and the economy was feeling the impact of international sanctions. The rise of mass popular movements like the UDF and COSATU and the Mass Democratic Movement were intent on following the commands of the ANC to make the country unworkable and ungovernable. International pressures were mounting led by the Anti-apartheid Movement and more people were sympathising with the ANC and demanding the release of Nelson Mandela. Ultimately the new leader FW de Klerk played a significant role in bringing down the apartheid regime and in creating conditions conducive to negotiations with the ANC by 1990.

- **However**, the collapse of the Soviet Union and its dominance over Eastern Europe contributed to **a lesser extent** in pushing the apartheid government and the ANC towards negotiations in the late 1980s. The collapse of the Soviet Union and its control over Eastern Europe removed any fears that the apartheid government had about the influence of international communism on the ANC. It removed the apartheid government's justification for total onslaught and total strategy and made any attempt to exploit the idea of the Red Threat irrelevant. The ANC was also forced to reconsider its position as its greatest ally and supplier was no longer in a position to intervene in the liberation struggle and was encouraging them to negotiate in the way that Namibia had done.

<p>To a large/lesser extent the collapse of the Soviet Union responsible for pushing the apartheid government and the ANC towards negotiations in the late 1980s.</p>	<p>To a large/lesser extent other factors were responsible for pushing the apartheid government and the ANC towards negotiations in the late 1980s.</p>
<p>Source A: By 1989 with the collapse of the socialist systems in the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies ... SA govt could no longer claim that it was protecting capitalism from 'international communism'. ANC was also forced to reconsider its options with the collapse of its strongest international allies – they could no longer rely on their support and supplies.</p>	<p>Source A: By end of 1980s clear that South African state was losing control and economy rapidly deteriorating. Apartheid unsustainable.</p>
<p>Source B: The fading of the <i>Red Threat</i> meant that the apartheid govt could no longer use the fear of communism to justify its policies of total onslaught and total strategy. De Klerk now had room to negotiate.</p>	<p>Source B: Mass protest played an important role in the collapse of the Soviet Union's power in Eastern Europe, and it also had a significant role to play in pushing the apartheid government towards negotiations in the late 80s. The MDM launched a 'fresh popular assault' in response to the restrictions placed on the UDF and COSATU. Could also mention the significance of the resignation of PW Botha.</p>
<p>Source C:</p>	<p>Source C: The photograph illustrates the growth of mass demonstrations in support of the Anti-apartheid Movement. These were ordinary people putting pressure on their governments to stand in 'Solidarity with the ANC' and to keep fighting for the release of Nelson Mandela and to 'Isolate apartheid South Africa' by enforcing sanctions.</p>

<p>Source D: FW De Klerk stated that the collapse of the Soviet Union removed concerns that they had about the influence of the SACP on the ANC as they had an alliance. He further stated that the fact that classic socialism had been discredited by 1990 meant they were no longer a serious option for revolutionary parties – like the ANC. He declared that the collapse of the Soviet Union which had been one of the ANC's main allies had led the ANC 'to conclude that its interests could best be secured by accepting negotiations rather than civil war.'</p>	<p>Source D: Could mention that De Klerk also believed that the State of Emergency imposed in 1986 was also convincing the ANC that they could not achieve a revolutionary victory.</p>
<p>Source E:</p>	<p>Source E: Tambo appealed to the ordinary South Africans to help to break down and destroy the old order by making apartheid 'unworkable and ungovernable'. It would be this that would enable the overthrow of apartheid and bring about the society envisaged by the Freedom Charter. He stated that the apartheid system was in crisis and the State of Emergency would not save the racists but would rather lead to more deaths. He claimed that they had advanced a great deal and there could be no stopping or turning back now.</p>
<p>Source F: The withdrawal from Namibia had illustrated that under Gorbachev there would be no more foreign adventures and that instead it was political negotiations not violence that would be supported. The Soviet Union was no longer prepared to get involved in supporting foreign conflict. The unravelling of the Soviet Union and its domination over Eastern Europe culminated in the significance of the destruction of the Berlin Wall in 1989 created an environment that supported negotiations. The collapse of Communism created an opportunity or a gap for De Klerk to be more open to negotiations.</p>	<p>Source F: The withdrawal from Namibia had been a dress rehearsal for what could be achieved in SA... negotiations could work.</p>

Source G:	Source G: The launch of the UDF in 1983 and COSATU in 1985. Both were mass-based movements, and the apartheid regime was never quite able to suppress them. They provided renewed motivation to the international sanctions campaign and exerted pressure on the allies of South Africa.
Source H:	Source H: The cartoonist suggested that President de Klerk played a significant role in bringing about the end of apartheid and in creating the conditions necessary to begin negotiating in the late 80s. The cartoonist has drawn de Klerk as similar to the biblical character of Samson who brought down the temple of his oppressors and was prepared to sacrifice himself in the process. The cartoonist implies that de Klerk was prepared to sacrifice his own political future to end the white parliament and the system of apartheid by 1990. The headline of the Sowetan states: 'White Parliament's last week.'

Total: 200 marks