



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**GCE**

**History A**

**Y222/01: The Cold War in Asia 1945-1993**

A Level

**Mark Scheme for June 2022**

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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**MARKING INSTRUCTIONS****PREPARATION FOR MARKING  
SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 6 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

**MARKING**

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.

**5. Crossed Out Responses**

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

**Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions**

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

**Multiple Choice Question Responses**

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

*When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.*

### **Contradictory Responses**

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

### **Short Answer Questions** (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

### **Short Answer Questions** (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

### **Longer Answer Questions** (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. Award No Response (NR) if:
  - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:


- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**  
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*
10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
  - a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
  - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

## 11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
<b>BP</b>	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
<b>A</b>	Assertion
<b>AN</b>	Analysis
<b>EVAL</b>	Evaluation
<b>EXP</b>	Explanation
<b>F</b>	Factor
<b>ILL</b>	Illustrates/Describes
<b>IRRL</b>	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
<b>J</b>	Judgement
<b>KU</b>	Knowledge and understanding
<b>P</b>	Provenance
<b>SC</b>	Simple comment
	Unclear
<b>V</b>	View

## 12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1 (a)	<p><b>Which of the following was of greater importance to President Eisenhower in containing communism in Indochina?</b></p> <p><b>(i) The Geneva Conference, 1954</b></p> <p><b>(ii) SEATO</b></p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</b></p> <p>In dealing with the Geneva Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although the Viet Minh were the dominant military force, the South of Vietnam remained under Bao Dai and Diem, thus containing communism</li> <li>• The Viet Minh had to give up land to the south of the 17<sup>th</sup> Parallel</li> <li>• The terms enabled the USA to prevent a communist takeover of the whole of Vietnam</li> <li>• In the longer term it appeared to be a failure as the agreements allowed for elections in 1956 which Ho and the USA expected he would win</li> <li>• The terms showed that Ho could not expect support from China or the USSR, thus weakening communism</li> </ul> <p>In dealing with SEATO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its purpose was to prevent the spread of communism in South East Asia, but it was limited as many nations did not join</li> <li>• The organisation had no common military force</li> <li>• There was no means of enforcing common action against communist movements</li> </ul>	10	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to question.</li> <li>• Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were no common institutions similar to NATO</li> <li>• It appeared as if its main purpose was to secure the USA's economic and strategic position, therefore was a cover for US interests</li> <li>• Laos was incorporated into SEATO and aid and advisers were sent to pro-Western groups</li> </ul>		
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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1 (b)*	<p><b>'Nationalism rather than communism was the motivation for the policies and actions of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge in the period from 1975 to 1978.'</b> How far do you agree?</p> <p><b>In arguing that nationalism motivated the Khmer Rouge,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might discuss their suspicion (hatred) of foreigners.</li> <li>• Answers might explain the importance of Cambodian culture to the Khmer Rouge and their dismissal of colonial culture as 'depraved'.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that they dismissed socialist models elsewhere, such as China and the USSR, and focused on their uniqueness.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the religious policies of the Khmer Rouge were motivated by nationalism.</li> <li>• Answers might discuss the persecution of non-Khmer Cambodians eg Chinese, Vietnamese and tribal minorities.</li> </ul>	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed.</p> <p><b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates will focus on the motivation for policies but at Level 4 may simply list factors.</li> <li>• At Level 5 there will be judgement as to whether nationalism or communism was the most important.</li> <li>• At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge achievement.</li> <li>• To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might argue that the policy of isolation was a reflection of the nationalism of the Khmer Rouge.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that communism motivated the Khmer Rouge,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might argue that collectivisation was communism.</li> <li>Answers might argue that the evacuation of cities was to purge urban centres of capitalists.</li> <li>Answers might argue that the removal of teachers in schools and universities was to ensure education was socialist.</li> <li>Answers might explain that elevation of the social status of the peasantry was intended to create an egalitarian society.</li> <li>Answers might argue the abolition of money and wages was to eradicate traces of capitalism.</li> <li>Answers might discuss the emphasis on revolution as a virtue (for instance, national anthem).</li> </ul>		
