

Candidate Name

Index No

Class



ANDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT ONE 2015
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS/ SECONDARY
FIVE NORMAL ACADEMIC

COMBINED HUMANITIES
PAPER 3: HISTORY ELECTIVE

22/04/03

Additional materials: Answer paper

7 May 2015 (THURSDAY)

1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in dark blue or black pen on the answer paper provided.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Write your name, class and register number in the spaces provided on this cover page and on every page of answer paper used.

Section A

You must answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

Begin each part of the question on a new page. Start a new section on a fresh piece of answer paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten Section A and Section B together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages including this cover page.

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.
What can you learn about Stalin's rule from this source? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Study Source B and C.
How similar are these sources? Explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study Source D.
Why was this painting published in 1937? Explain your answer. [3]
- (d) Study Source E and F.
How far does F help you to decide if E is wrong? Explain your answer, using details of the sources and your knowledge. [6]
- (e) Study all the sources.
"Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Was Stalin's rule disastrous for the Russians?

Source A: A Russian woman recalls her feelings living in Stalin's communist Russia in 1935.

Everybody is buoyant. Life has become more joyous. How can I not love my motherland which gives me such a happy life? What would I have been if I had been born before the revolution? I would have been an illiterate girl picking tomatoes in summer and baking bread in winter, probably already married, in all... a nothing.

Source B: An extract, "Was Stalin necessary for Russia's economic development?" from research-based policy analysis and commentary from leading economists, 2013.

Stalinist industrialisation was "one brutal way" of unlocking "the economic potential by reallocating labour from agriculture to industry." Russia outperformed its pre-1913 trend in domestic productivity, doubled its investment ratio, and moved about 30% of its labour force from agriculture to manufacturing and services. But our analysis clearly divides Stalin's industrialisation years 1928-40 into two sub-periods. Up until mid-1930s, the economic policies resulted in dramatic spikes in wedges and in substantial drops in total factor productivity in both manufacturing and agricultural. We connect these changes to the hectic and violent attempts of expropriating the peasants through 'collectivisation' of land and to the policy of forcing peasants to sell agricultural output at below-market prices. Naturally, these policies would not be possible without use of violence. In 1929, there were 1,300 peasant riots. In March 1930 alone, there were more than 6,500 riots. All these riots were brutally suppressed.

Source C: A blogger recounts his trip to Sochi in Russia.

"Our parents were children then and they were taught that when our leaders began to visit Sochi, the city benefited from great development. Earlier they were told that the city was the resort for the nobility, for only rich people. But when Stalin began to visit Sochi, he began to develop it as a resort town for all people. Thanks to him, a lot of sanatoriums and hydropathic establishments (and) a road to Malseshta were built as you can see before you. All in all, I sincerely believe as many Russians do that he did really much for the development of Sochi." [our tour guide] Anna says.

Source D: A painting entitled "Elections to the Committee of Poor Peasants", 1937



Source E: "Life in USSR under Stalin", History Learning Site, 2014

Education was strictly controlled by the state. In 1932, a rigid programme of discipline and education was introduced. Exams, banned under Lenin, were reintroduced. The way subjects were taught was laid down by the government - especially History where Stalin's part in the 1917 Revolution and his relationship with Lenin was overplayed. Books were strictly censored by the state and Stalin ordered the writing of a new book called "A short history of the USSR" which had to be used in schools. Outside of school, children were expected to join youth organisations such as the Octobrists for 8 to 10 year olds and the Pioneers for the 10 to 16 year olds. From 19 to 23 you were expected to join the Komsomol. Children were taught how to be a good socialist/communist and an emphasis was put on outdoor activities and clean living.

Source F: Excerpts from a book, "Soviet Women on the Frontline in the Second World War", by a British history professor, 2012

In the years of Stalin's "Five year plans", the number of women in institutions of higher learning rose from 28.1 per cent to 37.6 per cent and in middle level vocational institutions to 54.1 per cent. In 1926, 42.7 per cent of females aged 9 to 49 were literate and by 1939, 83.4 were deemed literate. In 1938, 91 per cent of female city dwellers were deemed literate. In 1938, the school of mechanical mathematics boasted 92 young women out of a total of 218 students. Yevgeniya Rudneva comments on her schooling (in 1935), "Entering into school, I now leap into the whirlwind of school life. I revel in the atmosphere of school. My studies are nothing like a mindless treadmill."

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer any **one** question

2. This question is on the cause of World War Two.

- (a) Explain why the Nazi-Soviet Pact was adopted in 1939. [8]
- (b) "The main reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was military unpreparedness." How far do you agree with the above statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3. This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain why the Soviet Union had nuclear missiles installed in Cuba in 1962. [8]
- (b) "The main reason why the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved in October 1962 was due to the pressure of public and international opinion." How far do you agree with the above statement? Explain your answer. [12]

- End of Paper -

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NAME	REG. NO.	CLASS
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**SERANGOON GARDEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
MID YEAR EXAMINATION (2015)**

SUBJECT: COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE)

PAPER NO. 2204/3

LEVEL: SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS

DATE: 8 MAY 2015

TIME: 0800 – 0940

DURATION: 1 HOUR 40 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name and index number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A - You must answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B – Answer **any one** question.

Write all your answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, hand in your answer scripts and this question paper separately.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Name / Signature of Parent / Guardian		Date
FOR MARKER'S USE		50

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages and 0 blank page.

Settler: Ms Pauline Wong

Vetted by: Mr Chiew Jing Wen

Turn over

For Examiner's Use						
Section A	1(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	/30
Section B	(a)	(b)				/20

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

Study the sources carefully, and then answer the questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What does this source say about Trotsky? Explain your answer, using details of the source. [5]

(a) Study Sources B and C.

Explain why these sources hold different views about the reason for Stalin's rise to power. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source in helping us understand whether Stalin's ability was a reason for his rise to power? [6]

(d) Study Source E.

Is Zinoviev's view expected? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

"Stalin's rise to power in the 1920s was unchallenged because of his manipulative powers." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. Explain your answer. [7]

Why was Stalin's rise to power in the 1920s unchallenged?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

In 1912, Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin appointed Josef Stalin to serve in the first Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party. In 1922, Stalin became the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a role that enabled him to appoint his allies to government jobs and grow a base of political support. After Lenin's death in 1924, there were several potential candidates to succeed Lenin but Stalin emerged as the winner, and ruled the Soviet Union until his death in 1954.

Source A: An excerpt from a comic strip depicting Lenin and Trotsky after the victorious Bolshevik Revolution on 25 October 1917 (according to the Old Style calendar adopted by Russians in the past).



Source B: A view of a historian, published in 1973.

Although Stalin seemed to win every trick, it is unlikely that he followed a long-term plan. He did not need to. He could stand back and watch his rivals dig their own graves, occasionally offering his spade to one or other of them.

Source C: An excerpt of an interview during Stalin's reign with the daughter of one of the Bolshevik leaders, who was a close friend of Trotsky.

Nobody felt that Stalin represented any danger. For example, Zinoviev and Kameniev would not have liked to see Bukharin having the role of General-Secretary, and Bukharin would not have liked to see Zinoviev having that post. All of them agreed that they were afraid of Trotsky, but nobody seemed particularly opposed to the idea of Stalin having the post.

Source D: An adapted extract from a 1928 Soviet magazine article written by Simon Vereschak, who in 1908, was in prison with Stalin.

When you look at his primitive brow and small head, it seemed that, if one were to break it open, it would reveal the entire works of Marx. Marxist knowledge was his strength and in it, he was invincible. Once he had made up his mind on a subject, nothing could shake him. He made a tremendous impression upon young, politically inexperienced members, and had a reputation of being a second Lenin.

Source E: Zinoviev, one of the candidates as Lenin's successor, offers his view of Stalin in 1924 when Lenin's will was discussed.

Comrades, every word of Lenin is law to us... But we are happy to say that Lenin's fears about the tyranny of Stalin proved baseless. I have in mind the point about Stalin. You have all witnessed our harmonious cooperation in the last few months; and like myself, you will be happy to say that Lenin's fears have proved baseless.

Section B (Structured-Essay Question)

Answer any one question.

2 This question is about the Germany's war in Europe.

(a) Explain why the strengths of the USA and the weaknesses of Germany could bring about the end of Hitler's war in Europe. [8]

(b) "The appeasement policy was a failure." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is about the beginnings of the Cold War.

(a) Explain why the USA and USSR could emerge as superpowers after World War II. [8]

(b) "The Berlin Blockade was a failure." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Acknowledgements:

Source A
Source B
Source C
Source D
Source E

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© J.N. Westwood, *Endurance and Endeavour*, 1973
© <http://wikirocks.pbworks.com/>
© J. Broome, *Stalin and the Soviet Union: USSR 1924-1953*, Longman, 1988.
© R. Arasumani and Lloyd Yeo, *Crisis and Conflict: An Enquiry Approach to Modern World History*, Marshall Cavendish International (Singapore) Pte Ltd, 2007.

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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions. In addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1
 - (a) Study Source A.
Why was this poster created at this time? Explain your answer. [5]
 - (b) Study Sources B and C.
How similar are these sources? Explain your answer. [6]
 - (c) Study Sources D and E.
Can Source E prove that Source D is right about Stalin? Explain your answer. [6]
 - (d) Study Source F.
Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [6]
 - (e) Study all the sources.
'Stalin rose to power as he was underestimated as a threat' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Did Stalin rise to power because he was underestimated as a threat?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Before Lenin's death, Stalin had been appointed to two positions within the leadership, first as Commissar for nationalities and second as general secretary. As Commissar for nationalities after the revolution, his contacts gave him a wide sphere of influence, which increased when he was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party in April 1922. Some historians believe that what distinguished him was his ability to see how administrative power could be turned into political power. However, when Lenin died fellow communists did not see such a potential in Stalin and focused on ousting far more powerful politicians in their midst. As Stalin went on to rule Soviet Union with an iron fist for nearly three decades, it is worth reconsidering whether Stalin rose to power simply because he was underestimated as a threat.

Source A: A 1936 Soviet poster titled 'Under the Banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin'



Source B: Excerpt from Lenin's testament.

Comrade Stalin, having become secretary General, has unlimited authority in his hands and I am not sure whether he will always be capable of using that authority with sufficient caution. Comrade Trotsky on the other hand is distinguished not only by his outstanding ability. He is personally probably the most capable man in the present central committee, but he has displayed excessive self-assurance and preoccupation with the purely administrative side of the work.

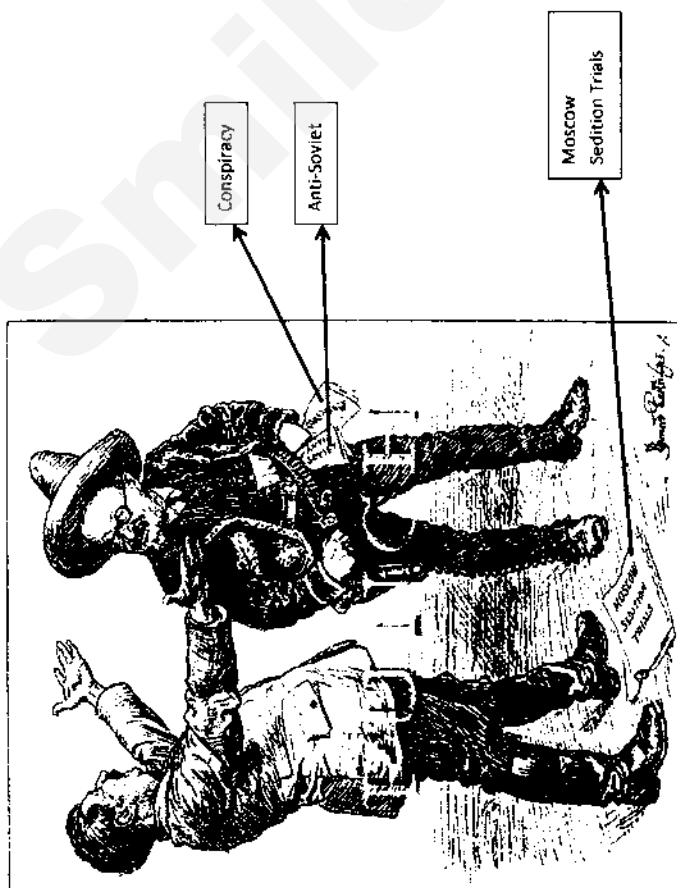
Source C: Zinoviev's response to Lenin's will.

Comrades, every word of Lenin's are law to us... But we are happy to say that in one point Lenin's fears have proved baseless. I have in mind the point about Stalin. You have all witnessed our harmonious cooperation in the last few months, and like me, you will be happy to say that Lenin's fears have proved baseless.

Source D: An extract of a historian's assessment of Trotsky's perception of Stalin.

Trotsky refrained from attacking Stalin because he felt secure. No contemporary, and he least of all, saw in the Stalin of 1923 the menacing and towering figure he was to become. It seemed to Trotsky almost a joke that Stalin, the wilful and sly but shabby and inarticulate man in the background, should be his rival.

Source E: A British Punch cartoon about the Moscow Sedition Trials (Show Trials) in the 1930s



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Source F: A historical account by Isaac Deutscher* on Trotsky's removal from government published in the United Kingdom in 1949.

In January 1925, Stalin was able to arrange for Leon Trotsky to be removed from the government. Some of Trotsky's supporters pleaded with him to organize a military coup. As the former commissar of war, Trotsky was in a good position to arrange this. However, Trotsky rejected the idea and instead resigned his post. He left office without the slightest attempt at rallying in his defence the army he had created and led for seven years. He still regarded the party, no matter how or by whom it was led, as the legitimate spokesman of the working-class.

*Isaac Deutscher was a Polish author who was a Trotskyist (supporter of Trotsky)

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

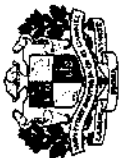
Answer **one** question.

- 2 This question is about Post World War I Peacemaking Efforts in the 1920s.
 - (a) Explain why the League of Nations held little promise in the 1920s. [8]
 - (b) To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles an obstacle to lasting peace in Europe? Explain your answer. [12]
- 3 This question is about War in the Asia-Pacific.
 - (a) Explain why the US was wary of Japan in the 1930s. [8]
 - (b) To what extent should Japan be held accountable for its defeat? Explain your answer. [12]

---The End---

Credits:
 Source A: <http://www.britainonline.net/History.htm>
 Source B: Ben Waller, GCSE modern world history second edition, pg. 126
 Source C: Chris & Conflict: An Enquiry Approach to Modern World History, pg. 66
 Source D: Bernard Perle, cartoon, <http://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000140V18W.v1>
 Source E: <http://spartacus-educational.com/RUSstalin.htm>

Name: () Class: Sec 4E/5N.....



St. Gabriel's Secondary School

2015 First Semestral Examination

Subject : Combined Humanities (History Elective)
Paper : 2204/03
Level/Stream : Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic
Duration : 1 hour 40 minutes
Date : 04 May 2015
Setter(s) : Ms Teo See Ching

Additional materials:
Writing papers
Stirrings

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 6 printed pages.

[Turn Over

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and all sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why did the USA distribute the pamphlet? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Are you surprised by what Truman says? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far would Truman agree with the Soviet Minister? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How far can you believe what the Russian government official says about their involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all sources.

'The Soviet Union played an aggressive and direct role in starting the Korean War'. How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

Why did the Soviet Union get involved in the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

In June 1950, the Korean War broke out between North and South Korea. The Soviet Union provided help to North Korea by giving them diplomatic support, military advice, including suggested plans for the invasion of South Korea, as well as essential logistical support. They also supplied and trained the air forces of China and North Korea. However, the Soviet Union put much effort in preventing the USA from discovering the full extent of Soviet involvement in the war.

Source A: A pamphlet distributed by US planes flying over North Korea in 1952.



Source B: A letter by Stalin to the President of Czechoslovakia, dated 27 August 1950. Czechoslovakia was a satellite state of the Soviet Union.

We left the Security Council to show our unity with the new China, to make decisions of the Security Council legitimate, and to give the USA a free hand to commit more foolishness so that the world can see the true face of the American government. The USA then got involved militarily in Korea and is now squandering its military prestige and moral authority. The USA is now distracted from Europe by events in the Far East. This gives us an advantage in the global balance of power. We have now returned to the Security Council to continue exposing the aggressive policy of the US government and to prevent it from using the Security Council as a smokescreen** for its aggression.

* to use (something) in a foolish or wasteful way
** something done in order to hide something

Source C: An address by US President Harry Truman, 27 June 1950.

In Korea, the government forces, which were armed to prevent border raids and to preserve internal security, were attacked by North Korea. The Security Council of the United Nations has called on the invading troops to cease hostilities and to withdraw to the 38th parallel, but they have not done so. The Security Council resolution has called on all members of the United Nations to give assistance. In these circumstances, I have ordered US air and sea forces to give the South Korean Government troops cover and support. The attack makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion* to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war.

* an attempt to overthrow a political system by people working secretly within the system

Source D: Statement by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, July 4 1950.

The events now taking place in Korea broke out as the result of a provocative attack by the troops of the South Korean authorities. This attack was the outcome of a pre-calculated plan, from time to time, Syngman Rhee himself and other representatives of the South Korean authorities had blurted out the fact that they had such a plan.

It is not difficult to understand that representatives of the South Korean authorities could only make such statements because they felt that they had American support behind them. On 19 May 1950, the chief American Administrator of Aid to Korea told the American Congress that 100,000 soldiers of the South Korean Army, equipped with American weapons and trained by the American Military Mission, had completed their preparations and could begin war at any time.

Such facts speak for themselves.

Source E: A Russian government official's view of the Korean War, 1955.

Stalin tried to prevent a war in Korea, but it was Kim Il Sung who pressured Stalin. In January 1950, Kim Il Sung complained: "I may lose the confidence of the Korean people."

Stalin replied in late January through the Soviet ambassador in Pyongyang: "I understand the unhappiness of comrade Kim Il Sung, but he must understand that such a large matter regarding South Korea requires thorough preparation. It has to be organized in such a way that there will not be a large risk. I'll always be ready to receive him and talk to him. I am prepared to help him in this matter."

Source F: An academic article written by James I. Matray, a Professor of History in 2002.

On 9 March 1950, the Soviet Ambassador in Pyongyang sent a note to Moscow from Kim Il Sung requesting that the Soviet government send military and technical equipment to North Korea in the amount of 120 to 150 million roubles. Kim also asked that the Soviets dispatch the requested military supplies as soon as possible. On 16 March, another note from Kim had a seven-page list that itemized the North Korean army's need for various artillery, ammunition, engineering supplies, medical equipment, and plane supplies. Kim stated his hope that the needs of the "young republic" could be met in the "shortest period." On 18 March 1950, Stalin replied that Moscow had "decided to satisfy fully this request of yours."

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer one question.

2 This question is on Hitler's rule in Nazi Germany.

(a) Explain how Hitler's abilities enabled him to rise to power in Germany. [8]

(b) "Hitler's absolute control over Germany between 1934 and 1939 was achieved because of his effective propaganda, rather than the use of terror." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the defeat of the Axis powers in World War II.

(a) Explain how Japan's strategic errors between 1941 and 1945 led to her defeat in the Asia-Pacific War. [8]

(b) "American entry into World War II led to German defeat in Europe in 1945." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

END OF PAPER

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- Source B © <http://www.wilsoncentre.org/index.cfm>
- Source C © Statement by President Truman on the Situation in Korea, 27 June 1950. <http://www.trumanlibrary.org/publicpapers/viewpapers.php?pid=800>
- Source D © <http://www.fordham.edu/fall/salimod/1950-gomyeo-korea.html>
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Name: _____ Class: _____

**ASSUMPTION ENGLISH SCHOOL
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2015**

**COMBINED HUMANITIES
HISTORY ELECTIVE (2204/03)**



ASSUMPTION ENGLISH SCHOOL ASSUMPTION ENGLISH SCHOOL ASSUMPTION ENGLISH SCHOOL ASSUMPTION ENGLISH SCHOOL ASSUMPTION ENGLISH SCHOOL
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LEVEL : Secondary 4 Express **DATE** : 13 May 2015
Secondary 5 Normal (Academic)

CLASS(ES) : Secondary 4/1, 4/2, 5/1 & 5/2 **DURATION** : 1 Hour 40 Minutes

Additional Materials provided: 4 sheets of writing paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your name, index number and class at the top of this page.
Write your name and index number clearly on the top of every paper used.

Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid and tape.

At the end of the examination, hand in your writing paper tied with string and question paper separately.

The number of marks for each part-question is given in brackets [] at the end of the question.

SECTION A (30 marks)

This section has five questions.
Answer ALL questions in Section A.

SECTION B (20 marks)

This section has two questions.
Answer ONE question in Section B.

For Examiner's use:	
Section A	/ 30
Section B	/ 20
Total	/ 50

This Question Paper consists of 6 printed pages including this page.

[Turn over

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you were told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the source.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Explain why the views of these two sources differ regarding the role of USA in the Korean War. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by what the source says about USA's role in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is the source in helping you understand USA's involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

'USA's role in the Korean War was justified.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [7]

Was USA's role in the Korean War justified?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

The Korean War began as a civil war between North and South Korea. It lasted from 1950 to 1953. The Korean peninsula was divided after World War Two into a communist controlled North and an anti-communist controlled South. Each claimed the right to the other half in an effort to unify both. There was bitter hostility between the North and South and in 1950, it spilled over into an open warfare. By September 1950, North Korean troops overwhelmed the South and placed it under communist rule. USA got involved under the UN flag and was committed to drive the North Korean troops out of South Korea. Russia and China supplied North Korea with tanks and other equipment during the war. The war left Korea divided and brought the Cold War to Asia.

Source A: A cartoon titled: *The Octopus of Chinese Communism*, published in the *New Zealand Herald* in 1950.



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Source B: An excerpt from a *North Korean high school textbook*, published in 1999.

The American invaders hastened the preparation of an aggressive war in order to destroy it (North Korea) in its infancy...The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war...The enemies unexpectedly attacked the North half of the Republic, and the war clouds hung over the once peaceful country, accompanied by the echoing roar of cannons. Having passed the 38th parallel, the enemies crawled deeper and deeper into the North half of the Republic...the invading forces of the enemies had to be eliminated and the threatened fate of our country and our people had to be saved.

Source C: An adapted extract from a *South Korean history textbook*.

When the overthrow of the South Korean government through social confusion became too difficult, the North Korean communists pretended to offer peaceful negotiations while slyly analysing the right moment of attack and preparing themselves for it. The North Korean communists had been insidiously preparing themselves for war. Finally at dawn on June 25th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38th parallel. Taken by surprise at these unexpected and unprovoked attacks, the army of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) fought courageously to defend the liberty of the country. The armed provocation of the North Korean communists brought the UN Security Council around the table. A decree denounced the North Korean military action as illegal and as a threat to peace, and a decision was made to help the South.

Source D: An adapted extract from a statement sent by the *North Korean Foreign Minister to United Nations* on 28 September 1950.

American intervention and the civil war started by American imperialists and their running dogs headed by Rhee Syngman have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible. Through its official representatives, the American government supplied the traitorous bandits of Rhee Syngman with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of Rhee's army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea. Such encouragement and aid, spurred the Rhee Syngman clique to start a civil war in Korea.

Source E: A statement by President Truman on the situation in Korea, June 27 1950, in USA.

In Korea, the Government forces, which were armed to prevent border raids and to preserve internal security, were attacked by invading forces from North Korea. The Security Council of the United Nations called upon the invading troops to cease hostilities and to withdraw to the 38th parallel. This they have not done. On the contrary, they have pressed on with the attack. In these circumstances I have ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support to stop North Korean aggression.

Source F: Extract from a speech by the Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai.

[We] clearly reaffirm that we will always stand on the side of the Korean people - just as the Korean people have stood on the side of the Chinese people during the past decades - and resolutely oppose the criminal acts of American imperialist aggressors against Korea and their intrigues in enlarging the war.

Section B: Structured-Essay Question

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2 This question is on Hitler's Germany.

- (a) Explain how Hitler's charisma and the ineffectiveness of the Weimar government allowed him to rise to power in 1933. [8]
- (b) 'Hitler established total control in Germany with the use of fear.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on World War II in the Asia Pacific.

- (a) Explain how economic problems and overpopulation forced Japan to wage World War II in the Asia Pacific. [8]
- (b) 'Japan's defeat in World War II was brought about by the strengths of USA.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements

Source A © <http://www.tatira.govt.nz/en/cartoon/24513/the-octopus-of-chinese-communism-1950>
 Source B © History of the Revolution of our Great Leader Kim Il-sun: High School, pages 125-127
 Source C © Whose History? An Analysis of the Korean War in History Textbooks from the United States, South Korea, Japan, and China
 Source D © <http://www.historytoday.com/paul-wingrove/who-started-korea>
 Source E © <http://www.unianlibri.org/publications/viewpapers.php?pid=600>
 Source F © <http://www.paulnol.com/Korea/Marigov-Zhou-Enlai.html>

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Class	Index Number	Name
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HENDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL

MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS

HISTORY
 Paper 2: The Bi-Polar World Order (1945-1991)

2174/02
 Wednesday 20 May 2015
 1 hour 40 min

Additional materials:
04 x Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
Write your Name, Index number and Class on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

Section A: Question 1 is compulsory.

Section B: Answer ONE out of the two questions.

Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

Write down the question number attempted clearly on all answer sheets.

Answer each part of a question on a separate sheet of paper.

Put your answers Section A and Section B **TOGETHER** and hand in both answer and question papers.

Teacher: Ng Maim Yau

[Turn over]

Section A: Source-based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.
Why was the pamphlet published? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]
- (b) Study Sources B and C.
How similar are the two sources? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c) Study Source D.
Why did the President of United States say this? Explain your answer. [5]
- (d) Study Source E.
How useful is this source as evidence that the USA was responsible for the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]
- (e) Study all the sources.
'United States' actions in the Korean War justified.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

To what extent was the United States' actions in the Korean War justified?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

To defeat Japan, both USA and USSR sent troops to liberate Korea. After Japan was defeated, instead of holding a general election to unify Korea, USSR set up a communist government in North Korea led by Kim Il Sung. United Nations and USA held elections in South Korea and a democratic government led by Syngman Rhee was set up. Korea was divided into two at the 38th parallel. In June 1950, North Korean troops invaded South Korea. President Truman of USA intervened as he saw it as part of Russian plan to spread communism. Russia supplied North Korea with tanks and other equipment during the war. Thus, under the banner of United Nations, the USA sent troops to aid South Korea. However, when United Nations forces crossed the 38th parallel and pushed the North Korean troops to the Chinese border, China joined the war on the side of North Korea. This prolonged the Korean War. Hence, was the United States' action in the Korean War justified?

Source A: A Chinese poster distributed to South Korea in 1953.



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Source B: An adapted extract from a North Korean High School History Textbook "History of the Revolution of our Great Leader Kim Il Sung".

Upset by the fast and astonishing growth of the power of our country, the American invaders hastened the preparation of an aggressive war in order to destroy it in its infancy. The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war on June 25th of the 39th year of the Juche calendar. That dawn, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North half of the Republic, and the war clouds hung over the once peaceful country, accompanied by the echoing roar of cannons. Having passed the 38th parallel, the enemies crawled deeper and deeper into the Northern half of the Republic. The invading forces of the enemies had to be eliminated and the threatened fate of our country and our people had to be saved.

Source C: An adapted extract from a South Korean history textbook.

When the overthrow of the South Korean government through social confusion became too difficult, the North Korean communists pretended to offer peaceful negotiations while slyly analysing the right moment of attack and preparing themselves for it. The North Korean communists had been insidiously preparing themselves for war. Finally at dawn on June 25th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38th parallel. Taken by surprise at these unexpected and unprovoked attacks, the army of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) fought courageously to defend the liberty of the country. The armed provocation of the North Korean communists brought the UN Security Council around the table. A decree denounced the North Korean military action as illegal and as a threat to peace, and a decision was made to help the South.

Source D: An excerpt from US President Truman's speech to the American people in 1950.

In my generation, this (North invasion of South Korea) is not the first time that the strong had attacked the weak. I remember how each time the democracies failed to act, it encouraged the aggressors to keep going. Communism is acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. I feel certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade countries closer to our shore. Thus, we have to intervene. We must therefore assist the South to the point that we return to them the territory taken by North Korea.

Source E: *An adapted extract from a statement sent by the North Korean Foreign Minister to the President of the United Nations on 28 September 1950.*

American intervention and the civil war started by American imperialists and their running dogs headed by Rhee Syngman have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible. Through its official representatives, the American government supplied the traitorous bandits of Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of his army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea. As far back as May 1950, our government received reliable information to the effect that the Rhee clique had scheduled the attack on North Korea for mid-June 1950. This enabled us to take timely measures for repulsing the attack of the Rhee troops.

Source F: *An excerpt from a Russian writer called Vadim Nebrasov, published in 1984.*

The American military intervention in Korea in June 1950 worsened the already tense international relations. After Japan's surrender in 1945, the USA stationed its troops in South Korea. In June 1950 the South Koreans, supported by the United States, started a civil war in Korea. But in the end, South Korea failed to achieve the aims of its American masters. This was due to Soviet and Chinese help given to North Korea.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer one question.

2. This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain how World War II contributed to the Cold War. [8]
- (b) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was a total failure for the Soviets.' How far do you agree [12]
with this statement? Explain your answer.

3. This question is on the end of the Cold War.

- (a) Explain why détente ended in late 1970s. [8]
- (b) 'Gorbachev's reforms were a total failure.' How far do you agree with this [12]
statement? Explain your answer.

END OF PAPER

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NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ MARKS: _____ /50



HISTORY ELECTIVE
MONDAY 11 MAY 2015 1 HOUR 40 MINUTES
2204/03

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JUYING SECONDARY SCHOOL
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS / FIVE NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

1. Section A: You must answer all parts of Question 1.
2. Section B: Answer only one question.
3. You are to write your answers in the Answer Booklet.
4. Write in dark blue or black pen.
5. Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
6. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages, including the cover page.

Setter: Ms Nurul Suhana Sulaiman
 Setter: Mr Steve Ow

[Turn over]

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the sources carefully and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1. (a) Study Source A.
 Why was this leaflet published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]
 (b) Study Sources B and C.
 How far do these sources agree about the importance of US involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [5]
 (c) Study Source D.
 How useful is this source as evidence about the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]
 (d) Study Source E.
 How far does Source E surprise you? Explain your answer. [6]
 (e) Study all the sources.
 'The Korean War was an unnecessary war.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

Was the Korean War necessary?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The Korean War was a war between North and South Korea in which the United Nations (UN) force led by the United States of America fought for the South, and China fought for the North which was also assisted by the USSR. During the war, propaganda was an important tool of war for both sides. Propaganda leaflets were often distributed to each side with different purposes and targets, usually aimed at persuading both sides to see the senselessness of the Korean War. Study the following sources to find out if the Korean War was really necessary.

Source A: A leaflet distributed by the Allied Forces to the North Koreans during the Korean War. The leaflets were distributed at a time when South China was also badly hit with famine.



CAPTION: One Chinese soldier remarking to the other, "Let him do the heavy fighting. When the Koreans are weakened, we shall have the whole country."

North Korean soldier

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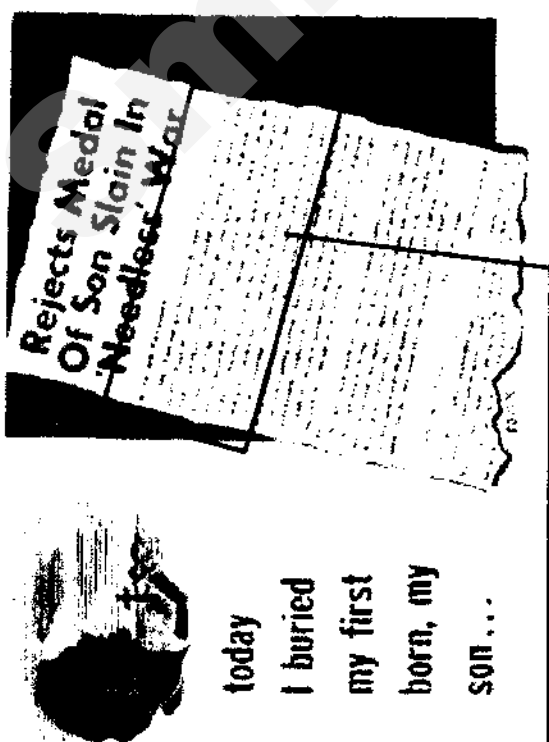
Source B: Message from Syngman Rhee to President Truman, transmitted through the South Korean Ambassador to the United States, on 10 January 1951.

... What is still worse is the far-reaching effects of this disaster [the Korean War] on you and other great leaders who courageously undertook to check the Communist aggression in Korea. They will all try to lay the blame on you while the Soviets and their puppets all over the world will triumph and rejoice. The United Nations will never save either themselves or others from another world war, but only make that war more disastrous. To save the situation we must do all we can to defeat and destroy the Chinese invaders now. Give arms to the Koreans and allow them to carry on the war according to guerrilla tactics, and authorise General MacArthur to use any weapons that will check Communist aggression anywhere, even to the atom bomb. A few bombs on Moscow alone will shake the Communist world.

Source C: An extract from A National Security Council Report to Truman, 2 April 1948.

The extension of Soviet control over all of Korea would enhance the political and strategic position of the Soviet Union with respect to both China and Japan, and adversely affect the position of the US in those areas and throughout the Far East. Unless the US, upon withdrawal, left sufficient indigenous military strength to enable south Korea to defend itself against any but an overt act of aggression, US withdrawal could be interpreted as a betrayal by the US of its friends and allies in the Far East and might well lead to a fundamental realignment of the forces in favour of the Soviet Union throughout that part of the world.

Source D: A North Korean leaflet distributed during the war, which depicts a mother at a gravesite and a newspaper clipping on the front.



The leaflet is divided into two main sections. The top section shows a black and white photograph of a woman, presumably a mother, standing at a gravesite. Below the photograph, the text reads: "today I buried my first born, my son...". The bottom section features a newspaper clipping with the headline "Rejects Medal Of Son Slain In 'Needless' War". An arrow points from the headline to the text below.

Mrs. Cooper told a reporter her son was studying to be a Catholic priest when drafted and she added: "All countries should be free and at peace with each other. There should be no hatred, whether it be of Communists, colored people or what. There should only be love of man."

Mrs. Cooper wrote her letter almost a year ago. Since then, thousands of other American families have tasted the fruits of this useless, senseless, Korean War - WHICH NEED NOT CONTINUE FOR A SINGLE DAY.

70% of the American People - the Gallup Poll reports - want, the U.S. to settle differences through peaceful negotiations. That is what the Korean and Chinese people want too.

Source E: Leaflet produced by UN Forces printed on 2 February 1953. The leaflet is a greeting to the North Korean VII Corps of the North Korean Army. The text reads: Kim Il Sung, the puppet of Stalin sacrifices your life for his Russian Ringmaster!



Source F: Soviet official Grigori Tunkin in Pyongyang, in a report to the Soviet Foreign Ministry about Kim Il' Sung's invasion plans, 14 September 1949

Is it advisable to the north to begin a civil war now? We propose that this is not advisable. A drawn-out civil war is disadvantageous for the north both militarily and politically. In the first place, a drawn out war gives the possibility to the Americans to render corresponding aid to Syngman Rhee. After their lack of success in China, the Americans probably will intervene in Korean affairs more decisively than they did in China and, it goes without saying, apply all their strength to save Syngman Rhee. ... [It] is not advisable that the north begin a civil war now. Given the present internal and external situation a decision about an attack on the south would be correct only in such case as the northerners could count on ending the war quickly; the preconditions for it are not there.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions
Answer any ONE question.

- 2 This question is about Outbreak of WWII in Europe. [8]
- a. Explain why Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement towards Germany. [8]
- b. "Germany's defeat in World War II was because of British resistance efforts." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]
- 3 This question is on the Outbreak of WWII in the Asia Pacific. [8]
- a. Explain why going to war was unavoidable for Japan. [8]
- b. "Japan's defeat in World War II was because of the atomic bomb." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End-of-Paper



Anglo-Chinese School (Barker Road)

MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2015

SECONDARY FOUR (EXPRESS) /
FIVE NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY)
2204/03

1 HOUR 40 MINUTES

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Answer Question 1 from Section A, and one question from Section B.
2. Begin your answer to Section B on a new and separate sheet of paper.
3. You are advised to spend no longer than 50 minutes on Section A.
4. You are to tie your answer scripts in TWO bundles, one bundle for Section A, one bundle for Section B.
5. Attach the cover sheet to the front of your answer scripts. Write your index number in the box provided on the cover sheet.
6. The total marks for the entire paper is 50 marks.

Information for Candidates:

The number of marks for each part-question is given in brackets [] at the end of the question.

This question paper consists of 2 printed pages.

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the sources carefully and then answer all the questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you were told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1. a) Study Sources A and B.

How far would the author of Source B agree with Source A? [5]

- b) Study Source B.

Which country do you think produced this source? Explain your answer. [5]

- c) Study Source C.

The source quotes the Russian Archives. Does this mean that it is a biased source? [6]

- d) Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, can you trust Source F in its portrayal of the North Koreans being forced into the Korean War? [6]

- e) Study all sources.

How far do the sources prove that the Korean War was a civil war? [8]

Was the Korean War a civil war?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 1950, North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel and captured Seoul. What began as a civil war between the North and South soon escalated into what some historians would call a proxy war fought between Communist Soviet Union and Democratic America. By 1951, China and the United Nations had entered the war as well. The war left Korea divided and brought Cold War tensions into Asia. Until today, it remains debatable whether the Korean War was simply a civil war that escalated through the influence of super powers or was it an international war from the very beginning.

Source A: A poster published by South Korea.



The translation reads, 'Kim Il Sung, the puppet of Stalin sacrifices the lives of the North Korean Army for his Russian Ringmaster!'

Mid-Year Examination 2015

3

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (2204/03)

Source B: A translated poster addressed to the soldiers of the North Korean Army.

Soldiers of the North Korean Army!

Do you know why you are stationed on the eastern front?

The mountainous eastern front occupied by the North Korean Army is different from the western front occupied by the Chinese Army. The road network on your part of the front is far worse than that in the Chinese area, thus supply is much harder for you.

Furthermore, the eastern front is constantly exposed to U.N. naval gunfire and has suffered from tremendous casualties and all for nothing!

Beware of your real enemy – The Chinese Army

Source C: Views of Dr. Valeri Denissov, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry, July 1993. This extract is from a talk given by Dr. Denissov during a conference in Russia.

Drawing from the documents from the Russian Archives, I have concluded that far from being the instigator of the war, Stalin was at best a reluctant partner. In September 1949, Stalin rejected an appeal from North Korea's Kim Il Sung to assist in an invasion of the South. But in April 1950, Stalin changed his mind and agreed to provide assistance for an invasion of the South. For one thing, Kim had convinced Stalin that the invasion was a low-risk operation that could be successfully concluded before the United States could intervene. The document existing in Russian Archives prove that it was Kim Il Sung and not Stalin who unleashed the Korean War.

Mid-Year Examination 2015

4

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (2204/03)

Source D: A British political cartoon on the Korean War.



The chess pieces are marked, 'Eastern Bloc, Berlin Airlift, Berlin Blockade' and the piece in Truman's hand marked 'Korean War'.

Source E: A transcript from Kim Il Sung to Stalin, 8 July 1950.

To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Generalissimo Comrade Stalin, I.V.

I ask that you accept the expression of deepest respect and gratitude for the invaluable assistance which you, Comrade Stalin, continually render to our people in their struggle for independence.

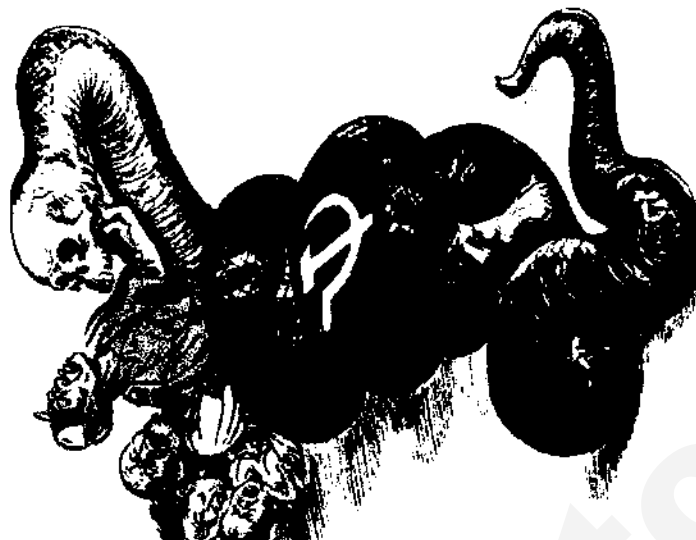
Being confident of your desire to help the Korean people rid themselves of the American imperialists, I am obliged to appeal to you with a request to allow the use of 26-35 Soviet military advisers in the staff of the front of the Korean Army and the staffs of the 2nd Army Group, since the national military cadres have not yet sufficiently mastered the art of commanding modern troops, so that we may finally unite Korea under us.

Mid-Year Examination 2015

S

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

Source F: A leaflet published by the UN depicting the Korean War.



*The snake represents Communist Russia and the people represent the North Koreans.

Mid-Year Examination 2015

6

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer one question.

- 2 This question is about the impact of WWI in Europe.
- a) Explain why the League of Nations was unable to deter aggression in the 1920s. [8]
 - b) 'Britain was satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]
- 3 This question is about the End of the Cold War.
- a) Explain why most Eastern European countries collapsed by 1989. [8]
 - b) 'The Russian people were satisfied with Gorbachev's reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

END OF PAPER

Was the Soviet Union responsible for the Korean War?

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was the leaflet produced? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Are you surprised by Source B? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Explain why the views of these sources differ regarding who was responsible for the Korean War. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the USA's involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the Sources.

"The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The North Korean People's Army invaded South Korea on 25 June 1950, which marked the start of the Korean War. The United Nations, led by the United States of America (USA), subsequently led troops to help South Korea resist the invasion. The USA believed that the Soviet Union was using the Korean War to spread its influence in the Asia-Pacific, and felt that it had to respond to contain the influence. Was the Soviet Union responsible for the Korean War?

Source A: A leaflet given out by the United Nations to North Koreans during the Korean War.

Caption: Old Russian Weapons Bring Death! Escape! Don't Die for Russia!



The texts in the boxes are translated as follows:

1. Stalin: Take these old guns. They are no longer any good.
2. Mao: Take this old gun and invade Korea.
3. North Korean Soldier: The gun is heavy!
4. North Korean Soldier: It jams. It won't shoot!
5. North Korean Soldier: It misfires!
6. United Nations: Don't die! Throw away your obsolete weapons. Surrender for UN protection!

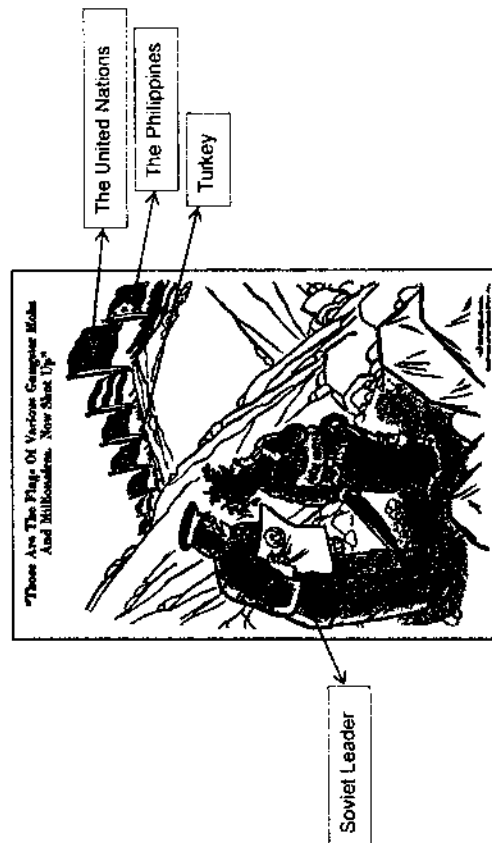
Source B: An extract from Nikita Khrushchev's autobiography, published in 1971.

