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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2008

HISTORY: PAPER II

MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 2 hours

100 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.

Candidates are not expected to give all the points listed for each question, but a complete answer that tackles the issue.

QUESTION 1

To what extent did the collapse of the Soviet Union lead to the emergence of a new world order dominated by the United States of America?

50 marks

Some of the following issues should be explored by the learners:

What did the 'old world order' represent?

- a bipolar world dominated by the two superpowers;
- a Cold War dominated by the threat of nuclear war;
- a balance of power between US and USSR;
- an East-West divide based on competing ideologies of communism and capitalism.

How did the collapse of the Soviet Union lead to the collapse of the 'old world order'?

(possible brief description, **but not compulsory to include in essay**)

- the disintegration of the Soviet Union as a result of policies introduced by Gorbachev (including some mention of Perestroika and Glasnost (optional));
- the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS);
- Russian Federation was unable to solve its problems, especially economic; also nationalist uprisings;
- collapse of the communist regimes in eastern Europe.

Did the collapse lead to a new world order, dominated by the USA?

Possible areas of debate:

- was a new world order created?
- and did the US emerge as dominant?

1. What did a 'new world order' mean? And did this emerge as a result of the collapse of the USSR?

- a belief that the post-Cold War era would be more peaceful, no nuclear tension, more united world in which there was no communist bogeyman to stand up against;
- triumph of capitalism and liberal democracy throughout the world;
- a world dominated by US western-style democracy.

2. But the world that emerged after the collapse of the USSR was far more complex and nuanced than was led to believe

- nuclear tension and the threat of nuclear war has not disappeared;
- Iraq and the threat of weapons of Mass Destruction led to US invasion;
- threat of nuclear weapons in North Korea, Pakistan;
- tension between India and Pakistan threatened to spill into nuclear confrontation in 2002.

3. No unity under the direction or domination of the US has emerged

- world not united;
- division between east and west has shifted to a division between north and south/rich and poor/developed and underdeveloped;
- brought possibly more inequality (refer to globalisation).

4. No triumph of capitalism and western-style democracy
 - not a complete eradication of communism;
 - Cuba, North Korea and allegedly China, which still had a communist government, but not a communist, centrally controlled economy;
 - but its collapse did affect the relative strengths of these areas:
 - Cuba – severely affected economically by USSR withdrawal.
 - Effects of the blockade far more severe without USSR subsidies and support to help.
 - North Korea – isolated.
 - Vietnam forced to move closer to the USA.
 - Emergence of religious fundamentalism/Muslim fundamentalism and strong anti-US feeling:
 - 9/11 and the US War on Terror – has had a destabilising impact on the US and has possibly promoted terrorism rather than decreased it.
5. How is the USA dominant, if at all?
 - some historians argue that the USA was already in a state of dominance before the collapse of the USSR – therefore no new world order was heralded in by the collapse;
 - US invasion of Iraq in 1991;
 - belief that if the USSR had been stronger, the US would have been more cautious – believing that the USSR would have come to the aid of Iraq.
6. Others argue that US has emerged as dominant.
 - military strength;
 - economic strength;
 - political influence;
 - cultural dominance;
 - advanced technology.

BUT US faces many domestic problems, especially economic – growing unemployment.
7. Is the world truly dominated by the US?
 - emergence of China as a world economic giant poses a threat to US dominance;
 - growth of Muslim fundamentalism which is strongly anti-US poses a threat to US stability.

QUESTION 2

The collapse of the USSR in the late 1980s, had dramatic consequences for African countries. Select ONE African country in the 1990s affected by this collapse and explain in detail the consequences for that particular country.

50 marks

Learners should mention the following:

- Europe was the political background for the Cold War but developing world was where it was fought in reality.
- During the Cold War, the USA and USSR had competed for influence in Africa.
- After 1989 (collapse of Soviet Union) there was no longer serious competition, and so less interest in Africa from superpowers.
- Disillusionment set in because of civil wars, economic and political chaos.
- Better prospects in Asia.
- African countries could no longer play the two superpowers off against each other.
- This meant that African countries were expected to go it alone or buy into western democracy and capitalism. Link to Structural Adjustment Programmes and impact.
- 'Good governance' (democracy and capitalism) was linked to western aid and support.
- Socialist Governments had to look for aid and support from other countries – China?
- African countries were forced to set up democracies – there certainly were some successes with this.
- Economically, African countries struggled to pay off western loans; compete on global markets; and convince the IMF and World Bank that they were stable.
- However, the developing world did have a voice in the United Nations – questionable, however, as to how influential this body was!

Learners may choose any West, Central or Eastern African country. Reference books will be available to markers.

Learners must focus on the **1990s** and the consequences for the particular African country. They should discuss whether the consequences were **dramatic** or not.

QUESTION 3

Discuss the impact of globalisation on the world.

50 marks

Candidates need to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation.

Advantages

- Increase in world trade (free trade) – will create economic growth-change dictatorships into democracies.
- Economic growth and job creation due to foreign investments.
- Freedom of choice – access to goods from all over the world.
- Corporations have greater flexibility to operate across borders.
- Media ties the world together.
- Increased flow of communication.
- Greater ease and speed of transportation of goods and people.
- Reduction of cultural barriers.
- Spread of democratic ideals. Weakens the power of authoritarian governments.

Disadvantages

- Uneven distribution of wealth.
- Global conflicts (competition).
- Close contact between people = spread of diseases.
- Neo-colonialism – big corporations exploit poor countries = only interested in making profits = division between the rich and poor. Exploitation of workers.
- Dominance of the World Bank, WTO and IMF – their policies not favourable to poor countries.
- Pollution.
- Economic disruptions in one nation might affect all nations.
- Spread of a materialistic lifestyle.
- Competition for resources – wars.
- Globalisation of crime.
- Cultural imperialism.

QUESTION 4

To what extent have African countries succeeded in dealing with the impact of globalisation?

50 marks

Candidates need to discuss the impact of globalisation on Africa and the initiatives taken by African states to deal with problems.

Africa cannot compete globally:

- Africa had to borrow money to keep their economics going. The IMF and World Bank insisted that the African governments accept a set of conditions – the Structural Adjustment Programmes.
- Aid to Africa declined in the 1990s, debt increased.
- Access to communication technology is limited.
- Africa cannot support the AIDS orphans. (Highest rate of infection in the world).
- Global arms trade = instability.
- Unfair terms of trade.

Initiatives:

- World Bank and IMF tried to help but initiatives were not supported by the local people, therefore were not effective. Ultimately, these initiatives were detrimental to the African people.
- African Renaissance called for better government but this concept is relatively new, therefore not effective.
- The AU has had some successes but limited.
- NEPAD – an alternative response to globalisation. Succeeded in creating the African Peer Review Mechanism (political stability and economic growth). How successful?
- 2003 – G20 was formed to ensure that the voice of developing countries was heard in the debates about globalisation. How successful?
- SADC – to promote regional economic development and free trade between members. How successful?

All these initiatives need to be evaluated.