#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

# MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

## 0470 HISTORY

0470/02

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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#### 20th Century Topic

1	Study Sources A and B. Does Source A make you surprised by the account in Source Explain your answer using the sources.			
	Level 1 Uses sources but makes no comparison.	[1]		

Level 2 Compares sources but fails to say whether or not they are surprised.

[2]

- Level 3 Matches details to express surprise or not surprised e.g. bombing in both. [3] OR Misreads Source B to argue not surprised e.g. the Americans were successful. OR Argues not surprised because A is only about the Americans, so does not explain the reactions of the Vietcong in B.
- Level 4 Not surprised because the Americans or the journalist in Source B would, in the light of Source A, have initially believed in American superiority. [4]
- Level 5 Surprised because the Viet Cong were prospering despite the bombing in Source A. OR Not surprised because in Source B the Viet Cong were responding in a logical way to the what was happening in Source A.
- 2 Study Source C. What was the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge.
  - Level 1 Surface description of the cartoon. No inferences made.

[1]

Level 2 Misreadings of the cartoon.

[2-3]

- e.g.It is pro-American because they are shown as generous, sorry.
- e.g.It is anti-American because the Americans are wasting money on compensation.
- e.g. the war is expensive, it costs a lot [no judgement about being pro-American only 2 marks].
- Level 3 Valid Anti-American sub-messages explained. [4–7] e.g. they are killing civilians, they are more worried about money than about lives. 1 sub-message = 4-5, 2 sub-messages = 6-7.
- Level 4 The main message explained the Americans were hypocrites. [8] Johnson (or America) is pretending to be one thing e.g. caring, when he is really another e.g. uncaring.
- 3 Study Sources D and E. How far would the author of Source E have agreed with the cartoonist (Source D)? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge.
  - Level 1 Uses the sources but no comparison made between Sources D and E. [1]
  - Level 2 He would have agreed because they both say the US lost the war. [2]
  - Level 3 Answers based on a literal reading of Source D. D says the people were to blame so E would disagree. [3]
  - Level 4 Answers based on matches of details of the two sources. [4-5] e.g. politicians' indecisiveness – so he would agree.

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		. Johnson did little – so he would agree. . Johnson active/not active – so he would disagree.		
Leve		swers based on the fact that they agree either that the people did not lose the war.	ne politicians <u>lost th</u>	<u>e war</u> OR that [6]
Leve		swers based on the fact that they agree that the policiple did not lose the war.	iticians <u>lost the war</u>	AND that the [7]
Study Sources F and G. Is one of these sources more useful than the other to a historistudying the Vietnam War? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge.				
Leve	el 1 Wr	ites about the sources but no valid comments about u	utility.	[1]
Level 2 Simple, undeveloped evaluation of sources for utility/reliability – based on provenan only.  e.g. F is from North Vietnam and so will be biased. G is American and so will be biased. G is based on what he was told, he did not see it for himself.				n provenance [2–3]
Leve	l3 An	swers based on the <u>information</u> in the sources. On w	hat the sources say	. [4–5]
Leve	CO	swers based on the reliability of the sources. They need that they are sources or to other sources or they arces.		
Leve	e.g	lid evaluation of one source for utility. . Source F tells us about North Vietnamese/Republ about Viet Cong propaganda.	ican propaganda; S	[7] Source G tells
Leve	l 6 As	for Level 5 – both sources.		[8]
Leve	lf j	for Level 5 or 6 but explains it depends on what the hust asserts that usefulness of sources depend on we marks.		
5 Study Sources H and I. Was McNamara lying in one of these two sources? Explainance answer using the sources and your knowledge.			Explain your	
Leve	l 1 Un	supported assertions OR uses the sources but no an	swer to the question	n. [1]
Leve	l 2 Us	es one or both sources separately and give undevelo	ped reasons [asser	tions]. [1–2]
		serts that he changed his mind OR the situation cha	anged OR that one	is public, the
Leve		er private.		[2–3]
	oth el 4 Us	<del>_</del>	elops reasons for s	[2–3] saying he was
Leve	oth el 4 Us or	er private. es one or both sources separately – explains or dev	·	[2–3] saying he was [4]

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Level 7 Uses both sources together. Uses cross-reference to contextual knowledge or other sources OR developed use of provenance to explain why he was/was not lying. Contextual knowledge must be specific, not general. [8]

6 Study all the sources. How far do these sources support the view that the US lost the Vietnam War because of what was happening in America? Use the sources to explain your answer.