Although the Soviets knew about the attack beforehand, the primary responsibility for the war rested with the North Koreans. The Korean War was a civil war. The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the invasion. Stalin initially hesitated to approve it and only gave the go-ahead after consulting with Mao Zedong. Thereafter he constantly sought to limit Soviet involvement in the conflict. I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea.

Source C: An extract from a statement sent by the North Korean Foreign Minister to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 September 1950.

American intervention and the civil war started by American imperialists and their running dogs headed by Syngman Rhee have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible. Through its official representatives, the American government supplied the bandits of Syngman Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of Rhee's army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea. Such encouragement and aid spurred Rhee to start a civil war in Korea. As far back as May 1950, our government received reliable information to the effect that South Korea had scheduled the attack on North Korea for mid-June 1950. This enabled us to take timely measures for repulsing the attack of South Korean troops.

Source D: A cartoon published in the *Washington Post*, an American newspaper, in 1950.



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Source E: An extract from Harry Truman's memoirs, published in 1955.

I remembered how each time that the democracies failed to act, it had encouraged the aggressors to keep going ahead. Communism was acting in Korea, just as Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had acted ten, fifteen, and twenty years earlier. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores. If the Communists were permitted to force their way into the Republic of Korea without the opposition from the free world, no small nation would have the courage to resist threats and aggression by stronger Communist neighbours. If this was allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third world war. It was also clear to me that the foundations and the principles of the United Nations were at stake unless this unprovoked attack on Korea could be stopped.

Source F: A historian's analysis of the Korean War, published in 2010.

The Truman administration (government), under attack for losing China and otherwise failing to confront Communism, could not easily ignore the crisis on the Korean peninsula. While no popular support for war was likely, the "loss" of South Korea would become one more talking point for President Truman's political opponents against the President and his political party.

Moreover, the administration committed a basic error. The President and his advisers believed that the North Korean invasion had been inspired and controlled by the Soviet Union. Suspicions about Soviet intentions prevented them from seeing the Korean War as a civil war. They saw it as a war ordered by Stalin, and fitting in with the expansionist masterplan of the Kremlin. Thus, the US policymakers worried about an expanded war if they failed to act. They therefore acted on this inaccurate belief.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer one question.

- 2 This question is on Stalin's Soviet Union.
 - a) Explain why Stalin was able to maintain control in the Soviet Union. [8]
 - b) 'The rise of Stalin was due solely to his manipulations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]
- 3 This question is on the Cuban Missile Crisis.
 - a) Explain why relations worsened between the USA and Cuba in the 1950s and 1960s. [8]
 - b) 'The escalation in tensions during the Cuban Missile Crisis was due solely to Soviet aggression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

END OF PAPER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

- Source A <http://www.learner.org/workshops/primarysources/coldwar/docs/ontkorea.html>
 Source B <http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/41490167?sid=21106343796583&uid=3738992&uiq=4&uid=2>
 Source C Documents and Materials Exposing the Instigators of the Civil War in Korea: Documentation from the Archives of the Rhee Syngman Government (Pyongyang)
 Source D <http://mti.osu.edu/oppe/lesson-plans/cold-war-conflict-in-korea-the-powerful-and-powerless-untied-nations/images/those-are-the-flags>
 Source E <http://www.historytoday.com/paul-wingrove/who-started-korea>
 Source F www.icks.org/publication/pdf/2010-FALL-WINTER/5.pdf

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Class	Index Number	Name
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新加坡海星中学
MARIS STELLA HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION ONE
SECONDARY FOUR



COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) Paper 3: The Making of the Contemporary World Order (1900s-1991)	2204/03 12 May 2015 (Tuesday) 1 hour 40 minutes
Additional Materials: Writing paper (5 sheets)	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your class, index number and name on all the work you hand in.
 Write in dark blue or black pen.
 Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue, or correction fluid.

Leave at least one-third of the right side of the page blank for markers' feedback.

Section A:
 Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B:
 Start this section on a fresh piece of paper. Answer one question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. Hand in separately:

- Section A answer script
- Section B answer script
- Question paper

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

	For Examiner's Use
	50

This document consists of 7 printed pages inclusive of the cover page.

REPRODUCTION OF ANY PART OF THIS QUESTION PAPER WITHOUT PERMISSION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

Section A: (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1 (a)** Study Source A.
 Was the cartoon published by Americans or the Soviets? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b)** Study Sources B and C.
 Would the cartoonist of Source B agree with the North Korean textbook regarding the role of North Korea in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [5]
- (c)** Study Source D.
 Are you surprised by the cartoon? Explain your answer. [5]
- (d)** Study Sources E and F.
 Does Source E prove Source F wrong regarding Soviet Union's role in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [5]
- (e)** Study all the sources.
 "The super-powers should be blamed for causing the Korean War." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Who was responsible for the outbreak of the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The division of Korea in 1945 eventually led to the formation of two Koreas – North Korea under Kim Il Sung and South Korea under Syngman Rhee. Both leaders sought to unify Korea under their own respective rule and were willing to use force in order to achieve this. The bitter hostility between the two Korean leaders led to heightened tensions in Korea and laid the foundations for the outbreak of civil war in Korea. The tensions between the two Koreas were not instigated by external powers. It was the Korean leaders themselves who actively drew the involvement of external powers (the United States, the Soviet Union, and China) in order to provide support and to help them realise their visions for Korea.

So, what role did the various powers play in the outbreak of the Korean War?

Source A Cartoon "Peace Movement in Korea" published in 1950



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[Turn over]

Source B A Canadian cartoon drawn in 1950. The Canadians fought on the side of the United Nations in the Korean War.



Source C An adapted extract from a North Korean High School History Textbook "History of the Revolution of our Great Leader Kim Il Sung"

Upset by the fast and astonishing growth of our power, the American invaders hastened the preparation of an aggressive war in order to destroy it in its infancy... The American imperialists furiously carried out their war project in 1950... The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North. Having passed the 38th parallel, the enemies attacked further into our motherland. They threatened the fate of our homeland. The invading forces of the enemies had to be stopped. Our people had to be saved.

Source D Cartoon published in an American newspaper in 1951



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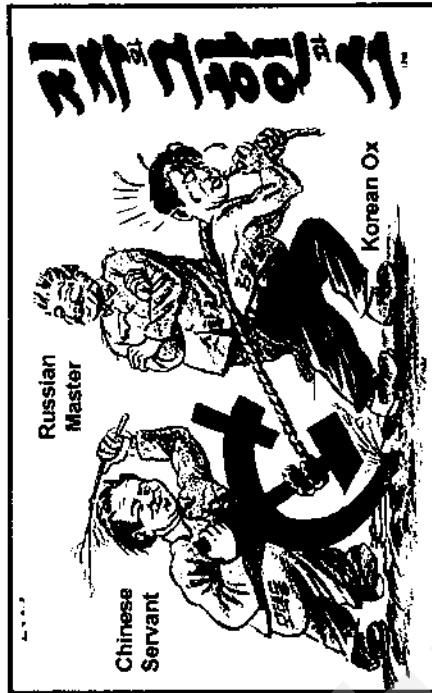
[Turn over]

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Source E Extract taken from a history lecture in a university

Previously secret documents of the Soviet Foreign Ministry revealed that far from being the instigator of the war, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin was at most a reluctant partner. In September 1949, the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party rejected an appeal from North Korea's Kim Il Sung to assist in an invasion of the South.

Source F Leaflet dated December 1952



Acknowledgements:

- Question 1 Source A
- Question 1 Source B
- Question 1 Source C
- Question 1 Source D
- Question 1 Source E
- Question 1 Source F

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- © www.mccord-museum.ocerintjcollection.net/objects/14965/3786
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Section B: Structured Essay Questions

Answer one question.

- 2 This question is on authoritarian regimes. [8]
- (a) Explain why Stalin was able to rise to power. [8]
- (b) "The main reason Hitler was able to hold on to power was because he managed to improve the country's economy." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]
- 3 This question is on the Cold War and the end of the Cold War. [8]
- (a) Explain why communist governments fell in Eastern Europe by 1989 [8]
- (b) "The main reason for the Cold War was because of the ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

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NAME: ()		MARKS /50	
CLASS:			
PEI HWA SECONDARY SCHOOL  Mid-Year Examination 2015 Secondary Four Express/Five Normal Academic 2204/03 6 May 2015 1 hour 40 minutes			
Combined Humanities Paper 3 History Elective		Additional Materials : Writing Paper	
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST 1. Write your name, class and index number in the spaces at the top of this page and on all separate answer papers used. 2. Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use a soft pencil for any rough working. Do not use stapler, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid. 3. Section A Answer all parts of Question 1. 4. Section B Answer one question. 5. Submit Sections A and B separately. 6. At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together if you use more than one piece of writing paper. 7. The allocation of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. 8. You are advised to spend not more than 60 minutes on section A and 40 minutes on section B.			

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages, inclusive of this cover page.

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all pupils.

Study the Background Information and sources carefully, and then answer all the questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use, in answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1(a) Study Source A.
What can you learn about the war in Korea from this source? Explain your answer, using details of the source. [5]
- (b) Study Source B.
Why would the Deputy Chairman say this? Explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study Sources C and D.
Would the journalist who wrote the Washington Post (Source C) agree with the soldier (Source D)? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) Study Source E.
How far can you trust what Mao Zedong said in the source? Explain your answer. [6]
- (e) Study all the sources.
"North Korea lost the Korean War." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Were the North Koreans the losers of the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The Korean War lasted from 1950 to 1953. In that short span of time, the USA, USSR and China all were involved in a war that supposedly was between North and South Korea. Despite both sides claiming to have won the war, it remains to be seen who actually achieved victory during the war. Considering that there were no territorial gains before and after the war since Korea remained divided at the 38th parallel, there is no clear conclusion as to who won the Korean War. Until today, Korea remains divided with North Korea staunchly embracing communism and South Korea remaining capitalist.

Source A: A cartoon drawn in 2010 by Rodrigo de Matos, a journalist in Portugal about both Koreans.



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Source B: A report by the Deputy Chairman of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea given in October 1960.

With all my heart I thank the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, all the Chinese people, and all the soldiers and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteer detachments who shed blood in helping the Korean people. The American imperialists mobilized an enormous military force and modern equipment on the Korean front, waged, using various barbaric methods, but suffered an ignominious* defeat before the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army and the detachments of the Chinese People's Volunteers, before a united strength, and they were finally left with nothing to do but bend their knees before the peoples of Korea and China and sign the armistice agreement.

*Ignominious means disgraceful

Source C: An excerpt from an article about the early days of the Korean war, published in the Washington Post on the 20th of March 2015.

The U.S. Air Force, in response to the North Korean invasion that started the Korean War, bombed and napalmed cities, towns and villages across the North. It was mostly easy pickings for the Air Force, whose B-29s faced little or no opposition on many missions. The bombing was long, leisurely and merciless, even by the assessment of America's own leaders. "Over a period of three years or so, we killed off — what — 20 percent of the population," Gen. Curtis Le May, head of the Strategic Air Command during the Korean War, told the New Yorker in 1995. Dean Rusk, a supporter of the war and later secretary of state, said the United States bombed "everything that moved in North Korea, every brick standing on top of another." After running low on urban targets, U.S. bombers destroyed hydroelectric and irrigation dams in the later stages of the war, flooding farmland and destroying crops.

Source D: A letter written by an American soldier, battling at the frontlines in Korea, to his mother.

What are we fighting for?

This is no 'police job' as Truman says. It is a real war. We are fighting men who can live for a week in the mountains with a small bag of rice. Where we travel by road they travel over the mountains and beat us to where we are going.

We took a small town the other day with no opposition. Then, a couple days later, they hit us with everything they had, and about half our battalion was killed or wounded.

If you kill one Korean, there are 10 more to take his place ... all I can say is: give us reinforcements, or pull out what is left of us — which isn't many.

Source E: A speech made by Mao Ze Dong during the Twenty-fourth Session of the Central People's Government Council on the 12th of September 1953.

In the Korean war the enemy suffered 1,090,000 in killed and wounded. Naturally we paid a price too. Nevertheless, our casualties were far fewer than anticipated and they became still fewer after tunnels were built. We grew stronger and stronger through fighting. The Americans failed to undermine our positions; on the contrary, their units were always wiped out by us. War costs money. Yet the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea did not cost us too much. It went on for several years, but the expenses incurred were less than a single year's industrial and commercial taxes.

Source F: A part of the memorandum regarding the American public's view of the Korean war, published on 2nd of June 1953.

2) True Along Present Line

U.S. Success or Failure? (mid-May 1953)

"If we do get a truce in Korea along the present battle line, would it seem to you that we had generally succeeded or generally failed in our main purpose in going into Korea?"

Generally succeeded	45%
Generally failed	38
No opinion	17
	<u>100%</u>

3) Korea Worth-While? (Oct. '52 - April '53)

"As things stand now, do you feel that the war in Korea has been worth fighting, or not?"

	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Jan. 1953	Apr. 1953
Worth fighting	32%	31%	39%	36%
Not worth fighting	56	58	52	55
No opinion	12	8	9	9
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

SECTION B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2. This question is on War in the Asia Pacific.

- (a) Explain why the strengths of the USA and Japan's over-extended empire resulted in Japan being defeated in WWII. [8]
- (b) "The economic crisis in Japan was the main factor that caused the war in the Asia Pacific." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3. This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain why the Marshall plan and the Truman Doctrine resulted in the containment of communism. [8]
- (b) "The loss of a common enemy in Europe was the main factor that caused the Cold War." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Source Acknowledgements

Source A: http://www.toonpool.com/cartoons/Korean%20self-mutilation_107657
 Source B: http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-us-war-crime-north-korea-wont-forget/2015/03/20/mb525694-ce80-11e4-8c54-ff56a6f2f69_story.html
 Source C: http://www.eastononline.org/tahv1011CP3_KoreanWar.pdf
 Source D: <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/119478#document-0>
 Source E: https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-5/mswv5_34.htm
 Source F: www.elserhowar.utexas.edu

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Name: _____ Register Number: _____ Class: _____



南僑中學

**NAN CHIAU HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS**

For Marker's Use

PURE HISTORY
The Bi-Polar World Order (1945–1991)

Paper 2

Additional Materials: Writing papers

2174/2

8 May 2015
1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B
Answer one question.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
The total marks for this paper is 50.

Setter: Abdul Rahim Ahmad

This document consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the Background Information of the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use the knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A

Why was this cartoon published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B

How credible is Source B as evidence of USA's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D

Is one of the sources more useful than the other in helping us understand the origin of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F

Does the message in Source E make you surprise of Source F? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [6]

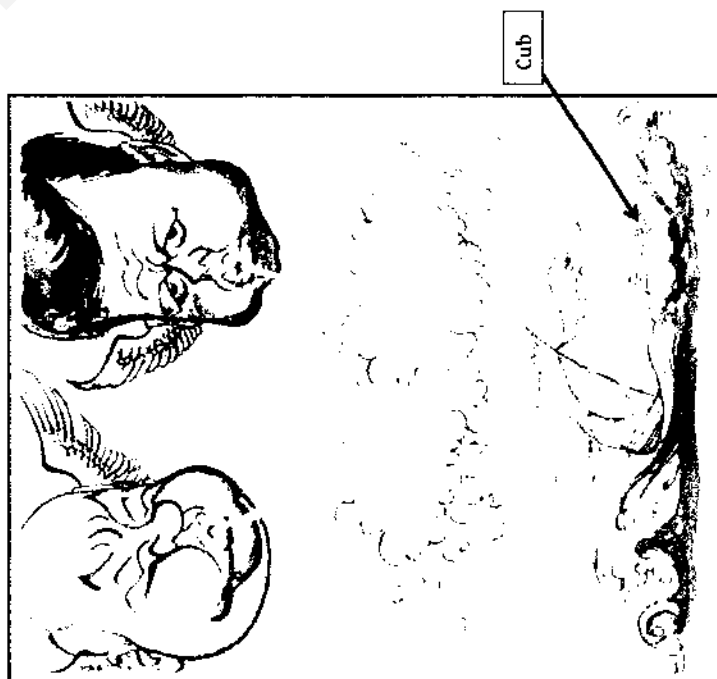
(e) Study all the sources.

"America played a bigger role in the Cuban Missile Crisis". How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [7]

Did America play a greater role in the Cuban Missile Crisis?

From 16 to 28 October 1962, the world stood on the brink of a nuclear war between the USA and the USSR. The USSR had, in the previous weeks, secretly built nuclear weapons in Cuba which they claimed were defensive in nature because the USA had carried out attempts to overthrow the Cuban government as well as to assassinate the Cuban President, Fidel Castro. The USA, however, demanded the immediate withdrawal of these missiles claiming them to be offensive in nature as they were within firing range of the USA. For a very tense and uncertain two weeks, both countries were locked in mistrust and suspicion and prepared for a nuclear confrontation until the Crisis was finally resolved.

Source A: A cartoon published in *Punch* magazine, a British weekly magazine of humour and satire, depicting Khrushchev and Kennedy as mythological characters representing winds blowing at the wrecked ship of Cuba.



Source B: A comment by Fidel Castro to the international press in 1962.

We had thought among ourselves the possibility of asking Russia for missiles. But we had not reached any decision when Moscow proposed them. It was explained to us that, in accepting them, we would reinforce the socialist camp. We were vulnerable to attack at the Bay of Pigs initiated by the Americans and needed Russia's help.

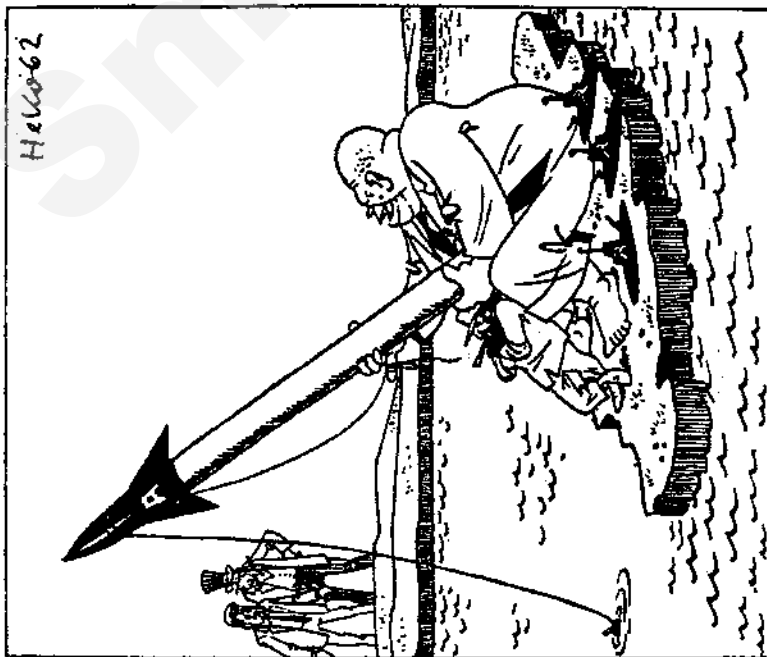
Source C: A viewpoint from Robert Kennedy, President Kennedy's brother, on the Cuban Missile Crisis.

There is just one thing that Khrushchev has failed to mention and that is that the Soviet Union has forced the USA to act. The plain truth is that it is the Soviet Union, not the USA, which has caused this crisis. It has done this by building in Cuba, secretly and deceitfully, long range thermo-nuclear missiles which threaten all countries in the American continent. Now, after all his lies and preparation for aggression, Mr Khrushchev calls USA's decision to defend itself as a "reckless decision."

Source D: An excerpt of a letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy, 27 October 1962.

You wish to ensure the security of your country, and this is understandable. But Cuba, too, wants the same thing: all countries want to maintain their security... You are disturbed by Cuba... because it is 90 miles by sea from the coast of the United States of America. But Turkey adjoins us... Do you consider, then, that you have the right to demand security for your own country and the removal of the weapons you call offensive, but do not accord the same right to us?

Source E: A cartoon drawn by a German cartoonist in 1962, portraying the tension between the USA and the USSR. The headline read "What do you mean: a menace? Surely it's all right to go fishing, isn't it?"



Source F: Excerpt from TIME, an American magazine, on 15 April 2009

The early 1960s were marked by a number of subversive, top-secret US attempts to topple the Cuban government. The BOP – the CIA's botched attempt to overthrow Castro by training Cuban exiles for a ground attack – was followed by Operation Mongoose: a yearlong series of increasingly far-fetched attempts on Castro's life. Between 1961 and 1963 there were at least five plots to kill, maim or humiliate the Cuban leader using everything from exploding seashells to shoes dusted with chemicals to make his beard fall out.

Section B (Structured-Essay Question)

Choose and answer one of the following questions.

- 1 This question is about the End of Cold War.
 - (a) Explain why the Soviets lost faith in communism by the 1980s? [8]
 - (b) 'President Ronald Reagan played a greater role than Chairman Gorbachev in improving USA and Soviet relation.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]
- 2 This question is about the Decolonisation of Indonesia.
 - (a) Explain why the Indonesians were able to put up a strong resistance against the return of the Dutch in 1945? [8]
 - (b) 'Local resistance played a greater role than external pressures in forcing the Dutch to recognize Indonesia independence in 1949.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgement:

Source A: <http://punch.photoshelter.com/gallery-image/Cold-War-Cartoons/G0000FF70D40KNuJl0C0006YCR4MmJ0Y4>

Source B: Unknown

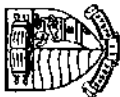
Source C: <http://www.globalpost.com/photo-galleries/5723818/photos-cuban-missile-crisis-turns-50#6>

Source D: <http://www.robbm.org.uk/wdlie-03/d03-44.htm>

Source E: <http://enclisis.wikispaces.com/Political+Cartoons>

Source F: <http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1891359,00.html>

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Go forth with wisdom and courage

COMBINED HUMANITIES PAPER 3 HISTORY: 2204/3 Preliminary 1 Examination Secondary Four Express/ Five Normal (Academic)

Name: _____ () Date: 14 May 2015

Class: _____ Duration: 1hr 40min

Additional Materials: 4 Foolscap Papers

Information for Candidates

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and index number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, and glue or correction fluid.

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1
Section B
Answer one question

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together securely.

Section A is 30 marks and Section B is 20 marks. The number of marks for each part-question is given in brackets [] at the end of the question.

Setter : Mdm Mita Shah

Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.

This paper consists of 6 printed pages

.....Bringing Out the Best in Every Siglapian.....

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates
Study all the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1 (a) **Study Source A**
What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) **Study Sources B and C**
Are you surprised by Source B after reading Source C? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c) **Study Source D**
How far does this source prove that America was responsible for escalating the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) **Study Source E**
How useful is Source E in helping you understand the reason for the Cuban Missile crisis? Explain your answer. [6]
- (e) **Study ALL the sources**
"USSR was to be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis" How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [7]

Issue: Who is to be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis?

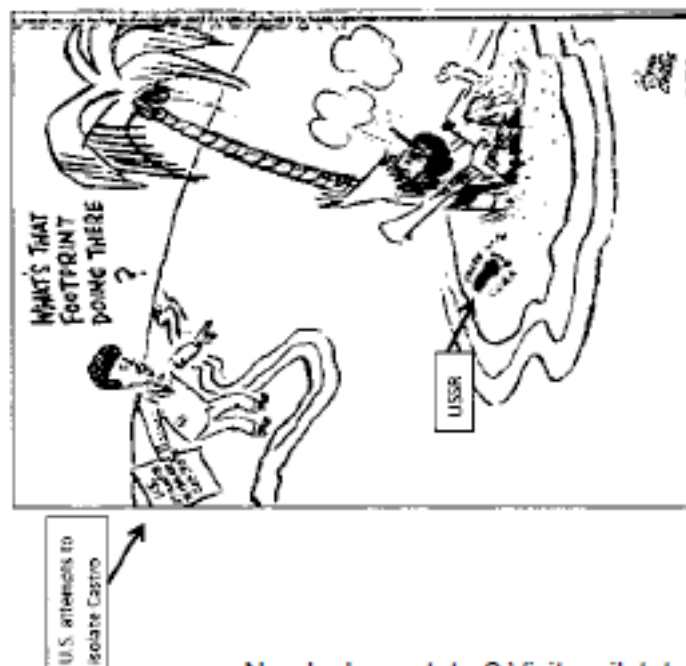
Study the background information and the sources carefully and then answer all the questions.

Background Information

The Cuban missile crisis was a 13-day confrontation in October 1962 between the Soviet Union and Cuba on one side and the United States on the other side. The crisis is generally regarded as the moment in which the Cold War came closest to turning into a nuclear conflict. In 1962 the Soviet Union started to build missile sites in Cuba from which nuclear warheads could be launched at America. In October an American U-2 spy plane photographed the sites being constructed. President Kennedy demanded that the sites be dismantled, but Khrushchev refused.

Source A

A cartoon by Canadian John Collins in 1962.



Source B: An extract from President Kennedy's TV broadcast on 22 Oct 1962 announcing the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites are now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere. Each of these missiles, in short, is capable of striking Washington, D.C., the Panama Canal, Mexico City, or any other city in the southeastern part of the United States, in Central America.... I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and eliminate this dangerous threat to world peace and to stable relations between our two nations. I call upon him further to abandon this course of world domination, and to join in a historic effort to end the perilous arms race and to transform the history of man.

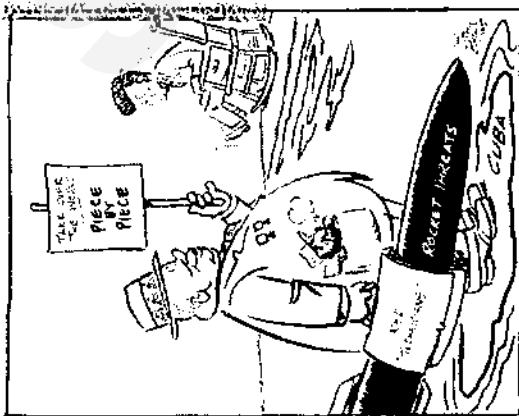
Source C: An extract from a speech by Soviet leader Khrushchev in December 1962.

Some people pretend that the rockets were supplied by us for an attack on the USA. This, of course, is not sensible reasoning. Why should we station rockets in Cuba for this purpose when we were and are able to strike from our territory, possessing as we do the necessary number of intercontinental missiles of the required range and power? The weapons were only meant to frighten, not be fired. However, as a result of mutual concessions and compromise, an understanding was reached which made it possible to remove the dangerous tension, to normalize the situation.

Source D: Khrushchev's response to Kennedy regarding the blockade, 24 Oct 1962

The Soviet government considers the violation of the freedom of navigation in international waters and air space to constitute an act of aggression propelling humankind into an abyss of a world nuclear missile war. Therefore the Soviet government cannot instruct captains of Soviet ships bound for Cuba to observe orders of American naval forces blockading this island. Our instructions to Soviet sailors are to observe strictly the generally accepted standards of navigation in international waters and not retreat one step from them. And, if the American side violates these rights it must be aware of the responsibility it will bear for this act. To be sure, we will not remain mere observers of pirate actions by American ships in the open sea. We will then be forced on our part to take those measures we deem necessary and sufficient to defend our rights. To this end we have all that is necessary.

Source E: A Canadian cartoonist on the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.



Source F: Castro in an interview for the CNN television documentary series *Cold War*, 1998.

I immediately appreciated the strategic importance of the presence of those missiles in Cuba. By that time, the Americans had already transported similar missiles to Turkey. I thought: if we expected the Soviets to fight on our behalf, to run risks for us, and even involve themselves in a war for our sake, it would be immoral and cowardly on our part to refuse to accept the presence of those missiles here.

Section B: History Elective Structured Essay Question (12m)

Answer ONE question.

2 This question is on the Treaty of Versailles

a Explain why the Big Three disagreed over the peace settlements after WW1. 8m

b. "The Treaty of Versailles was an unfair settlement." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. 12m

3 This question is about the outbreak of World War II in Europe

a. Explain why the policy of appeasement led to the outbreak of WW2 in 1939. 8m

b. "The defeat of Germany in 1945 was inevitable." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. 12m

- End of Paper -

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CONTENT PAGE

No.	Schools	SBQ Topic
1	Anderson Sec. Sch.	Stalin - Was Stalin's rule disastrous for the Russians?
2	Serangoon Garden Sec. Sch.	Stalin – Why was Stalin's rise to power in the 1920s unchallenged?
3	Zhonghua Sec Sch.	Stalin – Did Stalin rise to power becos he was underestimated as a threat?
5	St. Gabriel's Sec. Sch.	Korean War – Why did the SU get involved in the Korean War?
6	Assumption English Sec. Sch.	Korean War – Was USA's role in the Korean War justified?
7	Henderson Sec. Sch.	Korean War – To what extent was the US's actions in the Korean War justified?
8	Juying Sec. School	Korean War – Was the Korean War necessary?
9	ACS Barker	Korean War – Was the Korean War a civil war?
10	Dunman Sec. School	Korean War – Was the SU responsible for the Korean War?
11	Maris Stella High	Korean War – Who was responsible for the outbreak of the Korean War?
12	Pei Hwa Sec. Sch	Korean War – Were the North Koreans the losers of the Korean War?
13	Nan Chiau High	Cuban Missile Crisis – Did America play a greater role in the CMC?
14	Siglap Sec. School	Cuban Missile Crisis – Who is to be blamed for the CMC?

Anderson Sec School

Source Based Question

MARK SCHEME

- 1a) Study Source A.
What can you learn about Stalin's rule from this source? Explain your answer. [5]

Target Skill: Inference

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L1	Answers based on provenance and/or contextual knowledge only with no reference to source e.g. This source is about the situation of a Russian girl in 1935.	1m
L2	Answers based on details in the source and/or message of the source but without support Award 3m for additional details e.g. Source A tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was not disastrous for Russians.	2-3m
L3	Answers based on message of the source Award 4m for one supported message Award 5m if well-explained e.g. Source A tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was beneficial for Russians. From source A, it is written that, "Everybody is buoyant. How can I not love my motherland which gives me such a happy life? What would I have been if I had been born before the revolution? I would have been an illiterate girl picking tomatoes in summer and baking bread in winter, probably already married, in all... a nothing." Thus source A tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was beneficial for Russians because Russians are jubilant. They could not have been jubilant if they were not enjoying the benefits of Stalin's rule of communist Russia. In addition, this Russian girl was stating that her life prospects have improved significantly under Stalin's rule of communist Russia, thus this is another way in which the Russians have benefited from his rule.	4-5m

- 1b) Study Source B and C.
How similar are these sources? Explain your answer. [6]

Target Skill: Comparison and Contrast

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes difference/similarity with no criteria, unsupported Award 2m for additional details. Source B is from a New York Times online newspaper 2013 but source C is from a blogger recounting his trip to Sochi in Russia.	1-2m
L2	Explains difference/similarity. E.g. Source B and C are similar in that Stalin's rule resulted in development. From source B, it is written that "Stalinist industrialisation was 'one brutal way' of unlocking the economic potential for reallocated labour from agriculture to industry". Russia, moved about 30% of its labour force from agriculture to manufacturing and services. "Therefore source B states that Stalin's rule did result in development as Russia was able to properly utilize its manpower. A sizeable part of the workforce moved into manufacturing and services instead of being focused in agriculture. From source C, it is written that the city benefited from great development... a lot of sanatoriums and hydropathic establishments (and) a road to Matsesta were built... he did really much for the development of Sochi." Likewise in source C, Stalin's rule did result in development as the infrastructural developments materialized (made possible by the manpower such as mentioned in source B) and places like Sochi which were previously backwards, were developed. OR E.g. Source B and C are different in whether Stalin's rule benefited poorer Russians. From source B, it is written that "Up until mid-1930s, the economic policies resulted... in substantial drops in total factor productivity in both the manufacturing and the agricultural sector. We connect these changes to the hectic and violent attempts of expropriating the peasants through collectivisation of land and to the policy of forcing peasants to sell agricultural output at below-market prices. Also, the resulting impoverishment of peasants. Naturally, these policies would not be possible without use of violence. In 1929, there were 1,300 peasant riots. In March 1930 alone, there were more than 6,500 riots. All these riots were brutally suppressed." Source B thus states that Stalin's rule was disastrous for the Russians as it did not bring about economic development for the poorer Russians. They experienced violence when the party took control of their harvests and they protested and rioted as a reaction to their slide towards poverty. From source C, it is written that "... a resort town for all people. Thanks to him, a lot of sanatoriums and hydropathic establishments (and) a road to Matsesta were built. Earlier they were told that the city was the resort for the nobility for only rich people... All in all, I sincerely believe as many Russians do that he did really much for the development of Sochi." Source C however shows that Stalin's rule did benefit the poorer Russians as they benefited from the economic advantages brought about by such infrastructural development and also could enjoy the increases in standard of living as they could now partake in the amenities of the resorts.	3m
L3	Explains difference and similarity. Award up to 5m if well-explained	4-5m
L4	Explains difference in tone Source B and C are different in terms of tone. Source B's tone is objective about Stalin's rule. Source B contains a positive view of Stalin's rule. Phrases such as "...unlocking the economic potential for reallocated labour from agriculture to industry", "Russia outperformed its pre-1913 trend in per capita GDP, doubled its investment to GDP ratio, and moved about 30% of its labour force from agriculture to manufacturing and services" demonstrate that the positive aspects of Stalin's	6m

rule are taken into account. Source B also contains a negative view of Stalin's rule. Phrases such as "Stalinist industrialisation was 'one brutal way'. But our analysis clearly divides Stalin's industrialisation years 1928-40 into two sub-periods. We connect these changes to the hectic and violent attempts of expropriating the peasants through collectivisation of land and to the policy of forcing peasants to sell agricultural output at below-market prices. Also, the resulting impoverishment of peasants was supposed to increase their incentives to move to the cities. Naturally, these policies would not be possible without use of violence. In 1929, there were 1,300 peasant riots. In March 1930 alone, there were more than 5,500 riots. All these riots were brutally suppressed." Thus source B contains both positive and negative views of Stalin's rule, therefore source B is a credible source about Stalin's rule. Phrases such as "The began to develop it as a resort town for all people... Thanks to him... All in all, I sincerely believe as many Russians do that he did really much for the development of Sochi" demonstrate the feelings of personal gratitude towards Stalin's rule for bringing about economic development and greater inclusiveness of the ordinary Russians.

1c) Study Source D.

Why was this painting published in 1937? Explain your answer.

[6]

Target Skill: Inference

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L1	Inference, unsupported Award 2m for additional details.	1-2m
L2	Valid inference, supported Award 4m if well-explained.	3-4m
L3	Answers on purpose of the source. Award 6m if well-explained (with context).	5-6m

Source D states that Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was not disastrous for the Russians. Source D is a painting entitled "Elections to the Committee of Poor Peasants" which was produced in 1937. I can see that many Russians are gathered and actively participating in an election process. The Russians are farmers and I can see a lot of farming equipment. They are also relatively well-dressed and look healthy. Thus source D states that Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was not disastrous for the Russians because Stalin's rule had successfully allowed for ordinary Russians to take part in the political decision-making process unlike in the past. They had more political ability and significance under Stalin's rule. In addition, their clothing and equipment also shows that Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was successful as prosperity and development were occurring unlike in the past when Russian farmers were very poor and starved under the Tsar's rule.

In 1937, the Bolsheviks had complete control over all forms of media in communist Russia. Only art which praised Stalin and/or the Bolshevik ideology was allowed. If they did not support it, the artist would have been in danger of being arrested by the NKVD and the work of art would not have been allowed to be produced. The artist may have been forced to or felt obliged to produce the painting depicting the successful election process to influence the Russians to feel happy that their opinions matter in the political decision making and therefore continue to support or support the Bolsheviks even more in the future.

1d) Study Source E and F.

How far does F help you to decide if E is wrong? Explain your answer, using details of the sources and your knowledge. [6]

Target Skill: Comparison and contrast + Reliability

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L1	Inference for one source but does not answer question OR inferences, unsupported Award up to 2m for more details.	1-2m
L2	Both sources differ in their view on whether Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was disastrous. Source E states that statement that Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians while Source F states that Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was not disastrous for the Russians. Answers the question based on comparison of content	3m
L3	Source E may help me to decide that E is wrong as both sources differ in their view on whether Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was disastrous. It is written in Source F, "In the years of Stalin's 'Five year plans', the number of women in institutions of higher learning rose from 28.1 per cent to 37.6 per cent and in middle level vocational institutions to 54.1 per cent. In 1926, 42.7 per cent of females aged 9 to 49 were literate and by 1939, 83.4 were deemed literate. In 1939, 91 per cent of female city dwellers were deemed literate. In 1939, the school of mechanical mathematics boasted 92 young women out of a total of 218 students... My studies are nothing like a mindless treadmill." Thus Source F states that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was successful and not disastrous for Russian women. They benefited from better access to a mentally stimulating education and achieved higher literacy rates under Stalin's rule. From source E, it is written that "in 1932, a rigid programme of discipline and education was introduced... The way subjects were taught was laid down by the government - especially history where Stalin's part in the 1917 Revolution and his relationship with Lenin was overplayed. Books were strictly censored by the state and Stalin ordered the writing of a new book called 'A short history of the USSR' which had to be used in schools. Outside of school, children were expected to join youth organisations... Children were taught how to be a good socialist/communist and an emphasis was put on outdoor activities and clean living." Thus Source E states that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians as Russians had no education freedom and were forced to participate in an indoctrination system (as controlled by the state) through various stages of their young lives. Thus Source F may help me to decide that E is wrong as both sources differ in their view on whether Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was disastrous.	4-5m
L3	Cross-references to another source OR examines motive of source, supported Award 5m if well-explained	4-5m
	After cross-referencing to source A, Source F can help me to decide that E is wrong. From source A, it is written that, "Everybody is buoyant. How can I not love my motherland which gives me such a happy life? What would I have been if I had been born before the revolution? I would have been an illiterate girl picking tomatoes in summer and baking bread in winter, probably already married, in all... a nothing." Thus source A tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was beneficial for Russians because Russians are jubilant. They could not have been jubilant if they were not enjoying the benefits of Stalin's rule of communist Russia. In addition, this Russian girl	

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L4	was stating that her life prospects have improved significantly under Stalin's rule of communist Russia thus this is another way in which the Russians have benefited from his rule. Thus source A supports source F in stating that Stalin's rule of Communist Russia benefited Russian women. In both sources, they benefited from better access to a mentally stimulating education and were able to achieve higher life prospects under Stalin's rule. Source F is therefore reliable and hence after cross-referencing to source A, Source F can help me to decide that E is wrong. OR After examining the motive of source F, source F can help me to decide that E is wrong. The producer of source F is a British history professor. He is a subject matter expert and therefore would have done detailed research which would be cross-checked by other history professors. Thus his facts would be accurate and reliable. In addition, being British, he is a neutral party with regard to the issue of Stalin's rule of Communist Russia. He would have no reason to take sides on the issue and therefore his facts would be accurate and thus reliable. Therefore on two levels of analysis, source F has no suspicious motive and is reliable and can help me to decide that E is wrong.	5-6m
L4	Cross-references to another source AND examines motive of source, supported Award 5m if well-explained	5-6m

1e) Study all the sources.

"Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Target Skill: Assertion

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L1	Answers on but no valid use of source OR Identifying sources which support and/or don't support statement Award 1m for doing one, 2m for doing both	1-2m
L2	Source A, C, D and F does not support the statement and source B and E supports the statement. Find evidence in the sources to support OR not support the judgment statement Award 3m for explaining one source, 4m for explaining more than one source	3-4m

Source A does not support the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians" as it tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was beneficial for Russians. From source A, it is written that "Everybody is buoyant. How can I not love my motherland which gives me such a happy life? What would I have been if I had been born before the revolution? I would have been an illiterate girl picking tomatoes in summer and baking bread in winter, probably already married in all... a nothing." Thus source A tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was not disastrous for Russians. Instead it was successful because they were jubilant. They could not have been jubilant if they were not enjoying the benefits of Stalin's rule of communist Russia. In addition, this Russian girl was stating that her life prospects have improved significantly under Stalin's rule of communist Russia thus this is another way in which the Russians have benefited from his rule.

Source C does not support the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians" as it tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was beneficial for Russians. From source C, it is written that "...a resort town for all people. Thanks to him, a lot of sanatoriums and hydrophatic establishments (and) a road to Maresia were built." This shows that Stalinization had indeed brought about urban development as the infrastructure mentioned in the source was completed and still exists till today. Therefore Stalin's rule of the communist Russia was successful and not disastrous for the Russians as there is real evidence that economic development in the form of infrastructural construction had occurred.

Source F does not support the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians" as it tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was beneficial for Russians. In the years of Stalin's "five year plans", the number of women in institutions of higher learning rose from 28.1 per cent to 37.6 per cent and in middle level vocational institutions to 54.1 per cent. In 1926, 42.7 per cent of females aged 9 to 49 were literate and by 1939, 83.4 were deemed literate. In 1939, 81 per cent of female city dwellers were deemed literate. In 1938, the school of mechanical mathematics boasted 92 young women out of a total of 218 students. My

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L3	studies are nothing like a mindless treadmill." Thus Source F does not support the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians" as it tells me that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was successful and not disastrous for Russian women. They benefited from better access to a mentally stimulating education and achieved higher literacy rates under Stalin's rule. Source D does not support the statement that "Stalin's rule was disastrous for the Russians". Source D is a painting entitled "Elections to the Committee of Poor Peasants" which was produced in 1937. I can see that many Russians are gathered and actively participating in an election process. The Russians are farmers and I can see a lot of farming equipment. They are also relatively well-dressed and look healthy. Thus source D does not support the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians" as Stalin's rule of communist Russia has successfully allowed for ordinary Russians to take part in the political decision-making process unlike in the past. They had more political ability and significance under Stalin's rule. In addition, their clothing and equipment also shows that Stalin's rule of communist Russia was successful as prosperity and development were occurring unlike in the past when Russian farmers were very poor and starved under the Tsar's rule. OR Source B supports the statement that "Stalin's rule was disastrous for the Russians". From source B, it is written that "Up until mid-1930s, the economic policies resulted... in substantial drops in total factory productivity in both the manufacturing and the agricultural sector. We connect these changes to the hectic and violent attempts of expropriating the peasants through collectivisation of land and to the policy of forcing peasants to sell agricultural output at below-market prices. Also, the resulting impoverishment of peasants... Naturally, these policies would not be possible without use of violence. In 1929, there were 1,300 peasant riots. In March 1930 alone, there were more than 6,500 riots. All these riots were brutally suppressed." Source B thus states that Stalin's rule was disastrous for the Russians as it did not bring about economic development for the poor Russians. They experienced violence when the party took control of their harvests and this was further made evident by the fact that they protested and rioted as a reaction to their slide towards poverty. Source E supports the statement that "Stalin's rule of Communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians". From source E, it is written that "In 1932, a rigid programme of discipline and education was introduced... The way subjects were taught was laid down by the government - especially history where Stalin's part in the 1917 Revolution and his relationship with Lenin was overplayed. Books were strictly censored by the state and Stalin ordered the writing of a new book called 'A short history of the USSR' which had to be used in schools. Outside of school, children were expected to join youth organisations... Children were taught how to be a good socialist/communist and an emphasis was put on outdoor activities and clean living." Thus Source E supports the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians" as Russians had no education freedom and were forced to participate in an indoctrination system (as controlled by the state) through various stages of their young lives.	5-6m

Find evidence in the sources to support AND not support the judgment statement
Award 5m for explaining one source on each side, an additional mark for explaining another source, up to a maximum of 6m.

