



# MARKING GUIDE

## P210/4 HISTORY WORLD AFFAIR

### SECTION A : USA AND CANADA

1. Examine the causes and effects of the Bay of Pigs incident of 1961. (25 marks)

#### ***Approach***

- *Introduction*
- *Give and explain the causes, then effects*
- *A conclusion is required*

#### ***Points to consider***

*The Bay of Pigs invasion was a failed landing operation on the south western coast of Cuba in 1961 by Cuban exiles who opposed Fidel Castro's regime. It was financed by USA and the incident was attributed to the following:*

- i) The January 1959 Cuban Revolution laid a foundation for the Bay of pigs invasion*
- ii) The introduction of communism in Cuba also led to the bay of pigs invasion*
- iii) The US abandonment of the policy of isolationism also influenced the bay of pigs invasion*
- iv) The nationalism of American assets by Fidel Castro's administration led to Bay of pigs invasion*
- v) The need to rescue American companies operating in Cuba led to the invasion.*
- vi) The role of the Cuban exiles influenced the invasion i.e. the 2500 brigade".*
- vii) The aggressive character of the US leaders also led to the incident*
- viii) Fidel Castro's move to spread communism in other Countries of Latin American influenced the invasion*
- ix) Fidel Castro's dictatorship also influenced the bay of pigs invasion*
- x) The cold war politics of the time also influenced the invasion*

#### ***The effects of the invasion***

- xi) It negatively impacted on the CIA directors as they were all forced to resign i.e. Director Allen Dulles, CIA deputy*

- xii) *The failed invasion strengthened the position of Fidel Castro's administration*
  - xiii) *It also pushed Cuba closer to the Soviet Union e.g. USSR supplied petroleum production of Cuba*
  - xiv) *The invasion led to the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 because Cuba became the close ally of USSR*
  - xv) *The incident compelled US government to initiate a secret plan against Fidel Castro i.e. "Operation Mangroose".*
  - xvi) *The bay of pigs incident intensified the cold war politics.*
  - xvii) *It led to the capture and arrest of the many invaders by Cuban forces.*
- Etc*

*Mark as a whole (25 marks)*

2. Why did the United States of America abandon the isolation policy from 1914?

*(25 marks)*

***Approach***

- *Introduction by briefly describing the policy of isolationism*
- *Give and explain the reason why USA abandoned the policy of "isolation"*
- *Conclude*

***Points to consider***

*"Isolation" was a traditional American policy in foreign affairs which involved American laying a minimal role in world politics. The US got in the 1920's and 1930's mainly pre-occupied with domestic affairs and she never joined the League of Nations neither did she play an active role in the international conflicts. However, from 1941, the US government abandoned "Isolationism" and has since been very active in world politics.*

***Reasons why isolationism was abandoned***

- i) *The Japanese attack on the American Base known as Pearl Harbor on Hawaii Island on 7/12/1941 which forced USA to join the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war the following day on 8<sup>th</sup> December 1941.*
- ii) *The need to defend the free world against axis aggressions*

- iii) *The US commitment to the 1941 Atlantic charter which wanted to implement i.e. in Africa and Asia*
  - iv) *The introduction of the land lease program which involved giving material and economic assistance to allied powers*
  - v) *The need to get rid to surplus goods on the American market i.e. there was need for external market for American goods*
  - vi) *Change of leadership from conservative leaders like Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover to more progressive leaders like Frankline Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman*
  - vii) *The emergence of USA as a super power in the world after 1945*
  - viii) *The outbreak of the cold war and USA's role as the leader of capitalist powers.*
  - ix) *USA's recommitment to world peace and stability through UNO*
  - x) *USA's role in the North Atlantic Treaty organization (NATO) formed in 1949*
  - xi) *The introduction of the Marshal Aid Plan (MAP) in 1947. The US government was compelled to make a follow up on the aid*
  - xii) *The announcement of the containment policy in 1947*
  - xiii) *The rise of global terrorism the need to fight global terrorism*
  - xiv) *The George Bush (SR)*
- Etc*