Level 1 No valid source use. [1–3]

Level 2 Uses sources to support OR reject the statement.

[4–6]

Level 3 Uses the sources to support AND reject the statement.

[7–10]

Up to 2 bonus marks for any evaluation of sources (no more than 1 per source).

Source use must be reference to a source by letter, by provenance or by direct quotation. There must be examples from source content.

Use Y in the margin for each source support of the statement, and N for each source rejection. These must be explained.

### 19th Century Topic

- 1 Study Sources A and B. How far would the author of Source B have supported the ideas in Source A? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge.
  - Level 1 Uses the sources but makes no comparison.

[1]

Level 2 Matches the sources for similarity or difference without any contextual understanding.

[2-3]

[1]

- Level 3 Similarity or difference explained, implicitly or explicitly informed by a contextual understanding. [4–6]
- Level 4 Difference(s) explained as in Level 3, plus a similarity (this can be at Level 2). [7]
- Level 5 Addresses the issue of 'How far?' by explaining there is a basic disagreement over means but only a limited agreement over ends. [8]
- 2 Study Sources C and D. How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge.
  - Level 1 Describes the sources but no valid comparison.

    OR Compares surface details/dates.
  - Level 2 Answers based on the claim that both sources are about the same thing e.g. they are both about events in Italy. [2]

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[3–5] whole of Italy is	e C but in D the w	mies out in both. n just one city in Source	evel 3 Similarity or Difference.g. Rebellion/drivinge.g. a revolt by a ferising up.	Level 3
[6]			evel 4 Similarity and Difference	Level 4
[7] n actions.		_	e.g. in both the artise.g. C is basically a	Level 5
	Study Sources E and F. How far do these two sources prove that Charles Albert a Leopold were supporters of Italian nationalism? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge.			
[1]		Idress the question.	evel 1 Uses the sources bu	Level 1
[2] rds.		e – no use of content of because it was written a	evel 2 Undeveloped use of e.g. Source F does	Level 2
supporters. [3–4]	one or both were su	plain that they do prove	evel 3 Uses content of sou	Level 3
harles and or	mbivalence of Ch	the reluctance, the a	evel 4 Recognises the re Leopold.	Level 4
to knowledge [6-7]	o other sources or		evel 5 Evaluates the source. OR by a developed	Level 5
		een the two men, usin ld is more reluctant, less	evel 6 Explains the differe support for nationali	Level 6
Pope says in			Study Sources G and H. I Source H? Explain your an	
[1]		mpare them.	evel 1 Uses the sources bu	Level 1
[2]	d or not.	to say whether surprise	evel 2 Compares the source	Level 2
orised. [3–4	d or not being surp	o support being surprise	evel 3 Matching of details of	Level 3
	to ovalain room	ge or to other sources	evel 4 Cross-references to	Level 4
sons for being [5–6]	s to explain reast	only (does not use G).	surprised or not surp	

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5 Study Sources I and J. Why do you think these two sources disagree? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge.

- Level 1 Uses the sources but fails to address the question. [1]
- Level 2 Explains how they disagree (not why?). [2–3]
- Level 3 Undeveloped use of provenance. [3–4] e.g. they are by different people, written at different times, one is private, one is public.
- Level 4 Cross-references to knowledge or to other sources to explain why one or both of <a href="mailto:these-two">these-two</a> authors would say what they have said. This will probably involve explaining what they stood for, who they represented, what they believed in.

  [5–7]
- Level 5 Uses knowledge or other sources to explain the <u>purpose</u> of one or both of them. [8]
- 6 Study all the sources. How far do these sources support the view that by 1848 there was little enthusiasm for a united Italy? Use the sources to explain your answer.
  - Level 1 No valid source use. [1–3]
  - Level 2 Uses sources to support OR reject the statement. [4–6]
  - Level 3 Uses the sources to support AND reject the statement. [7–10]
  - Up to 2 bonus marks for any evaluation of sources (no more than 1 per source).

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