Level	Band descriptor	Marks
L4	Critical analysis of a source in it supporting/not supporting the judgment statement based on contextual knowledge e.g. Upon further analysis, Source D is not reliable and can not support the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians". Source D is a painting entitled "Elections to the Committee of Poor Peasants" which was produced in 1937. In 1937, the Bolsheviks had complete control over all forms of media in communist Russia. Only art which praised Stalin and/or the Bolshevik ideology was allowed. If they did not support it, the artist would have been in danger of being arrested by the NKVD and the work of art would not have been allowed to be produced. The artist may have been forced to or felt obliged to produce that painting with the successful election process to influence the Russians to feel happy that their opinions matter in the political decision making and therefore continue to support or support the Bolsheviks even more in the future. Therefore the reliability of the scene depicted in the painting is questionable and upon further analysis, Source D is not reliable and can not support the statement that "Stalin's rule of communist Russia was disastrous for the Russians".	7m

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

2. This question is on the cause of World War Two.

(a) Explain why the Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed in 1939. [8]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the Nazi-Soviet Pact without focus on the question Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 3 e.g. On 23 August 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union had signed a Non-aggression Pact. It stated that Germany and the Soviet Union would not attack each other, and would resolve any problems between them in a friendly manner. A secret protocol in the Pact also divided Eastern Europe into Soviet and German spheres of influence. Soviet rights over the Baltic States were recognised by both Germany and the Soviet Union, and Poland was also divided between them.	1-3m
L2	Explain one reason Award 4m for weak explanation, 5m for average explanation and 6m for good explanation. e.g. Germany and the Soviet Union had signed a Non-aggression Pact. It stated that Germany and the Soviet Union would not attack each other, and would resolve any problems between them in a friendly manner. A secret protocol in the Pact also divided Eastern Europe into Soviet and German spheres of influence. Soviet rights over the Baltic States were recognised by both Germany and the Soviet Union, and Poland was also divided between them. Thus the first reason why the Nazi-Soviet pact was signed in 1939 was that it was mutually beneficial for both communist Russia and Nazi Germany as they would both stand to gain new territories when they chose to embark on an expansionist foreign policy. OR The second reason why the Nazi-Soviet pact was signed in 1939 was because Hitler wanted to avoid a 2 front war. The Nazi-Soviet pact would now eliminate Communist Russia as an enemy and Hitler would then not have to worry about a 2 front war. He could then focus on conquering Poland with only the western allies to worry about. This reduced fear of a 2 front war then emboldened Hitler and consequently encouraged him sufficiently to invade Poland in September 1939.	4-6m
L3	Explains two reasons Award 8 marks if well-explained.	7 - 8m

(b) "The main reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was military unpreparedness." How far do you agree with the above statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the military unpreparedness without focus on the question Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two. e.g. One reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was military unpreparedness. After WW1, much of Europe was disarmed. In addition, Britain had too many territories to defend. The combined size of British and French forces was far outnumbered by the Germans in 1939. The quality of British and French troops was also severely lacking. For example, the French had a draft but they had not refined the training system to a degree that the recruits could be effectively trained. Entire motorcycle battalions were formed but yet not a single member had ever ridden a motorcycle. 1 in 5 French soldiers had never fired live rounds.	1 – 3
L2	Explains the given factor OR explain other factors. Award 4m for weak explanation, 5m for average explanation and 6m for good explanation. e.g. One reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was military unpreparedness. After WW1, much of Europe was disarmed. In addition, Britain had too many territories to defend. The combined size of British and French forces was far outnumbered by the Germans in 1939. The quality of British and French troops was also severely lacking. For example, the French had a draft but they had not refined the training system to a degree that the recruits could be effectively trained. Entire motorcycle battalions were formed but yet not a single member had ever ridden a motorcycle. 1 in 5 French soldiers had never fired live rounds. Thus if they were to fight Germany then, they were sure to lose. Therefore with the policy of appeasement, Britain and France were able to preserve the peace by giving in to Nazi Germany's territorial demands by avoiding direct military conflict with Germany in which they would be defeated as they were unprepared. Thus with appeasement, they would be able to buy some time to re-arm and fight Nazi Germany in the future. Thus one reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was military unpreparedness. Or e.g. Another reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was due to public disgust towards war. Many lives were lost and disrupted during WW1 and it was still strong in the memories of the people in Europe. Along with the effects of the Great Depression on the economies of both countries, made rearmament very difficult even if their leaders wanted it. Both Britain and France were democracies and politicians were aware that they needed to take public opinion into account in any policies they made. Although he disliked war, British Prime Minister Chamberlain also realised that he would not have public support in trying to convince his people to wage a new war against Germany. The lack of interest shown by the British when Hitler remilitarised the Rhineland and public enthusiasm for	4 – 6

the Munich Agreement seemed to support this view. Therefore Britain and France closed not to and could not even have mobilised their countries to go against Nazi Germany (even if they wanted to). Thus another reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was due to public disgust towards war.

Or

The last reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was due to the weak League of Nations. The main aim of the League of Nations was to resolve international disputes peacefully. Many people hoped that this would be the case and relied on the League to help settle disputes. However the League proved to be ineffective when it had to deal with strong, powerful countries such as Nazi Germany. It could not contain Nazi Germany's aggressive foreign policy. As a result, instead of relying on the League of Nations to prevent Nazi Germany's aggressive foreign policy actions, the British adopted a policy of appeasement to satisfy Nazi Germany's aggressive foreign policy and prevent the outbreak of another major war thus the last reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was due to the weak League of Nations.

L3	Explains both aspects of L2 Award 7 marks for an explanation of the given factor and identify/describe other factor(s). Award 8-10 marks for explanations of the given AND other factor(s) with supporting details to a maximum of 10 marks if well-explained.	7 - 10
L4	Level 3 plus a conclusion with a comparison of the given factor to other factors with an explicit consideration. Award 12m if well-explained. e.g. [L3 plus] In conclusion, the main reason why the policy of appeasement was adopted in the 1930s was due to the weak League of Nations. A strong League of Nations would have been able to rally all its member states to go against an aggressive Nazi Germany. Then Britain and France would not have felt helpless as it would not have had to shoulder all the military share of going against Nazi Germany. If all member states were rallied and contributed their military might, they could then have posed a credible deterrence against Nazi Germany's aggressive foreign policy and a strong League of Nations would have overcome a militarily unprepared Britain and France in containing an aggressive Nazi Germany. In addition, a strong League of Nations would have given the people of Britain and France the confidence and provided them with a clear understanding of the international political future. This would have overcome their disgust for war and caused Britain and France to rally together with the other nations to deter Nazi Germany's aggression.	11 - 12

3. This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain why the Soviet Union had nuclear missiles installed in Cuba in 1962. [8]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba without focus on the question Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 3. e.g. In May 1962, Khrushchev informed the Soviet ambassador in Cuba of his decision to ask Castro to accept nuclear missiles in Cuba. This went well beyond the formal alliance Castro had envisioned. Under international law, the deployment of nuclear missiles to Cuba was perfectly legal with the agreement of the Cuban government. However, the Soviets suggested to the Cubans that the nuclear missiles be deployed 'quickly in secret and under cover', and to be announced to the world once the deployment was complete. This was because the Soviets knew the USA would object and attempt to prevent it. The agreement of the secret transportation of Soviet missiles to Cuba was formalised on 10 June 1962. In August, Soviet soldiers were disguised as Russian tourists and transported to Cuba on cruise ship. The first nuclear warheads arrived later on 4 October and the construction of launch sites and military bases began.	1 – 3m
L2	Explains one reason Award 4m for weak explanation, 5m for average explanation and 6m for good explanation. e.g. In May 1962, Khrushchev informed the Soviet ambassador in Cuba of his decision to ask Castro to accept nuclear missiles in Cuba. This went well beyond the formal alliance Castro had envisioned. Under international law, the deployment of nuclear missiles to Cuba was perfectly legal with the agreement of the Cuban government. However, the Soviets suggested to the Cubans that the nuclear missiles be deployed 'quickly in secret and under cover', and to be announced to the world once the deployment was complete. This was because the Soviets knew the USA would object and attempt to prevent it. In August, Soviet soldiers were disguised as Russian tourists and transported to Cuba on cruise ship. The first nuclear warheads arrived later on 4 October and the construction of launch sites and military bases began. The first reason why the Soviet Union had nuclear missiles installed in Cuba in 1962 was because of political gains. The presence of nuclear missiles in Cuba could be used by Khrushchev as leverage to demand further concessions regarding the status of West Berlin, whom he believed should be integrated into communist East Germany. In addition, a successful defence of Cuba could increase Khrushchev's prestige among the communist bloc, especially with China, challenging Khrushchev's leadership.	4 – 6m
OR	The second reason why the Soviet Union had nuclear missiles installed in Cuba in 1962 was because of military gains & strategic gains. Placing	

L3	Explains two reasons Award 8 marks if well-explained. missiles in Cuba meant that a greater number of missiles could reach the USA, this would narrow the missile gap as unlike American missiles, most Soviet missiles were not able to reach the USA from the Soviet Union. Could counter the threat of Jupiter missiles stationed by the USA in Turkey, a neighbour of the Soviet Union but also a member of NATO. It would also have enabled the Soviet Union to secure a base that was geographically close to the USA, which it previously never had. Lastly, the presence of nuclear missiles in Cuba could deter advancing naval vessels and target cities in mainland USA from Cuba, thus achieving a greater deterrent.	7 – 8m
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Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the public and international opinion without focus on the question Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two. e.g. One reason why the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved in October 1962 was due to public and international opinion. Apart from negotiations between Kennedy and Khrushchev, the people both in the USA and the Soviet Union, as well as the international public, also sought to make their views heard. Prominent figures, such as UN Secretary-General U Thant and Pope John XXIII, acted as intermediaries between the USA and the Soviet Union during the crisis. Both the USA and the Soviet Union also faced conflicting points of view from their allies such as the British Prime Minister and Soviet allies.	1 – 3
L2	Explains the given factor OR explain other factors. Award 4m for weak explanation, 5m for average explanation and 6m for good explanation. e.g. One reason why the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved in October 1962 was due to the pressure of public and international opinion. Apart from negotiations between Kennedy and Khrushchev, the people both in the USA and the Soviet Union, as well as the international public, also sought to make their views heard. Prominent figures, such as UN Secretary-General U Thant and Pope John XXIII, acted as intermediaries between the USA and the Soviet Union during the crisis, urging them to avoid war. Both the USA and the Soviet Union also faced conflicting points of view from their allies. While the British Prime Minister publicly supported Kennedy's decision to blockade Cuba, he privately urged greater caution, pointing out that the Europeans had lived within range of Soviet nuclear missiles for years. From the European point of view, the Americans had over-reacted. Kennedy thus also had to bear in mind the danger of a split in NATO between the USA and Europe. Overall, the international reactions reminded	4 – 6

	both leaders of the consequences of war and the degree to which conflict, once unleashed, could be beyond their control and therefore they chose peaceful resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis instead of resorting to military means. Or e.g. Another reason why the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved in October 1962 was due to the fact that both leaders were aware of the consequences of war. The destructive power of nuclear weapons made Kennedy unwilling to take advantage of the missile gap between the superpowers by starting a war. Having experienced first-hand the horrors of World War II, Khrushchev was also determined not to start another more destructive war. Both leaders ignored the brash confidence of some of their military commanders and even the wrong actions of their military (such as the shooting down and capture of the US spy plane pilot), who advocated that military action was the best way to resolve the conflict. Thus they wished to avoid the situation of Mutually Assured Destruction whereby many lives would be lost and it would be too costly a victory even for the victor. Therefore they rightly chose peaceful resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis instead of resorting to military means. Or e.g. One last reason why the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved in October 1962 was due to the fact that both leaders were willing to negotiate and allow for a face-saving way out. Kennedy's party was facing mid-term elections in Congress, while Khrushchev was facing hardliners in the Communist Party who threatened to overthrow him if he made the Soviet Union appear weak. Kennedy made a deal with Khrushchev to remove the US Jupiter missiles in Turkey in exchange for the Soviet Union removing the nuclear missiles in Cuba. US went through with this deal despite Turkey opposing such a deal as it believed that their removal would compromise its own security. Kennedy however needed the Jupiter missiles deal to remain secret to save face with the USA's allies and Khrushchev allowed for this. In return, Khrushchev needed a promise from the USA not to invade Cuba and the US agreed. Thus, by understanding and giving way for each other's political and geo-strategic concerns, both leaders negotiated and allowed for a face-saving way out and chose peaceful resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis instead of resorting to military means.	
L3	Explains both aspects of L2	7 - 10
	Award 7 marks for an explanation of the given factor and identify/describe other factor(s). Award 8-10 marks for explanations of the given AND other factor(s) with supporting details to a maximum of 10 marks if well-explained.	
L4	Level 3 plus a conclusion with a comparison of the given factor to other factors with an explicit consideration.	11 - 12
	Award 12m if well-explained	
	e.g. [L3 plus] The main reason why the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved in October 1962 was due to the fact that both leaders were aware of the consequences of war. The massive fear of M.A.D motivated the leaders to negotiate and allow for the other side to save face so that a peaceful resolution would occur and M.A.D would be avoided. In addition, M.A.D also	

factored into the minds of the public and therefore they sought to further convince the two leaders to practice caution in handling this crisis. Thus their views were considered and the two leaders chose to be even more cautious in adopting a peaceful resolution and to follow through with the international opinion to avoid M.A.D.

4E MYE LORMS 2015

1(a) Study Source A. What does this source you about Trotsky? Explain your answer, using details of the source. [5]

L1 Answers which describes/Repeats details of the source/Makes inferences based in context [1]

E.g. 1) The source tells me that Trotsky had taken part in the Bolshevik Revolution (paraphrased answer).

E.g. 2) Trotsky was Stalin's strongest rival as he is helping Lenin to build the country (based on context, not source).

L2 Makes valid inferences, with no supporting evidence [2-3]
Award 2 marks for one inference and another mark for the second inference.

E.g. 1) The source tells me that Trotsky has a very close relationship with Lenin.

OR
E.g. 2) The source also tells me Trotsky was trusted by Lenin and was probably his right-hand man.

L3 Makes valid inferences, with supporting evidence [4-5]
Award 4 marks for one inference and another mark for the second inference.

E.g. 1) The source tells me that Trotsky has a very close relationship with Lenin which can be seen from both of them resting side-by-side, "while waiting to speak to the Soviet". This shows that they were at ease with each other.

OR
E.g. 2) The source also tells me Trotsky earned Lenin's trust and was probably his right-hand man. This is evident from the text stating "The most difficult struggle lay ahead of them", implying that Lenin was not alone in dealing with the country's problems, but had the help of Trotsky.

(b) Study Sources B and C. Explain why these sources hold different views about the reason for Stalin's rise to power. [6]

L1 Identifies the difference, with no reason given [1]

E.g. The difference is that Source B portrays Stalin as a manipulative figure, but in Source C, he is portrayed as a non-threatening figure.

L2 Undeveloped answers on provenance [2]

E.g. The views differ because they belong to two different eras. Source B was written when Stalin had already died. Source C was written when Stalin was ruling the Soviet Union.

L3 Explains difference using historian's superior access to information [3-4]
Award top level of marks for answers that are more fully developed.

E.g. The difference is that Source B says Stalin could gain power because of manipulation but in Source C, it was not due to any scheming, but because his rivals viewed him as non-threatening and thus, was not "particularly opposed to the idea of Stalin having the post". However, Source B was written much later than Source C when the historian would have access to more information about what happened, especially after the death of Stalin, as there was more possibility about offering alternative perspectives. On the other hand, the woman in Source C was basing it on her own views which may have been one-sided as she did not have full knowledge of what was going on.

L4 Explains difference using contextual knowledge of the power struggle [4-5]
Award top level of marks for answers that are more fully developed.

E.g. The woman in Source C lived in the era of the power struggle. Using my contextual knowledge, I know that there were people in the Party who did not view Stalin as capable and a worthy competitor. In fact, these people felt that Trotsky was the biggest threat. Therefore, the woman had this view because she could have been one of those political insiders who did not see Stalin in high regard, hence, accounting for her views that "No one saw Stalin as dangerous". On the other hand, the historian in Source B published this in the post-Stalin era, where more historical records on Stalin would have been revealed after his death. The historian presents an alternative view that he was an opportunist and manipulated his way to power. Therefore, it was likely that he was presenting the multiple views collected of what really happened.

L5 Explains difference using contextual knowledge of Stalin's Russia + historian's superior access to information [6]
Answers in L3 + L4

(c) Study Source D. How useful is this source in helping us understand whether Stalin's ability was a reason for his rise to power? [6]

L1 Undeveloped provenance / uncritical assertions [1]

E.g. It is useful because it is written by someone who knew Stalin at that time.

L2 Useful and/or Not useful, using source content [2-3]

Award top level of marks for answers that address both sides of utility.

Useful

E.g. it is useful because it shows that Stalin was an intelligent person, who was a true Marxist. This can be seen from the person saying that "Marxism was his element and in it, he was invincible".

Not useful

E.g. it is not useful because it doesn't show the ways in which he makes use of this ability to rise to power.

L3

Not useful because of unreliability of source

Candidates may use cross-referencing, contextual knowledge or purpose to prove unreliability.

Award top level of marks for answers that are fully developed.

[4-5]

E.g. 1) In 1928, Stalin was already using censorship to stop people from portraying him in a negative light. This censorship cascaded down to written materials like magazine articles like Source C. Therefore, the reliability of this source is questionable when we bear in mind that people might have had to write good things about Stalin which was false, in order to escape his purges. Also, saying that Stalin was a true Marxist would give him more legitimacy to rule. Using this reasoning, the source is not useful and cannot be used to conclude that Stalin was truly a capable man and he used his abilities to rise to power (Using contextual knowledge).

Or

E.g. 2) Vereschak's account presents a one-sided perspective on Stalin. His intention might have been to persuade the Russians that Stalin was "invincible" through the magazine article that would have been circulated around. Stalin would have benefited from this, as this was a crucial period to secure for him, the position of leader in the party. Therefore, the reliability of the source needs to be questioned if there is an ulterior motive behind producing. This renders it not useful as historical evidence to prove that Stalin's ability was a reason for his rise to power.

L4

Not useful because of provenance / purpose

Award top level of marks for answers that are fully developed.

[5-6]

E.g. 1) This source has limited utility. What we see from the provenance is that Simon Vereschak was in prison with Stalin in 1908, while he only wrote this article to praise Stalin's capability in 1928. Therefore, the source is only useful in telling us that Stalin had capabilities almost as if he is "invincible", but not whether he used these capabilities to help him to rise to power more than 10 years later when the power struggle took place (using timeline).

Or

E.g. 2) This source is very useful because it demonstrates Stalin's ability in using propaganda as a tool to gain power. By publishing this in the 1928 Soviet magazine, it clearly shows that Stalin aimed to persuade the Soviets that he was capable of becoming the leader, especially so since this was published in 1928, when the power struggle to succeed was going on. By

proclaiming that Stalin was a true Marxist would give him more legitimacy to rule, hence, gaining him more support as Lenin's successor. Using propaganda to manipulate the Soviet's minds was a politically brilliant move. Therefore, this source is very useful in showing that Stalin's abilities in strategizing helped him to rise to power (using purpose – ulterior motive).

(d) **Study Source E. Is Zinoviev's view expected? Explain your answer.** [7]

L1 **Answers which describes or lifts information from the source** [1]

L2 **Identifies areas in the source content which are expected and/or unexpected** [2-3]

Award top level of marks for identifying both sides.

Expected

E.g. Zinoviev's view that his comrades believed in Lenin's fears about Stalin is expected, as they hold Lenin in high regard, and therefore, believed in what he said.

Unexpected

E.g. Zinoviev's view that he and Stalin shared a "harmonious cooperation" is unexpected, as both men were involved in the power struggle to compete for the position of Lenin's successor.

L3 **Uses cross-referencing/contextual knowledge to explain expectedness and/or unexpectedness of the sources** [4-5]

Award top level of marks for identifying both areas.

Expected

E.g. Zinoviev's view that there was a "harmonious cooperation" between Stalin and him is expected as according to my contextual knowledge, Stalin formed political alliances with some of his competitors to defeat his greatest rival, Trotsky. Therefore, it is not a surprise that Zinoviev claims he enjoys good relations with Stalin (using contextual knowledge).

Unexpected

E.g. Zinoviev's view that "Lenin's fears have proved baseless" is unexpected because when I cross-refer to Source B, it says that "Stalin seemed to win every trick", and he "offer(ed) his spade to one or other of them" while he watched them "dig their own graves" implies that he is a manipulative person who schemed his way to power. Therefore, Lenin's fears about Stalin are not baseless. Since Source C contradicts Zinoviev's view in the judgement of whether Stalin had to be feared, his view is thus, unexpected.

L4 **Explains why Source E is expected, using Zinoviev's purpose** [6-7]

Award top level of marks for answers that are fully developed.

E.g. Zinoviev's view that Stalin was not to be feared is expected, as he agreed to Stalin's request to form a political alliance. Although Stalin was a competitor, Trotsky was considered as the greater rival then, due to his closeness with Lenin. Zinoviev had an ulterior motive in offering a positive view about Stalin in 1924 to his comrades. He wanted to make them believe that Stalin was not a tyrant like what Lenin painted him out to be. He probably wanted to convince his comrades to vote against Trotsky instead.

(e) Study all the sources. "Stalin's rise to power in the 1920s was unchallenged because of his manipulative powers." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. Explain your answer. [7]

L1 Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use [1]

E.g. Stalin tricked Trotsky into not turning up for Lenin's funeral.

L2 Yes or No, supported by valid source use [2-4]

Award 2 marks for one side supported by a valid source and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use, up to a maximum of 4 marks.

Yes – due to manipulative powers

- Source A: Stalin was able to become Lenin's successor even though the source shows that Trotsky was Lenin's right-hand man and they would deal with "the most difficult struggle" together. Based on my contextual knowledge about how Trotsky was tricked by Stalin about Lenin's funeral date, I can deduce that he must have used manipulation to take the place of Trotsky as Lenin's right-hand man.

- Source B: He was successful in taking advantage of his competitors' rivalry to win power for himself. The source says that while his rivals "digg(ed) their own graves", he would exploit the situation and thus, emerge as winner.

- Source D: Stalin was manipulative as he made use of the magazine article as propaganda to persuade the Soviets that he was capable of becoming the leader, especially so since this was published in 1928, when the power struggle to succeed was taking place. This was done so that he would gain more legitimacy for himself as a ruler, showing that he manipulated the minds of the Soviets for his own gains.

- Source E: Stalin was manipulative as he made use of Zinoviev to lure support away from Trotsky through a political alliance. Therefore, he was successful in his schemes, as he now has Zinoviev singing his praises and

trying to convince the party comrades that Stalin was not the tyrant that Lenin made him out to be.

Not due to manipulative powers

- Source C: He attained the post not due to manipulation but because he was seen as non-threatening by the other competitors and they would rather not have Trotsky sit in Lenin's position. It is almost as if Stalin was the pawn in this power struggle.

- Source D: He did not use manipulation, because he was "invincible" when it came to being a true Marxist.

L3 Yes and No, supported by valid source use [5-8]

Award 5 marks for both sides supported by a valid source each, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use, up to a maximum of 7 marks.

E.g. Both aspects of L2

For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficient, typically, utility, etc.

E.g. Question Source D's reliability
Censorship and harsh punishments were imposed. Hence, the writer might have had been forced to portray Stalin in positive light, especially when using Marxism to justify the legitimacy of his rule was highly beneficial. Therefore, the source is not reliable and cannot be used to conclude that Stalin was truly a capable man and he could use his abilities to rise to power.

2 (a) Explain why the strengths of the USA and the weaknesses of Germany could bring about the end of Hitler's war in Europe.

L1 Describes the end of the war, without focus on the question [1-2]

Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.

E.g. Germany surrendered in May 1945. (1m)

L2 Identifies or describes factors [3-4]

Award 3 marks for identification without description.

Award 4 marks for a detailed description

Strengths of the USA

The USA had vast resources and manpower. It was able to convert its factories for military production at a faster rate than the Axis Powers and implemented the Lend-Lease Act. It was also able to send large numbers of US military personnel, such as soldiers and intelligence officers, to aid Allied military campaigns.

Weaknesses of Germany

There was inappropriate use of resources and military funds. Factories for armament production were staffed by starving slave labourers and the end result of Hitler's ideology on the German woman meant that they stayed at home instead of contributing to the war effort. Also, Germany focused on producing a large number of different types of armaments, requiring many spare parts.

Explains factors

Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.

Strengths of the USA

The USA had vast resources and manpower which could boost Allied resistance against Germany. It was able to convert its factories for military production at a faster rate than the Axis Powers. Through the Lend-Lease Act, it was able to support Britain in their fight against the Axis Powers by supplying them with weapons, food and equipment. It was also able to send large numbers of US military personnel, such as soldiers and intelligence officers, to aid Allied military campaigns. These strengths not only solved the Allied problems of military shortages in 1941, but also drastically increased the Allied military force and industrial capacity to produce military equipment. Hence, Germany was unable to gain superiority over the combined USA and Allied forces as it could no longer sustain its war effort, eventually causing its downfall (10 marks).

Weaknesses of Germany

There was inappropriate use of resources and military funds. Factories for armament production were staffed by starving slave labourers and the end result of Hitler's ideology on the German woman meant that they stayed at home instead of contributing to the war effort. Also, Germany focused on producing a large number of different types of armaments, requiring many spare parts. All these poor decisions led to slow and inefficient armament production, resulting in the weakening of the military's effectiveness during the war. As such, Germany could not keep up with the demands of the war, especially with USA's Lend-Lease Act boosting Allied military production. This inability to sustain the war effort led to their defeat.

OR

Germany made numerous tactical mistakes on the battlefield which cost them the war. Decisions were solely controlled by Hitler, who instead of listening to the advice of his more experienced generals, pursued his own decisions. Tactical mistakes included the invasion of USSR which led to Germany

fighting a war on two fronts, draining both their manpower and resources, thinning the defense lines which made it easy for the Allies to break through. In fact, the tide turned against Germany after the war with USSR. Hitler could no longer maintain his military advantage and the German troops devastation in this war made defeat inevitable.

(b) "The Appeasement policy was a failure." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

L1

Describes appeasement, without focus on the question [1-2]

Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2.

E.g. Chamberlain adopted a policy of appeasement towards Germany because they were recovering from the losses of the World War and did not want to deal with another war. (2m)

L2

Explains Agrees OR Disagrees

Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks. [3-6]

Agree

The policy of appeasement adopted by both Britain and France was a failure as it could not prevent the outbreak of World War II. On the contrary, it gave confidence to Hitler to violate the Treaty of Versailles. For example, Britain and France did not take firm action against Hitler's act of aggression during events like the remilitarisation of Rhineland by Hitler, involvement in Spanish Civil war, and Anschluss with Austria. Their opinion was that giving in to Hitler's demands can pacify him and stop any more of his aggressions. However, this belief was flawed. The signing of the Munich Agreement secured Hitler's belief that the Western powers were weak and were not going to stop him. Therefore, it emboldened Hitler to pursue his expansionist foreign policy which eventually led to a war in Europe. This, the Appeasement policy was a failure as it did not prevent war like what it set out to achieve in the first place.

Disagree

The Appeasement policy was not a failure as it awarded Europe temporary peace. The objective of the League of Nations was to establish international peace. Appeasement aligns with this objective as it works on the basis of preferring diplomacy over war and negotiation over confrontation. For example, the members of the League were successful in averting a direct confrontation when Hitler remilitarized the Rhineland or during the Sudetenland crisis. This saved the world from an outbreak of war at that point of time. Therefore, appeasement was a success because it upholds the original principle of why the League of Nations was set up, seeking to avoid war which would devastate all parties.

OR

The Appeasement policy was not a failure as it delayed the outbreak of war. The Allied powers needed to buy time to recover from the effects of WWI. It was crucial for them to embark on economic recovery, recoup their military losses and build up resources, as they did expect that a war can happen. If war had broken out earlier, Britain and France would not have been militarily ready to deal with the war. Appeasement was necessary to allow them to have space and time to strengthen themselves internally, so it was not a failure, as it did delay the war.

L3 Explains Agrees AND Disagrees [7-10]

E.g. Both aspects of L2

L4 L3 + a balanced conclusion based on an analysis of 'How far?' [11-12]
Award top level of marks for well-elaborated answers and the depth of analysis.

Appeasement was a complete failure if we only see it from the perspective that the objective of maintaining international peace was not kept accomplished. However, one cannot deny that the aim to keep the world at peace with diplomacy was good and war was indeed avoided for as long as Britain and France could hold it off, so there was partial success. Why appeasement failed was due more to the fact that the League of Nations did not have the foresight to see that Hitler was merely using their appeasement attitude to further his war plans.

3 (a) Explain why the USA and USSR could emerge as superpowers after World War II.

L1 Describes the Cold War, without focus on the question [1-2]

Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.

E.g. By the end of the WWII, the differences between USA and USSR emerged again, leading to Cold War tensions.

L2 Identifies or describes factors [3-4]

Award 3 marks for identification without description.

Award 4 marks for a detailed description

USA

E.g. 1) The USA enjoyed economic superiority over Britain and France, these countries were devastated by Axis attacks and needed the time to recover.

E.g. 2) USA enjoyed great international prestige for being the decisive party in ending WWII.

E.g. 3) USA enjoyed military superiority as it invented the atomic bomb and the bomb the deciding factor that ended Japan's war in Asia-Pacific.

USSR

E.g. 1) USSR emerged victorious at the end of the war and had captured large amounts of territory when it drove German forces out of Eastern Europe.

E.g. 2) USSR did not bear the brunt of the war, unlike Britain and France, whose economy was devastated.

L3 Explains factors [7-10]

Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.

USA

USA became a superpower because it enjoyed great international prestige for being the decisive party in ending WWII. The Lend-Lease Act was significant in boosting the Allied military power to defeat the Axis forces, and the atomic bomb also put an immediate end to Japan's war in Asia-Pacific. This military superiority meant that it could potentially defeat and countries and defend Europe's national security. This added to its superpower status as USA would be the one who can fill up the power vacuum in Europe.

USSR

USSR became a superpower because it not only emerged victorious at the end of the war, but had also captured large amounts of territory when it drove German forces out of Eastern Europe. Due to the agreements made in the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, USSR dominated Eastern Europe by setting up Soviet satellite states. This meant that USSR controlled a large part of Europe physically. Just like the USA, USSR was then able to fill up the power vacuum in Europe due to his great influence and presence in the region.

(b) "The Berlin Blockade was a failure." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [13]

L1 Describes the Berlin Blockade, without focus on the question [1-2]

Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2.

E.g. Tensions between the superpowers reached its first high point over control of Germany which resulted in the Berlin Blockade, considered as the first major Cold War crisis (2m).

L2 Explains Agrees OR Disagrees [3-6]

Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.

Agree

It was a failure for the USSR as its blockade of Berlin was not successful. The USA countered USSR's blockade with the Berlin Airlift, dropping food supplies from the air, and because USSR did not want to risk a war by retaliating, it withdrew its blockade soon after. The failure of the blockade humiliated the USSR, and it was seen by the Western powers as aggressive and unyielding in the issue of who controls Germany. It also received international criticism for wanting to starve the Germans in West Berlin into submission.

Disagree

It was a success for the USA, as it boosted its credibility. Its technological edge was also displayed for all to see, as it was able to send planes continuously into West Berlin for 11 months. Therefore, the USA was seen as confident and purposeful in handling the crisis, and even the West Berliners gave USA their support. Overall, it gained for USA international prestige.

L3 Explains Agrees AND Disagrees

[7-10]

E.g. Both aspects of L2

L4 L3 + a balanced conclusion based on an analysis of 'How far?' [11-12]

The Berlin Blockade was a failure for the USSR, but a success for the USA. While the USSR lost in terms of international reputation, USA gained it. While the USSR was humiliated as it could not stop the USA from sending supplies into West Berlin, USA was credited for its political move to aid the West Berliners against the USSR.

Section A: Source-Based Case Study (30 marks)

- 1 Study Source A.
(a) Why was this poster created at this time? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Mark Descriptor	Mark Range
L1	Yes, Based On Lifting / Description of Source Details Award 1 mark for answers that are based on lifting / description of source details.	1
L2	Yes, Based On Message, Unsupported Eg. The source was created to show that Stalin came to power after Lenin.	2-3
L3	Yes, Based On Message, Supported Eg. The source is conveying to the audience that Stalin is a great communist leader in the ranks of previous communist leaders like Karl Marx and Lenin.	3
L4	Yes, Based On Purpose, Supported Award 5 marks for answers that addresses message, target audience and desired outcome with explicit reference to context. Eg. The source is conveying to Russians that Stalin is a great communist leader in the ranks of prominent communist figures like Karl Marx and Lenin. As seen in the source, the portraits of all the leaders are arranged side by side and the title 'Under the banner of Marks, Engels, Lenin and Stalin' implies that all these leaders share similar influence and stature. Such a poster is released as part of Stalin's ongoing propaganda efforts to legitimise and justify his rule over the first Communist nation, Soviet Union after Lenin and one who is capable of continuing through with Lenin's efforts with transforming Soviet Union into a communist country as laid down by communist thinkers like Marx and Engels. This was probably published in 1936 during the time of Great Terror and Stalin's removal of political opponents to reinforce the image that only Stalin is capable of continuing with Lenin's legacy and the natural successor to Lenin. As many times political opponents were discredited under Stalin's regime as opponents to communism and Leninism. This poster hence seeks to entrench beliefs that Stalin is an authentic follower of both communism and Lenin so that his reign is seen as legitimate and beyond reproach unlike that of his political opponents.	4-5

- (b) Study Sources B and C.
How similar are these sources? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Mark Descriptor	Mark Range
L1	Similar Based On Provenance / Source Type / Topic	1
L2	Similar Based On Content, Unexplained Award 2 marks for 1 similarity based on content, unexplained. Award marks for any	2

	other similarity based on content, unexplained. Eg. Both sources acknowledge that Lenin had doubts about Stalin's leadership potential. Or Both sources disagree on whether Stalin will abuse his authority in the party.	
L3	Similar Based On Content, Explained Award 3 marks for similarity based on content, explained and 4 marks for difference based on content. Eg. Both sources acknowledge that Lenin had doubts about Stalin's leadership potential. In source B which is straight from Lenin himself, he says that Stalin 'has unlimited authority in his hands and I am not sure whether he will always be capable of using that authority with sufficient caution' which shows that Lenin did not believe Stalin capable of using his power impartially. Likewise, Zinoviev also acknowledges this fear of Lenin even as he goes on to discredit it when he says 'But we are happy to say that in one point Lenin's fears have proved baseless.' Hence both sources are similar in saying that Lenin did not believe the best of Stalin's abilities. OR Eg. Both sources disagree on whether Stalin will abuse his authority in the party. Lenin in his will believes that Stalin is capable of using his power impartially as implied in 'has unlimited authority in his hands and I am not sure whether he will always be capable of using that authority with sufficient caution' whereas Zinoviev denies such accusations of Stalin when he says 'You have all witnessed our harmonious cooperation in the last few months, and like me, you will be happy to say that Lenin's fears have proved baseless'	3-4
L4	Similarity in Tone / Motive / Purpose, Explained Award 6 marks for answers that are comprehensive in their analysis of the motives of the respective sources. (Message, Target Audience, Desired outcome, historical context) Eg. The sources are not similar at all as they are said by Lenin and Zinoviev respectively at differing moments for different purpose. Lenin's comments about Stalin were written in his testament prior to his death from stroke. In his testament he voiced criticisms of Stalin as well as other leading political successors in the party. He was doing so as he became suspicious of Stalin and his growing power as general secretary. As such, this testament was meant to serve as a warning to politburo members regarding the power wielded by Stalin as well as other prominent successors so that they can be closely watched in the aftermath of Lenin's death. Most probably Lenin wanted his successor to be one who would serve the communist ideals in Russia and not feed his own power. However, he was unable to pick one and ended up quoting the weaknesses of prominent party members for the others to interpret and act on his warnings. Source C on the other hand is by Zinoviev who is defending Stalin from Lenin's accusations because compared to Stalin, Zinoviev sees Trotsky as the main political contender to Lenin's position. As such, he persuades communist members to believe that Stalin is trustworthy by quoting his experience of working with him to keep Stalin as an ally against Trotsky. OR The sources are different in their tone/attitude towards Stalin. Lenin's comments about Stalin were written in his testament prior to his death from stroke. In his testament he	5-6

voiced criticisms of Stalin as well as other leading political successors in the party. He was doing so as he became suspicious of Stalin and his growing power as general secretary. As such, this testament was meant to serve as a warning to political members regarding the power wielded by Stalin as well as other prominent successors so that they can be closely watched in the aftermath of Lenin's death. Most probably Lenin wanted his successor to be one who would serve the communist ideals in Russia and not feed his own power. However, he was unable to pick one and ended up quoting the weaknesses of prominent party members for the others to interpret and act on his warnings. As such, his comment is clearly anti Stalin. Source C on the other hand is by Zinoviev who is defending Stalin from Lenin's accusations because compared to Stalin, Zinoviev sees Trotsky as the main political contender to Lenin's position. As such, he persuades communist members to believe that Stalin is trustworthy by quoting his experience of working with him to keep Stalin as an ally against Trotsky making his comment pro Stalin.		
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- (c) Study Sources D and E
Can Source E prove that Source D is right about Stalin? Explain your answer. [6]

Question Target: Usefulness / Utility	Mark Descriptor	Mark Range
L1	Use source detail but no valid matching	1
L2	Source D shows Trotsky not taking Stalin seriously as a foe. Answer based on provenance	2
L3	Source E proves that Source D is right as they are both not communist. Answer based on Matching content or mismatching content Award 3 marks for answers based on mismatching content (misunderstanding of source content) 4 marks is reserved for students who understand that both sources show Stalin's manipulative nature being underestimated/misunderstood by Trotsky. Eg. Source E cannot prove that Source D is right about Stalin as they portray Stalin differently. In Source E, Stalin is portrayed as a cheerful man who considers Trotsky as an ally as implied when he says that even in Mexico, Trotsky is his right hand man. However, in Source D, the Historian depicts Stalin as an unimpressible man whose presence was not weighty among his peers as implied by 'No contemporary, and he least of all, saw in the Stalin of 1923 the menacing and towering figure he was to become'. (3marks)	3-4

Source E can prove that Source D is right about Stalin as both sources agree that Stalin was a cunning individual. In Source D, the Historian describes Stalin as 'willful and sly' while in source E, the cartoonist depicts Stalin as pretending to be Trotsky's friend when in reality he had set Trotsky up for exile to Mexico as seen in the source where Trotsky wonder aloud whether Stalin had any ill will towards him and in reply Stalin over enthusiastically responds by stating that even in Mexico, Trotsky would be his right hand man which is sarcastic as Trotsky was considered a right hand man to Lenin and here Stalin makes reference to Trotsky as his right hand man and even refers to the country Mexico because in reality Stalin had arranged for Trotsky to be exiled to that land.

Source E also proves that Source D is right as both sources reveal Stalin as being underestimated as a political threat by Trotsky. In Source D, the Historian acknowledges that Trotsky had no concern about Stalin politically as implied in 'No contemporary, and he least of all, saw in the Stalin of 1923 the menacing and towering

L4	Both aspects of L3 with an analysis of the validity of both sources (CR to contextual knowledge or CR to Source F) 6 Marks for students who assert reliability of sources based on CR and critical analysis of provenance. Eg. Source E can prove that Source D is right as both source's portrayal of Stalin and Trotsky's perception of Stalin are reliable. When cross referenced with contextual knowledge, it is indeed true that Trotsky could not see the threat that Stalin posed politically. As mentioned by the historian and implied by the cartoonist, he was unable to view Stalin as a rival which could perhaps explain why he believed Stalin regarding the date of Lenin's funeral and ended up being manipulated. Moreover, the sources are by a historian and a British respectively, giving them a measure of credibility as both are foreign perspectives seeking to convey the circumstances leading up to Stalin's rise and Trotsky's downfall. As such, Source E can be used to prove that Source D is right about Stalin.	5-6
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- (d) Study Source F.
Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [6]

Question Target: Reliability	Mark Descriptor	Mark Range
L1	Yes, I am surprised by what Source F shows about Trotsky, with No Explanation OR No, I am not surprised by what Source F shows about Stalin, with No Explanation	1
L2	Yes, Based On Source Details Eg. Yes, I am surprised that Trotsky will not attempt to do anything to Stalin when he had the power of the army to back him up as implied by the source which describes Trotsky as resigning his position rather than rally the army against Stalin's growing power.	2-3
L3	No, I am not surprised that Stalin managed to remove Trotsky from power by forcing Trotsky to resign his position. Yes OR No, Based On Cross-Reference To Other Source(s) OR/AND Contextual Knowledge To Establish Reliability Eg. Yes, I am surprised that Trotsky is depicted as someone who respected the communist party's decisions as implied by the line 'He still regarded the party, no matter how or by whom it was led, as the legitimate spokesman of the working-class'. This is surprising as from contextual knowledge, Trotsky alienated himself from party members owing to his vocal criticisms against Lenin and the party policies. Even after expulsion he was known to remain critical of Stalin and his growing control over the party. However, in this source Trotsky is depicted as one who respected the party and would give in to its decisions.	4-5

OR
No, I am not surprised by this source as the source implies that despite Stalin having

L4	orchestrated the downfall of Trotsky, the latter did not feel inclined to vindicate him as this was true historically. Trotsky, unlike Stalin was rather passive when it came to securing political power and a lot of times did not see Stalin for the threat that he was as implied in Source D 'Trotsky refrained from attacking Stalin because he felt secure.' This resonates with Source F which also shows Trotsky not challenging Stalin and hence I am not surprised with Source F.	6
L3 plus Based On Evaluation of Provenance	Award 6 marks for answers that explain L3: Yes (Based On Cross-Reference) and No (Based On Critical Analysis of Provenance)	
L3 plus.	Eg. No I am not surprised by this source as the source depicts Trotsky as a gracious individual who did not stoop down to the underhanded political tactics of Stalin and this is not surprising since it is coming from a Trotsky supporter. As such, he is portrayed as someone who respected the authority of the communist party when there were many times where Trotsky advocated causes contrary to the party's inclination such as the insistence on world revolution and his vocal criticisms against Lenin. The authors' political leaning hence does not make me surprised with the manner Trotsky is portrayed as he would seek to portray him as one who gave up power willingly on behalf of the party's wishes despite his removal being manipulated by Stalin in order to project Trotsky's image as a responsible party member.	