*Mark as a whole (25 marks)*

### **SECTION B : USSR (CIS)**

3. Discuss the causes and the impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. *(25 marks)*

#### ***Approach***

- *Briefly give an introduction explaining the crisis*
- *Give and explain the causes of the crisis then impact*
- *Conclude*

#### ***Points to consider***

*The Cuban missile crisis was a conflict between Russia and American over the installation of the Soviet missile in Cuba, and it greatly threatened the American security*

*The causes to explain the occurrence of the crisis are as follows:*

- i) *The presence of the American Jupiter missile in Greece and Turkey led to the outbreak of the Cuban missile crisis*
  - ii) *The need to test the young America president J.F Kennedy*
  - iii) *The U – 2 spy plane incident also contributed to the Cuban missile crisis*
  - iv) *The weaknesses of the UN partly contributed to the crisis.*
  - v) *Professor Gother's report of 1955 that assessed the military capability of USA and USSR also led to the crisis*
  - vi) *The desire by the USSR to expose its technological advancement also contributed to the Cuban missile crisis*
  - vii) *The failure of the Berlin blockade further led to the outbreak of the Cuban missile crisis*
  - viii) *The Cuban revolution bringing to power a communist regime also led to the crisis*
  - ix) *The effects of the Cuban missile crisis*
  - x) *The crisis led to the establishment of hotline communication link between USA and USSR*
  - xi) *The crisis exposed the weakness of UNC i.e. failed to intervene in the conflicts*
  - xii) *It led to the signing of the TBT test ban treaty in 1963 to ban the testing of nuclear weapons from an open space*
  - xiii) *The crisis accelerated the Sino Soviet conflict*
  - xiv) *The crisis warned the relationship between Cuba and the USA*
  - xv) *The Cuban missile crisis delayed the re-unification of Germany as it shuttered all efforts of USA and USSR to negative*
  - xvi) *This crisis caused economic problems in Cuba as a result of strained relations between USA and Cuba*
  - xvii) *This crisis made USA to start looking for the downfall of Nikita Khrushchev*
  - xviii) *It led to the USA's search for the downfall of communist states and regimes in Latin America*
  - xix) *The crisis increased the popularity of J. Kennedy in America, despite his young age he managed to handle the crisis*
  - xx) *The crisis intensified the tension between America and Russia*
- Etc*

*Mark as a whole.*

*(25 marks)*

4. To what extent was the soviet foreign policy successful between 1939 and 1991?

(25 marks)

***Approach***

- *Introduce the Soviet foreign policy between the 1939 to 1991*
- *Take a stand policy*

***Points to consider***

*Between 1939 to 1991 the Soviet Union registered various forms of success especially through the different leaders that had different policies for example Joseph Stalin from 1939 to 1950, Nikita Khrushchev from 1953 - 1964 who had the detent policy, Mikhail Gorbachev (Perestroika and glasnost, 1956 – 1989).*

*To a larger extent, the Soviet foreign policy was successful between 1939 and 1991 in the following ways.*

- i) *The reunification of Vietnam under the communist ideology of 1946 – 1975 was a success of the soviet foreign policy*
- ii) *The soviet support to the Chinese revolution in 1949 that later succeeded was also a success of the soviet foreign policy*
- iii) *The soviet support to Fidel Castro during the Cuban revolution of 1959 where he succeeded was a success of the policy*
- iv) *The formation of the WARSAW – PACT in 1955 to contain capitalism was a success of the soviet foreign policy*
- v) *The soviet role in North Korea in the Korean war of 1950 – 1953 was also a success of the Soviet foreign policy*
- vi) *The soviet backing of the communist coup in Czechoslovakia in 1948 was further success of the soviet foreign policy*
- vii) *The soviet role in the formation of the communist bloc was also a success of the soviet foreign policy*
- viii) *The soviet success in the Afghanistan invasion of 1979 further shows the success of the Brezhnev policy*
- ix) *The success of the Perestroika and Glasnost*
- x) *The soviet union under Nikita and Detent policy*

