NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – MARCH 2017

HISTORY: PAPER I

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.

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These memoranda serve as guidelines.

SECTION A INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

QUESTION 1 VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

1.1 *What term in the photograph above refers to an economic system that promotes private ownership and profit?*

[LEVEL 2]
Capitalism (2)

1.2 *What is the role of the World Trade Organisation? Use your own knowledge.*

[LEVEL 1]
The WTO promotes free trade in services and goods, and member countries must abide by the rulings of the WTO/The WTO promotes free trade and is dominated by the G8.
[Any relevant response.] (2)

1.3 *Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the context of the 1999 Seattle protests. Your answer should consist of TWO comprehensive points.*

[LEVEL 1]
- First mass protest against the WTO.
- Demonstration against WTO discussion on trading agreements that would give multinational companies more power.
- Over 50 000 people took part./Focus on workers' needs/exploitation.
- WTO meeting had to be abandoned.
- Protest raised awareness of the anti-globalisation movement.

[Any TWO.] (4)

1.4 *According to the protesters, what does the WTO represent? Provide THREE visual clues from the source to support your answer.*

[LEVEL 2]
- Corporate greed.
- Dollar signs represent money or the USA.
- Capitalism. "Capitalism – new democracy" (explained if capitalism already given as separate point)

[Any THREE visual clues.] (6)

1.5 *Do you think the protesters are accurate in their judgement of the WTO? Support your answer with relevant reasons.*

[LEVEL 6]
Yes: the WTO is dominated by the G8 and represents the interests of the most industrialised countries in the world and multinational companies. The WTO is dominated by capitalist countries and free trade facilitates their wealth creation at the expense of developing countries that struggle to compete economically./At the Seattle meeting in 1999 the WTO was meeting to decide on increased power for corporations.
[Any relevant response.]
OR
Yes to some extent: the WTO is dominated by the G8, capitalism, and corporations serving their interests, however, the WTO also promotes free trade and reduces trade barriers [Any relevant combination of positive and negative characteristics of the WTO.]
[Candidates will find it difficult to accurately answer "No" to this question as the negative aspects of the WTO must be addressed from the source.] (4)

1.6 *Identify ONE piece of evidence from the source that shows that the protesters support the needs of workers.*

[LEVEL 2]
- Ask for "justice" **OR** People marching against greed and capitalism or inequality. "Stop Corporate Greed".

[Any relevant response from source.] (2)
[20]

QUESTION 2 TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

2.1 *Use your own knowledge to identify the following personalities within the context of South Africa in 1993:*

2.1.1 *Chris Hani*

[LEVEL 1]
Popular ANC and SACP leader/General Secretary of the SACP/member of Umkhonto we Sizwe.
[Any relevant answer within the context of 1993.] (2)

2.1.2 *Nelson Mandela*

[LEVEL 1]
Leader of the ANC.
[Any relevant answer within the context of 1993.] (2)

2.2 *Explain why the assassination of Chris Hani may be regarded as a turning point in the negotiation process in South Africa in 1993.*

[LEVEL 2]
The Hani assassination ensured a sense of urgency in the negotiation process/the reaction to the assassination hinted at the alternative to negotiation, which was civil war, and thus the leaders needed to move forward with negotiation more quickly.
[Any ONE.] (2)

2.3 *What does this article suggest about the atmosphere in South Africa after the assassination of Chris Hani in 1993? Support your answer with THREE quotes from the source. (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4)*

[LEVEL 4]

- The atmosphere was tense/negative/violent/volatile/anxious/on edge/vengeful.
- "... appeal to all our people to remain calm and to honour the memory of Chris Hani by remaining a disciplined force for peace." (Paragraph 2)
- "ANC asked its members not to be provoked by those intent on wrecking the peace process." (Paragraph 1)
- "Don't let this tragic event trigger reprisals." (Paragraph 3)
- "… event so loaded with menace that it requires political leaders on all sides to act swiftly, and in unison to contain the tragedy." (Paragraph 4)
- "The killing … was surely intended to unleash … a new wave of passion and anger." (Paragraph 4)
- "… destroy the benign spirit of the multiparty talks and to imperil the transition to democracy." (Paragraph 4)

[Explanation 2 + Any THREE quotes covering "calm … reiterated" (Paragraph 3) "delicate atmosphere of Political transition" (Paragraph 4) paragraphs 6.] (8)

2.4 *How reliable is this source for historians studying the effect of the assassination of Chris Hani on the South African negotiation process in 1993?*

[LEVEL 6]

To obtain full marks mention should be made to origin, intention and bias/limitation within the source. Usefulness/value **does not** need to be addressed, but if included should not be penalised.

