

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY**0470/22**

Paper 2

May/June 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.

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This document consists of **13** 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.

Assessment objectives**AO1**

An ability to recall, select, organise and deploy knowledge of the syllabus content.

AO3

An ability to understand, interpret, evaluate and use a range of sources as evidence, in their historical context.

Question	Answer	Marks
OPTION A: NINETEENTH CENTURY TOPIC		
1(a)	<p>Study Sources A and B.</p> <p>How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources.</p> <p>Level 4 (7 marks) Answers that compare the big messages of the two sources.</p> <p>A – Britain to blame, B – Germany to blame. These must be stated as the overall messages of the two sources, otherwise treat as ordinary disagreement. Must be supported.</p> <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Answers that compare agreement(s) AND disagreement(s).</p> <p>Level 2 (2–4 marks) Answers that compare agreement(s) OR disagreement(s).</p> <p>Agreements include: Tirpitz in charge of German navy 1897; enlarged German navy seen as a threat by Britain; there is a threat of a German invasion; building of first dreadnought worsened relations; Britain ruled the waves; William does not realise how important the navy was to Britain.</p> <p>Disagreements include: in A William wants Britain as a friend, in B he wants to rival Britain's navy; in A Germany's navy no threat to Britain, in B it was a clear and direct threat; in A first dreadnought in 1905, in B, 1906.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark)</p> <p>Answers that attempt to compare the sources but make no valid comparison OR Answers based on information that is in one source but not in the other OR Answers that compare the provenance of the sources OR Answers that state what the sources are about.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	<p>Study Sources C and D.</p> <p>How far would these two cartoonists have agreed? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 5 (8 marks) Answers that compare the points of view or purpose of the cartoonists.</p> <p>e.g. C approves that Britain is determined to control the seas while D is critical of that control. Must be supported.</p> <p>Level 4 (5–7 marks) Answers that compare valid messages of the cartoons without getting to the points of view of the cartoonists.</p> <p>No support = L3/4. One supported = 5 marks. Both supported = 5–7 marks.</p> <p>Level 3 (3–4 marks) Answers based on message/point of view of one of the cartoons or on interpretation of both cartoons but no valid comparison.</p> <p>No support = 3 marks.</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Answers that make plausible misinterpretation of the sources OR Answers based on comparing the provenance of the sources.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Answers that compare surface details.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>Study Source E.</p> <p>Why was this report published at that time? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 6 (8 marks) Answers that explain the purpose of publication in the context of events at the time.</p> <p>To justify building more warships/to blame Germany for the naval race. Context – naval race stepped up with building of first dreadnoughts in 1906.</p> <p>Level 5 (7 marks) Answers that explain the purpose of the publication of the report.</p> <p>Must have either context or intended impact. Unsupported answers = L4/6.</p> <p>Level 4 (5–6 marks) Answers that explain the big message of the report as a reason for issuing it.</p> <p>The conference has failed and Germany is to blame. Must be supported, otherwise L3/4.</p> <p>Level 3 (3–4 marks) Answers that explain the context as the reason for publishing OR Answers that explain valid sub-message as a reason for publishing it.</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Answers that explain the report, its purpose, the context but not used as a reason for publishing it.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Answers that provide a paraphrase of the report.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p>Study Sources F and G.</p> <p>How far does Source F make Source G surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 6 (7–8 marks) Answers that compare the sources for differences/similarities over William's attitude and evaluate at least one of the sources.</p> <p>Evaluation can be in terms of purpose or using contextual knowledge/cross reference/valid use of provenance to explain there is no reason for being surprised.</p> <p>Level 5 (6 marks) Answers that compare the sources and infer that they demonstrate different and similar attitudes.</p> <p>Must be supported, otherwise L1/1.</p> <p>Level 4 (4–5 marks) Answers that compare the sources and infer differences or similarities in William's attitude.</p> <p>Must be supported, otherwise L1/1.</p> <p>Level 3 (3 marks) Answers that use contextual knowledge/cross reference to explain why Source G is not surprising BUT there is no relevant use of Source F OR Uses provenance to give plausible reason OR Identifies the fact that William has had a change of attitude.</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Answers that compare/analyse the sources appropriately but fail to state whether Source G is surprising OR Answers based on information that is in one source but not in the other OR Identifies in G what is surprising but no explanation.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Answers that make assertions based on provenance OR Answers that attempt to compare the sources but make no valid comparison.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	<p>Study all the sources.</p> <p>How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Britain was more responsible than Germany for the naval race? Use the sources to explain your answer.</p> <p>Source use must be referenced by source letter, provenance or a quote. There must be use of source content and an explanation of how this supports/does not support the statement.</p> <p>Level 4 (6–9 marks) Uses the sources to support AND reject the statement.</p> <p>Level 3 (3–5 marks) Uses the sources to support OR reject the statement.</p> <p>Supporting: A, C, D</p> <p>Not supporting: B, E, F, G</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Uses the sources but fails to use them to test the statement.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Writes about the topic but no use of sources.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	9