- (e) Study all the sources.
Stalin rose to power as he was underestimated as a threat. How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Question Target: Testing Assertion

Mark Descriptor

Mark Range

L1	Writes About The Hypothesis, But No Valid Source Use	1
L2	Yes OR No, Supported By Valid Source Use Award 2 marks for one Yes OR No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent Yes OR No, supported by valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.	2-4
L3	Yes AND No, Supported By Valid Source Use Award 5 marks for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks. Supporting Statement: Stalin rose to power as he was underestimated as a threat. Challenging Statement: Stalin rose to power due to his abilities. Sources That Support The Statement Eg. Sources C, D and F: support that Stalin rose to power as he was underestimated as a threat. Source C does agree that Stalin rose to power as he was underestimated as a threat. Here Zinoviev is seeking to persuade others to believe Stalin to be trustworthy, contrary to how he was portrayed by Lenin's testament. Zinoviev wanted Stalin as an ally against Trotsky and hence he paints a friendly relationship with Stalin in 'You have all witnessed our harmonious cooperation in the last few months'. Zinoviev hence clearly underestimates Stalin as a threat and wants to work alongside him to remove Trotsky. Source D also agrees that Stalin was underestimated as a threat as the Historian clearly states that Trotsky never bothered to view Stalin as a serious political contender as implied by his inferior perception of Stalin 'it seemed to Trotsky almost a joke that Stalin, the willful and sly but shabby and inarticulate man in the background, should be his rival. As such Trotsky was not prepared to actively secure his position after Lenin as he did not sense competition from Stalin.'	5-7

Source F shows Trotsky as not reacting to Stalin's attempts to remove him from power and the author chooses to portray Trotsky in a gallant light which further proves that Stalin was not seen as such a great threat that warranted political strategizing. The source goes on to claim that Trotsky felt that whoever led the party were the rightful representative of the people further implying that Trotsky did not see what was happening as arranged by a shrewd politician like Stalin. His underestimation of Stalin as a threat and not reacting appropriately allowed Stalin to rise to power.

* Source F can be considered either way depending on argument.

OR

Sources That Do Not Support / Challenge The Statement

Eg. Sources A, B, E and F: do not support that Stalin rose to power as he was underestimated as a threat as the sources reveal other possible reasons for his rise to power.

Source A disagrees with the statement as Source A shows Stalin as being regarded in the same ranks as communist heavyweights and predecessors like Karl Marx and Lenin. This is an example of propaganda employed in Stalin's regime which serves to build up his cult of personality. Obviously Stalin knew the power of imagery and propaganda to legitimize political rule. As such, his rise to power is not just due to him being underestimated as a threat but also because he was careful to manipulate public opinion to believe that he was close to Lenin and an ardent follower of communism. *'However, being a propaganda poster from 1936, this poster may not be reflective of Stalin's doings in the 1920s to gain power but more of his measures taken after assuming power to maintain his position. Hence, this source may not be useful to gauge how Stalin rose to power in the 1920s.'*

Source B does not agree that Stalin's rise was due to underestimation of him as a threat as Lenin had tried to warn others of Stalin's possible abuse of power as implied when he says '... has unlimited authority in his hands and I am not sure whether he will always be capable of using that authority with sufficient caution'. This shows that Lenin was aware of Stalin's capacity to misuse his authority and hence Stalin did not rise to power because he was underestimated as a threat. *'However, the lack of heed given by fellow communist comrades to Lenin's warnings does indicate that they underestimated the threat of Stalin.'*

Source E portrays Stalin as a cunning man who pretended to be 'friendly' despite orchestrating the downfall of Trotsky. However, in the cartoon, Trotsky remains doubtful about Stalin's role in his fall from grace as implied by his questioning tone when he asks 'You don't really bear me so much ill-will, do you, comrade?'. This questioning tone implies that Trotsky still found it hard to believe that Stalin will be able to plot his expulsion from the party and his eventual exile which goes to show that Stalin was very adept in lulling Trotsky into believing his 'innocence'. This shrewdness paved his rise to power. Hence, the source disagrees that Stalin rose to power because he was underestimated. There was a measure of political strategizing on Stalin's part to appear unthreatening.

Source F disagrees that Stalin rose to power due to underestimation of Stalin as the source admits that it was Stalin who arranged Trotsky to be expelled from the politburo as shown by '... Stalin was able to arrange for Leon Trotsky to be removed from the government'. This implies that Stalin rose to power due to his ability to remove his political opponents. *'Moreover, this source is written by a supporter of Trotsky who made Trotsky's exit from communist party one made in respect to communist authority. In truth, this was not the case as Stalin had used his position as General Secretary to pack the politburo with his supporters in order to pass the consensus for Trotsky to be removed. Hence, Stalin rose to power due to his political cunning as well as Trotsky's complacency to challenge Stalin.'*

^ Source F can be considered either way depending on argument.	
For L2 and L3, award a bonus mark for up to 2 marks for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark of the question must not exceed 7 marks.	

Section B: Structured Essay Questions (20 marks)

2 This question is on 'Post World War I Peace-making Efforts in the 1920s'.

Level	Descriptors	Mark range
L1	Writes about the topic but without focus to the question.	1-2
L2	Identifies or Describes the factors Award 3m for identification of factors without description, and 4m for a detailed description.	3-4
L3	Explains factor. Award 5-6 m for one explained factor.	5-6
L4	Explains 2 factors. Award 7-8m for two explained factors. Eg. The League Of Nations (LON) held little promise in the 1920s for peace because of the post-war attitudes of the major powers which affected their willingness and ability to help maintain world peace and security. The attitudes of the major powers such as Britain, France and the USA were affected by the disastrous outcomes of the war. Most of them suffered from tremendous military casualties and so the British and French were war-weary and in a pacifist mood. This made them choose non-violent, peaceful ways to deal with aggression, which might not always work to stop aggression. In addition, the major powers also did not have sufficient military power to apply sanctions on rogue countries. As such, the League of Nations held little promise in the 1920s for peace as the major powers were unable to deal effectively and decisively with military threats posed by powerful countries and this inability was seen by smaller countries as a sign of weakness that their interests would not be defended by the major powers and the LON was unable to get its members to cooperate against aggressive powers.	7-8

AND/OR

The LON held little promise in the 1920s due to its limited membership. The USA, despite being the world's largest national economy at the time and a military power, did not join the League and instead pursued the policy of isolationism with the result that the LON did not have the necessary economic and military backup of the USA to enforce its will. In addition, certain countries, seen as threats, were not allowed to join the LON. Germany was not allowed to join because of its role in causing World War I and the Soviet Union was not allowed to join due to its communist ideology. Furthermore, for smaller and Asian countries, the LON was seen to be a European organization as its membership was predominantly European and the latter countries began to see the LON as racist and that they would not be able to depend on the LON to defend their interests and so they did not co-operate with the LON. As such, the limited membership of the LON led to its ineffectiveness as a peacekeeping organization as it was greatly weakened by it not having strong countries as members to enforce sanctions effectively.

(b) To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles an obstacle to lasting peace in Europe? Explain your answer.

[12]

Level	Descriptors	Mark range
L1	Describes the Treaty of Versailles, but without focus on the question	1-2
L2	Explains Agreement OR Disagreement with given statement Award 3m for answers that Agree OR Disagree with the given statement. Award an additional mark for any additional detail(s), up to a maximum of 6m.	3-6
L3	Explains Agreement AND Disagreement with given statement. Award 7 m for answers that Agree AND Disagree with the given statement. Award an additional mark for any additional detail(s) up to a maximum of 10 marks. Eg. The Treaty of Versailles was an obstacle to lasting peace for Europe because it provoked German anger for revenge instead of closure for WWI and international unity. After WWI, the Allies felt it necessary to weaken Germany so that Germany would not have the ability to upset the peace and stability in Europe again. So, Germany was forced to give up all of its colonies. Germany's army was cut to 100 000 men and 6 battleships, the land west of the Rhine River was demilitarized. In addition, Germany was forced to accept the blame for starting the war, and Germany was to pay war reparations. Many Germans began to blame the Weimar Republic for accepting such humiliating peace terms. As such, the Treaty of Versailles was an obstacle to lasting peace in Europe because it showed the Germans that the democratic Weimar government was not strong enough to reject the unreasonable demands of the Allies and so fostered among the Germans a desire for stronger government and their choice was that of the Nazis. This support for the Nazis would destabilize Europe as the leader of the Nazis was expansionary in his foreign policy aims and sought to establish Nazi control over Europe as means of revenge against the unjustified Treaty of Versailles.	7-10
L4	AND/OR No, the Treaty of Versailles was not an obstacle to peace in Europe as it taught the European countries of the price they would have to pay for acts of aggression. The harsh punishment meted out to Germany to punish it for causing the outbreak of World War I made potential aggressors realize the folly of such acts. For example, Germany had all its overseas colonies being taken away and it also had its army reduced and weakened, in addition to huge reparations being demanded. All these were very harsh terms indeed as they reduced the power and stature of Germany. Such aggressors knew from Germany's example that they would be made to bear the full and total cost of acts of aggression and this served as a very strong deterrent to them not to destabilize Europe. As such, the Treaty of Versailles was not an obstacle to peace in Europe as it acted as a strong warning to all countries of the need to maintain peace, of not taking actions that were aggressive to other countries as the major powers of Europe then had the power and ability to punish them. L3 plus balanced conclusion. Award 11 marks for answers that evaluate why the chosen statement was more applicable than the other statement based on a valid criterion. Award an additional mark for answers	11-12

	that also evaluate why the other statement was not as applicable as the chosen statement based on the same criterion: long term vs short term.	
	Eg. In conclusion, the Treaty of Versailles was an obstacle to peace in Europe in the 1920s in the long run because of the atmosphere of hatred and hostility it had created in Germany. As a result of this negative response felt by the Germans towards the Treaty of Versailles, it became a rallying point for Germans determined to break its choking hold over their country which gave the opportunity for the likes of the Nazis to rise which would bring Europe to war in 20 years time.	

3 This question is about War in the Asia-Pacific.

Level	Descriptors	Mark range	(8)
L1	Writes about the topic but without focus to the question.	1-2	
L2	Identifies or Describes the factors Award 3m for identification of factors without description, and 4m for a detailed description.	3-4	
L3	Explains factor. Award 5-6 m for one explained factor.	5-6	
L4	Explains 2 factors Award 7-8m for two explained factors. Eg. The USA was wary of Japan in the 1930s because of its ambition in establishing itself as a power in Asia and Europe. As Japan modernized and developed, it struggled to establish itself and gain equality with the Western powers. Just like the western powers, Japan sought to build empires and controlled large territories in the Asia Pacific. This was evident in how Japan sought to establish itself in Korea, Manchuria and China. Even though the USA was pursuing policy of isolation, it was also seeking to establish its influence in the Asia Pacific region and this led to much tension and conflict between the two powers as Japanese ambitions continued to grow and impede American interests. As such, the USA was wary of the Japanese in the 1930s as it saw Japan as an adversary whose rise as a world power would result in some costs to itself in terms of lost opportunities for resources in the areas where Japan had laid claims to. So such hostile actions were certainly viewed with great wariness.	7-8	

AND/OR

The USA was also wary of Japan in the 1930s because of the growth of military influence in Japanese politics which led to Japan pursuing an expansionist foreign policy. When PM Inukai was assassinated in May 1932, parliamentary rule in Japan effectively ended. Martial law was declared and the military effectively controlled the government. The rise of militarism in Japanese political leadership steered Japanese foreign policy towards expansionism. Japanese involvement in conflicts with the major world powers in the early 1900s and its successes brought about an increase in the confidence in the military. The control of territories also allowed Japan to build its own empire and further conquest was encouraged by the successful acquisition of Korea and Manchuria. The success of Japanese expansion also encouraged the setting up of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, through which the Japanese would dominate the whole of East Asia and Southeast Asia. The Japanese planned to expel the European colonial powers from these regions and replace them with satellite states loyal to Japan. As such, the USA was wary of Japan's growth of military influence in Japanese politics as it would propel Japan on its path of aggression in other parts of the world where it saw opportunities and this development was watched with great concern by the Americans as they saw an aggressive Japan becoming more and more militant and was causing untold deaths and suffering on peoples which Japan ought to control.

(a) To what extent should Japan be held accountable for its defeat? Explain your answer.

Level	Descriptors	Mark range
L1	Describes Japan's war efforts, but without focus on the question	1-2
L2	Explains Agreement OR Disagreement with given statement Award 3m for answers that Agree OR Disagree with the given statement. Award an additional mark for any additional detail(s), up to a maximum of 6m.	3-6
L3	Explains Agreement AND Disagreement with given statement Award 7 m for answers that Agree AND Disagree with the given statement. Award an additional mark for any additional detail(s) up to a maximum of 10 marks. Eg. Yes, Japan should be held accountable for its defeat due to its inability to continue with its war efforts. By 1942, Japan occupied almost the whole of Southeast Asia and as this was a large territory, the Japanese forces found it difficult to maintain and defend its overextended empire. Key military defeats by the Allies against the Japanese forces decimated the numbers of experienced Japanese pilots and aircraft carriers. Japan ended up struggling to keep up with the war effort with its limited funds, resources and manpower. Following the battles at the Coral Sea and Midway, the Japanese military continued to face strong opposition from the Allied forces and were defeated in several key battles in its attempts to defend its empire. These battles inflicted heavy damage to the strength of the Japanese military and weakened its ability to continue to effectively defend the empire. As such, Japan's inability to continue with its war efforts led to its defeat as it was not able to access the raw materials and resources from its empire which it was very dependent on, and without the raw materials, the war efforts could not be sustained.	7-10

AND/OR

No, Japan should not be held accountable for its defeat because it was the strength of the Allies, particularly of the USA, that was responsible for Japan's defeat. The USA was the largest industrial producer in the world at the time and was able to use its strong industrial capabilities to support their war effort. The American attacks weakened Japan's economy further as the war progressed. The American war effort was further supported by women who worked in factories to produce weapons, vehicles and military supplies needed for the war effort. The Allies were able to cripple Japanese supplies of raw materials and production. Despite the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the USA was still militarily strong enough to fight back against the Japanese. The Americans were also able to effectively use their military strength against the Japanese. The Pearl Harbor attack did not destroy the USA's capacity to retaliate in the Asia Pacific as evidenced by the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Battle of Midway. The sea battles helped to stall Japan's advance throughout Southeast Asia. As such, the strength of the Allies brought about the defeat of Japan as it was able to keep up the military assault on the Japanese because it never ran out of military supplies or manpower to sustain the war effort.

AND/OR

No, Japan should not be held accountable for its defeat because the dropping of the atomic bombs by the Americans was responsible for the defeat of Japan. On 6 August 1945, the American bomber 'Enola Gay' flew over Hiroshima and dropped the atomic bomb, 'Little Boy' over the city. Over 66 000 people were killed instantly, many of them evaporated by the incredible heat and blast wave of the explosion. Another 70 000 more Japanese citizens were injured, many of whom died soon after. The firestorm incinerated everything within seven kilometers of where the bomb fell and destroyed two-thirds of the city's building in an instant. Japan's leadership still did not surrender immediately after 9 August, the USA dropped a second atomic bomb on the city of

	Nagasaki: 40 000 people died instantly with another 25 000 being burnt by the explosion. On 15 August 1945, Japanese Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allies. As such, the dropping of the atomic bombs was responsible for the defeat of Japan as the Japanese military leadership finally realized how powerful the USA was, with their new weapon and they had to prevent more damage from the bombs, and they surrendered unconditionally.	
L4	L3 plus balanced conclusion. Award 11 marks for answers that evaluate why the chosen statement was more applicable than the other statement based on a valid criterion. Award an additional mark for answers that also evaluate why the other statement was not as applicable as the chosen statement based on the same criterion: long term vs short term Eg. In conclusion, I feel that it was the Allies' strength that was responsible for the defeat of Japan. Given the strength of the Allies, the Japanese would not have been able to sustain a long drawn war with the former as it was hampered by a lack of readily available resources and military supplies, which the Allies' could cut off. This was especially so with the defeat of Germany, when the Allies could concentrate all their efforts and resources against the Japanese. It was then a matter of time before the Japanese were defeated when the USA joined the war against them.	11-12

a) Study Source A. Why did the USA distribute the pamphlet? Explain your answer. [5]

L	Descriptor	Marks
1	Non specific, based on context e.g. They distributed it because the Korean War was ongoing.	1
2	Literal interpretation of pamphlet's message. e.g. They distributed it to show that North Koreans were being pushed to fight the civil war.	2
3	Valid interpretation of pamphlet's message. e.g. They distributed it to show that in reality, the Korean War was fought for Soviet's interest. This is supported by the pamphlet, which shows the Soviet Commander at the end of the line, pushing Chinese Commander, who in turn pushes the North Korean Commander that pushes the North Korean soldier into the blaze of fire, which represents war. This suggests that the Soviet Union pressurized North Koreans to fight for the war, and that the North Koreans were really the ones who suffered.	3
4	Wider outcome that emphasizes the context of the Korean War Award the higher mark for highlighting US desire to attain victory e.g. They distributed it to convince the North Korean soldiers not to go on fighting in the Korean War to defect from the fighting of the war, as in reality, the Korean War was fought for Soviet's interest and not theirs. This is supported by the pamphlet, which shows the Soviet Commander at the end of the line, pushing Chinese Commander, who in turn pushes the North Korean Commander that pushes the North Korean soldier into the blaze of fire, which represents war. This suggests that the Soviet Union pressurized North Koreans to fight for the war for their own interests, and that the North Koreans were really the ones who suffered. [4] e.g. They distributed it in hope that North Korean soldiers would defect from the fighting of the war, which would allow the UN coalition forces to win the Korean War. The US hoped to achieve this by convincing the soldiers that the Korean War was fought for Soviet's interest and not theirs. This is supported by the pamphlet, which shows the Soviet Commander at the end of the line, pushing Chinese Commander, who in turn pushes the North Korean Commander that pushes the North Korean soldier into the blaze of fire, which represents war. This suggests that the Soviet Union pressurized North Koreans to fight for the war for their own interests, and that the North Koreans were really the ones who suffered. [5]	4-5

(b) Study Sources B and C. Are you surprised by what Truman says? Explain your answer. [5]

L	Descriptor	Marks
1	Compares the sources without addressing the question e.g. In Source C, Truman reveals his determination to send aid to Korea to fight against the communists. The historian in Source B suggests that this American intervention was what Stalin was hoping for.	1
2	Surprised based on either source's content (no reference to alternative source) e.g. Yes I am surprised because the historian tells me that Stalin was actually trying to make use of the Korean War as a means of distracting the USA from Europe, which is unexpected. e.g. Yes, I am surprised because I did not expect the USA to be ignorant of what the Soviet Union might be hoping to achieve by being absent from the UN Security Council.	2
3	Not surprised based on similarity in highlighting US Intervention Award the higher mark for use of source to support interpretation. e.g. No I am not surprised as the historian tells me that "Stalin actually desired US intervention in the Korean War", and Truman's speech indeed shows US intervening in the Korean War. [3] e.g. No I am not surprised by Harry Truman's declaration to send aid to Korea, because the historian has already revealed that this was aligned with Stalin's interest to distract the USA from developments in Europe. [4]	3-4
4	Not surprised based on context of containment e.g. No I am not surprised that Harry Truman decided to commit American military aid to Korea even though this might have provided the opportunity for Stalin to strengthen socialism in Europe, because the context of the Cold War meant that the USA was determined to contain the spread of communism around the world, and thus was willing to commit its resources in Korea.	5

(c) Study Sources C and D. How far would Truman agree with the Soviet Minister? Explain your answer. [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Disagree based on provenance and context. e.g. President Truman would disagree with the Soviet Minister as they are Cold War rivals.	1
2	Agree OR Disagree, without support from the sources e.g. 'They would agree in terms of reflecting that the US provided military aid to South Korea.'	2
3	Agree OR Disagree, based on content Award the higher mark for clarity of explanation. e.g. 'They would agree in terms of reflecting that the US provided military aid to South Korea. Truman says "I have ordered US air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support", while the Soviet minister says "400,000 soldiers of the South Korean Army [were] equipped with American weapons and trained by the American Military Mission".'	3-4
4	Both aspects of L2 Award the higher mark for clarity of explanation. Also accept: disagree in terms of whether the Soviet Union was motivated by selfish interest of spreading communism, or to help North Korea expel the South for independence.	5-6

(d) Study Source E. How far can you believe what the Russian government official says about their involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Believer/ Do not believe based on Provenance/ Context Award the higher mark for use of source to support interpretation. e.g. 'I cannot believe what he says as he is a Russian government official and would be biased. [1]'	1-2
2	Believer/ Do not believe based on what the source says (does not check reliability of information) e.g. 'I do not believe the Russian government official in saying that the Soviet Union was pressurized into being involved in the Korean War. The evidence is "Stalin tried to prevent a war in Korea but it was Kim Il Sung who pressured Stalin".'	3
3	Checks reliability of the source through cross-reference Award the higher mark for cross-referencing to both sides. e.g. 'I do not believe the Russian government official in saying that the Soviet Union was pressurized into being involved in the Korean War. The evidence is "Stalin tried to prevent a war in Korea but it was Kim Il Sung who pressured Stalin" → Cross reference to Source A. e.g. 'I believe the Russian government official in saying that the Soviet Union was pressurized into being involved in the Korean War. The evidence is "Stalin tried to prevent a war in Korea but it was Kim Il Sung who pressured Stalin" → Cross reference to Source F. e.g. 'I believe the Russian government official in saying that the Soviet Union was willing to provide the necessary aid to North Korea. The evidence is "such a large matter regarding South Korea requires thorough preparation. It has to be organized in such a way that there will not be a large risk. It's always be ready to receive him and talk to him".'	4-5

	such a way that there will not be a large risk. I'll always be ready to receive him and talk to him". → Cross reference to Source F.	
4	L3 (believe)+ Evaluates strength of cross-reference e.g. I believe the Russian government official in saying that the Soviet Union was willing to provide the necessary aid to North Korea. The evidence is "such a large matter regarding South Korea requires thorough preparation. It has to be organized in such a way that there will not be a large risk. I'll always be ready to receive him and talk to him". → Cross reference to Source F. Given that Source F is an academic article written in post-Cold War context and is thus also reliable, I can believe the Russian government official. OR e.g. I believe the Russian government official in saying that the Soviet Union was pressurized into being involved in the Korean War. The evidence is "Stalin tried to prevent a war in Korea but it was Kim Il Sung who pressured Stalin". → Cross reference to Source A. However, Source A is a propaganda pamphlet from the USA during the Korean War itself, and thus is biased and less reliable. Thus, I can believe the Russian official.	6

(e) Study all sources. 'The Soviet Union played an aggressive and direct role in starting the Korean War'. How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

L	Band Description	Marks
1	Writes about the hypothesis or No valid direct reference to source content to prove hypothesis. e.g. The Soviet Union played an aggressive and direct role in starting the Korean War because it wanted to spread its communist influence around the world. Source A supports the statement as it shows a Russian official pushing the rest into the Korean War. Source F does not support the statement as it says that it was North Korea who requested for the aid.	1
2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent source use up to a maximum of 4 marks. e.g. Source A proves that the Soviet Union played an aggressive and direct role in starting the Korean War, as it shows the Soviet Commander at the end of the line, pushing Chinese Commander, who in turn pushes the North Korean Commander that pushes the North Korean soldier into the blaze of fire, which represents war. This suggests that the Soviet Union was the one that pressurized North Koreans to fight for the war for their own interests. OR e.g. No, Source F does not support the idea that the Soviet Union played an aggressive and direct role in starting the Korean War. This is because the historian reveals that 'Kim Il Sung [requested] that the Soviet government send military-technical equipment to North Korea in the amount of 120 to 150 million rubles. He also asked that the Soviets dispatch the requested military supplies as soon as possible'. Later, he sent 'an attached seven-page list that itemized the KPAs needs in the categories of artillery armaments, ammunition, engineering supplies, military-medical equipment, and military aviation supplies' from the Soviet Union. These requests by Kim Il Sung suggest that he was the one who pressurized Stalin to give him aid, and thus Soviet involvement was actually due to a pressure to help its communist ally, rather than for aggressive purposes.	2 – 4
3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use Award 5 marks for one Y and N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks).	5 – 7
4	L3/6+ Evaluation of any given source's reliability using provenance/ contextual knowledge i.e. Award extra marks for use of contextual knowledge to question a	8

source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc.	
e.g. Source A proves the Soviet Union played an aggressive and direct role in starting the Korean War, as it shows the Soviet Commander at the end of the line, pushing Chinese Commander, who in turn pushes the North Korean Commander that pushes the North Korean soldier into the blaze of fire, which represents war. This suggests that the Soviet Union pressurized North Koreans to fight for the war for their own interests. However, Source A is a propaganda pamphlet from the USA during the Korean War itself, and thus is biased as it had a motive of trying to encourage North Korean soldiers to defect from the battleground so that the South could achieve victory in the civil war. Thus, it is not a very reliable source.	

Section B

3a) Explain how Hitler's abilities enabled him to rise to power in Germany. [8]

Level	Band Description	Marks
1	Describes the topic/event Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2. Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question	1 - 2
2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description.	3 - 4
3	Explains factors Award 5 -- 6 marks for 1 explained factor. Award 7 -- 8 marks for 2 explained factors.	5 - 8

e.g. Hitler's abilities enabled him to rise to power in Germany, as he was a good public speaker. He had charisma and he was able to win people over with his speeches, which he often held in beerhalls that were frequented by many Germans. In his speeches, Hitler addressed the problems of the people and told them what they wanted to hear. For instance, he promised the Germans 'work and bread' in a time when there were many post-war problems such as unemployment, which had worsened due to the Great Depression of 1929. He also promised to renounce the Treaty of Versailles, bring back order to Germany and make the country strong and glorified again. Given the chaotic political and socio-economic situation in Germany in the 1920s, many Germans became convinced that Hitler was a leader with the potential to resolve their problems. With this, it was only natural that the Germans would choose Hitler to power.

Hitler's ability to reorganize the Nazi party also enabled him to rise to power in Germany. His ability to reorganize the party into different sections made the Nazi party more organized. After the abortive Munich Putsch of 1923, he decided to use legal means to come to power and concentrated his efforts on reorganising the party so that he could win power through elections. He also set up branches of the Nazi Party in different parts of Germany, and created a youth movement to get the support of the young and arranged large public meetings to attract new members. Thus, his ability to reorganize the Nazi Party helped him to rise to power as it brought him more support and made him the most attractive candidate when the situation in Germany turned for the worse during the Great Depression in 1929.

Note: Students do not have to provide all the details listed in these examples to get L2/6.

3b) "Hitler's absolute control over Germany between 1934 and 1939 was achieved because of his effective propaganda, rather than the use of terror." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the topic, but without focus on question Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2.	1 - 2
2	Explains Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks. e.g. I agree that Hitler's absolute control over Germany was achieved because of his effective propaganda, rather than the use of terror. Propaganda was a major tool used to ensure Nazi success in controlling people. The Nazi Party controlled access to all media and information, such as radio, magazines, books, and films. It was illegal to listen to foreign radio stations such as BBC. Key ideas were propagated daily through the media and education, such as the superiority of the Aryans, inferiority of the Jews, loyalty to Hitler and a sense of belonging to Nazi Germany. All these ensured that people could only listen to Nazi ideas and aims, thus brainwashing them to ready acceptance. This helped mould the minds of the people and secure their absolute obedience, and thus helping Hitler to achieve absolute control. - also accept: Hitler's youth organizations OR However, one may disagree that Hitler's absolute control over Germany was achieved because of his effective propaganda rather than the use of terror, as he used fear extensively to ensure control. Hitler and the Nazis also utilised fear to exert control over Germany. The party had established networks to spy on everyone, at work, at school and even at home. Blockwars reported activities on the streets, while the SS and Gestapo had powers to arrest anyone and banish them to concentration camps without right of trial. This caused people to live in great fear, as they had no idea who would report them. The fear held them in check and ensured that Hitler had absolute power over his people. <u>Note: Students do not have to provide all the details listed in these examples to get L2/6.</u>	3 - 6
3	Explains Yes AND No Award 7 marks for an explanation for Yes and an explanation of NO and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.	7 - 10
4	Both aspects of L2. Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. As Level 3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?'	11 - 12

e.g. In conclusion, I disagree with the statement. Whilst propaganda did play a part in securing absolute obedience for Hitler, the undeniable existence of opposition groups in Germany, albeit suppressed, showed that propaganda did not necessarily secure the absolute loyalty of the Germans. Furthermore, propaganda would not be effectively sustained in the long run without making remarkable achievements. A great proportion of ordinary Germans in the initial years were very willingly supportive of Hitler for his ability to turn the economy around by providing them with jobs and reversing the downward spiraling economy. It was also the reason why ordinary Germans became increasingly desensitised to the harsh ways and policies adopted by Hitler to achieve his ends later making the propaganda even more effective in securing their unquestioned support.
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4a) Explain how Japan's strategic errors between 1941 and 1945 led to her defeat in the Asia-Pacific War. [8]

Level	Band Description	Marks
1	Describes the topic/event Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2. Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.	1 - 2
2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description.	3 - 4
3	Explains factors Award 5 - 6 marks for 1 explained factor. Award 7 - 8 marks for 2 explained factors. e.g. The first strategic error that Japan made was to bomb Pearl Harbor in December 1941, because this move incited the USA to become directly involved in the war. On 7 December 1941, Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor, sinking 5 of 8 battleships and bombing its aircraft fields and killing over 2400 Americans. This move was based on the idea of a quick 'knockout blow', in which Japan could quickly destroy the US Pacific Fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, which could otherwise be used by the Allied powers to defend Southeast Asia. Consequently, the bombing of Pearl Harbor led to Roosevelt's declaration of war on Japan, which proved to be a costly mistake as the USA was able to contribute economically and militarily to the Allies' war effort. As the largest industrial producer in the world in 1941, the USA was able to switch over its production facilities to concentrate on military equipment. As a result, they were able to contribute great numbers of aircraft carriers, vehicles, weapons and raw materials to the Allied war effort, on top of economic aid and manpower supply. Thus, the bombing of Pearl Harbor was a fatal strategic error that led to Japan's defeat in the war, as it lured in an enemy that Japan was unable to compete against in terms of resources and military capacity. e.g. The second strategic error that Japan made was overextending its empire, because it became increasingly difficult to defend such a wide range of territories against Allied attacks. By 1942, Japan occupied almost the whole of Southeast Asia. It thus struggled to keep up with the war effort with its limited funds, resources and manpower. Key military defeats by the Allies further decimated the numbers of experienced Japanese pilots and aircraft carriers. For example, in the Battle of the Leyte Gulf (Oct 1944), in which American forces under General Douglas MacArthur tried to regain the Philippines from the Japanese, the Japanese navy lost 4 carriers, 3 battleships, 10 cruisers and 9 destroyers in the battle. In the battle for Iwo Jima, the Japanese lost over 60 000 soldiers and over 100 000 civilian lives, as compared to American losses of 12 500 people. Thus, overextending its own empire was an important strategic error that Japan made, as it sapped its military capacity to fight a sustained war, and eventually led to many costly military defeats that culminated in the defeat of Japan in the Asia Pacific War.	5 - 8

Note: Students do not have to provide all the details listed in these examples to get 1/2/5.

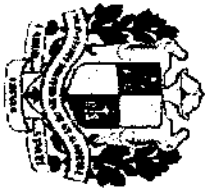
4b) "American entry into World War II led to German defeat in Europe in 1945." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the topic, but without focus on question Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2.	1 - 2
2	Explains Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks. e.g. I agree that American entry into World War II led to German defeat in Europe in 1945, because the US was a major boost in the economic and military capacity of the Allied powers. Even before it officially entered the war, it had already provided the Allies with vital support in various ways. Through the Lend-Lease Act, it supplied Allied forces with weapons, food and equipment. Additionally, the US Navy helped escort Allied convoys, protecting them from German attacks. After officially declaring war on Germany in late 1941, the USA's entry into the war proved even more invaluable. As the largest industrial producer in the world in 1941, the USA was able to switch over its production facilities to concentrate on military equipment. In addition, the USA also harnessed the contribution of women, who provided great aid to the military effort. American women are strongly encouraged through propaganda campaigns to participate in the war efforts. For example, Woman Ordnance Workers worked in factories to produce weapons, vehicles and military supplies that were necessary for the war efforts. Some women also joined the armed forces as nurses or soldiers. In contrast, the Nazis emphasized the domestic role of women instead of being part of the workforce. As a result of American involvement in the war, essential resources were prevented from reaching Germany, and the Allies gained greater success in bombing German cities and important Axis military sites. Furthermore, the USA contributed massive numbers of manpower, aircraft carriers, vehicles, weapons and raw materials to the Allied war effort. Thus, American entry into World War II led to German defeat in Europe in 1945 by increasing the military capacity of the Allied powers to fight against Germany. - Also accept: American collaboration with Allies on military strategies OR e.g. However, some may disagree that it was American entry that led to German defeat in Europe. Instead, it may be argued that Germany's own weaknesses and miscalculations led to its defeat. For example, the German military command structure suffered from a confusing system of overlapping authority; only Hitler himself had access to all information and the power to make final decisions, even those that should have been left to the military. In this manner, he often went against the advice of his experienced generals. Hence, Germany made frequent strategic mistakes in its military campaigns, which hurt its chances of victory over its enemies. During the German invasion of the USSR, Hitler disregarded the advice of his generals by redeploying some German military divisions away from Moscow to other areas in the USSR. Germany thus lost its only real chance to end the war against the USSR quickly and decisively. Additionally, Hitler's decisions led to Germany embarking on a war on two	3 - 6

	fronts, whereby while it was still battling Britain to the west, it invaded the USSR to the east. Then, when it had begun to gain the upper hand against the Soviets, Germany also declared war with the USA, which stretched its military forces across an even wider geographical area. Germany thus was to blame for its own defeat in World War II since Hitler's decisions during the War, which were based more on fulfilling his own personal military ambitions rather than on actual viability and likelihood of being successful, hurt its chances of victory. Instead, the overambitious nature of these decisions did the opposite, giving Germany's enemies the opportunity to wear the German forces down, to the extent that eventually they were overwhelmed and eventually defeated. - Also accept: Allied resistance (Soviet Union/ British Resistance/ resistance movements) Note: Students do not have to provide all the details listed in these examples to get L2/6.	
3	Explains Yes AND No Award 7 marks for an explanation for Yes and an explanation of NO and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.	7 – 10
4	Both aspects of L2. Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. As Level 3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' e.g. In conclusion, I disagree with the statement. Although American entry into the war meant that the Allied's capacity to fight a sustained war was enhanced and also provided a boost in battle morale, the USSR's entry into the war in 1941 had already spelt doom for Germany as the USSR had massive resources and was able to fight a sustained war alongside Britain. The Soviet Union was too massive to be conquered easily by Hitler, who already ran low on resources by 1942. Thus, even without the involvement of the USA, one can argue that Germany would have been defeated in Europe nonetheless.	11 – 12

END OF ANSWER SCHEME

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Assumption English School
Mid-Year Examination
2015

Subject: History Elective
Level/Stream: Secondary 4 Express and 5 Normal (Academic)
Date: 13 May 2015
Time: 1115-1255
Duration: 1 Hour 40 Minutes

SBO LORMS

ANSWER SCHEME
Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(a)	Study Source A. Why was this poster published? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	ANSWERS BASED ON PROVENANCE/ DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE/ BLIND LIFTING This cartoon was published to show an octopus conquering Earth.	[11]
L2	REASON (INFERENCE) BASED ON CONTENT This cartoon was published to show that Chinese communism was spreading all across the world, especially in Asia. OR This cartoon was published to show that China was responsible for the Korean War in 1950 due to their communist expansion.	[12]
L3	MESSAGE BASED ON CONTENT, SUPPORTED (use of VAM) [Award the higher mark in the level for supporting details] Award 3m for 1 valid inference, supported. Award 4m for 2 valid inferences, supported. This cartoon was published to convince the New Zealanders that the communists have growing influence in the Asia Pacific region. The source depicts an octopus as a representation of communist China. Its tentacles are spread across the globe, suggesting that they have successfully spread the communist ideology to most countries. OR By publishing this source, the publisher wanted to convince the New Zealanders on the potential threats of communism and warn them that China was the cause of the Korean War. This can be seen from the source, where the octopus, which is communist China, has reached out its tentacles to Korea. It suggests that its intervention in Korea triggered the Korean War.	[3-4]
L4	PURPOSE – BECAUSE OF THE INTENDED OUTCOME, IMPACT ON THE AUDIENCE (use of VAM) This cartoon was published to convince the New Zealanders that the communists have growing influence in the Asia Pacific region. By publishing this source, the publisher wanted to create awareness among the people on the potential threats of communism and warn them that China was the cause of the Korean War. By doing so, it will influence them to support the New Zealand government when they join the war on the side of UN to fight against communism.	[5]

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(b)	Study Sources B and C. Explain why the views of these two sources differ regarding the role of USA in the Korean War.	[6]
L1	IDENTIFIES THE DIFFERENCE, NO REASON GIVEN Sources B and C differ on who triggered the Korean War. Source B blames the Americans for starting the war. On the other hand, Source C suggests that the aggressor in the Korean War was North Korea.	[1]
L2	UNDEVELOPED DIFFERENCE OF PROVENANCE/ UNDEVELOPED ANSWERS Sources B and C differ because Source B is a North Korean textbook, which would blame the Americans for being the aggressors. On the other hand, Source C is a South Korean textbook, which would naturally suggest that North Koreans were to be blamed.	[2]
L3	EXPLAINS DIFFERENCE BASED ON PURPOSE Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Source B and C differ because Source B, a North Korean textbook, is trying to <u>convince North Koreans that Americans are to be blamed for starting the Korean War.</u> This can be seen from the source which states "The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war". This was done so that <u>North Koreans would support their own army for participating in the war, as an act of self-defence.</u> On the other hand, Source C, a South Korean history textbook, is trying to <u>convince South Koreans that North Koreans are to be blamed for triggering the Korean War. They were seen as the cunning aggressors who made unprovoked attacks on South Korea because of their communist intentions.</u> The source states "the North began their southward aggression along the 36° parallel". This suggests that the North Koreans started the attack first. This was done so that <u>South Koreans would support their own army for their role in the war, as it was done in an act of self-defence.</u>	[3-4]
L4	EXPLAINS DIFFERENCE USING CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE KOREAN WAR OR COLD WAR The difference is that in Source B, which is a view from a North Korean textbook, blamed the Americans for causing the Korean War while Source C, which is a view from a South Korean textbook, blamed the North Koreans for triggering the war. Source B would seek to justify their stand and reason out North Korea's actions in the war by blaming the Americans. <u>Based on my contextual knowledge, I know that North Korea would be inclined to blame the Americans as they saw them as an aggressor who intervened in the Korean war without any justification. By convincing other members of the UN council that the North Koreans were to be blamed, they saw America as trying to gain control of the whole country to further its own agenda in the Cold War.</u> On the other hand, Source C blames the North Koreans for triggering the war as they saw the North Koreans as trying to spread the communist ideology throughout the Korean peninsula. <u>When they invaded South Korea in June</u>	

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
L5	EXPLAINS DIFFERENCE USING CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE KOREAN WAR OR COLD WAR + PURPOSE 1950 with some Soviet support, and when they captured almost the entire peninsula within a span of a few months, Truman saw North Korea as the sole aggressor and decided to help restore peace.	[4-5]
L3+L4		[6]

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Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(c)	Study Source D. Are you surprised by what the source says about USA's role in the Korean War? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	SURPRISED/ NOT SURPRISED BASED ON PROVENANCE.	
	I am not surprised as it an extract taken by the foreign minister of North Korea, who will be likely to blame their rival, USA, for their role in the Korean War.	[1]
L2	SURPRISED OR NOT SURPRISED BASED ON SOURCE CONTENT	
	I am not surprised that the source says USA is to be blamed for the outbreak of the Korean War because it mentions how the USA has controlled their South Korean counterparts and instigated the war. It states that "the civil war started by American imperialist and their running dogs headed by Rhee Syngman have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible". This suggests that USA was responsible because they were the ones who supplied South Korea with the necessary aids to invade North Korea. OR I am surprised that the source says USA is to be blamed because the descriptions used to describe the impact USA had on North Korea seem exaggerated. I am surprised that the source sees South Korea as playing a passive role in the Korean War. It is illogical to think that the Americans had inflicted "tremendous calamities" to the people of Korea, as the source states that USA did not play a direct role but merely encouraged South Korea to start a civil war. This suggests that they only played a passive role in lending South Korea "political, military and economic aid". To be solely responsible for the "tremendous calamities and hardships" seems far-fetched.	[2]
L3	SURPRISED OR NOT SURPRISED THROUGH CROSS-REFERENCE WITH OTHER SOURCES/CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE.	
	Award 3 marks for unsupported cross-reference Award 4 for a supported cross-reference I am not surprised that the source says USA is to be blamed for the outbreak of the Korean War because it mentions how the USA has controlled their South Korean counterparts and instigated the war. It states that "the civil war started by American imperialist and their running dogs headed by Rhee Syngman have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible". This suggests that USA was responsible because they were the ones who supplied South Korea with the necessary aids to invade North Korea. Moreover, the source is further supported by Source F. Source F states "The criminal acts of American imperialists aggressors against Korea and their intrigues in enlarging the war". This suggests that America was to be blamed for triggering the war because of their intention to extend their rule over Korea. Hence, since Source F supports Source D, I am not surprised about what the source says about USA's role in the Korean War. OR I am surprised that the source says USA is to be blamed because the descriptions used to describe the impact USA had on North Korea seem	

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
L4	SURPRISED OR NOT SURPRISED BASED ON EVALUATION OF PURPOSE/TONE, EXPLAINED. Award 6m if contextual knowledge is used I am surprised at what Source D says about USA's role in the Korean War, as the source is an extract from a statement by the foreign minister of North Korea. From this perspective, it is plausible that they would blame USA and South Korea for the war. Indeed, their likely motive of sending this letter to the UN would be to convince the international public that they were innocent and were acting out of self-defence. This would be done so as to win sympathy from the world and put pressure on the UN to take action against USA and South Korea for causing the outbreak of the war. Moreover, the usage of strong emotive words such as "the American imperialist and their running dogs.. have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardship.. for which the American government is solely to be blamed.." clearly highlight the anger and hatred that they had towards USA and South Korea.	[5-6]
	SURPRISED OR NOT SURPRISED BASED ON EVALUATION OF PURPOSE/TONE, EXPLAINED.	
	I am surprised by what the source says about USA's role in the war.	[3-4]

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(d)	Study Source E. How useful is the source in helping you understand USA's involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	USEFUL NOT USEFUL BASED ON PROVENANCE Source E is useful in helping me understand USA's role in the Korean War as the source is taken from a statement by Harry Truman, who was president of USA at the time of the war. Moreover, USA was directly involved in the war.	[1]
L2	USEFUL OR NOT USEFUL BASED ON SOURCE CONTENT Source E is useful in helping me understand USA's role in the Korean War as it mentions the reasons why they joined the Korean War. The source states, "I ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support to stop North Korean aggression". Indeed, it explains the reasons for their involvement, which was to defend South Korea. OR Source E is not useful as it is not useful in justifying USA's intervention in aiding South Korea in the war. It did not tell us the extent of North Korea's aggression or damaged caused in the war, which further fails to explain USA's motive for intervening.	[2]
L3	USEFUL AND NOT USEFUL BASED ON SOURCE CONTENT Both elements of L2.	[3]
L4	USEFULNESS EXPLAINED THROUGH CROSS-REFERENCE <i>(Award 4 marks for useful not useful of source explained through cross-reference)</i> <i>(Award 5 marks only if both usefulness and limitations of source is explained through cross-reference)</i> Source E is useful in helping me understand USA's role in the Korean War as it mentions the reasons why they joined the Korean War. The source states, "I ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support to stop North Korean aggression". Indeed, it explains the reasons for their involvement, which was to defend South Korea. Furthermore, Source E is supported by Source G, which states "A decrease denounced the North Korean military action as illegal and as a threat to peace, and a decision was made to help the South". This means that the reason why USA intervened in the Korean War was because of their intention to help South Korea, which was under attack by the North. Since Source E supports Source G, the source is reliable and therefore useful in helping me understand USA's role in the Korean War. OR Source E is not useful as it is not useful in justifying USA's intervention in aiding South Korea in the war. It did not tell us the extent of North Korea's aggression or damaged caused in the war, which further fails to explain USA's motive for intervening. The source is further challenged by Source D.	