The origin of the source is the Cape edition of the *Sunday Times* published in April 1993. The source is only from a journalist's perspective and summarises key events around the assassination. The article gives its own interpretation of the event and is clearly biased against those against the negotiation process. The event is referred to as a "menace", a "tragedy" and praise is given to the various leaders calling for peace. The negotiation process is described as "benign" and the leaders described as "eloquent" and "brave". This emotive language suggests bias in the source. In addition, this is not the entire source; it has been edited and is only an extract from the original. The bias, interpretation and editing makes this an unreliable source if used on its own/or reliable to a certain extent.

Optional:
The source is valuable/useful as a primary source and it describes the atmosphere and tension of the time "delicate atmosphere of political transition". It captures the emotion and gives insight into the actions of the leaders.

Use this rubric in conjunction with the abovementioned guidelines

5–6	**Evaluation/Limitation & Bias** Comprehends the source/acknowledges limitation/focuses on origin and intention and acknowledges bias in order to deduce that the source has limited reliability or is unreliable. Must quote/provide some reference to bias in the source 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.

(6)

[20]

QUESTION 3 CURRENT ISSUE IN THE MEDIA

3.1 *Use your own knowledge to write down TWO reasons the relationship shown in the photograph would not have been possible between the United States of America and Cuba in 1961.*

[LEVEL 2]
- The Cuban Revolution and the breaking of diplomatic ties.
- The Bay of Pigs invasion and its failure.
- Cuba developed a relationship with the Soviet Union.
- Cuba was socialist and had a relationship with the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

[Any TWO points.] (4)

3.2 *Use your own knowledge and a visual clue from the source to explain why this photograph has been described as showing a historic event between the United States of America and Cuba. Your answer should consist of THREE comprehensive points.*

[LEVEL 3 and 4]
- After the Cuban Revolution in 1959, the USA was suspicious of Castro; especially after he introduced socialist reforms. After 1961–Cuba was suspicious of the USA./Cuban missile crisis.
- The United States responded by banning Cuban imports and breaking off diplomatic relations with Cuba. These ties remained broken until Obama opened talks with Cuba.
- Obama and Castro shaking hands in the photograph symbolises a new, friendly relationship and diplomacy between the two countries. This is historic since these relations have not existed since the Cuban Revolution./The handshake between the two leaders shows a change in their relationship from hostile to friendly. (6)

3.3 *Use your own knowledge to explain the significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis during the Cold War. Your answer should consist of TWO points.*

[LEVEL 2]
- The Cuban Missile Crisis was an example of brinkmanship between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. It was an example of brinkmanship in action.
- The dangers of brinkmanship became apparent with the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest the world had come to nuclear war in the 1960s.
- The crisis showed that neither side was willing to risk nuclear war as agreements were reached. A hotline was established between the Kremlin and the White House./Missiles were returned to USSR/test bans.

[Any TWO points.] (4)

3.4 *In what way could this photograph be viewed as biased towards the USA or against Cuba? Support your answer with TWO visual clues from the source.*

[LEVEL 6]

- The photograph may be taken from a Western or American perspective/The photograph places more emphasis on Obama/The United States appears more dominant/powerful in the photograph/Obama shown as taking the lead in the photograph.
- Obama seems larger in the foreground of the photograph.
- Castro bows his head while shaking hands and Obama looks on with his head held high/lack of eye contact.
- Press attention in the background is focused on Obama (cameras and press smiling at Obama).
- Castro looks smaller than Obama in the photograph.
- The UN secretary is smiling more at Obama than at Castro/in the direction of Obama.

[TWO explanations of bias + 4 Any TWO visual clues.] (6)

[20]

60 marks

SECTION B SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Study the sources contained in the Source Booklet and then answer the following questions:

Refer to Source A.