Question	Answer	Marks
OPTION B: TWENTIETH CENTURY TOPIC		
2(a)	<p>Study Sources A and B.</p> <p>How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources.</p> <p>Level 4 (7 marks) Answers that compare the big messages of the two sources.</p> <p>A – CIA is blamed, B – Kennedy is blamed. These must be stated as the overall messages of the two sources, otherwise treat as ordinary disagreement. Must be supported.</p> <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Answers that compare agreement(s) AND disagreement(s).</p> <p>Do not allow as agreement CIA were involved, Cuban exiles were involved.</p> <p>Level 2 (2–4 marks) Answers that compare agreement(s) OR disagreement(s).</p> <p>Agreements include: it was clear it would not work from the start; it was a fiasco; Kennedy/CIA blamed in both. These must be supported. Newspapers were reporting developments/invasion was not a secret; Kennedy wanted to hide US involvement; there were air strikes; two air raids were planned; Kennedy cancelled second air strike/cancelling second air strike was an error/without air support invaders in trouble; about 1200 were captured; two invasion ships sunk; CIA did the planning; Kennedy was in charge of the operation.</p> <p>Disagreements include: A says the air strike was not effective, B says it was; A says Cuba controlled the skies, B says it only had 8 planes left; A says 1200 captured, B, 1197; A says 100 killed, B, 67; trapped in swamp in A, on beach in B; in A, second air strike cancelled to hide US involvement, in B Kennedy claimed he was not told about one.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Answers that attempt to compare the sources but make no valid comparison OR Answers based on information that is in one source but not in the other OR Answers that compare the provenance of the sources OR Answers state what the sources are about.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p>Study Source C.</p> <p>What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 5 (8 marks) Explains the point of view of the cartoonist.</p> <p>There must be a clear indicator that it is an opinion e.g. criticising. Do not infer an opinion from words like ‘oppression’. Must be supported. Unsupported = L3.</p> <p>Level 4 (6–7 marks) Explains the big message of the cartoon.</p> <p>Unsupported = L3.</p> <p>Level 3 (3–5 marks) Explains valid sub-messages.</p> <p>3 sub-messages = 5 marks.</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Plausible misinterpretations of the cartoon.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Surface descriptions of the cartoon.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p>Study Sources D and E.</p> <p>How far does Source E prove that Taylor's findings (Source D) were wrong? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 6 (8 marks) Answers that explain the sources' disagreement over who was to blame– was it the CIA or Kennedy's government to blame for the failure, and evaluate at least one of them.</p> <p>Must use purpose, cross reference or contextual knowledge to evaluate.</p> <p>Level 5 (7 marks) Answers that explain the sources' disagreement over who was to blame and evaluate at least one of them by using internal evidence (tone/language/provenance) of the source(s) to express caution about D.</p> <p>e.g. obvious attempt in D to defend President and blame CIA or obvious attempt to blame Kennedy in E.</p> <p>Level 4 (5–6 marks) Answers that explain the sources' disagreement over who was to blame and concludes E does/does not prove D is wrong.</p> <p>Level 3 (3–4 marks) Answers that use contextual knowledge/cross reference/provenance/internal evidence to explain why Source D is right/wrong BUT there is no relevant use of Source E OR Explains how E (can be provenance of E) shows that D must be wrong but no use of content of D (there is no comparison of who was to blame).</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Answers that compare/analyse the sources appropriately but fail to state whether D is wrong OR Answers based on information that is in one source but not in the other OR Identifies what is right/wrong in D but no explanation.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Answers that make assertions based on provenance OR Answers that attempt to compare the sources but make no valid comparison.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	<p>Study Source F.</p> <p>Why did Kennedy make this speech on 20 April 1961? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Level 6 (8 marks) Answers that explain the purpose of the speech in the context of the Bay of Pigs.</p> <p>Purpose for L6: to distance himself/the US from the disaster AND to get the newspaper editors on his side/spread his version of events.</p> <p>Level 5 (7 marks) Answers that explain the purpose of the speech in the context of the Bay of Pigs.</p> <p>Purpose for L5: to distance himself/the US from the disaster OR to get the newspaper editors on his side.</p> <p>Level 4 (5–6 marks) Answers that explain the big message of the speech as a reason for the speech. Communism is a dangerous threat and the struggle against it should continue. (Must be together.)</p> <p>Level 3 (3–4 marks) Answers that explain context as a reason for the speech OR Answers that explain a valid sub-message as a reason for the speech.</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Answers that interpret the speech or explain the context but not used as a reason for publication.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Answers that paraphrase the speech.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	<p>Study all the sources.</p> <p>How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that President Kennedy was to blame for the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion? Use the sources to explain your answer.</p> <p>Source use must be referenced by source letter, provenance or a quote. There must be use of source content and an explanation of how this supports/does not support the statement.</p> <p>Level 4 (6–9 marks) Uses the sources to support AND reject the statement.</p> <p>Level 3 (3–5 marks) Uses the sources to support OR reject the statement.</p> <p>Supporting: A, B, E, F</p> <p>Not supporting: A, C, D, F</p> <p>Level 2 (2 marks) Uses the sources but fails to use them to test the statement.</p> <p>Level 1 (1 mark) Writes about the topic but no use of sources.</p> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No creditable response.</p>	9