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**HISTORY (MAURITIUS AND MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)**

**2162/01**

Paper 1 Mauritius and Modern World Affairs

**October/November 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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**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.

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This document consists of **10** 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 descriptors 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><b>Describe the limitations placed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Explain why the peacemakers at Versailles found it difficult to agree on the terms of the treaty.</b></p> <p>Any of the terms can be valid if the candidate explains why they were limitations.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• military restrictions</li> <li>• Demilitarised Zone</li> <li>• no unification with Austria</li> <li>• no part in negotiations</li> <li>• differing views of Big Three and internal differences within Britain and in some ways the USA.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>Describe appeasement in Europe in the 1930s. Explain why war broke out in Europe in September 1939.</b></p> <p>Allow the reasons for appeasement (up to 5 marks).</p> <p>Then any of: Rhineland, Sudetenland crisis, the Munich Agreement, the occupation of rest of Czechoslovakia. Can go back to Versailles.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the failure of League of Nations</li> <li>• Hitler's aggressive ambitions</li> <li>• appeasement</li> <li>• Nazi-Soviet Pact</li> <li>• the invasion of Poland</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><b>Describe the Marshall Plan. Explain why there was a Cold War in Europe.</b></p> <p>Allow reasons for Marshall Plan and link to Truman Doctrine (up to 5 marks).</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the provision of economic aid</li> <li>• e.g. 1948–1952: \$13.7 billion of aid</li> <li>• Britain gets about a quarter, but lots of other countries were also recipients</li> </ul> <p>Allow up to 3 marks for Stalin’s reaction.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overall mistrust</li> <li>• different political ideologies</li> <li>• Stalin’s need for security</li> <li>• fears of the USA</li> <li>• events 1917–1945 (Russian Revolution, support of the Whites, failure to reach agreement at Munich)</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>Describe the structure of the United Nations. Explain why the intervention of the United Nations in Korea in 1950 can be considered a success.</b></p> <p>Allow up to 3 marks for why it was formed.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretary-General</li> <li>• Security Council</li> <li>• Secretariat</li> <li>• General Assembly</li> <li>• Subsidiary Bodies, Special Agencies and Commissions</li> </ul> <p>Allow up to 5 marks for events in Korea at end of the Second World War and division under UN supervision.</p> <p>It was a success because (examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen to take action so reputation bolstered</li> <li>• first time un had used troops</li> <li>• war brought to an end and peace restored</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>Describe the improvements made to the port area in Port Louis by Labourdonnais. Explain why the War of Austrian Succession (1740–1748) played an important part in the career of Labourdonnais.</b></p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <p>Construction harbour and fortifications using Consigny’s plans. Use of skilled architects, brought in skilled labour from India. Building of warehouses, dry dock, armoury and fort, aqueduct and hospital.</p> <p>Creation of great esteem as Labourdonnais defeated the British fleet and forced Madras to surrender.</p> <p>Later disagreement with Dupleix about terms of surrender and refusal to plunder Madras. Dupleix’s reporting of Labourdonnais to France and recall in disgrace and imprisoned. Ending of his career.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>Describe the development of the slave population in the Ile de France from the 1720s. Explain why slavery was important to the Ile de France at this time.</b></p> <p>Allow both how and why.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <p>From late 1720s slaves were brought from west Africa. Labourdonnais favoured slaves from East Africa. Some also from India and Malaya. 1766 about 18 000 of 20 000 population were slaves. By 1788 there were 36 000 slaves out of a total population of nearly 43 000.</p> <p>Slavery was important because of the amount of labour needed to clear land of rocks and to make it cultivable. Slaves worked in agriculture, particularly sugar, in the mills, or as domestic servants. The ‘royal slaves’ worked for the government on roads, bridges and other works.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>Describe the relationship between Pierre Poivre and Governors Dumas and Desroches after the establishment of ‘Royal Government’ in the Ile de France. Explain why Pierre Poivre has been described as ‘one of the greatest of all French officials to serve in the Ile de France’.</b></p> <p>Allow details of the administrative arrangements giving authority to the governor and the intendant.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <p>There were initially quarrels between Dumas and Poivre. Dumas were recalled; Poivre reprimanded.</p> <p>There were also disagreements with Desroches over agricultural development (reward details), but also agreement on main priorities, and work together such as on e.g. roadbuilding, improving housing, combatting drunkenness.</p> <p>Points to explain Poivre’s reputation could include: the building of water mills, improved harbour facilities, improvements to Port Louis, work with Desroches etc.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>Describe the impact of French Revolution on the Ile de France in the years up to 1803. Explain why the Corsairs were important in the Ile de France at this time.</b></p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• undermined position of governor Conway</li> <li>• General Assembly set up (later Colonial Assembly)</li> <li>• dispute over oath taking</li> <li>• local district councils set up</li> <li>• renaming of streets</li> <li>• rejects freeing of slaves</li> <li>• radicals versus moderates</li> <li>• beginnings of national education.</li> </ul> <p>Up to 5 marks for details of activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• play role versus British</li> <li>• booty and prizes</li> <li>• create trade with neutral countries</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p><b>Describe the conditions of slaves in Mauritius in the early nineteenth century. Explain why there was opposition to the emancipation of the slaves.</b></p> <p>Allow up to 5 marks for details of slave revolts and connected events.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types of work</li> <li>• living conditions</li> <li>• festivals and culture</li> <li>• punishments</li> <li>• debate about whether treated better than elsewhere.</li> </ul> <p>Allow details of opposition, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• importance of slaves to Mauritius</li> <li>• issue of compensation</li> <li>• forced on Mauritius by British</li> <li>• fears of behaviour after emancipation</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p><b>Describe how sugar was cultivated and processed in early nineteenth century Mauritius. Explain why the sugar industry was important in Mauritius in the nineteenth century.</b></p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• labour-intensive, use of slave labour</li> <li>• details of cultivation: clear rocks &amp; weeds; rows of holes; manure; regular weeding; cut when 6–9 feet by hand-held <i>serpe</i>; regenerates for 3–9 years.</li> <li>• carted to steam mill</li> <li>• process to turn into syrup</li> <li>• left to dry</li> </ul> <p>Sugar became the main source of income, especially after decision in 1825 to allow Mauritian sugar to be imported into Britain on same terms as Caribbean sugar.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• production doubled 1825–1826 by mid 1850s 100 000 tons exported.</li> <li>• huge labour force involved</li> <li>• significant Indian immigration.</li> <li>• responsible for communication improvements, general economic development</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>Describe the work of Adolphe de Plevitz in supporting the cause of Indian labourers. Explain why the Royal Commission of 1872 did <u>not</u> lead to significant change in conditions for indentured labourers.</b></p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treats his own workers well</li> <li>• organises petition</li> <li>• presents to General Gordon</li> <li>• writes observations on the petition.</li> <li>• works well with Gordon</li> </ul> <p>Allow reasons for and recommendations of Commission, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporters (e.g. Gordon) gone by time of report</li> <li>• entrenched opposition from planters</li> <li>• committee of agriculture rejects recommendations</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>Describe the changes in the system of government of Mauritius introduced by Sir John Pope Hennessey. Explain why relations between ‘oligarchs’ and ‘democrats’ became worse in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.</b></p> <p>Allow details of Hennessey’s background, position and other biographical/contextual details. Allow details of dispute between radicals and democrats. Allow details of disputes.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as a result of pressure from the Reform Movement, Hennessey agrees to extension of franchise.</li> <li>• extends franchise but, Hennessey limited to wealthy and largely white only franchise restricted to about 5% of the population.</li> <li>• council of government numbers increased</li> <li>• formation of official political parties</li> <li>• work of Manilal Doctor</li> <li>• 1909 Swettenham Commission creates discontent</li> <li>• 1911 elections and disturbances</li> </ul>	20



Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p><b>Describe the part played by Dr. Maurice Curé in the fight for workers' rights in Mauritius. Explain why there was opposition to his work.</b></p> <p>Allow details of Cure's background.</p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• campaign and petition to Edward VIII</li> <li>• asks for setting up of labour department</li> <li>• launches labour party</li> <li>• has regular meetings with workers</li> <li>• may have had role in 1937–1938 disturbances</li> <li>• criticises membership of commission of enquiry</li>   <li>• work in tackling vested interests</li> <li>• costs</li> <li>• Curé's left-wing views</li> <li>• fear of further disturbances</li> <li>• role in e.g. dock strike</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p><b>Describe the impact of the Second World War on Mauritius. Explain why the '1943 disturbances' were important in the history of Mauritius.</b></p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• red alert as a result of threat from Japanese submarines</li> <li>• food shortages</li> <li>• price inflation</li> <li>• rationing</li> <li>• tightening of security – requisitions, etc.</li> <li>• establishment of cable and wireless station in Rodrigues</li> <li>• growth of nationalism and unity</li> </ul> <p>Allow reasons for and events of 1943 disturbances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shows growth of unions</li> <li>• shows that power still resided in hands of the employers</li> <li>• shows government sympathy for employers by calling up workers' leaders</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p><b>Describe the difficulties faced by the Labour–PMSD coalition government in the years 1969–1973. Explain why Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM) won the election of 1976.</b></p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• based on infirm foundations as political opponents</li> <li>• PMSD splits, formation of UDM</li> <li>• formation of mmm and growth of radicalism</li> <li>• wave of strikes, state of emergency</li> <li>• any social or economic problems identified should be allowed</li> </ul> <p>Allow details of election and other points such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extending franchise</li> <li>• mmm promises radical reform</li> <li>• promises to break links with South Africa and reclaim Diego Garcia</li> <li>• Labour Party seen to be running out of ideas and portrayed as ‘bourgeois’</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p><b>Describe the developments in tourism in Mauritius since independence. Explain why the quality of life of Mauritians has improved since 1967.</b></p> <p>Examples of points that may be used by candidates in their answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tourism as an important element in first national plan</li> <li>• plan to treble of number of tourists by 1975, and increase revenue</li> <li>• setting up of a Ministry of Tourism and Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority (MPTA)</li> <li>• the Association of Hoteliers and Restaurants in Mauritius (AHRIM) promotes interests of hotels and restaurants</li> <li>• importance of passenger liners</li> <li>• over one million tourists each year</li> <li>• 10% of population employed in tourism</li> <li>• reduction of unemployment from 20% in late 1960s.</li> <li>• rise of those employed in tourism by 300%</li> <li>• increase in hotels and employment</li> <li>• development of air industry, infrastructure, etc.</li> <li>• boost to national consciousness</li> </ul>	20