4. *Provide TWO quotes from the source that the USA used the policy of containment in Vietnam.*

[LEVEL 2]
"… an instance of communist aggression and expansionism …"
"… supporting dictatorships in defence of some notion of the 'free world' …" (4)

5. *Explain what the author suggests were the reasons for US failure in Vietnam. Write down THREE points.*

[LEVEL 2]
- America did not understand the culture and society of the Vietnamese.
- The USA failed as they could not predict how the Vietnamese would react to policies.
- The USA did not understand that they were involved in a nationalist movement rather than a fight between communist and democratic forces only.
- Support dictatorships in defence of notion of free-world produced hostility among Vietnamese.

[Any THREE points.] (6)

Refer to Source B.

6. *Use your own knowledge to identify the following personalities:*

6.1 *Ngo Dinh Diem*
[LEVEL 1]
Leader of the anti-communist Republic of South Vietnam.
(Any relevant observation.) (2)

6.2 Ho Chi Minh
[LEVEL 1]
Leader of Viet Minh communist government of North Vietnam.
(Any relevant observation.) (2)

7. *Do you think Nguyen Ba Chung's opinion of the Vietnam conflict was typical of the majority of Vietnamese people during the 1960s? Use your own knowledge and the source (Paragraph 1) to support your answer.*

[LEVEL 6]
- No, the opinion was not typical.
- The majority of Vietnamese were peasant farmers not city-dwellers and the author grew up in Saigon.
- His opinion only reflects South Vietnamese city-dwellers/middle class.
- He was highly educated and graduated from high school and attended college.
- He represented the anti-communist and anti-American and/or anti-capitalist standpoint.
- Yes, if evidence relates to anti-colonial sentiment.

[Judgment 2 + own knowledge and evidence 4.] (6)

8. *Use your own knowledge and the source to explain why many Vietnamese opposed Ngo Dinh Diem. (Paragraph 2) Your answer should consist of FOUR points.*

[LEVEL 2]
- Diem's government was oppressive and corrupt.
- Diem used the secret police to stamp out opposition.
- Diem used torture and detention to eradicate opposition.
- Diem failed to introduce land reforms and supported the landlords against the peasants.
- Rents were raised to levels higher than under French rule.
- Diem appointed members of his family to key positions in government.
- Diem was a Catholic president who had no faith in his Buddhist brethren. He refused to hold elections. (Paragraph 2)
- 80% of population was Buddhist. (Paragraph 2)
- Western beliefs/colonial baggage.

[Any FOUR points that include both own knowledge and source evidence] (8)

9. *Does the author of this source support Ho Chi Minh? (Paragraph 3) Explain your answer using evidence from the source.*

[LEVEL 4]
- No. The author does not support Ho Chi Minh.
- Ho Chi Minh supported communism and this policy did not fit the features of Vietnamese culture.
- Author was an anti-communist.

May argue yes, if reference is made to righteous cause, and Minh has to ally himself … suggesting limited options.
[Judgment 2 + Evidence 2] (4)

10. *What, according to Nguyen Ba Chung, was the reason for the US's failure in Vietnam? (Paragraph 2)*

[LEVEL 2]
The author believes that the American policy rested on nation-building when in fact Vietnam was an ancient country with a vibrant culture that was well-established. "South's American allies ignored Vietnamese history." (2)

Refer to Sources A and B.

11. ***Find a historical concept in Source A or Source B that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required.)***

11.1 *The desire of a country under foreign rule to achieve independence.*

[LEVEL 2]
Nationalist/Nationalist movement (2)

11.2 *A political system in which a leader of a country has absolute power.*

[LEVEL 2]
Dictatorship (2)

11.3 *A process by which countries under foreign rule become independent.*

[LEVEL 2]
Decolonisation (2)

11.4 *A system based on the principle of an elected government where power is invested in the people.*

[LEVEL 2]
Democracy (2)

Refer to Source C.

12. *To what extent was the Tet Offensive a success for the USA in Vietnam? Use evidence from the source to support your answer.*

[LEVEL 4]
Candidates may argue success and failure.

- The Tet offensive was a success in terms of a military victory against the enemy; however, it was a public relations failure./The Tet Offensive resulted in a loss of public support in the USA for the participation in the Vietnam War and the belief that the war could be won. The Tet Offensive was a single military victory but was thus to a large extent a failure.
- The US and South Vietnamese almost completely eliminated the NLF forces and regained lost territory.
- The Offensive weakened domestic support for the Johnson Administration.
- Reporting on the Tet Offensive by the US media made it clear to the American public that an overall victory was not close.