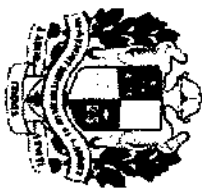
Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
L5	which states that "American intervention and the civil war started by American imperialists". This suggests that the motive of USA's role in the war was to further their expansion and extend their rule. Since Source E is challenged by Source D, this shows that Source E is not reliable and therefore not useful.	[4-5]
L4+	L4+ USEFULNESS, QUESTIONING PURPOSE (Source Bias) L4+ Source E is not useful because it came from the American perspective and may not be objective. The source intends to convince the international public that USA's role in the Korean War was to help defend South Korea from the North. This was done in the hopes of garnering support from the United Nations to contribute resources to help them in the war.	[6]

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Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(e)	Study all the sources. USAs role in the Korean War was justified. How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer.	[7]
L1	WRITES ABOUT THE JUDGEMENT, NO VALID SOURCE USE The U.S. involvement in the Korean War was not justified as it led to the worsening of the conflict and a stalemate, which permanently left Korea split along the 38° parallel.	[1]
L2	YES OR NO, SUPPORTED BY VALID SOURCE USE (Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks) Sources A, C and E support the view that the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was justified. While Sources B, D and F do not support the view that the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was justified In Source A, the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was justified to prevent the spread of Communism to other nations in Asia. This can be seen from the source where an octopus, representing Communist China, is shown spreading its tentacles all over the world, including countries like Malaya, Indochina and Korea. This represents the potential threat of communism to these countries. This means the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was necessary to stop the plan of spreading Communism to the Asian region. In Source C, the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was justified to prevent North Korea's aggression. This can be seen from the source which states 'The armed provocation of the North Korean communists brought the UN Security Council around the table'. This suggests that US had to intervene in an attempt to help South Korea against the unexpected and unprovoked attacks. This means the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was necessary to stop North Korea from attacking the South further. In Source E, the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was justified to stop North Korea's aggression into the South. This can be seen from the source which states 'I have ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean government troops cover and support to stop North Korean aggression'. This suggests that US's intention for being involved in the war was to help South Korea defend against the attacks from the North. This means the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was necessary to prevent South Korea from being completely taken over by the North. OR Sources B, D and F do not support the view that the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was justified. In Source B, the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was not justified because they were responsible for initiating the war. The evidence is 'American invaders hastened the preparation of an aggressive war in order to destroy it (North Korea) in its infancy'. This suggests that US was the instigator of	

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
L3	YES AND NO, SUPPORTED BY VALID SOURCE USE (Award 5 marks for one Y and N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks) Both elements of L2 the war with the sole intention of destroying North Korea. This means that the U.S. intervention was not justified as it made an unprovoked attack to the North. Source D does not justify U.S. involvement in the Korean war because U.S. was accused of starting the war through the use of South Korea. The evidence is 'American intervention and the civil war started by American imperialists and their running dogs headed by Rhee Syngman'. This suggests that the U.S. was the chief mastermind of instigating the war and they were making use of South Korea to further their own motives by invading North Korea. In Source F, the U.S. involvement in the Korean War was not justified because their motive of starting the war was to further their own agenda and expand their rule. The evidence is 'the criminal acts of American imperialist aggressors against Korea and their intrigues in enlarging the war'. This means that the U.S. intervention was not justified as they worsened the situation of the war because of their imperialist motives.	[2-4] [5-7]

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Assumption English School
Mid Year Examination
2015

Subject: History Elective

Level/Stream: Secondary 4 Express and 5 Normal (Academic)

Date: 13 May 2015

Time: 1115-1255

Duration: 1 Hour 40 Minutes

SEQ LORMS

2 This question is on Hitler's Germany.

- (a) Explain how Hitler's charisma and the ineffectiveness of the Weimar government allowed him to rise to power in 1933.

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Level 1	Describes the conditions that led to the rise of Hitler Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks Example Hitler became the Chancellor in 1933 and proclaimed himself the Fuhrer in 1934. The German army swore allegiance to Hitler and he established a totalitarian dictatorship over Germany.	1-2 marks
Level 2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description Example Hitler rose to power due to his charisma. He was a powerful speaker and communicator with a strong belief in himself. He believed that it was his mission to rule not only Germany, but the world. OR Hitler also rose to power due to the ineffectiveness of the Weimar government. Due to the structure of the Weimar government, they were weak and unable to make decisions.	3-4 marks
Level 3	Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for an explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. Example Hitler rose to power due to his charisma. He was a powerful speaker and communicator with a strong belief in himself. He believed that it was his mission to rule not only Germany, but the world. He made many speeches in beer halls where people were at ease and easily swayed. He started his speeches calmly and logically and began to rant when the audience got drunk. Many people were attracted to him as he appeared sincere and he knew the concerns of the people. He also used 'November criminals', communists and the Jews as scapegoats for Germany's ills. <u>As a result of that, people supported him as they see him as a solution to all their problems that they faced in the country.</u> OR	

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Hitler also rose to power due to weakness of the Weimar government. Due to the structure of the Weimar government, they were weak and unable to make decisions. For example, the coalition government kept breaking up, leading to frequent changes in the government and hence it was difficult to pass laws. Besides that, the government was seen as fighting among themselves for more power instead of governing the country. Hence, the government was seen as weak by the German people and they long for someone who was able to govern the country well and lead them out of the problems. Hitler rose to power as the German people were looking for alternatives to the Weimar government and Hitler seemed a better choice than the Communists.	5-8 marks
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- (b) 'Hitler established total control in Germany with the use of fear.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level 1 <u>Example</u> Hitler ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945. He used many methods to achieve power.	Describe the topic without focus on question	1 mark
Describe Agree OR/AND Disagree <u>Example</u> Agree, through fear Throughout his rule, Hitler could not have established total control in Germany without the use of fear. Hitler and the Nazi Party used violence and intimidation to attack those who were against them. They employed the Schutz-Staffel (SS) who was responsible for destroying the Nazis' enemies and for carrying out their racial policies.	Disagree: Hitler could have established control through other means such as propaganda, censorship and economic policies. Hitler set up a Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda and employed Joseph Goebbels as the Minister of Propaganda, who was responsible for the creating propaganda materials for the Nazi Party and Hitler. He used very form of media to communicate this idea and to make sure people were loyal to Nazi rule and beliefs. OR/AND	2 marks
Level 3 <u>Example</u> Agree, through fear Throughout his rule, Hitler could not have established total control in Germany without the use of fear. Hitler and the Nazi Party used violence and intimidation to attack those who were against them. They employed the Schutz-Staffel (SS) who was responsible for destroying the Nazis' enemies and for carrying out their racial policies. Apart from this, there the Death's Head Units, which were responsible for the concentration camps, which were Nazis' ultimate weapon against their opponents and the Special Purpose Troops.	Explain Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.	

punished those who were not loyal to Nazi's ideals. Concentration camps were set up to contained anyone suspected of being anti-government. People were tortured and kept silent for fear of being killed in concentration camps. The Gestapo was Nazi's secret police and was responsible for finding and removing threats to the Nazi Party and the Nazi state. They were feared throughout Germany and Europe as they were responsible to no one and had power to detain persons without trial. They used torture, murder, arrests and dirty tactics such as blackmail to stifle opposition to Hitler. <u>Many Germans suffered and it created a negative climate of fear and torture. No one dared to go against the Nazi Party and Hitler. Therefore, they have successfully controlled the Germans.</u> OR <u>Disagree:</u> Hitler could have established control through other means such as propaganda, censorship and economic policies. <u>Propaganda</u> Hitler set up a Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda and employed Joseph Goebbels as the Minister of Propaganda, who was responsible for the creating propaganda materials for the Nazi Party and Hitler. He used very form of media to communicate this idea and to make sure people were loyal to Nazi rule and beliefs. He used propaganda to appeal to deep-seated German desires for national unity and order. He convinced Germans that their future under the Nazis would be bright. Posters and portraits of Hitler were spread all throughout Germany to brainwash the Germans. At the same time, he stirred up racist, anti-Semitic and anti-communist feelings. As a result, there was a sharp increase in German nationalistic sentiments amongst the Germans. Goebbels organized huge rallies, marches, torch-lit processions and public meetings which were designed to showcase Germany's might and give Germans a sense of belonging. Films were closely-controlled and had to carry pro-Nazi message. He also commissioned posters which glorified Nazi achievements and attacked opponents. These posters were put up all over Germany. <u>This shows, that even without fear, Hitler and the Nazi Party was able to have total control over the Germans through brainwashing them.</u> <u>Censorships</u> Goebbels set up the Reich Chamber of Commerce in 1933 and censored everything that Germans watch or listen to. Censorship was even more important than the use of propaganda in controlling the Germans. The public book-burning event was held to burn any books in the library that were found unacceptable. He monitored the editors of newspapers to control the information they published. Radio broadcasts were used to broadcast Hitler's	
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speeches and music, books and poetry that supported the Nazi ideology. <u>As a result, there was a lack of freedom of expression and ideas among the Germans. Such censorship also made the enforcement of the Nazi's doctrine on the Germans and their control of public opinion easier.</u> <u>Economic policies</u> When he was the Chancellor of Germany, Hitler was focused on bringing the German economy up and creating revenue for the country. Nazis used Reich Labour Service to reduce unemployment. This was one important way of reducing employment while providing infrastructure and facilities for the public. Nazi government aimed to make Germany self-sufficient through a close relationship with big businesses. Imports were banned and important industries were subsidised under the New Plan, 1934. Production of important goods like oil, steel, coal and even explosives were increased. Companies that produced these goods were given valuable government contracts as additional support. Trade Unions were banned. Employers no longer had to worry about conflict with workers. All workers were controlled strictly by the government. Trade unions were abolished during Hitler's rule. DAF was a Nazi workers' organisation also known as German Work Front. All German workers were forced to join DAF and strictly controlled by it. They were not allowed to strike. They were given work books for employers to record their comments and they were mostly not allowed to change or leave their jobs. Nazis wanted to ensure the support of the workers by offering them special benefits. German workers were praised through propaganda materials. Under Strength through Joy, set up by DAF, workers had access to cheap theatre, courses, cultural and sports events. The purpose was to control workers' leisure. Another DAF Scheme, was the 'Beauty of Labour' which aimed to improve working conditions by getting workers to indirectly pay for it. The workers were also promised a Volkswagen Beetle if they saved 5 marks per week over a period of time. Therefore, through these measures, the Germans were controlled successfully through work and brainwashed into thinking that life was better during Hitler's rule and hence continuing their support towards him and the party. <u>The improvement in the economy convinced Germans that Hitler was an effective leader who fulfilled the promise and therefore more support was given to Hitler. This in turn helped Hitler to control Germany.</u>	3-6 marks
<u>Explains Yes AND No</u> Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting details for reason, to a maximum of 10 marks. <u>Example</u> Both elements of L3	7-10 marks

	See above for examples.	
	Reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher marks in the level for more developed answers.	
Level 5	Indeed, Hitler could have absolute control over Germany through many other tools and not necessarily fear. The other tools mentioned were just as effective in aiding Hitler being the Dictator in Germany. However, fear and intimidation was crucial at the early stages as their effects were quick and it was also easier to gain control through fear. This led to Germans to being obedient and followed religiously every instruction dictated to them for the fear of being killed and tortured. With this, Hitler successfully created a climate of terror throughout Germany. However, fear only has short-term effects. He had to demonstrate his ability to be able to improve Germany's living conditions. Coupled with the other tools/strategies, Hitler was successful in controlling Germany in the long-term.	11 – 12 marks

3 This question is on World War II in the Asia Pacific.

- (a) Explain how economic problems and overpopulation forced Japan to wage World War II in the Asia Pacific.

Level 1	Describe the event (War in Asia Pacific) Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks Example Japan was the first major Asian country to be considered a world power by the USA and the major European powers. Japan sought to build its own empire so that it would be seen as an equal by the Western powers	1-2 marks
Level 2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description. Example Japan was forced to wage World War II in the Asia Pacific because it was suffering from an economic crisis as a result of the Great Depression as well as overpopulation.	3-4 marks
Level 3	Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for an explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. Example Economic problems caused Japan to adopt an aggressive foreign policy. Japan did not have sufficient resources. It thus had to rely on imports which caused it to suffer from a trade imbalance. The Great Depression worsened Japan's problems as other countries now had less money to buy Japan's products. Japan's trade thus decreased greatly. This caused it to have less money to pay for its imports. Protectionism also worsened Japan's situation as it could not sell its goods. This was a big blow to Japan as it earned less revenue. It could not afford to purchase raw materials which severely affected Japan's economy. Since Japan found it hard to survive due to its economic problems, it was keen to expand into areas such as Manchuria. An aggressive foreign policy would provide Japan with land for food, it could also provide cheap manpower, raw materials, and an overseas	

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<u>mark.</u>	Japan's growing population also led to an aggressive foreign policy. Japan is a small country. It has limited space to grow food. Its population grew quickly. This caused overcrowding, unemployment and a shortage of food. Japan thus had to import food. The population also needed more space. Japan decided to adopt an aggressive foreign policy to meet her needs. Expansion into Manchuria and Southeast Asia would provide land for housing and farming. They had large areas of land and raw materials. This would thus solve Japan's problems.	6-8 marks
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(b) 'Japan's defeat in World War II was brought about by the strengths of USA.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

Level 1	Describes the topic without focus on question <u>Example</u> The strength of the USA in providing economic and military resources was no match for the Japanese. In addition, Japan had an empire so large that it could not control.	1 mark.
Level 2	Describes Agree OR/AND Disagree <u>Example</u> <u>Agree</u> I agree that the strengths that the USA possessed were essential in the defeat of Japan in 1945. These strengths were in the form of its economic and military prowess. After recovering from the Pearl Harbour attack, the USA quickly utilised its economic strength to boost its war effort. Its factories switched production to that of military equipment and was safe from Japanese attacks and its merchant shipping was protected by military convoys. The USA's military prowess also aided in defeating the Japanese. The Doolittle Raid bombed Tokyo, Nagoya and Kobe and in the Battle of Midway, the USA defeated Japan, causing the Japanese to lose four of their best aircraft carriers and veteran crew and pilots. <u>OR/AND</u> <u>Disagree</u> On the other hand, the overextension of Japan's power also contributed to its defeat. This was because Japan was unable to efficiently administer its vast empire. It was unable to keep pace with the war effort and insufficient funds, resources and manpower also made it hard to effectively run its empire. Japan then tried to use forced labour, including locals of occupied territories and prisoners-of-war (POWs), to solve these problems and forced them to work on projects such as the Thai-Burma Railway.	2 marks
Level 3	Explains Yes OR No <u>Example</u> Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.	

	Agree I agree that the strengths that the USA possessed were essential in the defeat of Japan in 1945. These strengths were in the form of its economic and military prowess. After recovering from the Pearl Harbour attack, the USA quickly utilised its economic strength to boost its war effort. Its factories switched production to that of military equipment and was safe from Japanese attacks and its merchant shipping was protected by military convoys. This was unlike Japan, whose merchant fleet came under constant attack by US submarines. <u>This severely crippled the supply of raw materials towards Japan's war effort and detrimentally weakened Japan's economy.</u> The USA's military prowess also aided in defeating the Japanese. The Doolittle Raid bombed Tokyo, Nagoya and Kobe and in the Battle of Midway, the USA defeated Japan, causing the Japanese to lose four of their best aircraft carriers and veteran crew and pilots. <u>Japan's military strength thus was also greatly debilitated. Hence, the USA's economic and military strength severely weakened the Japanese and led to its eventual defeat in 1945.</u> All these showed USA's superiority over Japan and this eventually led to the defeat of Japan. <u>In contrast, Japan used forced labourer to produce their weapons and they did not have strong industrial foundation and capabilities to support their war effort. As a result of that, it was inevitable that Japan would lose the war in WWII.</u> OR/AND Disagree On the other hand, the overextension of Japan's power also contributed to its defeat. This was because Japan was unable to efficiently administer its vast empire. By 1942, Japan had occupied most of Southeast Asia. Yet, it was unable to keep pace with the war effort and insufficient funds, resources and manpower also made it hard to effectively run its empire. Japan then tried to use forced labour, including locals of occupied territories and prisoners-of-war (POWs), to solve these problems and forced them to work on projects such as the Thai-Burma Railway. The harsh treatment of POWs led to 13,000 POWs dying of disease, hunger and mistreatment and only served to strengthen the determination of the Allied powers to win the war. Hence, <u>the inability of Japan to properly administer its overstretched war empire contributed to its defeat.</u>	3-5 marks
Level 4	Explains Yes AND No Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting details for reason, to a maximum of 10 marks. Example Both elements of L3. See above for examples.	7-10 marks

Level 5	Reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher marks in the level for more developed answers. Overall, the USA was the main reason for the defeat of Japan in 1945. The USA used its military and economic superiority to successfully suppress and push back the Japanese war effort. Though Japan had an overextended empire, it was still unwilling to surrender. The atomic bomb used on Japan then immediately led to its defeat. It is notable that the atomic bomb used on Japan was invented by the USA. Given this, the USA could thus be mostly credited with the defeat of Japan in 1945.
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11-12 marks

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Name: _____

Date: _____

Source-based Question LORMS

1(a) Study Source A

Why was the pamphlet published? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]

L1	Wrong inference.	[1]
L2	Inferences of reason based on the messages. Award L2/2 for unsupported message. Award L2/3 for more than one message or message supported.	[2-3]
L3	The pamphlet was trying to convince the South Koreans that the USA was encouraging the war so that they can benefit from it. The USA was drawn as the fat man collecting war profit from the deaths on the battle field. Inferences of reason based on the purpose linked to context. Award L3/4 for answer which show outcome and award L3/5 for both outcome & context. Context on the American intervention on the side of South Korea.	[4-5]

1(b) Study Sources B and C

How similar are the two sources? EYA. [6]

L1	Similarity / difference based on Provenance Both sources were history textbooks.	[1]
L2	Similarity / difference based on Content. Award 1m where content for both sources are quoted.	[2-3]
L3	Both sources claimed that the war was started by the other party. Source B stated that "The American invaders... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war..."	

L1	Difference based on Opinions and Source C stated that "... on June 25 th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38 th parallel."	[1]
L2	The sources have different opinions on who was to be blamed for the conflict. Source B blamed the Americans and the South Korean government. It stated that "The American invaders... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war..." However, Source C blamed the North Korean government and stated that "... on June 25 th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38 th parallel."	[2-3]
L3	Disagree based on Purpose with context. The sources were propagandistic in nature and they had different purposes. Source B was trying to influence the younger generation and convince them that the Americans and the South Korean government were responsible for the conflict. It stated that "The American invaders... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war..." Hence, Source B wanted the younger generation to support their government against the South Korea one. On the other hand, Source C was trying to influence the younger generation and convince them that the North Korean government was to be blamed for the conflict. It stated that "... on June 25 th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38 th parallel." It wanted the younger generation to support the South Korean government against the North.	[4-5]

1(c) Study Source D

Why did the President of United States say this? EYA. [3]

Answers - Must be presented as a reason, otherwise 0.
- "because... he wants to ..."

L1	Link President's reasons with Provenance / Common Sense It is because he is the President / the USA and South Korea were allies.	[1]
L2	Link President's reasons to Awareness of concerns / problems It is because the President was aware that there might be resistance from the Americans against sending troops to help South Korea.	[2]
L3	Link President's reasons with Message The President wants to convince the Americans that it was necessary to send troops to help South Korea and that it was the right thing to do. Source D equated communism in Korea to Hitler and claimed that "each time the democracies failed to act, it encouraged the aggressors to keep going."	[3]
L4	Link President's reasons with Purpose linked to Context. Answer must show the Outcome - to show change in attitude. Key words: persuade / convince	[4-5]

5 marks for link to context	
It is because the President was aware that there might be resistance from the Americans against sending troops to help South Korea. Hence he said this to convince the Americans that it was necessary to send troops to help South Korea and that it was the right thing to do. Source D equated communism in Korea to Hitler and claimed that "each time the democracies failed to act, it encouraged the aggressors to keep going." Hence, the President wanted the Americans to be more supportive of his decision to send troops to help South Korea.	

- 1(d) Study Source E.
How useful is this source as evidence that the USA was responsible for the Korean War?
EYA. [6]

L1	Usefulness based on provenance / common sense	[1]
L2	Usefulness based on CONTENT explained It is useful as it tells us that the Americans were responsible for the Korean War because "the American government supplied the traitorous bandits of Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of his army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea." Thus, without America's instigation, South Korea won't have invaded North Korea and sparked off the Korean War.	[2]
L3	Usefulness based on cross referencing sources It is useful as it tells us that the Americans were responsible for the Korean War because "the American government supplied the traitorous bandits of Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of his army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea." Thus, without America's instigation, South Korea won't have invaded North Korea and sparked off the Korean War. This is not supported by Source F that tells us that it was the North Koreans who started the invasion that led to the Korean War. It stated that "at dawn on June 25th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38th parallel." Hence Source E is not reliable and it is not useful.	[3-4]
L4	L3 + State usefulness based on evaluation of source PROVENANCE & CONTEXT. This source is not useful as the North Korean Foreign Minister said this to push the blame for the Korean War to the USA. He wanted to convince the President of the United Nations to withdraw their military forces and not support South Korea in the Korean War.	[5-6]

- 1(e) Study all the sources.

'United States' actions in the Korean War justified.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.
For L2 and L3, award bonus marks up to 2 for use of contextual knowledge to question a source base on its reliability, sufficiency etc.

L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.	[1]
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use. Award 2m for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for additional valid source use up to 4m. No. Source A portrays the USA as profiteering from the Korean War at the expense of the UN forces. However, Source A is taken from the Chinese pamphlet which was trying to convince the UN forces to withdraw from this war, hence this source is one sided and not reliable. Therefore, it is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justifiable. (+1) No. Source B tells us that "The American invaders ... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war ...". However, this source was from North Korean textbook which wanted to brainwash their citizens into believing that the USA was responsible for the war. Hence this source is not reliable and it is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justifiable. (+1) No. Source C does not tell us about the USA's actions in Korea, hence it is unable to show whether it supports their actions or not. Yes. Source D tells us that it was necessary to send troops to help South Korea and that it was the right thing to do. Source D equated communism in Korea to Hitler and claimed that "each time the democracies failed to act, it encouraged the aggressors to keep going." However, the President was trying to persuade the Americans to support the government's decision to send the army to help South Korea, hence the source is one-sided and is not reliable. Thus, it can't support that the USA's actions were justified. No. Source E tells us the USA's actions led to the Korean War as they supplied and encouraged South Korea to attack North Korea. However, this source is not reliable. Based on my contextual knowledge, North Korea was the one who started the Korean War. Therefore this source is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justified. No. Source F tells us the USA's actions contributed to the Korean War as they supported South Korea to attack North Korea. However, this source is not reliable. Based on my contextual knowledge, North Korea was the one who started Korean War. Therefore this source is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justified.	[2-5]
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use. Award 2m for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for additional valid source use up to 7m.	[5-8]

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Structured-essay Question LORMS

Part (a) LORMS

L1	Describes the event / feature. Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	[1-2]
L2	Describes factors. Award 3m for identifying and 4m describing the details.	[3-4]
L3	Explains Factors. Award 5-6m for one explained factor explanation and additional marks for any supporting detail, to a maximum of 8m.	[5-8]

Part (b) LORMS

L1	Writes about the topic without focusing on the Question. Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	[1-2]
L2	Explains Yes or No. Award 3m for 1 explanation, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.	[3-6]
L3	Explains Yes and No. Award 7m for 1 explanation of Yes and explanation of No, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.	[7-10]
L4	L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award higher marks for more developed answers.	[11-12]

2. This question is on the Cold War.
(a) Explain how World War II contributed to the Cold War.

[8]

L1	Describes the event / feature. Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	[1-2]
L2	Describes factors	[3-4]

L3	Award 3m for identifying and 4m describing the details. Explains Factors Award 5-6m for one explained factor explanation and additional marks for any supporting detail, to a maximum of 8m. Even though the USA & USSR were allies during World War II, there was a lot of distrust between the West and the East. Events during the war contributed to the distrust between the 2 superpowers that contributed to the Cold War. The Soviet Red Army faced immense pressure from Germany's continuous attacks. Stalin had repeatedly requested that the Allies start a second front in France to divert the German attack on Russia. However the second front was delayed for several months. The Allies delayed the second front as they wanted to ensure that the attack will be successful. However, as the casualties increase for the Soviet Red Army, Stalin felt that the delay was intentional. He believed that the Allies were trying to get the Germans to weaken the Soviet forces. This sowed the seeds for discord after WWII that contributed to the Cold War. Disagreement during the negotiation for the post-war settlement also contributed to the Cold War. During the Yalta Conference, the three leaders had different agenda. Stalin wanted to ensure the security of USSR. Roosevelt wanted peace and security for all. However, as the USA still needed the USSR's support to fight Japan, Roosevelt gave many concessions to Stalin. However, he faced a lot of opposition to the agreements in the USA. By the Potsdam Conference, more disagreement surfaced. Stalin did not keep to his promise of expanding his sphere of influence in Eastern Europe only to the following countries: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, eastern Poland and eastern Romania. The USSR set up communist governments in eastern Europe under its control. This led to unhappiness in the USA and the West. Stalin's motive would be to provide a buffer zone between Russia and the capitalist west, in order to make sure Russia was surrounded by friendly neighbours. The USSR stated that this was solely for defensive or security reasons. The USA feared the spread of Communism to other parts of the world. The USA and West saw it as the communist aim of expanding and spreading communism further. This meant that both sides lost confidence and trust in each other. It also led to increased bad feelings and mistrust between the two, leading to rivalry between the former allies.	[5-8]
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- (b) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was a total failure for the Soviets.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1	Writes about the topic without focusing on the Question Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	[1-2]
L2	Explains Yes or No Award 3m for 1 explanation, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.	[3-6]
L3	Explains Yes and No. Award 7m for 1 explanation of Yes and explanation of No, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.	[7-10]

	Yes. Soviet Union suffered a blow to its international standing. Its allies like Cuba and China had urged the USSR to confront the USA. Its decision to remove the missiles from Cuba made its allies feel that the Soviet Union had lost to the USA, especially since the agreement to remove the Jupiter Missiles in Turkey was kept secret. Castro viewed the resolution as a betrayal especially since he was not consulted in the crisis negotiations. Sino-Soviet relations also broke down. Thus, the Cuban Missile Crisis was a failure for Soviet Union as it was made to look weak in contrast to the USA and Soviet Union lost the support of its allies.	
1.4	However, it was not a total failure. Even though the removal of missiles from Turkey and Italy was kept a secret, Khrushchev had managed to remove substantial nuclear threats to the USSR through the negotiation over the Cuban Missile Crisis. Khrushchev also obtained the USA's promise not to attack Cuba. In the end, Cuba remained an ally to the USSR and with its close proximity to the USA, it was a valuable ally to the USSR.	11-12
	L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award higher marks for more developed answers	

3. This question is on the end of the Cold War.

(a) Explain why detente ended in late 1970s.

[8]

L1	Describes the event / feature. Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	11-21
L2	Describes factors Award 3m for identifying and 4m describing the details.	13-41
L3	Explains Factors Award 5-6m for one explained factor explanation and additional marks for any supporting detail, to a maximum of 8m.	15-81
	Detente marked the period whereby the USA shifted from the stance of confronting and containing the USSR and the communist influence to accepting the Soviet sphere of influence and the right to co-exist. However it was not supported by political leaders like USA President Jimmy Carter. He felt that the USA gave huge concessions to the USSR during detente. He took a tougher line against communism and made strong criticism of the USSR violations of human rights in USSR and the communist bloc. This led to the increased tension between the superpowers and the stalling of detente. Another factor that led to the abandonment of detente was the superpowers' intervention into the internal affairs of other countries. Both the USA and the USSR sent substantial amount of economic and military aid to opposing groups during the Angolan Civil War and the USSR invasion of Afghanistan. Such intervention increased the antagonistic feeling towards each other. This was especially so during	

	the USSR invasion of Afghanistan to replace the president with one of their choice as it drew strong criticism from the USA and Britain. It placed a strain on diplomatic relations. Ongoing arms limitation talks were cancelled, the USA also imposed a grain and technology embargo on the USSR. Subsequently, the US and British leaders adopted a more confrontational attitude towards the USSR. This led to increased tension between the two opposing camps again and marked the end of detente.	
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(b) 'Gorbachev's reforms were a total failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

L1	Writes about the topic without focusing on the Question Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	11-21
L2	Explains Yes or No Award 3m for 1 explanation, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.	13-61
L3	Explains Yes and No Award 7m for 1 explanation of Yes and explanation of No, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.	17-101
	<u>Glasnost</u> Glasnost or 'openness' essentially called for greater transparency, freedom of speech and expression. Gorbachev had believed that the changes that he envisioned for the USSR could only happen if the economic and social problems of the country were allowed to be discussed openly. By implementing Glasnost, he sought to give his supporters permission to speak out in favour of reform, and to provide the space and opportunities to convince the Soviet people that these reforms were necessary. Gorbachev then began by launching a series of public debates in 1986. He instructed the Soviet censors to relax the censorship of books, journals and newspapers. Soviet writers were also given freedom to voice their opinions on the need for reform. New editors were also appointed to state newspapers such as The Moscow News. In addition, the release of prominent Soviet dissident, Andrei Sakharov, from exile in Siberia in December 1986 also signified that dissident voices would now be forgiven and heard without the fear of imprisonment. Gorbachev also permitted new discussions on the reconstruction of Soviet history, believing this would help explain why his reforms were necessary. He wanted both the Communist Party and the Soviet people to view socialism as a work in progress, rather than having been perfected by previous leaders such as Stalin. However, the relaxation of censorship and new revelations about Soviet history had profound implications on how Soviet and Eastern European citizens viewed their governments. For many years, the Soviet government denied the existence of problems such as poor housing, food shortages and high mortality rates. It also suppressed vital information regarding classified activities in the past, such as the government's purges of the Soviet people, as well as the full extent of Stalin's atrocities. These were now gradually made public and received increased attention. In addition, anti-Communist radio broadcasts from Western radio stations, such as Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, were no longer blocked by the	

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government, and fully accessible to the Soviet public. Popular Western literature and film also further exposed the Soviet people to aspects of the outside world like the better quality of life in the USA and Western European countries.

As such, glasnost had contributed to the weakening of the Soviet state as the positive picture of Soviet life that the government previously presented to the public quickly fell apart. Many citizens in the Soviet bloc felt that their governments had lied to them and deprived them of what the rest of the world had access to. They lost even more confidence in the vision and rule of the Communist governments, and increasingly desired independence. Therefore, instead of rallying the people behind the Communist Party's leadership, Glasnost had unintentionally created a platform where criticism of Communist rule in the USSR could not be controlled and instead gained momentum among the people.

Perestroika

Perestroika, or restructuring, was a programme of economic and political reform which Glasnost was meant to pave the way for. Gorbachev wanted to encourage greater interest, productivity and investment among Soviet workers in their respective industries. He advocated that cooperative ownership was vital to the new Soviet economy, and believed that these reforms were consistent with socialism. He also believed that the Communist Party would be rejuvenated only by admitting leaders who could carry out his institutional and policy reforms.

However, although it was well-intentioned, Perestroika was a failure. The government relaxed its control over the kinds of goods and services that may be produced, as well as their quantities. However, it still retained control over the means of production, such as trucks and tractors. To purchase these technologies, small business owners often had to pay high taxes and deal with dishonest officials. Agricultural infrastructure, such as roads linking the farms to the markets, as well as storage and refrigeration facilities, remained very inadequate. Over time, the number of unprofitable enterprises that needed government support increased, while many Soviet citizens lost interest in wanting to set up their own businesses. Shortages of food and other basic necessities, such as bread and shoes were common. As a result, economic reforms under Perestroika failed to revive the Soviet economy. As such, perestroika had contributed to the weakening of the Soviet state as it had resulted in massive damage to an already non-functioning Soviet economy. In turn, the people then started to turn on the government as they experienced further regression in their living standards.

Furthermore, Gorbachev's political reforms also did not achieve what he hoped for. He had intended to reform the government while maintaining its one-party system. Instead of rejuvenating the Communist Party's leadership over the government, the reforms led to mounting criticism of him by both Party conservatives and radical opposition. The open elections for the Congress of People's Deputies in 1989 also paved the way for the rise of various opposition groups in the government. These mainly consisted of liberals and nationalists who felt that Gorbachev's reforms did not go fast or far enough. In the summer of 1989, these groups formed the first opposition bloc within the Congress of People's Deputies called the Interregional Group of Deputies. Their leader was the popular reformer Boris Yeltsin, who was previously sacked from his position as head of the Moscow Communist Party for his criticisms that Gorbachev's reforms were progressing too slowly. These developments further undermined Gorbachev's authority within the USSR and

also laid the foundations for political revolutions in both the USSR and its Eastern European satellite states, which would undermine the authority of the Soviet state further.

Foreign Policy Reforms

Apart from Glasnost and Perestroika, Gorbachev also introduced 'New Thinking' to Soviet foreign policy. It advocated the idea that global problems ought to be solved based on shared moral and ethical principles instead of the conflict between Capitalism and Communism. To this end, Gorbachev sought to cultivate friendly relations with the West, including Reagan. He also believed that the Eastern European states should be allowed to handle their political affairs without Soviet interference. As such, these foreign policy reforms helped to weaken the Soviet state further as its status and influence were eroded further. Over time, this 'New Thinking' espoused by Gorbachev also hastened the disintegration of the Communist bloc and led to the end of the Cold War.

14

L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award higher marks for more developed answers

111
121

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Henderson Secondary School
History Paper 2
Sec 4E Mid-year Exams 2015

Name: _____ Date: _____

Source-based Question 1 FORMS

1(a) Study Source A

Why was the pamphlet published? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]

L1	Wrong inference.	[1]
L2	Inferences of reason based on the messages.	[2-3]
L3	Award L3/4 for answer which show outcome and award L3/5 for both outcome & context. Context on the American intervention on the side of South Korea. The pamphlet was propagandistic. It was trying to sow discord between the South Koreans and the UN troops, comprising mainly of the Americans. The pamphlet was trying to convince the South Koreans that the USA was encouraging the war so that they can benefit from it. The USA was drawn as the far man collecting war profit from the deaths on the battle field. The pamphlet was drawn because the UN troops were defeating the North Korean troops. Hence the pamphlet was trying to discredit the USA and made the South Koreans suspicious of the USA. This will affect the morale of the soldiers and North Korea hoped it will help break the alliance and allow them to win the war.	[4-5]

1(b) Study Sources B and C

How similar are the two sources? EYA. [6]

L1	Similarity / difference based on Provenance.	[1]
L2	Similarity / difference based on Content. The sources are ... they claimed that ... Source B stated that "The American invaders ... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war" and Source C stated that "on June 25 th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38 th parallel."	[2-3]
L3	Difference based on Opinions. The sources have different opinions on who was to be blamed for the conflict. Source B blamed the Americans and the South Korean government. It stated that "The American invaders ... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war". However, Source C blamed the North Korean government and stated that "on June 25 th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38 th parallel."	[4]
L4	Disagree based on Purpose with context.	[5-6]

The sources were propagandistic in nature and they had different purposes. Source B was trying to influence the younger generation and convince them that the Americans and the South Korean government were responsible for the conflict. It stated that "The American invaders ... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war". Hence Source B wanted the younger generation to support their government against the South Korea one. On the other hand, Source C was trying to influence the younger generation and convince them that the North Korean government was to be blamed for the conflict. It stated that "on June 25 th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along the 38 th parallel." It wanted the younger generation to support the South Korean government against the North.	
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1(c) Study Source D

Why did the President of United States say this? EYA. [5]

Answers - Must be presented at as a reason, otherwise 0.
- "because ... he wants to ..."

L1	Link President's reasons with Provenance / Common Sense	[1]
L2	Link President's reasons to Awareness of concerns / problems	[2]
L3	Link President's reasons with Message	[3]
L4	Link President's reasons with Purpose linked to Context. It is because the President was aware that there might be resistance from the Americans against sending troops to help South Korea. Hence he said this to convince the Americans that it was necessary to send troops to help South Korea and that it was the right thing to do. Source D equated communism in Korea to Hitler and claimed that "each time the democracies failed to act, it encouraged the aggressors to keep going." Hence, the President wanted the Americans to be more supportive of his decision to send troops to help South Korea.	[4-5]

1(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence that the USA was responsible for the Korean War? EYA. [6]

L1	Usefulness based on provenance / common sense	[1]
L2	Usefulness based on CONTENT explained	[2]
L3	Usefulness based on cross referencing sources It is useful as it tells us that the Americans were responsible for the Korean War because "the American government supplied the notorious bandits of Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of his army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea." Thus, without America's instigation, South Korea won't have invaded North Korea and sparked off the Korean War. This is not supported by Source F that tells us that it was the North Koreans who started the invasion that led to the Korean War. It stated that "at dawn on June 25th 1950, the North began their southward aggression along	[3-4]

	<i>the 38th parallel. Hence Source E is not reliable and it is not useful.</i>	
L4	<i>L3 + State usefulness based on evaluation of source PROVENANCE & CONTEXT. This source is not useful as the North Korean Foreign Minister said this to push the blame for the Korean War to the USA. He wanted to convince the President of the United Nations to withdraw their military forces and not support South Korea in the Korean War.</i>	[5-6]

1(e) Study all the sources.

'United States' actions in the Korean War justified. How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

For L2 and L3, award bonus marks up to 2 for use of contextual knowledge to question a source base on its reliability, sufficiency etc.

L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.	[1]
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use. Award 2m for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for additional valid source use up to 4m. No, Source A portrays the USA as profiteering from the Korean War at the expense of the UN forces. However, Source A is taken from the Chinese pamphlet which was trying to convince the UN forces to withdraw from this war, hence this source is one sided and not reliable. Therefore, it is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justifiable. (+1) No, Source B tells us that "The American invaders ... alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war ...". However, this source was from North Korean textbook which wanted to brainwash their citizens into believing that the USA was responsible for the war. Hence this source is not reliable and it is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justifiable. (+1) No, Source C does not tell us about the USA's actions in Korea, hence it is unable to show whether it supports their actions or not. Yes, Source D tells us that it was necessary to send troops to help South Korea and that it was the right thing to do. Source D equated communism in Korea to Hitler and claimed that "each time the democracies failed to act: it encouraged the aggressors to keep going." However, the President was trying to persuade the Americans to support the government's decision to send the army to help South Korea, hence the source is one-sided and is not reliable. Thus, it can't support that the USA's actions were justified. No, Source E tells us the USA's actions led to the Korean War as they supplied and encouraged South Korea to attack North Korea. However, this source is not reliable. Based on my contextual knowledge, North Korea was the one who started the Korean War. Therefore this source is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justified.	[2-4]

L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use. Award 2m for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for additional valid source use up to 7m. No, Source F tells us the USA's actions contributed to the Korean War as they supported South Korea to attack North Korea. However, this source is not reliable. Based on my contextual knowledge, North Korea was the one who started Korean War. Therefore this source is unable to show that the USA's actions were not justified.	[5-7]
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Structured-essay Question LORMS

Part (a) LORMS

L1	Describes the event / feature. Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	[1-2]
L2	Describes factors. Award 3m for identifying and 4m describing the details.	[3-4]
L3	Explains Factors. Award 5-6m for one explained factor explanation and additional marks for any supporting detail, to a maximum of 8m.	[5-8]

Part (b) LORMS

L1	Writes about the topic without focusing on the Question. Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2m.	[1-2]
L2	Explains Yes or No. Award 3m for 1 explanation, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.	[3-6]
L3	Explains Yes and No. Award 7m for 1 explanation of Yes and explanation of No, and additional marks for added reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.	[7-10]
L4	L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award higher marks for more developed answers.	[11-12]

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JUYING SECONDARY SCHOOL
HISTORY 2204/03
LEVELS OF RESPONSE MARKING SCHEME
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

SECTION A
SOURCE BASED CASE STUDY SECTION

Qn 1a) Study Source A. Why was this leaflet published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
L1	Message only E.g. It was published to put the Chinese soldiers in a bad light.	1 m
L2	Context – because of what going on at the time Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers E.g. It was published because this was during the heat of the Korean War and fighting continued leading to a stalemate with neither side making any progress against the enemy. Such leaflets were typical to influence North Koreans that they were being made use of by the Soviet Union and China. (2m)	2 – 3 m
L3	Purpose – because of the intended outcome, impact on the audience Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. The cartoon was published and dropped over North Korea to put the Chinese in a bad light in front of the North Koreans. It was trying to encourage the North Koreans to believe that they were wasting their time and fooled into fighting in the Korean War. This is because the evidence is, 'One Chinese soldier remarking to the other, 'Let him do the heavy fighting. When the Koreans are weakened, we shall have the whole country'. As the intended outcome is so that the North Koreans will stop fighting the war and turn their backs against the Chinese and USSR and support the Allied Forces to unify Korea. (5m)	4 - 5 m

Qn 1b) Study sources B and C. How far do these sources agree about the importance of US involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [5]

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
L1	Use content, but didn't answer the question OR Agree/disagree without any valid match	1 m
L2	False match i.e. claiming a difference because one source says something which the other does not say	2 m

L3	E.g. They disagree because source B talks about UN not able to counter communist attacks effectively while source C doesn't. Agree or disagree in content <i>i.e. direct matching of content to make direct comparisons. Look for linking words such as 'however', 'similarly', etc</i> E.g. They disagree because both disagree on the extent of military actions the US should take against the USSR. To elaborate, source B speaks about the importance of US using heavy attacks against USSR as evident in, 'A few bombs on Moscow alone will shake the Communist world.' while source C speaks about the importance of having US support so that Korea can defend themselves against USSR as evident in, '...US, upon withdrawal, left sufficient indigenous military strength to enable South Korea to defend itself against any but an overt act of aggression.' (5m)	3 m
L4	E.g. They agree because both sources B and C speak about the importance of US support and involvement in the Korean War through 'Give arms to the Koreans ...' (source B) and as evident in source C, '...left sufficient indigenous military strength to enable south Korea to defend itself against any but an overt act of aggression...' (5m) Other points for agree: Position/influence of the US in Asia is dependent on winning the war in Korea. US risks being blamed for losing the Korean war. Losing the Korean War will have serious negative impact on the USA	4 m
L5	L4L5 + evaluation of provenance of sources E.g. The sources agree because both Syngman Rhee in source B and the NSC Report has the purpose of convincing the US President that it is essential for US to intervene or support the Koreans more significantly through the use of arms. Both sources were trying to emphasize the disastrous consequence of the lack of US involvement/support of the Koreans. The intended outcome is so that the US President will not leave Korea on her own and will render more support towards the Koreans war effort to remove USSR influence/aggression.	5 m

Qn 1c) Study source D. How useful is this source as evidence about the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]
Note: Award zero marks for answers that do not address the question.