*However, to a smaller extent, the soviet foreign policy was a failure in the following ways:*

- xi) The failure of the Berlin blockade of 1948 to 1949 that only lasted 11 ½ months was regarded a failure*
  - xii) The failed soviet policy in Germany after its reunification under capitalism*
  - xiii) The failure of the re unification of korea under communism also shows the failure of the soviet foreign policy*
  - xiv) The failure of the WARSAW – PACT that collapsed before it could fully achieve its aim of containing communism*
- Etc mark as a whole (25 marks)*

### **SECTION C : AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

5. Account for the expulsion of the Asians from Uganda in 1972. (25 marks)

#### ***Approach***

- Introduction, referring to the question*
- The body giving the reasons for the expulsion of Asians*
- Conclusion*

#### ***Points to consider***

*The expulsion of the Asian occurred in August 1972 when President Idi Amin expelled all the Asians due to their domination of the Ugandan economy among other policies*

*Reasons for the expulsion of the Asians from Uganda.*

- i) The desire by Pr. Idi Amin to nationalize the Ugandan economy promoted him to expel the Asians.*
- ii) The desire by Pr. Amin to reward his military colleagues supporters henchmen that had helped him take over power*
- iii) The desire by Amin to revenge and punish the British for refusing to supply him with weapons*
- iv) The possession of dual citizenship by most Asians.*

- v) *The influence of Obote's common man charter encouraged Idi amin to declare the economic war.*
  - vi) *The desire by Idi Amin to end racial segregation that was being practiced by the Asians.*
  - vii) *The desire of Amin to create and provide employment opportunities for Ugandans.*
  - viii) *The mistreatment and exploitation of Uganda workers by their Asian employers forced Amin to expel them.*
  - ix) *The inspiration of Muammar Gaddafi of Libya encouraged Amin to also expel the Asians*
  - x) *The refusal of an Asian girl to have a love affair to marry Amin greatly angered him thus expelling the Asians.*
  - xi) *The level of corruption that was being practiced by the Asian community caused their expulsion.*
  - xii) *The desire by Amin to end trade monopoly*
  - xiii) *The desire by Amin to control the population in Uganda*
  - xiv) *Amin's desire to stop profit repatriation by the Asian business men in Uganda made him expel the Asians*
  - xv) *The disloyalty of some of the Asians forced Amin to expel them*
  - xvi) *The desire by Amin to stop the plunder of exploitation of Ugandan resources also made Amin expel the Asians*
  - xvii) *The trade malpractices by the Asian community also contributed to their expulsion*
- Etc (mark as a whole) (25 marks)*

6. Explain the strength and weaknesses of the Camp David Accord of 1978.

*(25 marks)*

***Preamble***

- *Introduction, briefly explain the camp David accord*
- *Give and explain the strength and then the weaknesses of the Camp David accord of 1978.*
- *Conclude*

### ***Points to consider***

*The accord was a historical document initiated by the US president Jimmy Carter to establish peace between Israel and Arab states. In September 1978, at Camp David Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israel prime minister with Jimmy Carter signed the tripartite David Accord.*

### ***Aims and objectives of the camp David Accord***

- i) To promote diplomatic relations between Israel and the Arab states*
- ii) Egypt was to guarantee Israel a right to use the international water ways thus succession of Aquaba*
- iii) Israel was to withdraw from the Arab occupied territories*
- iv) Israel was to maintain their original boundary in order to promote peace and security*
- v) Elections were to be held at West bank and Gaza strip so as to include the Palestine in Jerusalem*
- vi) The strength of the Camp David Accord;*
- vii) The accord resorted into peaceful existence between Egypt and Israel as they agreed to forget their differences and the war was denounced*
- viii) Camp David achieved diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt i.e. Tel Aviv and Cairo opened up embassies in each others*
- ix) It led to the economic development of Egypt through bi - lateral agreements*
- x) It also promoted relations between Israel, Egypt and USA.*
- xi) The treaty made Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin to win a joint peace award in 1978*
- xii) It led to the evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula by the Israelites and it was recovered back by Egypt*