[Judgment 2 + 4 for any TWO pieces of evidence correctly used.] (6)

Refer to Sources D, E and F.

13. *Who were the Vietcong? Use your own knowledge to explain your answer.*

[LEVEL 1]
Peasants who supported communism, operating in the South/used guerrilla tactics against the South Vietnamese government and its allies. The armed wing of the NLF.
(Any relevant observation.) (2)

14. *Identify the type of warfare used by the Vietcong in Source D and explain how Sources E and F confirm the use of this style of warfare. Support your answer with evidence from ALL THREE sources.*

[LEVEL 2 and 5]

- Guerrilla warfare.
- Groups of stealthy combatants worked in small groups and snuck up on US soldiers, attacked them and then retreated, they posed as peasants/farmers and used surprise attack (Source D).
- Source E confirms that the US were unaware of who their enemy was as they all looked alike, would dress alike and was all around them. This confirms that many posed as peasants or farmers/ordinary people.
- Source F confirms that the Vietcong attacked in small groups; dressing alike and were all Vietnamese, men and women dressed in a similar way in a small group/ looked like civilians.

[Identification 2 + evidence from all THREE sources indicating links between the evidence 6.] (8)

Refer to Source G.

15. *What does this letter suggest about the support for the war effort among US soldiers? Quote from the source to support your answer.*

[LEVEL 4]
- The soldiers are despondent/disappointed/not in support of/against the war effort.
- "… I am not very proud of myself, my friends or my country." (4)

16. *What does this letter reveal about the methods of warfare used by the USA in Vietnam? Support your answer with evidence from the source.*

[LEVEL 2]
- Violent methods used/napalm/burning villages and targeting civilians.
- "… We burned every hut in sight." (4)

17. *How do you think most of the American public would have responded to the publication of this letter in the newspaper? Explain your answer carefully.*

[LEVEL 4]
- The effect would be negative/increase opposition against the war/turn the public against the soldiers or war effort/disgust/shame/shock.
- The soldiers are killing civilians/children/burning down homes and the public would be shocked by this as this is not what the public understands as a noble or honourable fight/against human rights.
- Candidates may argue that some Americans may have supported these actions.
- Pride in soldiers' actions on behalf of country and democracy.

(Any relevant and accurate response.)
[2 Response + 2 Explanation.] (4)

Refer to Source H.

18. ***Use Source H to answer the following questions.***

18.1 *Provide one piece of evidence from the source that suggests the event shown was one of many that took place in 1967.*

[LEVEL 2]
A week of anti-war demonstrations. (2)

18.2 *Write down one visual clue from the source that suggests the Vietnam War was unpopular.*

[LEVEL 2]
Large crowd protesting/Protesters on the cover/Anti-war demonstrations. (2)

18.3 *Write down one visual clue that shows that the event wanted the US to withdraw from the war effort.*

[LEVEL 2]
Support our GIs. Bring them home now. (2)

18.4 *Why do you think* Time *Magazine would use this image and topic on its cover in the late 1960s? Write down TWO reasons.*

[LEVEL 4]
The Vietnam War was a current event that involved the public or grabbed the public's attention./Protest was a common occurrence/protest against the war was in the news./Protest was highly publicised in the media./Reflection on the scale of protest against the war./Captures the atmosphere of anti-war protests of the time.
[Any TWO.] (4)

Refer to Sources A to H.

19. ***Use ALL the sources (A–H) as well as your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only TRUE or FALSE. (No explanation is required.)***

19.1 *The Vietnam War was a civil war fought with the aim to unite Vietnam under a communist government.*

[LEVEL 1]
TRUE (2)

19.2 *The United States of America supported South Vietnam during the Vietnam War.*

[LEVEL 1]
TRUE (2)

19.3 *After 1968 negative public opinion towards involvement in the war would result in the decision to withdraw US troops from Vietnam.*

[LEVEL 2]
TRUE (2)

19.4 *The American attempt to win the "hearts and minds" of the Vietnamese people was successful in South Vietnam.*

[LEVEL 2]
FALSE (2)

19.5 *The Vietnam War became unpopular as a result of extensive media coverage of US casualties and campaign failures.*

[LEVEL 2]
TRUE (2)

90 marks

SECTION C SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

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

To what extent was the USA's failure to win the Vietnam War a result of negative public opinion?