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Useful / Not useful based on explained provenance E.g. The source is useful because it contains a newspaper clipping so it has to be reliable.	1
2	Useful for what it says about the Korean War E.g. It is useful because it speaks about how the Korean War is unnecessary.	2

3	Not useful for what is does not say about the dispute. (It must be something specific about the source does not say about the dispute) Eg. It is not useful because it does not say why it is necessary for the US to intervene. It only speaks about how Americans desperately want the US to settle the conflict peacefully.	3
4	Not useful because of explained provenance (PAMO) Award 5m for fully developed answers explaining provenance (PAMO) Eg. This source is not useful because it is not reliable as it is bias and only trying to put USA in a bad light and asserts that USA is wasting their time by being involved in the war as evident in, 'Since then, thousands of other American families have tasted the fruits of this useless, senseless, Korean War - WHICH NEED NOT CONTINUE FOR A SINGLE DAY'. The intended outcome is so that the UN Forces will give up and retreat and this will then benefit the North Koreans in the war. (5m)	4-5
5	Not useful with valid cross referencing to sources D, E or Background information only Note: Students must state - Not reliable=Not useful and Reliable=Useful. For scripts with weak cross-referencing without valid conclusion on reliability, award a maximum of 5m Eg. The source is not useful because it is not reliable as it is not supported by source C which emphasizes on the necessity of the US intervention and military support. Source C, speaks of the disastrous consequences of the lack of US intervention/support where US might lose all its democratic allies to the USSR and US may also risk her ideology being threatened by the USSR and her allies. As source C does not support source D, source D is therefore not reliable and thus not useful. Note: CR must be checking on the same focus	6

Qn 1d) Study source E. How far does Source E surprise you? Explain your answer. Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Uses source, but doesn't address the question	1
2	Surprised/not surprised, explaining source content E.g. I am surprised because the leaflet emphasizes how North Korea was merely fighting the war because they were influenced/pushed by Stalin to do so.	2
3	Not Surprised using provenance to explain content E.g. I am not surprised because the leaflet is produced by the Allied	3

3	Forces. It is expected for the Allied Forces to want to convince the North Korean forces to stop fighting in the war. The intention of the Allied Forces in distributing this leaflet is to benefit the Allied Forces in their fight to defeat communists and the North Koreans during the war.	4
4	Surprised / Not surprised with valid cross-reference Note: To reach this level, stand must match with cross-reference made. E.g. <i>I am surprised</i> because the leaflet emphasizes how North Koreans were fighting the war because they were influenced by USSR to do so whereas the USSR official in source F argues against the North Koreans from attacking the South. This is evident in, '[i]t is not advisable that the north begin a civil war now.' Eg. I am <i>not surprised</i> because the leaflet highlights how the North Koreans are puppets to the USSR and this is also supported by source B where Syngman Rhee also refers to followers of USSR as, 'the Soviets and their puppets all over the world.' Surprised AND not surprised with valid cross-reference.	5-6

Qn 1e) Study all the sources.
'The Korean War was an unnecessary war.' How far do these sources support this view?
Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
L1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use E.g. The Korean War was an unnecessary war because it could have been solved peacefully.	1 m
L2	Yes or No, supported by valid source use Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks. E.g. Yes, in source A, D, E & F suggest that the Korean War was unnecessary. Source A shows how the North Koreans were merely fighting the war because they were being made us of by the Chinese who will eventually take over Korea later on. (2m) OR NO e.g. No, the Korean War was necessary because source B suggest that if the US did not intervene in the Korean War and help the South Koreans defeat the communists, there will be disastrous consequences for the US and the rest of the democratic countries. (3m)	2 - 4 m

	Necessary – sources B & C Not necessary – sources A, D, E & F	
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use Award 5m for one Y and N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks. E.g. Both aspects of L2 E.g. Yes, in source A suggest that the Korean War was unnecessary. Source A shows how the North Koreans were merely fighting the war because they were being made us of by the Chinese who will eventually take over Korea later on. However, the Korean War was necessary because source B suggest that if the US did not intervene in the Korean War and help the South Koreans defeat the communists, there will be disastrous consequences for the US and the rest of the democratic countries. At the same time, source C also suggests that the Korean War was necessary because if the US did not intervene, she would lose all her allies who may go on to support communism and the USSR instead because they would feel betrayed by the US. (5 + 1 mark) For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark for the question should not exceed 8. Notes: - To score in L2/L3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content. - Only credit source use where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough. - Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on numbers of sources used.	5 - 8 m

SECTION B
STRUCTURED-ESSAY QUESTIONS

2a) Explain why Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement towards Germany.
[8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Mark Allocation
L1	Describes policy of appeasement Award 1m for each detail, to a maximum of 2m Answers which describe the event without focus on the question E.g. The policy of appeasement was adopted by Britain and France towards Germany and it also played a major role in contributing towards the outbreak of WWII in Europe. (2m)	1 - 2m
L2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3m for identification without description Award 4 marks for a detailed description E.g. Chamberlain's misjudgement of Hitler, genuine sympathy for Germany over the Treaty of Versailles, buying time to rearm, fear of communism, fear of another major war, weaknesses of the League of Nations (3m) E.g. Both Britain and France were fearful of another major war occurring because they suffered tremendous losses in the war and were not militarily prepared for another war of a similar scale. (4m)	3 - 4m
L3	Explains factors Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. E.g. Both Britain and France were fearful of another major war occurring because they suffered tremendous losses in the war and were not militarily prepared for another war of a similar scale. Furthermore, both Britain and France economies were suffering as a result of the effects of the Great Depression and they could not afford rearmament. As a result, both Britain and France chose appeasement over going to war with Germany because they do not have enough weapons to succeed in any war with Germany. At the same time, both countries were democracies and politicians needed to be sensitive to public opinion who were against war with Germany. As a result, both Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement instead as this was the best solution to continue to get public support. (6m)	5 - 8 m

2b) "Germany's defeat in World War II was because of British resistance efforts." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (12m)

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
L1	Describes Germany's defeat in WWII, but without focus on the question Award 1m for each detail, to a maximum of 2m e.g. Germany formally surrendered on 7 May 1945, signaling the end of the war in Europe. (1m)	1 – 2 m
L2	Explains Yes or No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6m. E.g. Germany's defeat in WWII was because of British resistance efforts. Germany actually attacked Britain in a series of battles that were more commonly known as the Battle of Britain. By 1940, Britain's resources were already dangerously stretched. Hitler successfully weakened the British Royal Air Force by bombing British shipping and coastal defences, airfields and radar installations. However, Hitler also made tactical mistakes which greatly undermined German military effectiveness in the campaign and gave the RAF time to recover. More importantly, as a result of Hitler's attacks, it strengthened the morale and resolve of the British instead of weakening it. The Blitzkrieg attacks also boosted British morale instead of crushing it. The RAF was able to retaliate and as a result, the Germans failed to achieve air supremacy and the continued resistance from the British resulted eventually in the defeat of the Germans. (6m) OR e.g. No. Germany's defeat in WWII was because of the entry of the USA into the war. USA was able to contribute vast resources and manpower and when it formally entered the war in 1941. There were the world's largest producer of goods at the time and they were able to convert their factories for military production at a faster rate than that of the Axis power. As a result, they were able to solve Allied problems of military shortages and bolstered the Allied war machine leading to the defeat of Germany in WWII. (5m) Other Possible Reasons: • Germany's weaknesses & miscalculations • Allied Resistance • USA's role in the war	3 – 6 m

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
L3	Explains Yes AND No Award 7marks for an explanation of YES and an explanation of NO and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks. e.g. As level 2 but explains devastate and did not devastate.	7 – 10 m
L4	Level 3 PLUS reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers As Level 3, but indicates that there are different ways of assessing defeat of Germany – at the time and historically E.g. In conclusion, it was the entry of the USA in 1941 that was the main cause for Germany's defeat. It was because of their entry that the Allies received a great boost in military supplies and were able to plan and execute successful military strategies. These allowed the Allies to take full advantage of Germany's weaknesses and miscalculations to further weaken Germany's war effort and demoralised the Germany troops and ultimately causing the defeat and bringing about the end of WWII in Europe. (12m)	11 – 12 m

3a) Explain why going to war was unavoidable for Japan. [8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
L1	Describes the conferences/events Award 1m for each detail, to a maximum of 2m Answers which describe the events/conferences without focus on the question E.g. Japan attended two conferences together with other major powers. (1m)	1 – 2 m
L2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3m for identification without description Award 4 marks for a detailed description E.g. Desperate to acquire resources, rise of militarism, American trade embargo, Japan's desire for equality and recognition amongst the world powers. (3m)	3 – 4m
L3	Explains factors Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. E.g. Going to war seemed unavoidable for Japan because they needed to acquire raw materials and land for their survival. Japan faced internal economic problems due to the rapid population increase and shortage of land for farming and Japan's population had grown rapidly. They also faced restrictive trading practices, especially after the Great Depression and this made Japan even more desperate to obtain the raw materials they needed from markets they did not have a control of. As a result, Japan took control of Taiwan to allow the Japanese access to an important source of sugar. Japan also took control of Korea to defend the Japanese isles and provide a source of cotton and wool. Manchuria was occupied as well to provide a source of minerals and wheat and provided Japan with land for their growing population. (6m)	5 – 8 m

3b) "Japan's defeat in World War II was because of the atomic bomb." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
L1	Describes Japan's defeat in WWII, but without focus on the question Award 1m for each detail, to a maximum of 2m e.g. Japan was defeated in WWII when Japan formally surrendered on 15 August 1945 with the announcement by the Japanese Emperor Hirohito. (1m)	1 – 2m
L2	Explains Yes or No Award 3 marks an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons up to a maximum of 6m. E.g. Yes, Japan's defeat in WWII was because of the atomic bomb. In fact, it was after the dropping of the 2 nd atomic bomb in Nagasaki that made the Japanese finally surrendered. President Truman approved the use of the atomic bomb in order to avoid the loss of more Allied troops. The first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 and caused massive destruction – one-third of the city's population of over 66,000 people were killed instantly with another 70,000 Japanese injured. The USA demanded Japan to surrender unconditionally, however the Japanese leadership continued to refuse to do so. On 9 August 1945, a second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki with equally drastic effects – 40,000 people were killed instantly with another 25,000 burnt by the explosion. The effects of the 2 nd atomic bomb proved to be the last straw where Emperor Hirohito was forced to finally announce Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allies. (6m)	3 – 6m

OR

E.g. No, it wasn't because of the atomic bomb. Even if there wasn't any atomic bomb dropped, Japan would be defeated in WWII because they were not able to continue with the war. The Japanese war effort was greatly affected by their inability to continue the war as time went on. By June 1945, the Japanese defeat was already imminent. Given the key military defeats that Japan suffered and its limited manpower and resources, it would have been a matter of time before the Japanese were completely unable to continue the war. Furthermore, the American naval blockade was effective in restricting supplies of oil, rice, medicines and other essential materials to the Japanese. The shortage of these materials and resources greatly hampered their ability to continue fighting and defending its empire. Towards the end of the war, it was evident that Japan would not be able to win the war in Asia Pacific. Because the Japanese leaders could not bring themselves to reveal their weaknesses to the Allies and were not willing to accept unconditional surrender, they got into secret negotiations with the Soviet Union before the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. This showed that the Japanese would eventually surrender and accept defeat. (6m)

Level of Response	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Marks Allocation
	Other possible reasons: • Strengths of the USA • Desire of Allies to secure quick victory • Allied victory in Europe	
L3	Explains Yes AND No Award 7marks for an explanation of YES and an explanation of NO and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks. Both aspects of L2.	7 – 10 m
L4	Level 3 PLUS reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. Not just L3 but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3 E.g. In conclusion, Japan's defeat in WWII was not because of the atomic bomb. The dropping of the atomic bomb was merely a catalyst in bringing about Japan's defeat where Japan finally surrendered unconditionally. However, the other factors had already weakened Japan significantly enough that it was aware that defeat of Japan was imminent. That's why Japan was trying to negotiate for better terms with the Soviet Union. The Allied forces could continue to attack mainland Japan but chose to drop the atomic bomb to hasten the surrender and defeat of Japan. (12)	11 – 12 m

Answer Scheme**Section A: Source-based Questions**

1. a) Study Sources A and B

How far would the author of Source B agree with Source A?

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the source Source A is about getting North Korean soldiers on the side of the South and Source B as well.	1
2	Agree or disagree, supported Award 2m for one agree or disagree Award 3m for two agrees or disagrees Source B would agree with Source A in claiming that the North Korean Army are sacrificing their lives for no reason. Source A shows that it is Stalin who is leading Kim Il Sung by a leash tied to the latter's nose, into war. Who, in return, is pushing North Korean soldiers towards guns and bayonets, awaiting their deaths while Stalin is unaffected. Similarly, Source B claims how "the road network on your part of the front is far worse than that in the Chinese area" and that the North Korean Army has "suffered from tremendous casualties and all for nothing". Both sources would agree that the North Korean Army is sacrificing lives for another entity who cares little for them. OR Source B would agree with Source A in their purposes. For one, Source A is probably by the South Koreans targeting the North Korean Army in hope of persuading them to look at the bigger picture. By propagating that Kim Il Sung is forcing his North Korean Army into the war to please Stalin, "his Russian Ringmaster", Source A likely hopes to turn the North Korean Army against their own commander and to stop fighting against the South. Similarly, Source B is likely published by the South Koreans in hope of turning the North against their Chinese allies. By claiming that "the real enemy – the Chinese Army" is the mastermind behind engineering all the deaths and casualties, it is hoped that the North would turn on their allies and stop fighting the South. OR Source B, however, would disagree with Source A in claiming who the enemy of North Korea is. Source A implies that it is Kim Il Sung	2-3

Mid-Year Examination 2015

8

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (2204/03)

3	who "sacrifices your life for his Russian Ringmaster". That it is Kim Il Sung who is the one pushing his soldiers towards death and all for the glory of Stalin. Source B, on the other hand, tells the North Korean Army to "beware of your real enemy – The Chinese Army" who care only about themselves, choosing to be stationed in the "western front" that is "easier" and not under direct fire of the UN. Agree and disagree, supported Award 1m for additional detail	4-5
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- b) Study Source B.

Which country do you think produced this source? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Answers the question but with no inference from the source Award 1m for describing source Award 2m for weak inference South Korea produced this source as it is addressed to the North Koreans and insulting them. The source insults the North for being allies with China showing that they are against the North Koreans as they are being silly in supporting the wrong side.	1-2
2	Valid inference(s), supported Award 3m for one valid inference Award 4m for two valid inferences South Korea produced this source. Even though it is addressed to the North Korean Army, it is unlikely that North Korea produced it. For one, Source B speaks of the injustice of how the North Korean Army is forced to occupy the mountainous eastern front that is "far worse than that in the Chinese area", in which "supply is much harder for you". This implies that the Chinese have purposefully chosen to use the North Koreans as scapegoats so that they can save themselves. South Korea produced this source as they are trying to put the blame on the Chinese. This is done in the hope that a rift would be driven between the North Koreans and their ally, the Chinese. By claiming how the North Korean Army is "constantly exposed to UN naval gunfire and has suffered from tremendous casualties and all for nothing", it is painting an ugly picture of the UN as enemies and also of the Chinese for they are the ones responsible for putting the North Korean Army in the eastern front. In fact, Source B is calling for the North Koreans to "beware of your enemy – the Chinese Army".	3-4

Mid-Year Examination 2015

9

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (2204/03)

3	Valid inference(s), supported with purpose	5
South Korea probably published this source, in hope of persuading and turning the North against their Chinese allies. Directed to the North Koreans, it cites 'tremendous casualties' and speaks of the injustice of how the North Korean Army is forced to occupy the mountainous eastern front that is 'far worse than that in the Chinese area', in which 'supply is much harder for you'. By claiming that 'the real enemy – the Chinese Army' is the mastermind behind engineering all the deaths and casualties, it is hoped that the North would turn on their allies and stop fighting the South.		

c) Study Source C.

The source quotes the Russian Archives. Does this mean that it is a biased source? [6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Answers the question, but with no inference from the source	1
2	Source C is biased Biased or unbiased based on provenance or source content Source C is biased as it from the Russian Archives which sides the communists. Source C is biased as it claims 'Stalin was at best a reluctant partner', but we know that he is not. Biased or unbiased based on cross-reference to another source or contextual knowledge	2
3	Source C is biased as it is refuted by Source D. Source C claims that 'Kim had convinced Stalin', and that 'Stalin was at best a reluctant partner' and puts the blame of the Korean War on Kim while Stalin stands only in the background. However, Source D shows how Stalin played a major role in the Korean War as he 'faced off against Truman in a game of chess. The fact that Truman is now holding on to 'Korean War' proves that the Korean War is nothing more than a piece of the game that both sides are playing, implying that Stalin and Truman are the masterminds behind the Korean War, disregarding Kim Il Sung and the Koreans in all manner. This implies that Stalin played a prominent and very important role in the Korean War, not as Source C suggests in which Stalin played only a minor role. As both sources refute one another, it is difficult to claim that Source C is completely unbiased.	3
OR		
Source C is biased as it is refuted by Source A. Source C claims that		

Mid-Year Examination 2015

10

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academy)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

4	Both aspects of L3	4
5	Evaluates Source E with reference to provenance and context <i>Award 1m for additional detail</i> Source C is unbiased as it is extracted from the Russian archives and therefore not meant for the international public. Furthermore, it is produced by the Asian Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry yet criticizing both Kim Il Sung and Stalin. Kim for 'unleashing the Korean War' and Stalin for participating only because it was 'a low-risk operation'. Showing that both parties had a share in the blame. In fact, as it was produced only in 1993, long after Stalin's death and the Korean War, there is no reason for the source to convince any one except to tell it as it is.	5-6

Mid-Year Examination 2015

11

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academy)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

d) Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, can you trust Source F in its portrayal of the North Koreans being forced into the Korean War?

[6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Answers the question, but with no inference from either sources	1
2	Having read Source E, it says the opposite of Source F. Therefore I cannot trust Source F. Reliable or unreliable based on provenance or source content of either Source E or F	2
3	I cannot trust Source E as it is by Kim Il Sung whose intention would be to remain on the good side of Communist Russia. I cannot trust Source F as it is a propaganda piece which shows the Communist snake strangling the North Koreans. Reliable or unreliable based on cross-reference to Source E	3
4	However, I can still trust Source F in depicting how the North Koreans are, after all, still at the mercy of Communist Russia as it is corroborated by Source D. Source D supports Source F in its depiction of Stalin and Truman being the masterminds of the Korean War as they force their respective sides into a war with one another as a part of their game of chess. Both sources show that the Koreans are at the mercy of larger and more influential powers and indeed, like pawns on a chessboard, the Koreans had no choice in the matter.	4-5
5	Both aspects of L3 Award 1m for additional detail L4 + evaluation of provenance	6

Mid-Year Examination 2015

12

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (2204/03)

I cannot trust Source F as Source F is a propaganda piece, intent on showing the North Koreans who is their real enemy – Communist Russia. It is published by the UN who entered the war on the side of the USA and the South and would therefore want to convince the North Koreans of seeing how their ally, Russia, is the one who is slowly killing them, in hope that they would stop fighting against the South and join them instead.	
OR	
I can trust Source F as Source E, which contradicts it, is unreliable. Source E is a transcript to Stalin from Kim Il Sung. Undoubtedly, Kim would want to paint himself in a good light as he praises Stalin and shows immense gratitude to his "master", Stalin. It is unreliable as Kim's sole purpose here is to gather aid from Stalin so that he can push on with his war and his desire to unite Korea	

e) Study all sources.

How far do the sources prove that the Korean War was a civil war?

[8]

L1	Identifies sources that agree or/and disagree with the statement, unsupported	1m
L2	Identifies sources that agree or disagree with the statement, supported <i>2 marks for analysis of one source</i> <i>3 marks for analysis of two sources</i>	2-3m
L3	Identifies sources that agree and disagree, supported <i>4 marks for analysis of two sources</i> <i>5 marks for use of three sources</i> <i>6 marks for use of four sources</i>	4-6m
	Source A disagrees that the Korean War was a civil war as it shows Stalin as the main culprit, leading Kim Il Sung into the Korean War. Implying that the Korean War was not just a conflict within the country, but extended internationally. Source B disagrees with the assertion as it shows how China also played a significant role in the "western front", indicating that the UN also played a part in the war. Source C agrees with the assertion as "Stalin at best was a reluctant partner" and all he had done was to provide aid to North Korea, with no hidden agenda of taking the war international. It was	

Mid-Year Examination 2015

13

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (2204/03)

only to give assistance to his ally.	
Source D disagrees with the assertion. Source D shows Stalin and Truman playing a game of chess with 'Korean War' as a pawn on their chessboard, indicating that the Korean War was not just a matter of conflict within Korea, but a matter of conflict between the two superpowers of the world.	
Source E agrees with the assertion in claiming that the Korean War was truly a matter of conflict within Korea itself. That it was all to 'unite Korea under us' and the war was in fact, a 'struggle for independence' and had nothing to do with the larger superpowers.	
Source F disagrees with the assertion as it depicts Communist Russia, represented by the snake, directly involved with the strangling and deaths of the North Koreans.	
L3 + evaluation of the extent of which the sources agree or disagree, based on purpose or/and contextual knowledge For L2 + L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency, etc. the total mark should not exceed 8.	7-8m
Overall, the sources disagree that the Korean War was a civil war. Even though Sources A, B and F are clearly propaganda pieces, published to incite hate and rebellion amongst the North Koreans, Source C and E are personal accounts from both the Russians and Kim Il Sung which would highlight their agendas more clearly. And these two sources depict the Korean War as an internal struggle within Korea itself with their allies providing limited assistance. Based on contextual knowledge, however, this does not seem to be the case as the Korean War, in truth, was much larger than just a conflict between the North and South. Source D depicts this most accurately in showing how the Korean War was part of a game of ideology between USA and Russia. This idea of proxy wars between ideologies had manifested since the Russian Civil War in which USA gave aid to the non-Communists, the Mensheviks. With the onset of WWII, the detonating of the atomic bomb seen as a threat by Stalin, to the disagreements at the Yalta Potsdam Conferences, and the creation of the Eastern Bloc, it is clear that a division between Communism and Democracy existed. With the Truman Doctrine in effect, it is evident that USA would do whatever it takes to 'contain' communism and they would do this not only in Greece and Turkey, but also attempt to in China and Korea.	

Section B: Structured Essay Questions

2. a) Explain why the League of Nations was unable to deter aggression in the 1920s. [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Makes general comments about topic without answering the question Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m E.g. The League of Nations was founded to deter aggression based on the horrors suffered during World War 1. However, the LoN was weak because many countries did not join.	1-2
2	Identifies/Describes factors Award 3m for identification of factor(s) without description Award 4m for description of factor(s) for detailed description E.g. The League was unable to deter aggression in the 1920s because it lacked the will and ability to censure to its own members when it broke the rules. E.g. The League was unable to deter aggression in the 1920s because the League reacted passively to aggression displayed by aggressor countries.	3-4
3	Explains factors Award 5-6m for one explained factor Award 7-8m for two explained factors E.g. The League was unable to deter aggression in the 1920s because it lacked the will and ability to censure to its own members when it broke the rules. For example, the League did not stop the French occupation of the Ruhr because France was a leading member of the LoN and many countries like Belgium and Britain supported France's decision to occupy the Ruhr because they felt that France was justified in her decision to occupy the Ruhr, as the Germany was unable to pay back her war debt. In addition, anti-German sentiments were still high. (Candidates can also use the example of the Corfu incident, but must mention that Italy was a member of the League)	5-8

	as a weakness as aggressor countries knew that they would not be any repercussions to their aggression. (Note: Candidates cannot use Confu as an example for both points)	
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b) "Britain was satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes Treaty of Versailles without focus on the question and/or Russian Preparations Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m E.g. The Treaty of Versailles formally signaled the end of WW1 between the Allies and Germany.	1-2
2	Explains Yes Or No Award 3-4m for explanation of one factor and 5-6m for explanation of a second factor E.g. Yes, Britain was satisfied with the Treaty because the reduction in Germany's navy i.e. no aircraft carriers, battleships and submarines meant that Britain's economic lifeline would not be threatened. This was important since the British Empire was mainly a maritime one; which relied largely on the shipping of raw materials from her colonies and finished products to her colonies for her prosperity. Furthermore, German submarines posed a threat during WW1 sinking British shipping. E.g. Yes, Britain was satisfied with the Treaty because Germany was forced to give up many of her colonies. This meant that Germany would not compete with Britain for territories. Indeed, German colonies like Namibia were transferred to Britain while other colonies like Qingdao was transferred to Japan (which was Britain's ally in WW1). E.g. Yes, Britain was satisfied with the Treaty because Germany's income from industrial production would be severely curtailed due to her need to pay off the 6.6 Bn pound debt. This was beneficial to Britain because Germany was Britain's closest economic rival and was about to overtake Britain as the most industrialized country in the world. Hence, the loss of coalfields in the Saar and Silesia to France and Poland respectively, meant that Germany's production would be reduced due to less raw materials while her income from selling the good would be used to pay off the reparations. OR E.g. No, Britain was dissatisfied with the Treaty because Germany was Britain's biggest trading partner. Thus, to punish Germany severely	3-6

Mid-Year Examination 2015

15

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

	meant that Britain would earn less income because trade between the two countries would be reduced, as Germany's main priority was to pay off her debts. E.g. No, Britain was dissatisfied with the Treaty because of her fear of Communism. A weakened Germany meant that the country would be vulnerable to a Communism takeover. This is due to the political unrest, which the Communist could (and did) exploit as the Kaiser abdicated and fled Germany and the resulting power vacuum led to widespread political unrest. Furthermore, a weakened German army might not be able to defend herself against an invasion from the USSR. In addition, the weakened economic situation meant that many people would be disgruntled with the German government and might support Communism to improve their economic situation and political standing.	
3	Explains Yes AND No Award 7-8m for explanation of Yes and No and 9-10m for 1 more factor explained factor of either Yes or No. E.g. Both aspects of L2	7-10
4	L3 plus weighted conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. As Level 3 but indicates there are different ways of assessing satisfaction E.g. In terms of protecting her economic and territorial self-interest, Britain was satisfied with the Treaty, however Britain was personally concerned about the long-term effects of the Treaty. Lloyd George was personally concerned that the way the Treaty was implemented ('diktat') and the (harsh) terms would sow the seeds of future conflicts as the German people would seek revenge.	11-12

3. a) Explain why most Eastern European countries collapsed by 1989 [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Makes general comments about topic without answering the question Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m E.g. The East German regime collapsed in 1989 with the collapse of the Berlin Wall.	1-2
2	Identifies/Describes factors Award 3m for identification of factor(s) without description Award 4m for description of factor(s) for detailed description	3-4

Mid-Year Examination 2015

17

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

E.g. The Sinatra Doctrine was devised by Gorbachev to preserve Communism by giving it a human face. It also meant that Gorbachev would not be financing the Communist regimes in Eastern and Central Europe.	
3 Explains factors Award 5-6m for one explained factor Award 7-8m for two explained factors E.g. Many Communist governments in Eastern Europe fell by 1989 because Gorbachev withdrew support for the Eastern European dictators. Gorbachev basically told them that he would be withdrawing financial and military support for them. This led to the collapse because many of these states were totally reliant on Russian aid as their economy was incapable of supporting the people and their leaders were not democratically elected. For example, Eric Honecker's East Germany was unable to survive without Russian presence as there was increasing opposition to his rule and his secret police was unwilling to fire upon their fellow countrymen. E.g. Many Communist governments in Eastern Europe fell by 1989 because the leaders did not meet the basic needs of the people. The command economy adhered to by these governments led to shortage of consumer goods such as meat as well as housing and cars. In Czechoslovakia, people had to wait for 10 years to get a house and a similar waiting period for car (Trabant) in East Germany. Thus, the peoples of these countries became disillusioned with Socialism and agitated for change. For example, the Solidarity movement in Poland arose because of a sharp hike in the price of food. This led to people voting in parties which they thought could meet their needs.	5-8

b) "The Russian people were satisfied with Gorbachev's reforms." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes Gorbachev's reforms without focus on the question and/or Russian Preparations Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m E.g. Economic restructuring was important because the USSR was spending too much resources on defence and its local industries were inefficient and riddled with corruption, low productivity and poor quality of goods. E.g. By giving people Glasnost, Gorbachev hoped to find out the ills of society, which he would try to rectify. Glasnost was also used to show the conservative elements in the Politburo that the USSR was in need of change	1-2

Mid-Year Examination 2015

18

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

2 Explains Yes Or No Award 3-4m for explanation of one factor and 5-6m for explanation of a second factor E.g. Yes, the Russian people were satisfied with Gorbachev's rule because they were able to express their views and disapproval of the general state of things such as poor/dangerous living conditions, lack of consumer goods. This was a marked improvement as compared to previous Russian Premiers who cracked down on public dissent. E.g. Entertaining Russian people were satisfied with Gorbachev's rule because they were able to manufacture goods that would earn them more profits. Such activities include importing electronic goods from the West and using factories to make luxury goods. E.g. Russian families would be satisfied with Gorbachev's rule because he chose to withdraw Russian forces from Afghanistan. This was a popular move because the Russian involvement in Afghanistan was unpopular as many Russian soldiers died there. OR E.g. No, the Russian people were dissatisfied with Gorbachev's rule. The failure of Perestroika meant that the material standard of living of the average Russian declined. In fact food rationing was introduced, something which last happened in WWII. Perestroika was a failure because it did not achieve its aims of restructuring the Russian economy for the better. For example, one of the aims of Perestroika was to kick start the economy (and increase productivity) by allowing locals to produce what they want to and to encourage foreign investment into Russia. However, in reality two main problems arose. By allowing people to produce what they liked, a shortage of consumer goods arose as few people wanted to produce them because of low profit margins. Thus, people's standard of living did not improve despite the perestroika. Secondly, the government still controlled the means of production such as transportation and industrial facilities. Prospective entrepreneurs were deterred by the high taxes and bribes to access such infrastructure. Thus, private business did not grow as expected. This situation also deterred foreign investment into the USSR.	3-6
3 Explains Yes AND NO Award 7-8m for explanation of Yes and No and 9-10m for 1 more factor explained factor of either Yes or No. E.g. No, the Russian people were dissatisfied with Gorbachev's rule because Glasnost was a failure. People expected the government to take action when they complained about the lack of consumer goods and corruption but the government did not. People then lost faith with the government when their needs were not met.	7-10

Mid-Year Examination 2015

19

Secondary 4 (Express) / 5 Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities (History) (220403)

	E.g. Both aspects of L2	
4	L3 plus weighted conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. As Level 3 but indicates there are different ways of assessing satisfaction E.g. In general, people were dissatisfied with Gorbachev's rule because he did not deliver on what he promised. Materially, the Russian people were worse off than before, in terms of low purchasing power, unemployment and inflation (and the accompanying black market) This outweighed the changes they had in terms of freedom of speech, opening up of the Russian economy and political freedom.	11-12

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EXP/5NA History Mid-Year Examination 2015
Suggested Answer Scheme

1a) Study Source A. Why was the leaflet produced? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Context – Because of what was going on at that time / lifting E.g. Because it was in the midst of the Korean War. E.g. Because it wanted the North Koreans to 'surrender for UN protection'.	1
L2	Message (Content) Award 2m for sub-message Award 2m for content, unsupported Award 3m for content, supported Sub-Message (Content) E.g. The UN produced the leaflet because it wanted to criticise the Soviet Union for giving ineffective weapons to the North Koreans to fight the Korean War. [2] E.g. The UN produced the leaflet because it wanted to warn the North Koreans that fighting on the same side as Soviet Union would cause them to be killed. [2] E.g. Message (Content), Unsupported E.g. The UN produced the leaflet because it wanted the North Koreans to realise that they have been made use of by the Soviet Union to fight the Korean War. [2] OR E.g. The UN produced the leaflet because it wanted the North Koreans to know that the Soviet Union is not concerned / bothered about them fighting in the Korean War. [2]	2-3
L3	Purpose – Because of the intended outcome, impact on the audience. E.g. The UN produced the leaflet because it wanted the North Koreans to know that the Soviet Union is not concerned / bothered about them fighting in the Korean War. This is evident in the source as it shows Stalin giving weapons to North Koreans to fight in the Korean War through Mao Zedong, and the weapons were described as 'old guns', 'no longer any good', 'heavy', 'it jams', 'won't shoot' and 'mistakes'. This clearly shows that Soviet Union had provided ineffective weapons to the North Koreans to fight the war, and Stalin was not bothered about the detrimental impact it might have on the North Koreans to be fighting with ineffective weapons. [3]	4

L4	L3 + Link to contextual knowledge E.g. L3 + The UN was led by the USA to intervene in the Korean War in support of South Korea, and being Cold War rivals, the USA-led UN would portray the Soviet Union negatively so that the North Koreans would stop fighting in the Korean War. E.g. L3 + The UN is an organisation who seeks to stop aggression and restore peace in countries, so the UN would want to send this leaflet to convince the North Koreans to stop fighting in the war.	5
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1b) Study Source B. Are you surprised by Source B? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Descriptions	Marks
L1	Surprising / not surprising based on provenance E.g. It is not surprising for Khrushchev to write something about the Soviet Union in his autobiography. Identifies content which is surprising / not surprising, without explanation E.g. It is surprising / not surprising because Khrushchev said "I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea."	1
L2	Surprising / not surprising: Based on content, with valid inference [WHAT is surprising / not surprising] E.g. I am surprised / not surprised because Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union / Stalin was not responsible for the Korean War. [2] E.g. I am surprised because Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. This is evident in "The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the invasion... I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea." He meant to say that Kim was the one who caused the Korean War to happen, not Stalin. [2]	2
L3	Surprising / not surprising: Based on content, with valid inference & Explanation either through reference to Contextual Knowledge or Other Sources [WHY it is surprising / not surprising] Award 3m for a valid explanation and an additional mark for detail, up to 4m. Award 4m for a cross-reference. If answer is unsupported by evidence for inference, award L2 (2m). Explanation through reference to Contextual Knowledge E.g. I am not surprised that Khrushchev did not think that Stalin was responsible for the Korean War because Khrushchev was a former Soviet President. [2] E.g. I am not surprised because Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. This is evident in "The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the invasion... I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea." He meant to say that Kim was the one who caused the Korean War to happen, not Stalin. I am not surprised because Khrushchev was a former Soviet President and would want to shift the blame away from the Soviet Union. [3] E.g. I am not surprised because Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. This is evident in "The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the invasion... I must stress	3-4

that the war was not Stalin's idea." He meant to say that Kim was the one who caused the Korean War to happen, not Stalin. This is surprising because how could North Korea succeed without the backing of Stalin? [3] OR E.g. It is not surprising because Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. This is evident in "The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the invasion... I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea." He meant to say that Kim was the one who caused the Korean War to happen, not Stalin. I am not surprised as it is true that it was Kim who courted for Stalin's support for the Korean War. [3] OR E.g. It is surprising because Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. This is evident in "The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the invasion... I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea." He meant to say that Kim was the one who caused the Korean War to happen, not Stalin. This is surprising because based on my contextual knowledge, Kim Il Sung had not dared to attack South Korea when Stalin refused to endorse the invasion earlier. Thus, it must have been Stalin's approval which had emboldened Kim to invade South Korea. Thus it is surprising for Khrushchev to attribute Soviet Union's / Stalin's responsibility in the war. [4] Explanation through reference to Cross Reference E.g. It is surprising that Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War because it is contradicted by Source D which tells me that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War. It depicts that the Soviet Union had instigated North Korea's actions in the Korean War as seen in the source where the Communist leader was seen ordering the North Korean soldier to fight the "gangster mob" of courtesans and the United Nations supported by the USA, in South Korea. Since source D contradicts Source B, I am surprised by Source B. [4] E.g. It is not surprising that Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War because it is supported by Source F which tells me it was the USA who misread the Soviet Union's intention, which shows that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. Source F states that "The US President and his advisers believed that the North Korean invasion had been inspired and controlled by the Soviet Union. Speculations about Soviet intentions prevented them from seeing the Korean War as a civil war... they therefore acted on this inaccurate belief." This shows that the USA had made a wrong assumption about Soviet Union being responsible for the war as the war was merely a civil one between the North and South Koreans. Since source F supports Source B, I am not surprised by Source B. [4]	
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L4	Not surprising based on cross-reference to contextual knowledge, based on purpose, provenance and context	5
E.g. It is not surprising that Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. This is evident in "The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the invasion... I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea." He meant to say that Kim was the one who caused the Korean War to happen, not Stalin. This was after all Khrushchev's autobiography and as a former President, he would want the readers to see that the Korean War was not Soviet Union's fault and will not blame the Soviet Union for the Korean War. Hence it is not surprising that he would not be writing negative things about Stalin or the Soviet Union.		

1c) Study Sources C and D. Explain why the views of these sources differ regarding who was responsible for the Korean War.

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies the difference, no reason given	1
L2	E.g. The difference is that Source C deems that <u>USA</u> (and <u>South Korea</u>) was responsible for the Korean War, but Source D deems that the <u>Soviet Union</u> was responsible for the Korean war. <i>Do not accept North Korea (Source D) was responsible.</i> Differs, because of provenance (undeveloped) E.g. Source C and Source D differ because Source D is written by the North Korean Foreign Minister, while Source D is drawn by an American cartoonist. E.g. Source C and Source D differ because they are addressing different audience. Source D is written for the UN, while Source D is drawn for the American public.	2
L3	Explains difference using perspective of North Korean Foreign Minister (Source C) vs perspective / context of the cartoonist (Source D) i.e. Answer in this level does not show specific knowledge about the Korean War or context of sources Both sources have different views regarding who was responsible for the Korean War because the authors were from two opposing countries involved in the Cold War and would have different perspectives. Source C was written by the North Korean Foreign Minister and he would hold the view that the USA was responsible for the Korean War because he was likely to be biased against the USA. This is evident in "The American government supplied the bandits of Syngman Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of Rhee's army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea... [We have to] take timely measures for repulsing the attack of South Korean troops." This means that USA was responsible for the Korean War as they had supplied South Korea with the resources to fight a war and the North Koreans were merely preventing the attack by attacking South Korea first. The North Korean Foreign Minister would have such a view because being a North Korean Minister, he was likely to push the blame to the USA for the Korean War. However, Source D was published in an American newspaper in 1950 and the American cartoonist would hold the view that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War because he was likely biased against the Soviet Union. Thus, the cartoon would depict that the Soviet Union had instigated North Korea's actions in the Korean war as seen in the source where the Soviet leader is seen holding a piece of paper, which looks seen a plan the Soviet Union had for Korea. The Soviet leader is also seen ordering the North Korean soldier, who looked lost and unwilling,	3-4

	to fight the "gangster mob" of countries, including the United Nations, which was led by the USA to intervene the Korean War. The Soviet leader is probably forcing the North Korea soldier to attack South Korea, or at least forcing him to listen to his plans for Korea (hence asking the soldier to 'Shut up'), showing that the Soviet Union was instigating North Korea to fight the Korean War. The American cartoonist would have such a view because the assumption held by USA and its citizens at that time was that North Korea's actions in the Korean War were instigated by the Soviet Union. Thus the two sources would differ.	
L4	Explains difference using purpose of North Korean Foreign Minister (Source C) vs purpose of USA cartoonist (Source D) i.e. Answer in this level shows specific knowledge about the Korean War and context of sources Award the higher mark for more fully developed answer. Both sources have different views regarding who was responsible for the Korean War because the authors were from two opposing countries involved in the Cold War and they each wanted to convince their audience to support their desired outcomes in the midst of the Korean War. Source C was written by the North Korean Foreign Minister and he would hold the view that the <u>USA was responsible for the Korean War</u> because he had wanted to convince (action word) the UN / UN Secretary General (audience) to stop supporting USA's intervention in the Korean War (outcome). In order to convince the UN to do so, he must portray the USA to be responsible (message) so as to convince the USA to see that it was wrong to support the USA in the Korean War. This is evident in "the American government supplied the bandits of Syngman Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of Rhee's army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea..." [We have to] take timely measures for repulsing the attack of South Korean troops." This means that USA was responsible for the Korean War as they had supplied South Korea with the resources to fight a war and the North Koreans were merely preventing the attack by attacking South Korea first. The Korean War was also ongoing at that time, and the sentiment amongst the members of the UN was that North Korea was responsible for the conflict (context), so the North Korean Foreign Minister would also want to push the blame to the USA, hence he would hold the view that the USA was responsible for the Korean War. However, Source D was published in an American newspaper in 1950 and the American cartoonist would hold the view that the <u>Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War</u> because he had wanted to convince (action word) the Americans (audience) to continue supporting USA's intervention in the Korean War (outcome). In order to convince the Americans to do so, he must justify to the Americans the Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War (message) so as to justify USA's involvement as an attempt to contain the spread of communism. Thus, the cartoon would depict that the Soviet Union had instigated North Korea's	5-6

actions in the Korean war as seen in the source where the Soviet leader is seen holding a piece of paper, which seems like a plan the Soviet Union had for Korea. The Soviet leader is also seen ordering the North Korean soldier who looked lost and unwilling, to fight the "gangster mob" of countries, including the United Nations, which was led by the USA to intervene the Korean War. The Soviet leader is probably forcing the North Korea soldier to attack South Korea, or at least forcing him to listen to his plans for Korea (hence asking the soldier to 'Shut up'), showing that the Soviet Union was instigating North Korea to fight the Korean War. Given the Cold War rivalry between the USA and the Soviet Union during that time, the Americans believed that the Soviet Union was on an expansionist movement to spread communism so the American cartoonist would want to play up the fact that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War so that the Americans would continue to support USA's intervention in the Korean War at a time when the value of USA's involvement in the war was questioned (context). Thus the two sources would differ.	
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14) Study Source E. How useful is Source E as evidence of USA's involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Usefulness based on Provenance E.g. It is useful because it is by Truman, who was the President of the USA involved in the Korean War.	1
L2	Useful and/or not useful based on content Award 2m for answer that is unsupported Award 3m for answer that is supported E.g. It is useful because it tells me that USA had to be involved in the Korean War in order to contain communism. [2] E.g. It is useful because it tells me that USA had to be involved in the Korean War in order to contain communism. This is evident in "I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores." Truman believed that by not intervening would embolden the Soviet Union to believe that they could exert their communist influence in countries near to USA and to spread communism, so it was necessary for the USA to be involved in the Korean War to stop Soviet aggression and the further spread of communism. [3] OR E.g. It is useful because it tells me that USA had to be involved in the Korean War in order to protect the reputation of the United Nations. [2] E.g. It is useful because it tells me that USA had to be involved in the Korean War in order to <u>protect the reputation of the United Nations</u> . This is evident in "it was also clear to me that the foundations and the principles of the United Nations were at stake unless this unprovoked attack on Korea could be stopped." This means that USA had to be involved in order to help the United Nations avoid being seen as an ineffective organisation which could not stop aggressions, like its predecessor, the League of Nations. [3] OR E.g. It is useful because it tells me that USA's involvement in the Korean War was necessary due to Soviet's aggression to spread communism. [2] E.g. It is useful because it tells me that USA's involvement in the Korean War was necessary due to Soviet's aggression / was <u>defensive in nature</u> . This is evident in "I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores." Truman believed that by not intervening would embolden the Soviet Union to believe that they could exert their communist influence in countries near to USA and to spread communism, so it was necessary for the USA to be involved in the Korean War to	2-3

OR	stop Soviet aggression and the further spread of communism. [3] E.g. It is not useful because it does not tell me how USA was involved. [2] E.g. It is not useful because it does not tell me how USA was involved. For example, it does not tell me that the USA led the UN into the Korean War and managed to counter attack the North Korean troops through the Inchon Landings. [3] E.g. It is not useful because it does not tell me that the USA was involved so that Truman would not lose face / gain political advantage for being able to stop the spread of communism as mentioned in Source F.	
L3	Not useful based on cross-reference E.g. Source E is reliable and hence useful because it is supported by knowledge that USA intervened in the Korean War because they wanted to contain the spread of communist influence. Truman was concerned that once Korea fell to communism, it would lead to a domino effect and open the doors for the Soviet Union and China to spread communist influence to the rest of Asia. Thus, the USA felt that it had to intervene in the Korean War in order to contain communism. Since my contextual knowledge supports Source E, Source E is reliable, therefore useful. OR E.g. Source E is contradicted by Source B, which tells me that USA's involvement in the Korean War was unnecessary as the Soviet Union was not aggressive in spreading communism. This is evident in "Stalin initially hesitated to approve it (the invasion by the North) and only gave the go-ahead after consulting with Mao. Thereafter, he constantly sought to limit Soviet involvement in the conflict." This shows that the Soviet Union was not actively involved in the Korean War. Since Source B contradicts Source E, Source E is unreliable, therefore not useful.	4
L4	Not useful based on purpose: because it is unreliable, explained Award the higher mark for a more fully developed answer. E.g. It is not useful because it is an unreliable source. Truman was the USA president during the Korean War (position) and he wrote this autobiography because he wanted to convince (action word) the international community (audience) that his actions and the decisions to be involved in the Korean War were right (message) as there had been many criticisms of Truman and his administration for involving the USA in an unnecessary war (context). He had done so in the hope that the international community would see him and his administration in a positive light and would empathise with Truman why he had involved USA in the Korean War (outcome). Thus he would be biased towards himself in the portrayal of his actions so he is an unreliable source, therefore not useful.	5-6