### ***The weaknesses of the camp David Accord***

- i) Camp David Accord further created division and diversity disunity in the Arab league.*
- ii) It led to the expulsion of Egypt from the Arab world and she lost her popularity*
- iii) The accord also fathered political economic instabilities in the middle east i.e. Iran – Iraq 1980 – 1988 etc*



- iv) *It led to the anti – sadat movement following the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism*
- v) *The accord also promoted American influence in the middle east thus neo – colonialism*
- vi) *The Camp David accord promoted US military powers and prestige in the middle East.*
- vii) *After the accord, Egypt isolated herself from the Arab world, Jimmy Carter lost office because he had fallen victim of Islamic ally.*
- viii) *It failed to promote Palestinian interest as further as electrions in the West Bank and Gaza strip were concerned.*
- ix) *The accord left man people dead as brutality was used in stopping Arab demonstration*
- x) *The accord resulted into leadership wrangles within the Arab league following the dismembering of Egypt from the League.*
- xi) *Etc* (mark as a whole. (25 marks)

#### **SECTION D : SOUTHERN ASIA AND FAR EAST**

7. “Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Phillipines was primarily responsible for his own downfall in 1986.” Discuss. (25 marks)

##### ***Preamble***

- *Introduction*
- *Take a stand point, give and explain then transition*
- *Conclude*

##### ***Points to consider***

*Factors initiated by Ferdnard E. Marcos*

- i) *President Ferdinand Emmanuel Marcos was over thrown on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1986 by the people power movement of Corazon Aquino who was late sworn in as the new 11<sup>th</sup> president at hotel Filipino.*
- ii) *Marcos’s dictatorship he declared to the martial law in 1972 and started ruling by presidential decree.*
- iii) *Marcos’ role in the economic crisis that was experienced in Phillipines*

- iv) *The massive abuse of human rights by Marcos through the issued proclamation number 88 in 1971 led to his downfall.*
- v) *The strict censorship of the press by Pr. Ferdinand Marcos led to his down fall.*
- vi) *Marcos' establishment of metro manila by Marcos without the consent of the people also led to his downfall*
- vii) *Marco's declining health also fueled his downfall as he could no longer control the state affairs.*
- viii) *The assassination of Benigno Ninoy Aquino Junior on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1983 led to Marcos' downfall.*
- ix) *The discontent with Marcos in the Phillipine military led to his down fall*
- x) *The impeachment attempt against Marcos undemined him after he was found guilty thus his downfall*
- xi) *The extravagance in the 1<sup>st</sup> family undermined Marcos's popularity leading to his downfall*
- xii) *The holding of snap elections further exposed Marcos leading to his downfall*
- xiii) *The declaration of the martial law by Marcos in 1972 led to his downfall*

***Other factors***

- i) *The rise of religious opposition i.e. the clergy become critical to Marcos after declaration of the Martial law*
- ii) *The change of US policy towards Marco's regime also led to his downfall*
- iii) *The political ambitions of Phillipine politicians led to his downfall, i.e. Corazon Aquino*
- iv) *The emergence of the people power movement that all the Phillipines together also led to his downfall*
- v) *The unity among the Phillipines also led to his downfall*

*Etc*

*(mark as a whole)*

*(25 marks)*

8. Assess the achievements of the Great leap Forward in China between 1958 and 1963. (25 marks)

***Preamble***

- *An introduction is required*
- *A stand point is required to show the positive and negative*
- *Conclusion*

***Points to consider***

*The great Leap forward campaign was one of the chairmen Mao's development strategy introduced in 1958 aimed at organizing Chinese Peasants to participate in development.*

