

Cambridge O Level

HISTORY (MAURITIUS)

2162/02

Paper 2 International Relations & Developments

October/November 2024

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **7** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 1 | <p>Study Source A. What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using details from the source.</p> <p>Level 0: (0 marks) No response or response which does not answer the question.</p> <p>Level 1: (1 marks) Answer which is based on description. <i>e.g. A soldier from the UN has tied a rope round the middle of Korea and is pulling it tight.</i></p> <p>Level 2: (2 marks) Answer which misinterprets the source. <i>e.g. The UN will make the situation in Korea much better.</i></p> <p>Level 3: (3–4 marks) Answer based on valid sub-message(s). <i>e.g. North and South Korea will be divided.</i> <i>e.g. The UN is a powerful force.</i> <i>e.g. The UN is stopping North Koreans getting into South Korea.</i></p> <p>Level 4: (5–6 marks) Answer based on the main message of the source. <i>e.g. The involvement of the UN in Korea will make the situation worse, and the Korean people are the ones who will suffer.</i></p> | 6 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 2 | <p>Study Sources B and C. Having read Source B, are you surprised by Source C? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 0: (0 marks) No response or response which does not answer the question.</p> <p>Level 1: (1 marks) Writes about the source(s) without comparing and not addressing the issue of surprise. <i>e.g. Source B says that the UN have the best soldiers and forces.</i></p> <p>Level 2: (2 marks) Identifies something surprising/not surprising, i.e., no valid explanation of why. <i>e.g. I am surprised that the UN is not able to achieve peace in Source C.</i></p> <p>Level 3: (3 marks) Makes valid comparisons between the sources without addressing surprise. <i>e.g. Source B shows that the UN soldiers are doing very well and are heroes. However, Source C shows that they are failing and will struggle to achieve their aims.</i></p> <p>Level 4: (4 marks) Surprised/not surprised based on common sense reasoning/basic provenance. <i>e.g. I am surprised that Source C is negative because, like Source B, it is an American source.</i></p> <p>Level 5: (5–6 marks) Surprised/not surprised based on comparison of content. <i>e.g. I am surprised because Source B is very positive about UN prospects. The soldiers are heroes and are much better equipped than the enemy. However, this is very different from the image shown in Source C, where the UN soldier can't achieve his aim and there are mounting casualties.</i> OR <i>e.g. I am not surprised by the negative image which is given in Source C. Although the UN soldiers are well equipped, Source B admits that they are outnumbered and have been subject to many attacks. This might have caused the negativity expressed in Source C.</i></p> <p>Level 6: (7–8 marks) Compares the sources and decides surprised/not surprised based on contextual understanding or evaluation of one of the sources. <i>[As in L4/L5 plus] e.g. However, I am not surprised because there was a stalemate in the Korean War and by the time Source C was published the UN troops were clearly not going to win.</i> <i>[As in L4/5 plus] e.g. Source B does not make Source C surprising as it has a different purpose. As a commander writing to the troops, he will not tell them they are wasting their time but will want to boost the morale of the soldiers.</i></p> | 8 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3 | <p>Study Source D. Why did President Eisenhower make this speech at this time? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 0: (0 marks) No response or response which does not answer the question.</p> <p>Level 1: (1 marks) Writes about the source, no reason for publication. <i>e.g. Eisenhower says that UN forces have met the challenges of aggression.</i></p> <p>Level 2: (2 marks) Answer giving a reason for publication based on the context. <i>e.g. The speech was made at this time because the armistice to end the Korean War was about to be agreed.</i></p> <p>Level 3: (3–4 marks) Answer giving a reason for publication based on the message. <i>e.g. The speech was made at this time to tell the American people that the armistice to end the Korean War was about to be agreed.</i></p> <p>Level 4: (5–6 marks) Answer giving a reason based on the message about the UN. <i>e.g. The speech was made at this time to tell the American people that the UN had been successful in its mission in Korea.</i></p> <p>Level 5: (7 marks) Answer giving a reason based on justifying US/UN involvement. <i>e.g. Eisenhower wanted to show that the UN/US were right to get involved in Korea.</i></p> | 7 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 4 | <p>Study Source E. How useful is this source as evidence about the outcome of the Korean War? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 0: (0 marks) No response or response which does not answer the question.</p> <p>Level 1: (1 marks) Answer which fails to deal with utility. <i>e.g. The source is about the difficulties which the North Korean people faced during the Korean War.</i></p> <p>Level 2: (2 marks) Useful/not useful based on undeveloped provenance/general context/assertions which are not supported. <i>e.g. The source is useful because it was written by the leader of the Soviet Union.</i> <i>e.g. The source is not useful as it was written by a communist.</i></p> <p>Level 3: (3–4 marks) Useful because of what it tells us about the outcome of the Korean War. <i>e.g. The source is useful because it tells us that the armistice is a victory for North Korea and that the Soviet Union will help North Korea to recover from the war.</i></p> <p>Level 4: (5–6 marks) Useful/not useful based on developed provenance. <i>e.g. The source is not useful because it is from the Soviet leader. The USSR provided support to North Korea during the war and so they are likely to paint a positive image of the armistice, even though North Korea did not manage to reunite the whole of Korea.</i></p> <p>Level 5: (7 marks) Useful/not useful because it is reliable/unreliable. Answers should use contextual knowledge or cross reference to another source. <i>e.g. Source E is not useful as it is not reliable. In Source D, Eisenhower claims that the outcome of the Korean War is a success for the UN rather than North Korea, and this directly challenges Source E's claim that the North has been victorious.</i></p> | 7 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 5 | <p>Use <u>all</u> the sources. ‘The United Nations mission in Korea was successful.’ How far do the sources support this judgement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Level 0: (0 marks) No response or response which does not answer the question.</p> <p>Level 1: (1–3 marks) Writes about the topic/issue but with no valid source use. <i>e.g. North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.</i></p> <p>Level 2: (4–6 marks) Uses the sources to support or challenge the judgement. <i>e.g. Yes – the UN mission in Korea was a success. In Source B, the commander tells the troops they are heroes and are much better equipped than the enemy. They have held off the attack from the North. He says they have been very impressive. In Source D, Eisenhower says that the UN has stood up to aggression with ‘deeds of decisive purpose’ and met the challenge of the Korean War.</i></p> <p>Level 3: (7–9 marks) Uses the sources to support and challenge the judgement. <i>[As L2 plus] e.g. No – Source A shows that the UN is likely to make things worse, and that is what happened. Source C shows that the world is apathetic about the Korean War and the number of casualties is multiplying but there is no hope of reaching peace. Source E says that the armistice at the end of the Korean War is a victory for North Korea.</i></p> <p>Up to three additional marks will be available for developed evaluation of the sources (10–12 marks).</p> <p>Source use must be reference to a source by a letter, by provenance or by direct quote.</p> <p>There must be examples from source content. There must be an explanation of how this supports/does not support the statement.</p> | 12 |