1e) Study all the Sources. "The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use E.g. The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War as the Soviet Union gave Kim Il Sung the go-ahead to invade South Korea.	1m
L2	Yes or No, supported by valid source use Award 2m for one Yes / No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4m. Source A supports the view that "The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War" because it tells me that the Soviet Union had supplied weapons to instigate North Koreans to fight the war. This is evident in Stalin telling Mao who in turn instructed the North Korean soldiers to "take these old guns and invade Korea." This shows that Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War by giving weapons to North Koreans to fight, and was the mastermind behind the invasion. Source D supports the view that "The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War" because it tells me Soviet Union had instigated the North Koreans to start the Korean War. The cartoon shows that the Soviet leader is seen holding a piece of paper, which seems like a plan the Soviet Union had for Korea. The Soviet leader is also seen ordering the North Korean soldier, who looked lost and unwilling, to fight the "gangster mob" of countries, including the United Nations, which was led by the USA to intervene the Korean War. The Soviet leader is probably forcing the North Korea soldier to attack South Korea, or at least forcing him to listen to his plans for Korea (hence asking the soldier to "Shut up"), showing that the Soviet Union was instigating North Korea to fight the Korean War. Source E supports the view that "The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War" because it tells me the Korean War was used by the communists, including the Soviet Union, to spread communism. This is evident in "Communism was acting in Korea, just as Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had acted ten, fifteen, and twenty years earlier. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores." Truman believed that the communists, including Soviet Union, should be held responsible for the Korean War because they were the aggressors, just as Hitler was in WW2. There was also the belief that the communists, including Soviet Union, were using the Korean War to spread its communist influence in the region, and eventually to other parts of the world near the USA. OR Source B does not support the view that "The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War" because Kim Il Sung (North Korea) was responsible. This is evident in "The original idea was proposed by Kim Il Sung and the North Koreans who drew up the plans for the	2-4m

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L3	invasion. I must stress that the war was not Stalin's idea." Moreover, the Soviet Union also sought to limit its involvement as seen in "Stalin constantly sought to limit Soviet involvement in the conflict." Thus Kim was responsible for the Korean War for initiating the plans for invasion. Moreover, the Soviet Union was trying to limit its involvement in the Korean War, thus it should not be held responsible for the Korean War. Source C does not support that view that "The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War" because it tells me the USA was responsible for the Korean War, as evident in "the American government supplied the bandits of Syngman Rhee with political, military and economic aid, directed in the building and training of Rhee's army and in working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea... [We have to] take timely measures for repulsing the attack of South Korean troops." This means that USA was responsible for the Korean War as they had supplied South Korea with the resources to fight a war and the North Koreans were merely preventing the attack by attacking South Korea first. Source F does not support the view that "The Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War" because it tells me the Korea War was an internal conflict between the North and South Koreans. This is evident in "The administration committed a basic error. The President and his advisers believed that the North Korean invasion had been inspired and controlled by the Soviet Union. Suspicions about Soviet intentions prevented them from seeing the Korean War as a civil war." This means that the USA had wrongly assumed Soviet Union to have instigated the Korean War when in reality it is a civil war. Yes and No, supported by valid source use Award 5m for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7m. For L2 and L3 award a bonus of up to 2 marks (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency, etc. The total marks should not exceed 8. Notes: • To score in L2/L3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content. • Only credit source use where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough. • Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on numbers of sources used. E.g. Even though Source E supports the view that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War, the views are that of Truman, who was strongly anti-communist. As the president of the USA helming the containment policy, Truman was constantly suspicious of Stalin's actions and would view Soviet's actions in the war with prejudice. Hence Source E is not reliable to be used to support the view that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War.	5-8m

- 2a) Explain why Stalin was able to maintain control in the Soviet Union in the 1930s. [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Describes Stalin's rule. Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m. E.g. Stalin was leader of the Soviet Union in the 1930s after eliminating other members in the Politburo.	1-2
L2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3m for identification without description. Award 4m for a detailed description. E.g. Stalin maintained control in the Soviet Union through propaganda/fear/censorship. E.g. Stalin was able to maintain control in the Soviet Union through propaganda. Propaganda was everywhere in the Soviet Union. Loyal or intimidated artists praised Stalin in films, books, posters, paintings, and pictures were placed everywhere. For instance, all offices, factories, and classrooms were required to have a picture of Stalin. Stalin also carefully policed how he was represented. For example, he made sure that he was pictured wearing ordinary clothes and retaining the modest title of Secretary-General. E.g. Stalin was able to maintain control in the Soviet Union through fear. He embarked on a period of arrests, interrogations, show trials, and purges that was known as the Great Terror. Stalin purged the Communist Party to enforce party discipline and consolidate his power. Arrests were made and many people were charged in show trials where the accused was always found guilty of treason, and sent to labour camps (gulags) or executed. For instance, Kamenev and Zinoviev were also accused of treason in show trials in 1936 and were made to confess to being traitors to the state. Stalin also purged the Red Army to ensure that soldiers remained loyal to him. Ordinary people were also subjected to purges, such as workers and intellectuals. E.g. Stalin was able to maintain control through censorship. Large portions of Soviet history were rewritten to boost Stalin's status and discredit his rivals as disloyal counter-revolutionaries. Even photographs were edited to remove unwanted people. For example, Trotsky as edited out of photos of Lenin leading the revolution. Those whom Stalin later saw as a threat to his rule were also edited.	3-4
L3	Explain Factor/Reasons Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8m for 2 explained factors. E.g. Stalin was able to maintain control in the Soviet Union through propaganda. Propaganda was everywhere in the Soviet Union. Loyal or intimidated artists praised Stalin in films, books, posters, paintings, and pictures were placed everywhere. For instance, all offices, factories, and classrooms were required to have a picture of Stalin. All this helped Stalin to maintain control as he could influence and indoctrinate people to believe that he was the rightful successor to Lenin, and that the successes and achievements of the Soviet Union were attributed to him. Stalin also carefully policed	5-8

Level	Descriptors	Marks
	how he was represented. For example, he made sure that he was pictured wearing ordinary clothes and retaining the modest title of Secretary-General. This helped Stalin to maintain control as people believed that he was one of them, and looked out for their needs. Hence, propaganda helped Stalin maintain control as propaganda indoctrinated people to support Stalin. E.g. Stalin was able to maintain control in the Soviet Union through fear. He embarked on a period of arrests, interrogations, show trials, and purges that was known as the Great Terror. Stalin purged the Communist Party to enforce party discipline and consolidate his power. Arrests were made and many people were charged in show trials where the accused was always found guilty of treason, and sent to labour camps (gulags) or executed. For instance, Kamenev and Zinoviev were also accused of treason in show trials in 1936 and were made to confess to being traitors to the state. Stalin also purged the Red Army to ensure that soldiers remained loyal to him. Ordinary people were also subjected to purges, such as workers and intellectuals. All this helped Stalin to maintain control as it eliminated Stalin's political opponents and ensured that only those who remained in government and the army were loyal to him. The prevalence of secret police and informers also built a culture of fear, as anyone who was caught speaking ill of Stalin would be arrested. All this also helped Stalin to maintain control as no one dared to criticise or oppose Stalin since they feared that they would be caught. Stalin was able to maintain control through censorship. Large portions of Soviet history were rewritten to boost Stalin's status and discredit his rivals as disloyal counter-revolutionaries. Even photographs were edited to remove unwanted people. For example, Trotsky as edited out of photos of Lenin leading the revolution. Those whom Stalin later saw as a threat to his rule were also edited. All this helped Stalin to maintain control as it made people believe that Stalin had had a more important role in the revolution compared to his opponents, and boosted his authority and status both within the Communist Party and among people. This also helped Stalin to maintain control as people were only fed with information that praised Stalin, and made them indoctrinated into believing that Stalin was truly a great leader. Without views that contradicted this, few people would think otherwise and oppose Stalin.	

- 2b) 'The rise of Stalin was due solely to his manipulations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Describe Stalin's rise to power but without focus on the question Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m. E.g. Stalin rose to power in the 1920s.	1-2
L2	Explain Yes or No. Award 3m for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6m. <u>Through Stalin's Manipulations</u> It may appear as if the rise of Stalin was due solely to his manipulations. Firstly, Stalin manipulated ideological divisions in the Communist Party by playing his opponents off against each other and isolating them. He formed the 'troika' alliance with Kamenev and Zinoviev to get rid of Trotsky, and then allied himself with the radicals to isolate Kamenev and Zinoviev, before turning on Bukharin and Rykov. His manipulation of ideological divisions helped him to rise to power as it discredited Stalin's rivals, and reduced support for them in the party. Stalin was thereafter able to isolate and eventually eliminate them from the Politburo, and emerge as the front-runner in the contest to be leader of the Communist Party. Secondly, another of Stalin's manipulations was the way he pretended to be close to Lenin. One of the ways that he did this was by taking messages from Lenin to the Politburo when Lenin was ill. This allowed him to decide what message to disseminate to the Politburo. This helped him rise to power as he could alter the messages in his favour. Moreover, by visiting Lenin often, Stalin made it appear as if Lenin trusted him. Stalin was also the chief mourner at Lenin's funeral. This helped him to rise to power as it made him look like the next obvious leader, which increased his standing in the party. Finally, another of Stalin's manipulations which helped him rise to power was his control over the Communist Party's organisation. Stalin had been Secretary-General of the Party since 1922. While this appointment was not considered particularly important at the time, it gave Stalin the authority to appoint and re-assign Party members. Hence, this helped Stalin to rise to power as he could replace the allies of his opponents with his own allies, and place his own supports in important positions, so that they would support his policies and bid to be leader of the Party. He also gained control of the Cheka. This helped him to rise to power as it enabled him to 'snuff' Trotsky's support base considerably. <u>Through Fortunate Circumstances</u> However, it is not true that the rise of Stalin was due solely to his manipulations, as he was also able to rise to political power because of fortunate circumstances. This was because Lenin's Testament was not disclosed to the public. As Lenin had criticised his successors in his Testament, the Politburo members had agreed not to release it to the public. This helped Stalin to rise to political power as it ensured that Stalin could retain his position as General Secretary of the Party, as Lenin's advice for Stalin to be removed from his position was not heeded. By retaining his position, Stalin could assign his supporters in important positions, and replace the supporters of his allies with his own, thereby ensuring that his supporters could aid his bid to rise to	3-6

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L3	political power. By having more supporters in the party, Stalin hence had a higher chance of becoming the next leader. <u>Because of Opponents' Weaknesses</u> Stalin was also able to rise to political power because of his opponents' weaknesses. His strongest opponent at that time was Trotsky. However, Trotsky was unpopular in the Politburo, as he was perceived to be a threat by the other Politburo members due to his influence over the Red Army. This helped Stalin to rise to political power, as more attention was given to Trotsky in the leadership contest following Lenin's death, and Stalin was underestimated, thereby allowing him to build his support base and aid his rise. Trotsky was also considered arrogant, as he often criticised others and their ideas. More than that, his belief in 'Permanent Revolution' did not resonate with the Party members as much as Stalin's 'Socialism in One Country'. All these helped Stalin to rise to political power as it led to Trotsky becoming isolated, and Stalin could work together with other Party members, such as Kamenev and Zinoviev, to get rid of Trotsky, which meant that Stalin was able to eliminate his strongest political rival, and be the most suitable candidate in the contest for leadership of the party.	7-10
L4	Explain Yes and No Award 7m for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 10m. If explanation is missing, award 6m. L3 answer + Evaluation of both perspectives, up to 12m for a more developed evaluation In conclusion, it is not true that Stalin's rise was due solely to his manipulations. Instead, it was a combination of factors, with each factor playing a specific role in aiding Stalin's rise. Fortunate circumstances and Trotsky's unpopularity in the Politburo provided conducive foundations for Stalin to rise, as it meant that circumstances were already in Stalin's favour. His cunning and ability to manipulate others allowed him to capitalise on these conducive foundations and use them to his advantage in his quest for leadership. Thus, it was this combination of factors that enabled Stalin to rise to power.	11-12

- 3a) Explain why relations worsened between the USA and Cuba in the 1950s-60s. [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Describes relations between the USA and Cuba Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m. E.g. The USA and Cuba had had relations for many years, such as when the USA intervened in the Cuban War of Independence to help Cubans fight for independence from their Spanish colonial masters.	1-2
L2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3m for identification without description. Award 4m for a detailed description. Students may describe any of the factors given below, as long as they fall within the given time period (1950s-60s): E.g. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of the USA's installation of 'puppet presidents' in Cuba.</u> The US had done this to guard its own interests, and the US ambassador had even ruled Cuba like a colony. One such 'puppet president' was Colonel Fulgencio Batista. He was corrupt, dictatorial, and repressed Cubans. Even though the USA knew that Batista was unpopular, it was unwilling to stop supporting him because it feared that he might be overthrown, and opposition members might bring the communists to power. E.g. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of the Cuban Revolution in 1959.</u> The Cuban Revolution was carried out by Fidel Castro and a group of rebels against Batista's government. They conducted guerrilla warfare against Batista's government, and as many Cubans resented Batista, Castro's actions made him popular. On 1 Jan 1959, Castro overthrew Batista and established a new government in Cuba. The USA agreed to recognise Castro's government on conditions that elections be held soon to establish a new democratic government. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of Castro's new policies which threatened US investments in Cuba.</u> One such policy was Castro's decision to seek new markets for Cuban sugar, instead of the US market, as the Cuban Sugar Quota imposed by the USA limited the amount that Cuba could earn from sugar. Another policy that worsened relations was Castro's Land Reform Law (1959). Castro passed a land reform law which took land from the rich and distributed them among the poor to solve the problem of inequality. Castro did this to fulfill one of the promises that he had made during the Cuban Revolution – that he would reduce the economic gap between the rich and the poor. E.g. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of Castro's friendship with Khrushchev.</u> Castro developed a personal friendship with Khrushchev. They met at a UN General Assembly session in 1960, and strengthened their friendship. E.g. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of the USA's retaliation against Cuba.</u> In response to Castro's new policies, the USA retaliated by putting economic pressure on Cuba. One example of US economic pressure was the embargo on US exports to	3-4

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L3	Explains Factor/Reasons Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8m for 2 explained factors. Students may explain any of the factors given below, as long as they fall within the given time period (1950s-60s): E.g. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of the USA's installation of 'puppet presidents' in Cuba.</u> The US had done this to guard its own interests, and the US ambassador had even ruled Cuba like a colony. One such 'puppet president' was Colonel Fulgencio Batista. He was corrupt, dictatorial, and repressed Cubans. Even though the USA knew that Batista was unpopular, it was unwilling to stop supporting him because it feared that he might be overthrown, and opposition members might bring the communists to power. Hence, this worsened relations between the USA and Cuba because many Cubans resented the USA's practice of installing 'puppet presidents'. More than that, they detested Batista, saw that the USA backed a corrupt official, and hence resented the USA too, as they believed that the USA was indirectly responsible for the harsh treatment that they suffered under Batista. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of the Cuban Revolution in 1959.</u> The Cuban Revolution was carried out by Fidel Castro and a group of rebels against Batista's government. They conducted guerrilla warfare against Batista's government, and as many Cubans resented Batista, Castro's actions made him popular. On 1 Jan 1959, Castro overthrew Batista and established a new government in Cuba. The USA agreed to recognise Castro's government on conditions that elections be held soon to establish a new democratic government. Nevertheless, this worsened relations between the USA and Cuba because Castro was suspected by the USA to be a communist, and this increased the USA's fears about communist influence in Cuba. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of Castro's new policies which threatened US investments in Cuba.</u> One such policy was Castro's decision to seek new markets for Cuban sugar, instead of the US market, as the Cuban Sugar Quota imposed by the USA limited the amount that Cuba could earn from sugar. This worsened relations between the USA and Cuba because Castro made an agreement with the USSR in 1960 for Cuba to sell sugar to the USSR in return for Soviet oil, which made it seem as if Castro was aligning Cuba with the communist bloc. The USA therefore felt worried and threatened by this. Another policy that worsened relations was Castro's Land Reform Law (1959). Castro passed a land reform law which took land from the rich and distributed them among the poor to	5-8

Level	Descriptors	Marks
	solve the problem of inequality. Castro did this to fulfil one of the promises that he had made during the Cuban Revolution – that he would reduce the economic gap between the rich and the poor. However, this worsened relations between the USA and Cuba because to the USA, Castro's government seemed to be turning communist. US businesses in Cuba were also adversely affected as land was confiscated. Hence, all these policies threatened the USA's economic interests in Cuba, and worsened relations between them. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of Castro's friendship with Khrushchev.</u> Castro developed a personal friendship with Khrushchev. They met at a UN General Assembly session in 1960, and strengthened their friendship. This worsened relations as Cuba appeared to be leaning towards the USSR, since Castro was seen to be associating himself openly with Khrushchev. The USA therefore felt increasingly threatened by Castro. <u>Relations worsened between the USA and Cuba because of the USA's retaliation against Cuba.</u> In response to Castro's new policies, the USA retaliated by putting economic pressure on Cuba. One example of US economic pressure was the embargo on US exports to Cuba on everything except food and medicine. While this was ineffective due to Soviet aid which allowed Castro to continue with the anti-US policies, it worsened relations between the USA and Cuba since it was seen as an aggressive move by the USA that threatened the interests of Cuba. The USA thereafter retaliated by severing all diplomatic relations with Cuba and attempting to remove Castro from power. This was seen in the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961. The USA supplied arms, equipment and transport for 1,400 anti-Castro exiles to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. However, the exiles were met with 20,000 Cuban troops armed with tanks and modern weapons when they landed at the Bay of Pigs, and the invasion failed disastrously. This worsened relations between the USA and Cuba because Castro became very angry, since his government had been threatened by the USA. Castro therefore rallied Cubans against the USA, and became more supportive of communism and anti-America – a result which further worsened relations between the USA and Cuba as it pushed Cuba closer towards communism, an ideology that the USA feared.	

3b) 'The escalation in tensions during the Cuban Missile Crisis was due solely to Soviet aggression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (12)

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Describes the increase in tensions but without focus on the question Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m. E.g. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a period of great tension, as the world seemed to be on the brink of nuclear war.	1-2
L2	Explains Yes or No. Award 3m for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6m. <u>YES</u> It may appear as if the escalation of tensions during the Cuban Missile Crisis was due solely to Soviet aggression. One of the reasons for escalation in tensions during the Cuban Missile Crisis was the Soviet Union's actions. One of these actions was the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba. Khrushchev had decided to install nuclear missiles in Cuba for political, military, and strategic gains, such as using them as leverage to demand further concessions regarding the status of Western Berlin and to counter the threat of US Jupiter missiles in Turkey. However, this escalated tensions as the covert deployment of the nuclear missiles was seen by the USA to be aggressive. Moreover, tensions escalated because these missiles could reach the USA and made it feel threatened. Kennedy therefore feared that the Soviet Union might plan a 'first strike' nuclear attack against the USA. Khrushchev's response to the USA's announcement of a naval blockade also escalated tensions, seemed to bring the world to the brink of nuclear crisis. Khrushchev condemned the blockade, denied that missiles had been deployed, and even announced that Soviet ships would not respect the blockade and continue on their way to Cuba. This escalated tensions as the USA would be forced to retaliate against the Soviet Union if Soviet ships continued to sail towards Cuba with nuclear missiles in order to keep its word and uphold its international reputation. This also escalated tensions as it made it seem as if Khrushchev was unwilling to back down, and made decisions that worsened relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. <u>NO</u> However, the escalation of tensions was not due solely to Soviet aggression, as another reason for the escalation in tensions was the USA's response to the discovery of nuclear missiles in Cuba. The USA responded by announcing the introduction of a naval blockade. While this was done to buy the USA more time to negotiate with the Soviet Union, this strategy of brinkmanship escalated tensions as it did push the world closer to the brink of nuclear war. Khrushchev, in order to protect his prestige, had to announce that Soviet ships would not respect the blockade, and even ordered Soviet forces in Cuba to be mobilised to prepare for a possible invasion by the USA. Moreover, it was the USA's interpretation of these missiles in Cuba as	3-6

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Level	Descriptors	Marks
	aggressive, rather than defensive (which might have been a possible reason since Cuba had been invaded by the USA) that led it to announce a naval blockade and escalate tensions. Hence, the USA did have a role to play in the escalation of tensions during the Cuban Missile Crisis.	
L3	Explain Yes and No Award 7m for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 10m. If explanation is missing, award 6m.	7-10
L4	L3 answer + Evaluation of both perspectives, up to 12m for a more developed evaluation In conclusion, it is inaccurate to assert that the escalation of tensions during the Cuban Missile Crisis was due 'solely' to Soviet aggression. While Khrushchev's installation of nuclear missiles – an act of aggression at face value – did trigger the crisis, the USA had a part to play in aggravating the crisis, since its strategy of brinkmanship in the form of the naval blockade did escalate tensions and bring the world to the brink of nuclear war. Thus, it was the process of action and reaction from both the USA and the USSR that escalated tensions during the crisis, and not just Soviet aggression.	11-12

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2013 HISTORY PRELIM 1 PAPER 2
SUGGESTED ANSWER SCHEME

Section A

- (a) Study Source A. Was the cartoon published by Americans or the Soviets? Explain your answer. [5]

L1 AMERICANS PUBLISHED THE CARTOON – BASED ON SOURCE DESCRIPTION ONLY [1]

L2 AMERICANS PUBLISHED CARTOON BECAUSE IT PORTRAYED SOVIETS NEGATIVELY/ BADLY OR AMERICANS PUBLISHED CARTOON – MAKES VALID INFERENCES BUT EVIDENCE NOT LINKED TO THE INFERENCES [2]

- E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it portrayed Soviets as aggressive despite the pretence of being peaceful. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, causing destruction and chaos. [2]
- E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it portrayed Soviets as responsible for the Korean War. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, causing destruction and chaos.

L3 AMERICANS PUBLISHED CARTOON – MAKES VALID INFERENCES WITH EVIDENCE LINKED TO THE INFERENCES [3-4]

- Award 4m for inferring about Soviets AND tone/ intent of cartoonist
- E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it portrayed Soviets as aggressive despite the pretence of being peaceful. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, killing Koreans in the process. So, Soviets were aggressive. (3m)
 - E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it is critical of communists. The cartoon portrayed communists as aggressive despite the pretence of being peaceful. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, killing Koreans in the process. It portrays a negative image of communists so it is critical of communists. (3m)
 - E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it is very sarcastic in its portrayal of communists. The cartoonist drew the communist tank bulldozing across the country i.e. it was clearly aggressive but yet it still wanted to pretend to be peaceful as seen in how it pretended to be a dove. So the cartoonist was very sarcastic of communists. (3m)
 - E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it is critical of communists. The cartoon portrayed communists as aggressive despite the pretence of being peaceful. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, killing Koreans in the process. Because it showed communists being aggressive and cruel, it is thus critical of communists. Since it is anti-communist, it must be published by Americans since Americans at that time were anti-communists. (4m)

L4 AMERICANS PUBLISHED CARTOON – L3 + EXPLAINS WHY IT WAS AMERICANS WHO PUBLISHED IT [4-5]

Award 4m for inferring about Soviets OR tone/ intent of cartoonist
Award 5m for inferring the Soviets AND tone/ intent of cartoonist

- E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it portrayed Soviets as aggressive despite the pretence of being peaceful. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, killing Koreans in the process. So it was implying that Soviets were aggressive. Hence it is a negative portrayal of communists. So, it must be published by Americans. (4m)
- E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it is critical of communists. The cartoon portrayed communists as aggressive despite the pretence of being peaceful. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, killing Koreans in the process. It portrays a negative image of communists so it is critical of communists. So it must be Americans who published it. (4m)
- E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it is critical of communists. The cartoon portrayed communists as aggressive despite the pretence of being peaceful. This is seen in how the communists disguised itself as dove (suggesting peace) but yet was bulldozing its way through Korea, killing Koreans in the process. Because it showed communists being aggressive and cruel, it is thus critical of communists. Since it is anti-communist, it must be published by Americans since Americans at that time were anti-communists. (5m)
- E.g. Americans published this cartoon because it is very sarcastic in its portrayal of communists. The cartoonist drew the communist tank bulldozing across the country i.e. it was clearly aggressive but yet it still wanted to pretend to be peaceful as seen in how it pretended to be a dove. So the cartoonist was very sarcastic of communists because he is hinting that communists were only pretending to be peaceful but in actual fact they were aggressive and cruel. Since it is anti-communist, it must be published by Americans since Americans at that time were anti-communists. (5m)

- (b) Study Sources B and C. Would the cartoonist of Source B agree with the North Korean textbook about the role of North Korea? Explain your answer. [6]

L1 B WILL AGREE WITH TEXTBOOK – BOTH SAY NORTH KOREA WAS THE VICTIM IN THE KOREAN WAR [1-2]

L2 B WILL DISAGREE WITH TEXTBOOK – CORRECT COMPARISONS BUT DO NOT HAVE THE LOGIC STATEMENT [2-3]

L3 B WILL DISAGREE WITH TEXTBOOK – B SUGGESTS NORTH KOREA CAUSED THE WAR BUT TEXTBOOK SUGGESTS NORTH KOREA DID NOT CAUSE THE WAR [4-5]

- E.g. B will disagree with the textbook because B suggests that North Korea [] but the textbook suggests that North Korea [] B shows a North Korean running away shouting that South Korea attacked the North because the UN forces that were helping South Korea were attacking the North. It was a Canadian cartoon and Canada fought on the side of the United Nations in the Korean War. So the cartoonist was portraying North Korea in a sarcastic manner when it claimed South Korea was the one attacking. The cartoonist was really implying that UN targeted North Korea only because North Korea was 1st aggressive. So, the cartoonist is in actual fact suggesting that North Korea caused the Korean War in the 1st place. However according to C, "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." So the textbook was suggesting North Korea was the victim – they did not cause the Korean War. So B is saying North Korea caused the war but the textbook is saying North Korea did not cause the war. Since they differ in their views, B would disagree with the North Korean textbook.

- E.g. B will disagree with the textbook because B suggests that North Korea was the [] but the textbook suggests that North Korea was the [] B shows a North Korean running away shouting that South Korea attacked the North because the UN forces that were helping South Korea were attacking the North. It was a Canadian cartoon and Canada fought on the side of the United Nations in the Korean War. So the cartoonist was portraying North Korea in a sarcastic manner when it claimed South Korea was the one attacking. The cartoonist was really implying that UN targeted North Korea only because North Korea was 1st aggressive. So, the cartoonist is in actual fact suggesting that North Korea caused the Korean War in the 1st place. However according to C, "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." So the textbook was suggesting North Korea was the victim – they did not cause the Korean War. So B is saying North Korea caused the war but the textbook is saying North Korea did not cause the war. Since they differ in their views, B would disagree with the North Korean textbook.

L4 B WILL DISAGREE WITH TEXTBOOK – ANSWERS BASED ON PERSPECTIVES/TONE [5-6]

Award 4m for comparing perspective without message

Award 5m for comparing perspective with message

- E.g. B will disagree with the textbook because B is [] of North Korea but the textbook is [] of North Korea. B shows a North Korean running away shouting that South Korea attacked the North because the UN forces that were helping South Korea were attacking the North. It was a Canadian cartoon and Canada fought on the side of the United Nations in the Korean War. So the cartoonist was portraying North Korea in a sarcastic manner when it claimed South Korea was the one attacking. Hence B is clearly against/critical of North Korea. However according to C, "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." So the textbook was siding/defensive of North Korea. Since they differ in their attitudes towards North Korea, B would disagree with the North Korean textbook regarding North Korea.

- E.g. B will disagree with the textbook because B is [] but the textbook is [] B shows a North Korean running away shouting that South Korea attacked the North because the UN forces that were helping South Korea were attacking the North. It was a Canadian cartoon and Canada fought on the side of the United Nations in the Korean War. So the cartoonist was portraying North Korea in a sarcastic manner when it claimed South Korea was the one attacking. The cartoonist was really implying that UN targeted North Korea only because North Korea was 1st aggressive. So, the cartoonist is in actual fact suggesting that [] in the 1st place. Hence B is clearly against/critical of North Korea. However according to C, "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." So the textbook was suggesting North Korea was merely the victim – [] So the textbook was siding/defensive of North Korea. Since they differ in their attitudes towards North Korea, B would disagree with the North Korean textbook regarding North Korea.

(c) Study Source D. Are you surprised by the cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]

L1 MISINTERPRETATION OF SOURCE

[1-2]

Award 1m for inferring the wrong message
Award 2m for inferring the wrong message and cross-referencing to support/contradict that wrong message

- I am not surprised by the cartoon suggesting that North Korea was attacked by South Korea. This is seen in how Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. (1m) This is supported by Source C in which the North Korean textbook said, "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." So the textbook was suggesting North Korea was attacked by South Korea and America. Since C said North Korea was being attacked, it was not unexpected when D said the same. Thus I am not surprised by C.

L2 SURPRISED OR NOT SURPRISED – ANSWERS THAT IDENTIFIES THE POINT THAT IS SURPRISING OR NOT

[2]

- I am surprised/ not surprised that the cartoon is suggesting North Korea was the one who attacked the south. This is seen in how Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. But he was using an inverted map which means that in reality, it was the opposite situation of what he actually said. That is, North Korea was the one who caused the Korean War.
- I am surprised/ not surprised that the cartoon is suggesting North Korea was lying/ distorting the truth about the invasion. This is seen in how Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. But he was using an inverted map which means that in reality, it was the opposite situation of what he actually said. So North Korea was lying/ distorting the truth about the invasion.

L3 L2 + CROSS-REFERENCE TO UNRELIABLE SOURCE

[3-4]

- I am surprised that the cartoon is suggesting North Korea attacked first. This is seen in how Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. But he was using an inverted map which means that in reality, it was the opposite situation of what he actually said. That is, North Korea was the one who attacked first. However, this is contradicted by Source C in which the North Korean textbook said, "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." So the textbook was suggesting North Korea was attacked rather than the one who first attacked. Since Source C said North Korea did not attack first, it was rather unexpected when D says the opposite. Hence I am surprised by D suggestion North Korea attacked first.

L4 L2 + CROSS-REFERENCE TO EXPLAIN WHY NOT SURPRISED

[5-6]

- I am not surprised that the American cartoon is suggesting that [redacted] This is seen in how Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. But he was using an inverted map which means that in reality, it was the opposite situation of what he actually said. That is, [redacted] I am not surprised because Source B suggested otherwise. B shows a North Korean running away shouting that South Korea attacked the North because the UN forces that were helping South Korea were attacking the North. It was a Canadian cartoon and Canada fought on the side of the United Nations in the Korean War. So B was portraying North Korea in a sarcastic manner when it claimed South Korea was the one attacking. B was really implying that UN targeted North Korea only because North Korea was "1" aggressive. B is in actual fact suggesting that [redacted] in the "1" place. So when D also suggests the same idea (that North Korea caused the Korean War), it was expected. So I am not surprised.

- I am not surprised that the cartoon is suggesting that [redacted] This is seen in how Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. But he was using an inverted map which means that in reality, it was the opposite situation of what he actually said. That is, North Korea was maligning the South for causing the war. I am not surprised that North Korea maligning the South because it is supported by cross-referencing with Source C which says "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June". This suggests that the [redacted] So, when I saw North Koreans blaming South Korea in D, it was expected. So I am not surprised.

OR

L2 + IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF PROVENANCE

- I am not surprised that the American cartoon is suggesting that [redacted] This is seen in how Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. But he was using an inverted map which means that in reality, it was the opposite situation of what he actually said. That is, North Korea was the one who caused the Korean War. I am not surprised because this is an American cartoon. Since US was fighting against the North Koreans, he wanted to sarcastically portray the North Koreans as the aggressors in order to convince Americans to support US intervention to stop the aggressive North Koreans. Since he is out to get Americans' support against North Koreans, it is only to be expected that he would portray the North Koreans as being rather unreasonable and maligning the South Koreans. So I am not surprised by D.

- (d) Study Sources E and F. Does Source E prove Source F wrong regarding Soviet Union's role in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

L1 SOURCE DESCRIPTION [1]

L2 E PROVES F WRONG BECAUSE THEY ARE DIFFERENT [2-3]

- E proves F wrong because they are different such that E suggests [redacted] but F suggests that [redacted]

This is seen in how E said that "far from being the instigator of the war, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin was at best a reluctant partner" and he had initially rejected an appeal from North Korea's Kim Il Sung to assist in an invasion of the South." So, this means that [redacted] On the other hand, F portrayed Soviet Union as the master supervising his servant (China) to make the North Korea ox work i.e. North Korea invaded due to Soviet Union. [redacted] Since E suggests Soviet Union did not instigate the Korean War but F suggested they did, E thus proves F wrong.

L3 E DOES NOT PROVE F WRONG BECAUSE E IS UNRELIABLE [3-4]

- L2 + However E cannot prove F wrong because E is unreliable when it claims that Soviet Union did not instigate the war. Cross-referencing to A, the Soviet dove was the one that bulldozed its way into Korea and killed many Koreans. This seems to suggest that the [redacted] Since A contradicts E, E is unreliable. Therefore when F differs from E, F is not necessarily wrong. Therefore E cannot prove F wrong.

L4 E PROVES F WRONG BECAUSE E IS RELIABLE [4-5]

Award 4m for answers that show E is reliable by cross-referencing to an obviously unreliable source (Source C)

- L2 + However E can prove F wrong because E is reliable when it claims that Soviet Union did not instigate the war. Cross-referencing to C, it is stated that "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." C thus suggested that the war was instigated by US and thus Soviet Union did not instigate it. Since C supports E, E is reliable. Therefore when F differs from E, F must be wrong. Therefore E proves F wrong.

Award 5m for answers that show E is reliable by cross-referencing – not well-explained
Award 6m for answers that show E is reliable by cross-referencing – well-explained

- L2 + However E can prove F wrong because E is reliable when it claims that Soviet Union did not instigate the war. Cross-referencing to background information, it was the Korean leaders themselves who actively drew the involvement of external powers (the United States, the Soviet Union, and China) in order to provide support and to help them realise their visions for Korea. This means that Soviet Union was just dragged into the war and did not instigate it. Since background information supports E, E is reliable. Therefore when F differs from E, F must be wrong. Therefore E proves F wrong.

- (e) Study all the sources. "The super-powers should be blamed for causing the Korean War." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

L1 SOURCE DESCRIPTION [1-2]

L2 SUPPORT OR NOT SUPPORT [2-3]

- Source A supports the view. According to Source A, a Soviet tank disguised as a dove was rolling into Korea. This symbolized the Soviets were responsible for causing the Korean War. Thus 1 of the superpowers should be blamed for causing the Korean War. Therefore A supports the view
- Source C supports the view. According to C, "American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, together with their puppets, finally initiated the war on 25 June. That morning, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North." In other words, the war was caused by the US. Hence it was started by superpowers. So C supports the view.
- Source F supports the view. F portrayed Soviet Union as the master supervising his servant (China) to make the North Korea ox work i.e. North Korea invaded due to instructions from Soviet Union. Hence the Soviets started the war i.e. the war was caused by superpowers. Hence F supports the view.

OR

- Source B does not support the view. B shows a North Korean running away shouting that South Korea attacked the North because the UN forces that were helping South Korea were attacking the North. It was a Canadian cartoon and Canada fought on the side of the United Nations in the Korean War. So the cartoonist was portraying North Korea in a sarcastic manner when it claimed South Korea only because North Korea was 1st aggressive. So, the cartoonist is in actual fact suggesting that North Korea caused the Korean War in the 1st place. Hence it should not be blamed on either of the 2 super-powers. B therefore does not support the view.
- Source D does not support the view. Source D shows a soldier explaining to another soldier how North Korea was attacked by the South. But he was using an inverted map which means that in reality, it was the opposite situation of what he actually said. That is, North Korea was the one who caused the Korean War. It is not caused by either of the 2 superpowers. So, D does not support the view.
- Source E does not support the view. E said that "far from being the instigator of the war, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin was at best a reluctant partner" and he had initially rejected an appeal from North Korea's Kim Il Sung to assist in an invasion of the South." This means that Soviet Union did not instigate the Korean War since it was started by North Korea. So super-powers did not start the war. Hence E does not support the view.

L3 SUPPORT AND NOT SUPPORT [3-7]

- Everything in L2

Section B

(a) Explain why Stalin was able to rise to power.

Stalin was able to rise to power because of the advantageous position he occupied in the Communist Party. His position as the General Secretary was important because it was a sign of Lenin's favor. As the Party Secretary, he has the authority over 700 officials. He controlled, in essence, all party appointments, promotions and demotions. He made sure that local trade unions, cooperatives, and army units were led by loyal communists responsible to Stalin himself. He also kept detailed files on all managers of industry and all party members. Even the secret police came under his control. This helped him gain support from those he put in power because those people who owed their posts to Stalin dared not oppose him. Hence his position as Party Secretary allowed him to consolidate a strong support base. His strong support base came in useful when they supported him against Trotsky. Hence Stalin was able to rise to power.

Stalin was able to rise to power because of the development of the cult of Lenin. After Lenin's death in 1922, Stalin tried to show that he was very close to the late leader. This was because Lenin was a widely respected figure and he hoped that by portraying himself as a close follower of Lenin, Lenin's supporters would support him too. So, he developed a cult around Lenin to show his devotion to Lenin. Lenin's body was embalmed and displayed and Stalin presented himself as the chief mourner. Hence, Lenin's supporters saw him as a man who was true to Lenin right to the end. This gained him support from those who had been loyal to Lenin. On the other hand, Trotsky was not even present during Lenin's funeral. This was because Stalin had given the wrong date of the funeral to Trotsky so that Trotsky would miss the funeral. Many Party members got angry with Trotsky because his absence seemed to them to be a lack of respect for Lenin. As a result, Stalin was able to put himself in a more positive light compared to Trotsky and able to gain support of both the masses and party members. Such support helped Stalin rise to power.

(b) "The main reason Hitler was able to hold on to power was because he managed to improve the country's economy." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

I agree. Hitler was able to hold on to power because he managed to improve the country's economy. Hitler needed a strong German economy to sustain the large army. He knew the Nazi Party could win more support if he could revive the economy and reduce unemployment. He introduced projects to clear slums, reclaim wastelands, build superhighways, build schools, and build hospitals. German youths found employment in the National Labor Service, which worked on these public projects. A large party bureaucracy was set up, providing thousands of office and administrative posts. Purges of Jews and anti-Nazis from the civil service also created job opportunities for the rest of the German population. Rearmament was started in 1934 and conscription was reintroduced in 1935. The increase in army size meant more weapons were needed and thus more jobs were created in factories to build guns, tanks, and battleships for the German armed forces. All these reduced unemployment from over 6 million in 1933 to about 250,000 in 1939. Thus for many Germans, lives actually improved under Hitler's leadership because Hitler brought about an improvement to the economic situation in Germany. With more jobs, people's lives got better and thus they appreciated and supported Hitler. With the support, Hitler was able to hold on to power.

I disagree. He was able to hold on to power because he persecuted his political enemies in order to maintain power. He basically established a police state and used the SA, the army, and then the SS to destroy all opposition. The secret police, the Gestapo, spied on German citizens and could arrest those they suspected of dissent. They arrested all those who opposed Hitler and the Nazi Party. Many were sent to prisons called concentration camps. Few could escape from the Nazis as the Gestapo had informers in all sectors of German society. Under the Nazi rule, every town was divided into smaller units called quarters and each quarter had its own Quarter Warden. He would visit the houses in the quarter every week to check and gather information on everyone. He kept reports on everyone, noting information such as signs of independent thinking or not flying the Nazi flag on important occasions. People were encouraged to report on their families and neighbors who did not show total support for Hitler and the Nazi Party. As a result, people did not dare to oppose Hitler because they feared being caught and punished severely. Because there was no opposition, he was thus able to hold on to power.

- (a) Explain why communist governments fell in Eastern Europe by 1989. [8]

Gorbachev encouraged the governments of Eastern Europe to adopt perestroika and glasnost in order to modernize communism so that people would support it. In the end, people of Eastern Europe to expect significant changes in their countries. Unfortunately, the communist government in Eastern Europe adamantly adhered to its old ways and refused to adopt radical reforms. Thus when there was little changes made to the communist system, or when the changes were implemented half-heartedly by the communist governments, people became even more disillusioned with communism. Many demanded an end to communist rule and protested. With the overwhelming protests from the people, many communist governments found themselves unable to hold on to power and collapsed.

To make matters worse, Gorbachev wanted to change the nature of USSR relations with Eastern Europe. Unlike his predecessors, he was not prepared to use Soviet military power to prop up the communist governments in Eastern Europe. This means that even if the people in Eastern Europe were to protest and demonstrate, USSR would not move in its army to stop the people. In other words, he is 'letting Eastern Europe go their way'. This 'letting go' of Eastern Europe, known as the 'Sinatra Doctrine', gave East Europeans the impression they were free to do as they please and that Soviet Russia would no longer force them into submission. Hence the people became daring and heightened pressure against the government to adopt reforms such as freedom to travel to the West and to liberalize. Now that they did not have help from the USSR, the communist governments in Eastern Europe were unable to withstand such great pressure from the people. Eventually they were forced to hold elections in which they lost. Thus, the communists fell from power, putting an end to communist rule in Eastern Europe.

- (b) "The main reason for the Cold War was because of the ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

The West believed in democracy & capitalism but USSR believed in communism. The fundamentally conflicting nature of these 2 ideologies meant that it was hard to accept one another. Capitalism believed in free enterprise (rich should be able to invest and to keep profits made) but communism believed in state enterprise (individuals are not allowed to keep profits because profits should be used for the good of all). Capitalism believed in market economy (businessmen produce what they like in response to consumer demand) but communism believed in a central economy (state owns factories and farms & the state tells workers and farmers what to produce). Democracy allowed for more than one political party to exist but most communist states only allowed one political party – the communist party – to exist. In a democracy, people could vote for the political party of their choice in free elections. But in a communist system, the people could only vote for the communist party. Conflicting ideologies & political systems resulted in distrust on both sides. Each believed their ideology was better than the other's. In fact, each saw the other's ideology as evil. The West was worried that communism might spread & thereby undermine democracy. The USSR was not happy that US tried to stop the spread of communism because USSR believed it was their right to spread their communist beliefs. The ideological competition thus caused a great deal of tension between the 2 blocs thereby leading to the Cold War.

There was also a history of distrust that caused tension between the democratic bloc and communist bloc to build up over time and eventually spill over into a Cold War. During the Russian civil war, the West supported the Whites against the communists. This was seen by the communists as the West's attempts to eradicate or destroy communism. Hence there was distrust. This distrust caused USSR to view subsequent actions of the West with suspicion. During World War II, the West's delay in opening the 2nd Front caused the USSR to see it as the West's attempts to let USSR be destroyed by the Nazis. This led to Soviet suspicion of Western intentions. Likewise the West was suspicious of Soviet ambitions and intentions. The Soviets had been responsible for the Katyn Massacre & they delayed helping the Polish anti-Nazi resistance resulting in many Polish nationalists being killed. This caused the West to become suspicious of Soviet intentions towards Poland because they wondered if the USSR was deliberately trying to undermine Poland so as to gain a foothold there. All these events resulted in distrust between the West and the Soviet Union. With each passing event, the degree of distrust and tension increased. The distrust was suppressed during World War II because each saw the need to maintain an alliance against Hitler. However, when World War II ended, each saw little need to cooperate and thus the accumulated distrust each came into the open leading to the Cold War.