*The development registered the following developments*

- i) *Grass root democracy was boosted through the great leap forward campaign*
- ii) *Agricultural productivity was boosted under the great leap forward*
- iii) *Industrial production was also boosted by the Great leap forward*
- iv) *The great leap forward campaign led to the improvement of the Chinese women*
- v) *The standards of living of the Chinese was improved in the long run*
- vi) *The great leap forward improved trade through cooperatives*
- vii) *There was equality of land through the land reforms he introduced*
- viii) *Improved on the education in China through the free UCE education*
- ix) *It promoted religious stability*

*The negative resolutions of the campaign are as follows:*

- x) *The great leap failed to change China's industrial strategy*
- xi) *The campaign undermined the chairman's prestige in the long run*
- xii) *The great leap forward was also a diversion from the communist model of development*
- xiii) *China experienced poor harvest as a result of the great leap forward.*
- xiv) *Etc* (mark as a whole) (25 marks)

## SECTION E : EUROPE EXCLUDING USSR

9. To what extent did Harry Truman contribute to the outbreak of Cold War?

(25 marks)

### ***Approach***

- *Introduction*
- *A stand point is required*
- *A conclusion*

### ***Points to consider***

- i) *Cold war was described as an ideological conflict / rivalry between capital / western bloc led by USA and the communist / eastern bloc led by USSR. Harry Truman was an American president and due to his progressive nature he actively involved US in the cold war politics*
- ii) *Harry Truman's contribution to the outbreak of the cold war*
- iii) *Pr. Harry Truman initiated his secretary of state George Marshall to go to a graduation procession at Harvard University to issue the Marshall Aid Plan (MAP) thus cold war.*
- iv) *Pr. Harry Truman issued the containment policy in 1948 and this created hostility leading to cold war.*
- v) *He initiated the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill who issued the iron curtain speech thus leading to the East West tension*
- vi) *He compelled USA into testing of atomic bombs in 1945 when Japan provoked her, thus the arms race leading to cold war.*
- vii) *The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) that was initiated by Truman also led to cold war.*
- viii) *Harry Truman's funding of South Vietnam led to the Vietnam war from 1946 hence intensifying cold war*
- ix) *Truman's funding of South Korea in 1950 led to the Korea war that intensified cold war.*
- x) *Harry Truman's participation in the funding of the Kuomintang government in China led to the Chinese revolution thus intensifying cold war.*

**Others**

- i) *Ideological differences*
  - ii) *The success of the 1971 Russian communist revolution*
  - iii) *The August 1959 Russia – Germany non – aggression treaty*
  - iv) *The holding of war time conferences 1945*
  - v) *The formation of cominform in Eastern Europe in 1947*
  - vi) *The imposition of the Berlin blockade of 1948 – 1949*
  - vii) *The shooting of the American U2 spy plane 1961*
  - viii) *The Cuban missile crisis 1962*
  - ix) *The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979*
- Etc* (mark as a whole) (25 marks)

10. Account for the Allied victory during the Second World War of 1939 – 1945.

(25 marks)

*From the beginning of the war i.e 1939 to 1942 the axis powers had a lot of victories which gave them confidence however, from the summer of 1942, the allied powers started to win major victories especially after the joining of America. At the end of the Second World War the allied powers were victorious.*

**Points to consider**

- i) *The numerical advantages of the allied powers over the axis powers led to the allied victory*
- ii) *The domestic unpopularity of the axis powers partly contributed to the allied victory*
- iii) *The over ambitiousness of the axis powers also led to their defeat and the allied victory*
- iv) *The axis power underestimated the strength and capacity of the allied powers thus their victory*
- v) *The Japanese attack on USA made her involve in the second world war on the allied side hence their victory*
- vi) *The support given to the allied by other countries in the world also led to their victory*