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

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

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

- **Candidates may argue that US failure was a result of negative public opinion to a large extent, however, it was not the only reason for the withdrawal of troops.**

OR

- **Candidates may argue that US failure was a result of negative public opinion to a some extent, however, there were other reasons for the withdrawal of troops.**

OR

- **Candidates may argue that the US failure was a result of negative public opinion to a lesser extent and the decision to withdraw was to a larger extent the result of a combination of factors other than/or including public opinion.**

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SOURCE	NEGATIVE PUBLIC OPINION	OTHER (IDEOLOGY, MISUNDERSTANDING CONTEXT, GUERRILLA WARFARE, SOLDIER MORALE)
	Focus words: to a large extent/lesser extent/some extent	**Focus words: lesser extent/some extent/large extent/withdrawal also caused by**
A		**Misunderstanding of Vietnamese context/society/culture** "America has been involved in a war in a country whose society and culture she did not understand." "Decisions were taken in the expectation that the Vietnamese would respond in a similar manner to Americans. In this, they were disappointed." "American policy continually failed … because they did not foresee how the Vietnamese people would react." **Regarded Vietnam as a cold war ideological struggle rather than a nationalist struggle** "The Americans largely made their own disaster in Vietnam … In Vietnam they faced a communist-led nationalist movement. To regard it merely as an instance of communist aggression and expansionism was to … confuse the situation …" **Failed to win the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese** "Supporting dictatorships in defence of some notion of the 'free world' produced hostility among the Vietnamese …"
B		**Misunderstanding of Vietnamese context/society/culture** "… the South's American allies ignored Vietnamese history. Vietnam is an ancient country, with a culture so vibrant that it could withstand a thousand years of Chinese rule … Yet the foundation of the US efforts in South Vietnam was a nation-building program, as if Vietnam were some kind of recently discovered … tribe." "… aligned itself with a group of Vietnamese who carried heavy colonial baggage, and for the most part had already betrayed Vietnamese history … it could not succeed."
C	**Negative public opinion after Tet Offensive resulted in loss of support** "… the Tet Offensive weakened domestic support for the Johnson Administration, as the vivid reporting on the Tet Offensive by the US media made clear to the American public that an overall victory in Vietnam was not imminent."	
D		**Military strategy of the US not suited to Vietnam/The Vietcong used military strategy that confused and surprised the US troops** "Guerrilla warfare … small conflicts where groups of stealthy combatants use the element of surprise to eliminate the opponent. This tactic was widely used by the … Vietcong. During some ambushes, the Vietcong guerrilla fighters would sneak up on unaware US troops, attack them, and leave before risking capture. The Vietcong would also pose as citizens or farmers, then, when least expected, they would surprise-attack US troops using arms provided by Ho Chi Minh."

E		**Military strategy of the US not suited to Vietnam/The Vietcong used military strategy that confused and surprised the US troops** "You never knew who the enemy was and who was the friend. They all looked alike. They all dressed alike. They were all Vietnamese. Some of them were Vietcong … The enemy was all around you …"
F		**Military strategy of the US not suited to Vietnam/The Vietcong used military strategy that confused and surprised the US troops** • Small groups of Vietcong • Dressed as civilians • Involved men and women fought against the US soldiers
G	**Publications and media informing public of what was going on in Vietnam resulted in negative public opinion and loss of support** "We burned every hut in sight! … we all heard a baby crying from inside the hut." "Needless to say I was much disturbed to read this letter. I think the American people should understand what they mean when they advocate a continuation of our war effort in Vietnam."	**Loss of soldier morale** "Dear Mum and Dad, today we went on a mission and I am not very proud of myself, my friends or my country." We burned every hut in sight! … we all heard a baby crying from inside the hut. There was nothing we could do … "Well Dad, you wanted to know what it's like here … Does this give you an idea?"
H	**Negative public opinion: public protests against Vietnam War** • Large crowds protesting in Washington against the War • A week of anti-war protests • Protest! Protest! Protest! • Event so widespread and popular and of the time that it made the cover of *Time* magazine • Support our GIs! Bring them home now!	

50 marks

Total: 200 marks

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