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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2 (a)	<p><b>Which of the following was of greater importance in ending the war in Vietnam?</b></p> <p>(i) The Tet Offensive, 1968 (ii) The US bombing campaign, 1969-1972</p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) <u>and</u> (ii).</b></p> <p><b>In dealing with the Tet Offensive,</b></p>	10	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might argue that it strengthened the communists in the South Vietnamese countryside.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the morale of US forces was undermined and reduced their confidence.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that press reports on the Tet Offensive made it harder for the government to justify the war.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that protests against the war increased.</li> <li>• Answers might discuss the opinions of the Wise Men who argued the war could not be won.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that it partly explains Nixon’s decision to end the war when campaigning for election (followed by the policy of Vietnamisation when in office).</li> </ul> <p><b>In dealing with the US bombing campaign, 1969-1972,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might discuss the effect of the bombing of Cambodia from March 1969 on the Vietnamese HQ there (COSVN).</li> <li>• Answers might discuss the impact it had on the Ho Chi Minh Trail which was particularly targeted in January 1970.</li> <li>• Answers might discuss the impact it had on the morale of the North Vietnamese population.</li> <li>• Answers might discuss the economic effect of bombing (especially by B52s in April 1972) on North Vietnam’s ability to sustain the war.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the bombing helped quicken the peace talks in Paris.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to question.</li> <li>• Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might discuss how the bombing affected the willingness of the USSR to support North Vietnam.</li> </ul>		
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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2 (b)*	<p><b>'The incompetence of Diem's army was the main reason for his overthrow in 1963.' How far do you agree?</b></p> <p><b>In arguing that the army's incompetence was a reason for Diem's overthrow,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might argue that an army of 250,000 should have been capable of doing more than it did.</li> <li>Answers might argue that reliance on US advisers showed the incompetence of Diem's army.</li> <li>Answers might argue that the formation of the MACV showed the incompetence of Diem's high command.</li> <li>Answers might argue that Diem's army lacked training especially in the use of sophisticated weapons.</li> <li>Answers might discuss the incompetence shown by the army in battle, eg at Ap Bac.</li> <li>Answers might argue that the army controlled just under half the country by 1963.</li> </ul> <p><b>In arguing that other reasons explain Diem's overthrow,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might discuss the religious policies of Diem.</li> <li>Answers might discuss the policy of 'strategic hamlets'.</li> </ul>	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed.</p> <p><b><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></b></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates will focus on the overthrow of Diem's army but at Level 4 may simply list reasons.</li> <li>At Level 5 there will be judgement as to which reason was the most important.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge achievement.</li> <li>To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions.</li> <li>Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Answers might discuss the corruption and inefficiency of the regime.</li><li>• Answers might discuss the repressive nature of the regime.</li><li>• Answers might discuss the role of the US media in undermining the image and reputation of Diem.</li><li>• Answers might discuss the role of the US administration in plotting or assisting Diem's opponents in his overthrow.</li></ul>		
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APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	<b>Generic mark scheme for Question 1(a) and Question 2(a): Which of the following? [10]</b>
<b>Level 6</b> 9–10 marks	Both factors are thoroughly analysed and evaluated using accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a developed and substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 5</b> 7–8 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 4</b> 5–6 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using relevant knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, however treatment of factors may be un-even with analysis and evaluation of one of the two being only partial. Analysis and evaluation is used to support a reasonable judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 3</b> 3–4 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated in a partial way, using some relevant knowledge of key features of the period, in order to make a basic judgement in relation to the question.
<b>Level 2</b> 2 marks	Limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a limited analysis or evaluation of both factors, and this is linked to a very simplistic judgement.
<b>Level 1</b> 1 mark	Very limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a very limited analysis or evaluation of one of the factors. The other factor is either not considered or there is very limited information or description of the factor with no attempt to use this knowledge. If there is a judgement, this takes the form of assertion.
0 marks	Nothing of any relevance to the factors.

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	<b>Generic mark scheme for Question 1(b) and Question 2(b): Essay [20]</b>
<b>Level 6</b> 17–20 marks	There is a consistent focus on the question throughout the answer. Accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout the answer and is consistently evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated, developed and sustained judgements. There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically structured. The information presented is entirely relevant and substantiated.
<b>Level 5</b> 13–16 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
<b>Level 4</b> 10–12 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
<b>Level 3</b> 7–9 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
<b>Level 2</b> 4–6 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
<b>Level 1</b> 1–3 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

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