- vii) *The superiority of the allied powers in the air out played the axis powers*
- viii) *The successful use of propaganda by the allied powers also led to their victory*
- ix) *The formation of the resistance movement in the axis occupied countries led to the success of the allied side*
- x) *The combined effort and assistance of Russia together with USA partly led to the allied victory*
- xi) *The unfavourable climate conditions disfavoured the axis and led to the allied victory*
- xii) *The death of Adolf Hitler led to the victory of axis powers*
- xiii) *The change of camp of Italy from the axis to the allied also led to the allied victory*
- xiv) *The use of atomic bombs by USA on the axis led to the allied victory.*
- xv) *Etc*                      *mark as a whole*                      *(25 marks)*

## **SECTION F : GENERAL**

11. 'Examine the impact of World War II on Europe. *(25 marks)*

### ***Approach***

- *Introduction, relevant to the question*
- *A stand point is required as the impact is positive and negative*
- *A conclusion is required*

### ***Points to consider***

*The Second World War was one of the most destructive wars that the world ever had. Its major consequences were political, social and economic though mainly positive and negative.*

### ***Positive impacts and negative impacts***

- i) *It led to the defeat of the axis powers in 1945*
- ii) *It claimed the lives of millions of people*
- iii) *The second world war ushered in a nuclear age*

- iv) *The second world war led to the displacement of millions of people*
- v) *The second world war led to the outbreak of cold war between super powers*
- vi) *The second world war destroyed infrastructure i.e. roads, railways, communication lines and industries all over Europe*
- vii) *It stimulated the colonization process in India and Africa*
- viii) *The world war II gave birth to supra nationalism among the European states i.e. NATO, EEC*
- ix) *The world war II led to the division of some countries in order to completely weaken Nazism*
- x) *The war ended the American isolation policy*
- xi) *The world war II led to the formation of the UNO as a worldwide custodian of peace and security*
- xii) *The world war II led to rapid social development in the world especially in Europe*
- xiii) *It led to change of government in different countries i.e. British*
- xiv) *The world war II also stimulated scientific research and campaigns*
- xv) *The world war II led to holding of conferences of world affairs, by the allied power.*
- xvi) *The second world war led to the extension of aid by the super powers to the third world countries*
- xvii) *Etc* (mark as a whole) (25 marks)

12. Discuss the impact of the Cultural Revolution in China between 1966 and 1976.  
(25 marks)

***Approach***

- *Introduce the cultural revolution of 1966*
- *Analyse the impact of the cultural revolution*
- *Conclude and give a stand point*

***Points to consider***

- i) *The cultural revolution was a campaign introduced by chairman Mao – Ze – Dong to strengthen the Marxism, Leninism, philosophy (communism) in China by weakening the moderate communists*

- ii) *Mao's supporters / radical communist known as Maoist attacked the moderates, the education system was reformed to accommodate communist ideas, soviet influence in china was also attacked.*
- iii) *This campaign largely had negative effects on China*
- iv) *The cultural revolution brought about chaos in China as Mao's supporters unleashed violence against moderates*
- v) *It destructed China's industrial program because workers were diverted from work as they were lectured on Mao's ideas which were to be integrated into the production process.*
- vi) *The education system in China collapsed as schools closed for about a year as students were recruited to the "Red Guards".*
- vii) *China lost most of its intellectuals especially those considered as moderates, teachers, journalists and lawyers were targeted*
- viii) *It delayed China's entry into UNO*
- ix) *It led to death of many ordinary Chinese during clashes with the Red Guards*
- x) *Cultural revolution made China to continue with the aggressive foreign policy against non – communist states i.e. Taiwan*
- xi) *It led to gross abuse of human rights i.e. especially those who opposed the cultural revolution*
- xii) *It led to the Sino – American conflict because USA condemned the campaign*
- xiii) *It led to disrespect of leaders some of whom were flogged in public for being opposed to Mao's ideas.*
- xiv) *Positively, the cultural revolution enabled chairman Mao to consolidate himself in power for the next 10 years up to 1976*
- xv) *It enabled China to get rid of both Soviet and Western influence China's independence was maintained.*
- xvi) *Etc* (mark as a whole) (25 marks)

**END**