Answer Key

- (1a) Study Source A.
What can you learn about the war in Korea from this source? Explain your answer, using details of the source.

[5]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Repeats details from the source The source shows a man hurting himself	1
2	Sub-message Award 3 marks if well-supported. The source shows North Korea attacking the South while South Korea is attacking the North.	2-3
3	Main message (Nature of war) Award 5 marks if well-supported. I can learn that the war in Korea was actually harmful to itself as whoever won or lost, the Koreans would still be the ones who suffered. This can be seen from the picture showing Korea represented by a man hurting himself with his own limbs. This implies that Korea is one body and whether the North attacks the South or vice versa, the body will still be injured hence Korea will still be hurt.	4-5

- (1e) Study Source B.
Why would the Deputy Chairman have said this? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Repeating of source The deputy chairman said that North Korea was thankful to China.	1
2	Valid reference Award 3 marks if supported The deputy chairman is suggesting that North Korea is indebted to China for all the help they gave to them in defeating America. This can be seen from "With all my heart I thank the Communist Party of	2-3

China helped by Comrade Mao Zedong, all the Chinese people, and all the soldiers and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteer detachments who shed blood in helping the Korean people." This implies that the Chinese were responsible for helping North Korea defeat the Americans which makes the North Koreans owe a debt of gratitude to the Chinese.

3	Purpose with supported message Award 5 marks for a well-developed answer The deputy chairman made this speech in order to convince the Chinese that Korea was indebted to China for all the help they gave to them in defeating America. This can be seen from "With all my heart I thank the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, all the Chinese people, and all the soldiers and officers of the Chinese People's Volunteer detachments who shed blood in helping the Korean people". This implies that the Chinese were responsible for helping North Korea defeat the Americans which makes the North Koreans owe a debt of gratitude to the Chinese. The deputy chairman wants the Chinese to feel that North Korea appreciates them so that the Chinese will continue to support North Korea in terms of military and economic aid.	4-5
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- (1e) Study Sources C and D.
Would the journalist who wrote the Washington Post (Source B) agree with the soldier (Source C)? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Describes sources	1
2	False Match	2
3	Agrees OR Disagrees The journalist will agree with the soldier in terms of the war being a full-scale war. The journalist says that the war was large-scale. This can be seen from "bombing raids were conducted heavily and mercilessly". Which implies that the war was not a small simple war since aircraft and severe bombings were conducted. This agrees with the soldier who sees the war as a large scale major war. This can be seen from "This is no police job". Which implies that the soldiers were there fighting a severe damaging war rather than just a simple walk in the park. The journalist will disagree with the soldier in terms of America's status in the war. The journalist sees America as winning. This can be seen from "bombing raids were conducted heavily and mercilessly" which implies that the USA was achieving total domination over the Koreans hence they were winning the war. This disagrees with what the soldier is saying which is America was losing the war. This can be seen from "If you kill one Korean, there are 10	3-4

	more to take his place ... all I can say is: give us reinforcements, or pull out what is left of us – which isn't many" which implies that the USA has suffered severely from the war and are going to lose.	
4	Agrees AND Disagrees	4-5
5	Disagrees based on point of view	6
	The journalist would disagree with the soldier in terms of their point of view. The journalist clearly sees America in a position of strength with regard to the Korean war. This can be seen from "bombing raids were conducted leisurely and mercilessly" which implies that the American position was one where they were totally dominating the Koreans. This disagrees with the soldier's point of view where America was in a position of weakness with regards to the Korean war. This can be seen from "if you kill one Korean, there are 10 more to take his place ... all I can say is: give us reinforcements, or pull out what is left of us – which isn't many" which implies that America was in a very bad position and were unable to match the Koreans.	

*Award 3 marks if student only deals with purpose only.

- 1(d) Study Source E.
How far can you trust what Mao Zedong says in the source? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Description of the source	1
2	The source is about Mao speaking at a party meeting. Can trust OR cannot trust based on provenance	2
3	Mao can be trusted because he is the leader of a country so he has a reputation to maintain which means he won't lie. Can trust OR cannot trust based on X-refer	3-4
	Award 4 marks for well developed answer. Mao can be trusted because what he says is supported by Source D. Mao says that the Americans were defeated by the Chinese. This can be seen from "The Americans failed to undermine our positions, on the contrary, their units were always wiped out by us." And Source D agrees with him when it also claims that the Americans were defeated by the Chinese this can be seen from "but suffered an ignominious defeat before the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army and the detachments of the Chinese People's Volunteers" which implies that the Americans at the end of the day were defeated in the Korean war. OR Mao cannot be trusted because what he says is refuted by Source C. Mao says that the Americans were losers in the Korean war. This can be seen from "The Americans failed to undermine our positions, on the contrary, their units were always wiped out by us." While	

	Source C says that the Americans easily won the Korean war through military superiority. This can be seen from "it was mostly easy pickings for the Air Force, whose B-29s faced little or no opposition on many missions. The bombing was long, leisurely and merciless" which implies that the USA had a very easy time in the Korean war as they could easily destroy the North Koreans thus winning them the war.	
4	Can trust AND Cannot trust based on X-refer.	5
5	Cannot trust based on hidden motive of source	6
	Mao cannot be trusted because this speech was made during the Twenty-fourth Session of the Central People's Government Council which was an address made to the Chinese government. Since Mao was the leader, he was trying to convince the rest of the Chinese communist party that China was instrumental in helping the North Koreans win the Korean war. This can be seen from "The Americans failed to undermine our positions, on the contrary, their units were always wiped out by us." Which implies that the Chinese were strong and powerful, able to defeat the Americans. Mao hoped that by saying this the Chinese communist party would feel pride in the victory and therefore continue to support his leadership since it brought benefits to China's prestige. Since Mao had a hidden motive for making this speech, the speech becomes less reliable and I feel I cannot trust it. Answers suggesting tone will be given the highest band.	

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- 1(e) Study all the sources.
"North Korea lost the Korean War." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use	1
2	Yes or No, supported by valid source use	2-4
	Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks Source A does not support the view because Source A shows that Korea as the whole was the loser of the Korean war. Whether the North attacked the South or vice versa, at the end of the day, both of the countries are part of one body. Korea and any hurt they do to each other would hurt themselves. This can be seen from Korea being represented by one body which ended up hurting itself when it tried to hurt North Korea represented by the upper body and South Korea represented by the lower body. Source C supports this view because Source C shows that America could mercilessly bomb North Korea with impunity and destroy many	

parts of North Korea. This can be seen from "It was mostly easy pickings for the Air Force, whose B-29s faced little or no opposition on many missions. The bombing was long, leisurely and merciless" which implies that the Americans easily overwhelmed the North Koreans and hence defeated them thus making North Korea the losers in the war. Source D does not support this view because the soldier claims that America was losing the war which meant that North Korea was winning. This can be seen from "If you kill one Korean, there are 10 more to take his place... all I can say is, give us reinforcements, or pull out what is left of us - which isn't many." Which implies that America was having so much trouble in Korea that the soldiers were encouraging America to just give in and leave Korea. Source B does not support this view because the deputy chairman is saying that with the help of China, North Korea was able to defeat America in the Korean war. This can be seen from "but suffered an ignominious defeat before the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army and the detachments of the Chinese People's Volunteers" which implies that America was unable to win North Korea in the Korean war and instead suffered a crushing defeat by North Korea. Thus North Korea was not the loser of the Korean war but the winner. Source E does not support this view because Mao is saying that America was totally defeated by China in the Korean war. This can be seen from "The Americans failed to undermine our positions; on the contrary, their units were always wiped out by us" which implies that China which was supporting North Korea was able to defeat America and chase them out of Korea hence North Korea was not the loser of the war but one of the winners. Source F supports this view because it suggests that America was the winner in the Korean war. This can be seen from the polls where 45% of people felt that America was successful in the Korean war as compared to 38% who felt they weren't. This implies that the Americans saw themselves as having won the war and thus North Korea was the loser in the Korean war. Yes and No, supported by valid source use	3	Award 5 marks for one Y and N supported by valid source use and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks. For L2 and L3 award a bonus of up to two marks (ie. +1/-1) for use of contextual knowledge to question source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark must not exceed 8. Notes: To score L2/L3 there must be source use, ie. Direct
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reference to source content. Only credit source use where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough. Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on numbers of sources used	2 This question is about War in the Asia Pacific. (a) Explain why the strengths of the USA and Japan's over-extended empire resulted in Japan being defeated in WWII.	Level 1 Writes about WWII without focus on question. 1-2 Level 2 Answers which describe event/feature without focus on question, ie. No identification of strengths of USA or Japan's over-extended empire. Award 1 marks for each detail to a maximum of 2 marks. Japan was defeated in 1945. Describes factors 3-4 Level 3 The strengths of the USA was that it was the largest industrial producer in the world at the time. The USA was able to quickly switch over to military production which allowed them to outproduce Japan. The Americans were able to produce quadruple the number of airplanes that Japan could as well as almost double the number of carrier battleships. Japan's empire was over-extended which made it hard for them to defend every one of their conquests. Japan conquered the whole of South-East Asia which was a very large area to govern. This meant that their forces were spread thinly among the conquered nations. Explains factors 5-8	3 The strengths of the USA was that it was the largest industrial producer in the world at the time. The USA was able to quickly switch over to military production which allowed them to outproduce Japan. The Americans were able to produce quadruple the number of airplanes that Japan could as well as almost double the number of carrier battleships. This caused the military might of the USA and Japan to be skewed in the direction of the USA thus allowing them to win more battles in WWII and hence contribute to them defeating Japan. Japan's empire was over-extended which made it hard for them to defend every one of their conquests. Japan conquered the whole of South-East Asia which was a very large area to govern. This meant that their forces were spread thinly among the conquered nations. This then resulted in Japan experiencing key defeats in major battles since their forces were spread too thin to defend every area. Some of these key defeats were the Battle of the Philippines and the battle of two Jima and Okinawa, which led to the Americans being able to
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	use the islands as a base to attack Japan from which ultimately led to Japan's overall defeat.	
	Key idea: Caused the military might of USA and Japan to be skewed in the direction of the USA thus allowing USA to win more battles in WWII and hence contribute to them defeating Japan.	
(b) "The economic crisis in Japan was the main factor that caused the war in the Asia Pacific." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]		
Level	Description	Marks
1	Award 1 mark for each detail to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2
2	Japan was facing economic crisis. Explains Yes OR No	3-6
3	Explains Yes AND No Japan was facing an economic crisis before WWII which was due to the rapid population increase and a shortage of land for farming. Their population grew rapidly from 45 million in 1900 to 64 million by 1930. This affected the availability of land for farming. The Great Depression made things worse as the USA and Britain began to practice protectionism which meant increasing restrictions and taxation on Japanese exports. Japan thus required raw materials and new markets for their products and this could be easily achieved by acquiring new territories for this. Thus they began to have the desire to conquer the Asia Pacific to get what they wanted and they felt they had no choice but to go to war. Key idea for yes: Japan needed raw materials and new markets → pushed them into acquiring new territories for this → only way to achieve this was through conquering other territories → had no choice but to go to war to get it. There were other reasons for Japan going to war and one of it was the unfair treatment that the Japanese felt the Americans were implementing on them. The USA passed the Japan Exclusion League in 1905 to prevent Japanese from immigrating to USA which made the Japanese feel discriminated against. Also, during the Paris Peace Conference, the Japanese calls to include a racial equality clause in the covenant of the League of Nations was rejected by the Western powers thus making the Japanese feel that they were being racially discriminated against. They thus felt a need to prove itself to the West or remove their way of thought in the Asia Pacific thus conquering the Asia Pacific would allow them to stand on the same	7-10

	level as the colonial powers which might then convince them about the ability of the other races. This thus resulted in Japan conquering territories to prove their superiority which led to them starting the war in the Asia Pacific.	
	Key idea for no: Discriminatory policies → made Japan unhappy and resentful → felt a need to prove itself to West or remove their way of thought → one way of doing this was by showing off their might or imposing their might on others like a colonial power to change mindset → Hence conquering territories would prove this → Went to war to show their power and change mindsets.	
4	L3+ conclusion In conclusion, I feel that the Economic Crisis was the main factor that caused the war in the Asia Pacific because it threatened the survival of Japan. This gives it a higher necessity for going to war. The discrimination on the other hand was more an issue of pride for Japan and was not really absolutely necessary for them to obtain.	11-12
3 This question is about Japanese defeat in WWII.		
(a) Explain why the Marshall plan and the Truman Doctrine resulted in the containment of communism. [8]		
Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about topic without answering question	1-2
2	Describe factors.	3-4
3	Explain factors. The Marshall plan was about providing economic aid to Europe so that they would not turn to communism since communism seemed to thrive when countries were poor and undeveloped. It was meant to help Europe reconstruct itself. The Marshall plan contained communism because it put the Soviet Union in a spot as they could not accept aid or allow their satellite states to accept aid without making themselves look bad yet they would be resentful if they didn't allow their satellite states to get help. At the same time, it also made capitalism seem much more attractive to Europe since they would then be seen as a saviour to them. Thus the people of Europe would be more likely to support capitalism and turn away from communism which would then prevent communism from spreading further. The Truman Doctrine aimed to provide economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey as both countries found itself much weaker after WWII. Britain, their previous political and economic supporter was not in any position to help them after WWII and thus they were in danger of falling to the communists. By providing economic and military aid to these countries they could gain the support of these countries as well as convince them of the benefits of capitalism. Additionally, it would serve to reduce the influence that communism	5-8

had on them since they would be provided with an alternative to communism. This would result in the countries receiving the aid to reject communism and thus prevent communism from spreading further.	
Key idea: Marshall plan and Truman doctrine caused three things to happen → Soviet Union put in a spot as they could not accept aid or allow their satellite states to accept aid without making themselves look bad yet they would be resented if they didn't allow their satellite states to get help → Economically richer Europe would be less likely to fall to communism since communism thrived in poor or unequal countries → Made capitalism seem more attractive since they were savours to Europe → all these led to communism seeming inferior to capitalism → people would be more likely to choose capitalism over communism and reject communism → communism cannot spread → communism contained.	

(b) "The loss of a common enemy in Europe was the main factor that caused the Cold War." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about the Cold war	1-2
2	Explains Yes OR No	3-6
3	Explains Yes AND No	7-10
	The loss of a common enemy in Europe was the main factor that caused the Cold War because previously, the USA and USSR were allied with each other due to the need to defeat Germany which had taken over almost the whole of Europe. This meant that both the superpowers would be more willing to give in to each other and not allow petty grievances to come into play. Some petty grievances might be things like Stalin's accusation of the USA and Britain refusing to open a second front or even the fact that the USSR was the one who signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with Germany. While their survival was threatened, both superpowers were forced to work together but once Germany was defeated, there was no more necessity to work together and both began to see the other as an enemy. This resulted in them trying to undermine each other by gaining more spheres of influence for themselves thus Eastern Europe came under the USSR while Western Europe came under the USA and its allies. This obviously raised tensions between the two and contributed to the Cold War beginning. Key idea for Yes: Loss of a common enemy → no more fear of survival against Germany → no more necessity to work together → petty grievances come into play → Begins to see the other as the enemy → Tries to undermine each other → Tensions rise → Starts cold war There were other factors for the Cold War starting. One of which	

was that the USSR and USA had a long history of tension starting all the way in WWI when Russia pulled out of the war against Germany it was seen as a betrayal by the Allies and this cause the West to severely distrust communism. Furthermore, when the newly formed USSR was locked in a civil war after WWI, the West sent forces to support the anti-communist group, the Whites, against the communist group, the Reds. These historical events of the past resulted in old wounds between both countries that had yet to be addressed which meant that both superpowers viewed each other with distrust and would try to undermine each other by competing for more influence in Europe. This would then lead to tensions rising which would result in the Cold War starting.	
Key idea for No: Historical events of the past → Old wounds that have not been addressed → View each other with distrust → Will try to undermine each other → Tensions rise → Starts cold war	
Or	
Ideological differences → Unable to accept each other → Beliefs are mutually exclusive/one or the other → Forced to be in competition → No compromise → Tensions rise → Cold war starts	
L3+ conclusion	11-12
I would argue that the loss of a common enemy in Europe was really the main factor causing the Cold War because the ideological differences and historical wounds of the past have always been present in the USA and USSR. It was only the fact that there was a greater threat to them that prevented them from starting the Cold War.	

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Nan Chiau High School
Preliminary Examination 2
Elective History
Sec. 4 (Express)

Suggested Answer Scheme

1 (a) Study Source A

Why was this cartoon published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Describes details of cartoon	1
2	Source A shows USSR and USA blowing at Cuba Infers without evidence	2
3	Source A shows USSR and USA wrecking chaos on Cuba which can be depicted as weak and vulnerable. Infers with evidence	2-3
4	L3 + Purpose and supporting contextual knowledge The purpose is to show the international community how irresponsible both USA and USSR were in creating the chaos in Cuba and bringing the world to the danger of a nuclear war. The British cartoonist hopes that support could be garnered from the international community to exert pressure on both countries to stop what they are doing to Cuba. This can further supported from my knowledge that both USA and USSR were using Cuba as a ground to test the resolve of their leadership in the battle of brinkmanship. USA can be argued as irresponsible for its deliberate to remove Castro which forced the latter to forged an alliance with USSR. On the other hand, USSR can be seen as irresponsible for exploiting Cuba for its own benefit in the context of Cold War politics.	4-5

(b) Study Source B

How credible is Source B as evidence of USA's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge. [6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Answers based on typically Credible because it is Castro who was Cuban's President and who was directly involved in the Crisis. OR Not credible because Castro was anti-American and what he said might be biased.	1-2
2	Credible based on Content Castro blamed USA because as he explained, it was because of the latter's Bays of Pigs attack on Cuba which made Cuba feel "vulnerable" and that led them asking for Soviet's missiles to be placed in Cuba as a form of security.	3
3	L2 + Credible / Not credible with Cross-referencing Credible because Source F supports what Castro explained in Source B, that the USA did carry out numerous attempts such as the BOP and OM to either overthrow Castro's government and even to assassinate Castro himself. This shows that the USA played an important role in the CMC. OR Not credible because Source E challenges what Castro said in Source B as it shows both Castro and Khrushchev supposedly taunting the Americans with Khrushchev was aiming a missile at USA and Castro leaning on Khrushchev in a relaxed manner, smoking his cigar and folding him arms. This shows that Cuba and USSR seem to be more responsible for the CMC.	4
4	Credible and Not credible	5
5	L4 and not credible based on purpose Castro seems to be using the international press to give a negative impression of USA as the one provoking the situation leaving Cuba with little option but to accept the USSR aid. This was done perhaps to influence world opinion against USA and to gain sympathy and support for himself as well as Cuba. Castro had failed to mention	6

that he was also taking advantage of the situation to obtain assistance from USSR which will allow him to remain in power. His view that the Russian were 'helping' also fall short from the understanding that the USSR was also using the crisis to advance their interest by using Cuba as their pawn in Cold War politics.	
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(c) Study Sources C and D

Is one of the sources more useful than the other in helping us understand the origin of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Description of source/uncritical answers on provenance. Source C is more useful as it is a viewpoint from Robert Kennedy, the brother of President Kennedy. OR Source D is more useful as it is a viewpoint from President Khrushchev	1
2	Identifies (2m) and Explain (3m), using source content, reasons why one source is helpful and/or not helpful. Source C is more useful as it tells us that the USSR had "secretly and deceitfully" built missiles that could "threaten all countries in the American continent" in Cuba and this, the Source concluded was the USSR's "preparation for aggression". OR Source D is more useful as Khrushchev explained his building of missiles in Cuba as an act of defense against the missiles that the USA had previously placed in Turkey which could threaten the security of the USSR.	2-3
3	Answer that evaluate why the content of one source is more useful than the other Source D is more useful than Source C as it offers more insight for the readers to understand the origin of the CMC. Source C is useful in letting the readers understand that the immediate cause and escalation of the crisis was the threat of the nuclear missile which the USSR secretly placed in Cuba. This is clearly stated by Robert Kennedy when he mentions that 'it has done this by building in Cuba, secretly and deceitfully, long range thermonuclear missiles which threaten all countries in the American continent. This is useful in telling us that the USA was of the opinion that the crisis was due to USSR's provocative action and the USA reaction was to 'defend itself' and not a 'reckless decision'. Source D, however, tells us that the origin of the crisis is more than the issue of the missiles in Cuba. Source C highlight that one of the long standing issue which	

led to the crisis was the way USA treated Cuba which threatened its security. This is evident when Khrushchev mentions in Source D that 'But Cuba, too, wants the same thing' referring to security that all countries seek for. In addition, while Source D acknowledges that the placement of missiles of Cuba 'disturbed' USA due to Cuba's proximity and the security risk it presented, Khrushchev also questions USA nuclear missiles in Turkey which again, USSR. The information given by Khrushchev in Source D shed more light to the origin of the crisis as compared to Robert Kennedy's view in Source C.	3-4
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4	L2 + Cross-reference to other sources / knowledge Source C is more useful because it is supported by Source E which shows Khrushchev smiling and aiming a very big missile at the USA who were looking helplessly. This shows the USSR to have played a more aggressive role in the CMC. OR Source D is more useful because it is supported by Source B which shows Castro explaining how the USA, through its attacks on Cuba via Bays of Pig, forced Cuba to seek help from the USSR, thereby contributing to the CMC. It is supported by Source F which shows an American magazine attributing the CMC to the USA because of its "number of subversive, top-secret US attempts to topple the Cuban government" and "a yearlong series of increasingly far-fetched attempts on Castro's life". This shows that the USA played a more critical role in the CMC.	6
4	L4 + comment on the reliability of both sources Despite the unreliability of both sources due to its purpose of blaming each other for the crisis, both sources are still useful in helping us understand the origin of the crises with Source D being more useful as compared to Source C.	

(d) Study Sources E and F

Does the message in Source E make you surprise of Source F? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Surprised OR Not surprised without reference to source content / reference to E Yes, I am surprised because Source E and Source F have different messages	1

	OR No, I am not surprised because both sources are showing the involvement of USA and USSR	
2	Surprised OR Not surprised based on source content or reference to Source F Yes, I am surprised because Source E shows USSR as the more aggressive party in the CMC, holding a very big missile, aiming at USA while Source F explains how the USA should take more responsibility for the CMC due to their attempts to overthrow the Cuban government and assassinate the Cuban President. OR No, I am not surprised because Source E is drawn by a German, who is probably not supportive of the USSR and therefore would have been negative in portraying their involvement in the CMC.	2
3	Both element of L2	3-4
4	Not surprised with Cross-referencing Source E's message that placed the blame of the crisis on USSR and Cuba makes Source F's intended message surprising. This is because the view in Source F that suggest that the USA which appear to be more critical of USA's action against Cuba is not only challenged by Source E but my knowledge. Apart from the suggestion in Source E that the Soviet were taking advantage and in deceiving the USA in their role in sending missiles in Cuba which escalated the crisis, I also know the American's action in Cuba was also motivated by the desire to prevent the establishment of Communist Cuba that might be used by the Soviet to advance their interest which might in turn threaten the region. This can be supported by looking into Soviet's aggression in Europe and Korea. So, it is surprise that Source F seems to be critical of USA's policy in Cuba taking consideration the threat that a Communist Cuba could present to USA and the region. OR Despite Source E's message that placed the blame of the crisis on USSR and Cuba, I am still not surprise by Source F's critical analysis of USA's action in Cuba. This is because the view in Source F can be supported by my knowledge that the USA has been interfering with Cuba's internal politics and was determine to ensure that Cuba leadership was pro-USA to protect it and promote USA's strategic and economic interest in Cuba. Due to that, the USA had been supported pro-USA leaders like Batista who rule with	5-6

much dictatorial powers. When Batista was overthrown and replaced by Castro who was not pro-USA, the USA began a series of action as mention Source F to eliminate Castro. Hence, despite the different message in Source E, the view presented in Source F is not surprising.

(e) Study all the sources.

"America played a bigger role in the Cuban Missile Crisis". How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [7]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use	1
2	Answers Yes OR No, supported by valid source use Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and additional mark for each of the subsequent valid source use up to maximum of 4 marks. Yes: Source A shows the USA playing a part in creating the chaos and disruption to Cuba Source B shows Castro explaining how the actions of the USA led them to ask the USSR for help Source D shows Khrushchev explaining how the USA missiles in Turkey which threatens the USSR led the Soviets to install missiles in Cuba as a form of defence and protection Source E explains how the USA played a more important role in the CMC because of the attempts to overthrow the Cuban government and assassinate the Cuban President. OR No: Source A shows the USSR playing a part in creating the chaos and disruption in Cuba. Source C revealed that the USSR has "secretly and deceitfully" installed missiles in Cuba which suggested that the Soviets had some hidden agenda against the USA Source E shows Khrushchev aiming a very big missile at the USA, suggesting that the USSR was the more aggressive party in the CMC.	2-4
3	Answers Yes AND No with source content and evidence Award 5marks for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and additional mark for each of the subsequent valid source use up to maximum of 6 marks. On the surface Source B does support the idea that the USA played a bigger role in the crisis. While the views express in these sources may be reliable is some aspect but the sources can be argued to be less reliable when taking into consideration its purpose. Castro's comment to the international press in Source B, for instance, suggest that he was making use of the international press to cast a negative of USA and trying to win support and sympathy for Cuba	5-7

and USSR. This explain why Castro presented a one sided view of the crisis. (+1)	
Although the view in Source C oppose the statement, this can be argued to be less reliable due to its purpose. Robert Kennedy viewpoint is valid considering the manner in which the USSR deceitfully deployed missiles in Cuba but he failed to provide information that would suggest that the USA also contributed to the crisis. Hence, one can argue that Kennedy was trying to push the blame solely on USSR and to justify USA's action against Cuba and to win international support. This purpose compromise the reliability of the source as evidence to oppose the statement	

For L2 and 3, award a bonus of up to two marks (i.e. +1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge used to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. the total marks must not exceed 8.

Notes:

- To score in L2/L3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content.
- Only credit source use where it is identified by a source letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough.
- Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on numbers of sources used.

1 This question is about the End of Cold War.

(a) Explain why the Soviets lost faith in communism by the 1980s? [8]

Level	Suggested Answer	Marks
1	Identify factors Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
2	Describe factors The two reasons why the Soviets lost faith in communism by the 1980s are the decline of communist ideology and the failure of the Soviet economy as well as the continued lack of consumer goods and low quality of life.	3-4
	Award 3 marks for one factor with description. Award 4 marks for 2	

	Factors with detailed description <u>Lack of trust of communist ideology and the failure of the Soviet economy.</u> Stagnation of the Soviet economy based on Command economy founded on the Communist ideology - State controlled and private enterprise not allowed. - Failure of the command economy was due to the following reasons - Lack of full and accurate information to policy makers to make decisions on the allocation of resources in the economy - Rampant corruption and inefficiency caused by poor quality control. - Lack of mechanisms to reward hard work and innovation - Focus on quantity rather than quality leading to poor quality of goods - Harsh political climate prevent criticism and feedback to reform the Soviet's economy	
3	Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. <u>Lack of trust of communist ideology and the failure of the Soviet economy.</u> Stagnation of the Soviet economy based on Command economy founded on the Communist ideology. - State controlled and private enterprise not allowed. - Failure of the command economy was due to the following reasons: - Lack of full and accurate information to policy makers to make decisions on the allocation of resources in the economy. - Rampant corruption and inefficiency caused by poor quality control. - Lack of mechanisms to reward hard work and innovation. - Focus on quantity rather than quality leading to poor quality of goods. - Harsh political climate prevent criticism and feedback to reform the Soviet's economy. As a result of the above the Soviet lost faith in communism as it had proven to be a failure to reform the ailing Soviet Union's economy. This situation was further aggravated when the Soviets saw that the economy practiced in capitalist country like USA was thriving. The Soviets blamed the communist ideology as the root of the problem that was preventing much needed reforms to solve the economy problems. The corrupt practices and inefficiency was proved the communist officials and leaders cannot be trusted. Hence, the Soviet lost faith in communism by the 1980s because of the severe lack of trust in the communist ideology which led to	5-8

Failure in the Soviet's economy. <u>Continued lack of consumer goods and low quality of life.</u> Cold War Period, more resources diverted towards military sector. - Few resources for consumer goods - Led to shortage of consumer goods and those available were in poor quality - Aggravated by the special stores established for high ranking officials and foreigners from embassies As a result of the above, citizen's faith in the communist system to provide equality for all was undermined. This was worsen by the renew arm race between USA and USSR in the 1980s which saw increase in military expenditure and severe lack in consumer goods. The Soviets saw this as the failure of the communist system to address their needs. Hence, the Soviet lost faith in communism by the 1980s because of the Continued lack of consumer goods and low quality of life.	
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(b) 'President Ronald Reagan played a greater role than Chairman Gorbachev in improving USA and Soviet relation.' How far do you agree with the statement? [12]

Explain your answer.

Level	Suggested Answer	Marks
1	<u>Describes the relationship, but without focus on the question</u> Award 1 mark for each detail. to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
2	<u>Explains Yes OR No</u> Award 3 marks for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks <u>Agree</u> Reagan played a greater role as he decided to adopt a more peaceful stance in 1984 after the Able Archer military exercise which almost led to an actual war as the Soviets place their military in Europe on high alert. This deceitful stance can be seen in his willingness to negotiate with the Soviets on nuclear arms limitation treaty despite the fact that USA was leading in the arm race. In 1985 and 1986, nuclear disarmament talks were held which improve the relationship between the two leaders. In 1987, the USA and Soviet Union signed the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty where both agreed to remove all mobile missiles in Europe. This compromise to set limitation clearly shows that Reagan was willing to reduce military tension and pave the way for a better relationship. Hence, Reagan played a greater role as his change in attitude made possible for a better relationship.	3-6
3	<u>Explains Yes and No</u> Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks. <u>Disagree</u>	7-10

	Gorbachev played a greater role as he made crucial reforms that paved the way for a better relationship between USA and USSR. For instance, Gorbachev's de-ideologisation of Soviet foreign policy was welcome by the USA as a sign that the USSR was willing to end Cold War rivalry through military intervention into other states. This renewed thinking led to withdrawal of USSR troops from Afghanistan which marked the end of the war there. This was followed by Gorbachev's speech in UN on 7 Dec 1988 which he reinforced his friendly approach towards foreign relations and made a commitment to withdraw all troops stationed in EE, reduction in military size by 500 000 troops, respect for human rights and continuation of disarmament talk. The efforts made by Gorbachev was a major departure from the former leaders whose action led to tension in relationship. As a result of the efforts made by Gorbachev, relationship between the USSR and USA improved. Hence, Gorbachev played a greater role as his reforms were crucial in paving the way for a better relationship.	
4	L4 L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3. On the balance, I believe Gorbachev played a greater role as compared to Reagan. While Reagan's change of attitude was important, and his willingness to negotiate was crucial, this would have been meaningless had the Gorbachev decided to continue the CW rivalry. Gorbachev's reforms were far more important as it meant that the Soviet Union wanted a better relationship through the building trust and consensus. Gorbachev also faced serious domestic challenges in his effort to reform. Hence, I disagree with the statement that President Ronald Reagan played a greater role than Chairman Gorbachev in improving USA and Soviet relation. On the contrary, it was Gorbachev that played a greater role to improve the relationship.	11-12

2 This question is about the Decolonisation of Indonesia.

(a) Explain why the Indonesians were able to put up a strong resistance against the return of the Dutch in 1945? [8]

Level	Suggested Answer	Marks
1	Identify factors Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
2	Describe factors Award 3 marks for one factor with description Award 4 marks for 2 factor with detailed description	3-4
3	Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.	5-8

	The Indonesians were able to put up a strong resistance against the return of the Dutch in 1945 because they were military prepared to do so. - Japanese set up and equipped the military and paramilitary forces - Recruitment of youths to join the PETA and the Heiho and trained for combat As a result of this training, the Indonesian military were able to put up a strong resistance despite their lack in resources and experience. The military were united to stop the Dutch from reasserting their control in Indonesia. This was seen in the Battle of Surabaya where they fought against the Dutch. This strong resistance prevented the Dutch from placing Indonesia under their full control. The Indonesians were able to put up a strong resistance against the return of the Dutch in 1945 because the nationalist leaders were able to arouse nationalist fervour of the masses to put up a strong resistance - Leaders like Sukarno and Hatta were released by the Japanese during the period of Japanese Occupation - Declaration of independence in 1945 also meant that Indonesia was an already independent nation when the Dutch return As a result of this, the Indonesians were able to put a strong resistance as the nationalist leaders were well supported by the population. Having declared independence, the nationalist leaders were not willing to give that up easily. They forced the Dutch to recognise the status of the Republic of Indonesia as an independent country.	
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(b) 'Local resistance played a greater role than external pressures in forcing the Dutch to recognize Indonesia independence in 1949.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Suggested Answer	Marks
1	Describes the ????, but without focus on the question Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
2	Explains Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks Agree Local resistance played a greater role than external pressures in forcing the Dutch to recognize Indonesia independence in 1949. The Indonesians resisted the return of the Dutch. Violence took place in Surabaya. There were episodes of violence to demand for full independence. In June 1946, Sjahrir was kidnapped. The kidnappers wanted full independence and hoped that by this action, they would force Sukarno to take control of the republic. When the Linggajati Agreement failed to achieve independence, the revolution took place. In 1947, the Dutch tried to put an end to the fighting by launching a police action to wipe out the pemuda. To the Indonesians, it was considered war and the Indonesians adopted the guerrilla warfare against the Dutch. By the time the Renville agreement was signed in 1948, the Republic has shrunk in size and the capital of the Republic had to be	3-6

	relocated to Yogyakarta and the army had to retreat to central Java. By the end of 1948 with the imprisonment of the nationalist leaders like Sukarno and Hatta, the Republic suffered more losses but they did not collapse but relocated to Padang in west Sumatra. It was clear that the locals refuse to surrender and continue their struggle. It was this resistance that attracted international attention which later propelled the Dutch to recognise Indonesia independence in 1949.	
3	Explains Yes and No Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks Disagree External pressures also played a role in forcing the Dutch to recognise Indonesia independence in 1949. The Republican leaders swift action against the communist revolt (PKI) known as the Madiun Revolt 1948 impressed the USA. Sukarno called upon the Indonesian to choose between him and communist leaders. The Republican forces also suppress the revolt and arrested the PKI leaders. In the context of CW, the Republican leaders action won them the support and trust of USA who were providing the Dutch financial aid after WWII. Using their political leverage and influence, they placed enormous pressure on the Dutch to recognise the Republic of Indonesia. The USA and UN intervene in the First Police Action and stepped in the Second Police Action to pressure the Dutch to stop. In Jan 1949, the UN with the support of USA passed a resolution calling for the reinstatement of the Republican Govt under Sukarno. Steps were also taken to bring both the Dutch and Indonesia to the negotiating table which culminated in the Round Table Conference and the recognition of an independence Republic of Indonesia on 17 August 1945. Hence, external pressures played a role in forcing the Dutch to recognise Indonesia independence in 1949 through the Round Table Conference	7-10
4	L4 L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3. On the balance, I would agree that the local resistance played a greater role than external pressures in forcing the Dutch to recognise Indonesia independence in 1949. The sustained local resistance despite suffering heavy losses kept the hopes of independence alive and drew the international of the international community like USA and UN which place that external pressures on the Dutch. In this sense, the local resistance was pivotal because it was able to garner support from within and outside.	11-12

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ANSWER KEY

Setter : Mdm Mita Shah

This answer key consists of 11 printed pages, including this cover page.
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1

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

(a)	Study Source A What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Content Only E.g. The cartoon shows Truman pointing to Cuba asking What is that footprint doing over there.	[1 - 2] mks]
L2	Identifies sub-messages/inferences Makes valid comments interpreting the cartoon but misses the main message of the cartoon. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers E.g. USA's efforts to isolate Cuba are ineffective / have failed. Despite USA's attempts to isolate Castro, USSR has managed to trade with Cuba. The USA is to be blamed for the crisis as it attempts to isolate Castro. Cuba has an alliance with USA.	[3 - 4] mks]
L3	Identifies main message of cartoon Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers that bring in contextual knowledge. E.g. That both USA and Cuba are to be blamed for the crisis. Criticising both of them – USA for attempting to isolate Cuba and Cuba for her indifference and for allowing USSR to step into Cuba. Criticising Cuba/Castro – his indifference to US policy and his trade policy with USSR. A threat to the hemisphere. USSR emboldening Castro – highest level.	[5] mks]

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(b)	Study Sources B and C. Are you surprised by Source B after reading Source C? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Not Surprised based on difference provenance E.g. No. Source C does not make me surprised about Source B as they are both from different sources.	[1] mk]
L2	Yes/ No based on differences / similarities in content Award 3m for more developed answers with support Difference E.g. Yes. I am surprised because in Source B Kennedy is accusing USSR of threatening USA by stationing missiles in Cuba, whereas in Source C Khrushchev claims that the missiles in Cuba were not a threat to USA. Similarities E.g. No. I am not surprised as both sources agree that missiles had been stationed in Cuba.	[2 - 3] mks]

L3	Both aspects of L2	[4 mks]
L5	Yes! No, based on evaluation of Source C to check source B Award 6 marks for more developed answers which show a comparison of the sources reliability E.g. No, Source C does not make me surprised by what Source B says as Source C is an unreliable source. Source C is a speech by Khrushchev in Dec 1962 which is after the Cuban Missile Crisis. He obviously is going to defend his stationing of missiles and show that it was not a threat. He goes on to explain that missiles were there to frighten USA and from Source B we can see that to some extent the missiles in Cuba did frighten USA. His purpose was thus to convince the world that USA had over-reacted and that USSR was not to be blamed for the crisis He goes on to explain that there were mutual concessions – which is what he wanted in the first place. He wanted USA to remove their missiles from Turkey which is what Kennedy agreed to Furthermore, Source B is a speech by Kennedy during the peak of the crisis. He needed to reassure his people that he was in control and that he would do whatever is necessary for USA's safety. He had bungled the Bay of Pigs incident and needed to win back the support of his people. Thus both sources have different motives and therefore I am not surprised.	[5 - 6 mks]

(c)	Study Source D. How far does this source prove that America was responsible for escalating the CMC? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Undeveloped Provenance E.g. Yes/No, it proves bec because it is from the USSR President who was involved in the CMC (cid be biased)	[1 mk]
L2	Proves for what it tells us about the US involvement (content) Award 3 marks for more fully developed answers with supporting evidence E.g. Yes, this source is does prove that America is responsible because it shows me that the US had violated freedom of navigation by imposing a blockade and the USSR will not retreat. Thus if the crisis escalates, the USA has to be blamed as USSR is following international standards of navigation in international waters.	[2 - 3 mks]
L3	Proves / Does Not prove based on cross-reference Award 5 marks for more fully developed answers with supporting evidence E.g. No this source does not prove that USA is to be blamed for escalating the crisis. Although Khrushchev accuses the US of the Naval blockade and violation of international freedom, this was in response to the threat of the missiles stationed by USSR in Cuba. According to Source B, the stationing of missiles in Cuba was a direct threat to USA and her major cities. Thus USA imposed the blockade to safeguard her interests. Thus USSR is to be blamed for the tensions of the crisis.	[4-5 mks]
L4	Does not prove based on purpose with contextual knowledge E.g.	[6 mks]

No, this source does not prove that USA was responsible for escalating tensions as it is from the President of the USSR and he would obviously try to convince the world that the USA was to be blamed for the tensions. He uses very strong words like accusing the US of propelling humankind into an abyss of nuclear war when he was responsible in the first place of secretly placing missiles in Cuba. He wants to convince world leaders that USA was in the wrong and that they need to put pressure on USA to stop the naval blockade. The naval blockade by USA was in retaliation to the USSR secretly placing missiles in Cuba and therefore USA cannot be accused of escalating the tensions.	
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(d)	Study Source E. How useful is Source E in helping you understand the reason for the CMC? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Undeveloped Provenance E.g. Yes, it is useful because it is by a Canadian cartoonist on the CMC.	[1 mk]
L2	Useful based on content Award 3 marks for more fully developed answers with supporting evidence E.g. Yes, this source is useful in showing that the USSR was to be blamed for the CMC. It shows me that the USSR was taking over the world while the USA was sitting on a rocking chair unaware of the threat by USSR. The cartoonist is clearly blaming USSR for the crisis and showing how the USSR used cunning to station missiles in Cuba. The cartoonist has drawn Khrushchev standing on the island Cuba pretending to be a technician when in actual fact he has Castro in his pocket implying he's taken over Cuba. OR Yes it is useful because it shows that US did not handle the CMC well. Kennedy was easily hoodwinked by Khrushchev and was relaxing while Khrushchev was making plans to station nuclear missiles in Cuba.	[2 - 3 mks]
L3	Useful/ Not useful based on cross-reference Award 5 marks for more fully developed answers with supporting evidence. E.g. Yes, this source is useful as Source E confirms the fact that USSR was to be blamed for the CMC. Khrushchev was responsible for the crisis when he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba which was a threat to USA. This is further supported by Source B where Kennedy clearly states that the stationing of missiles in Cuba is a security threat to USA and that USA will do whatever is necessary to remove the threat. OR Yes this source is useful in showing that Kennedy/USA was to be blamed for the CMC as he did nothing while Khrushchev/USSR, secretly started placing missiles in Cuba. They used deceit and were able to hoodwink Kennedy. Thus Kennedy is OR No, this source is not useful as it shows Kennedy to be weak and not taking	[4 - 5 mks]

SECTION B

2 (a) Explain why the Big three disagreed over the peace settlements after WW1.

L1	Describes the event (Treaty of Versailles) Award 1m for each detail, up to a maximum of 2m Answers which describe the event without focus on the question.	1-2
L2	The Treaty of Versailles was drawn up at the end of WW1. The parties involved included the superpowers like Britain and France. [2] IDENTIFIES OR DESCRIBES FACTORS Award 3m for identification without description Award 4m for a detailed description e.g. The President of America, Woodrow Wilson, aimed to promote international peace. This was because President Wilson wanted a peace that was fair and that would cause the least resentment. He thought Germany should be punished, but not too much. He wanted world peace and cooperation among the countries of the world. He felt this would be best achieved if the desire for revenge was put aside and people concentrated on a new beginning. He also came up with the Fourteen Points which supported the idea of self-determination, where people could choose the kind of government they wanted and even the boundaries of their countries OR e.g. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Britain wanted to protect its own interest and to punish Germany in a fair manner. Lloyd George wanted Germany to be justly punished. He was keen for Britain and Germany to begin trading with each other again when Germany recovers because politically unstable and economically weak Germany could mean that Britain would lose out on her own trading partner. So though he wanted Germany to lose its navy and its colonies as they were considered a threat to the British Empire, he did not want Germany to be too weak that it will hinder trade relations.	3-4
L3	EXPLAINS FACTORS Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8m for two explained factors. e.g. The President of America, Woodrow Wilson, aimed to promote international peace. This was because President Wilson wanted a peace that was fair and that would cause the least resentment. He thought Germany should be punished, but not too much. He wanted world peace and cooperation among the countries of the world. He felt this would be best achieved if the desire for revenge was put aside and people concentrated on a new beginning. He also came up with the Fourteen Points which supported the idea of self-determination, where people could choose the kind of government they wanted and even the boundaries of their countries. Moreover, he also proposed the formation of a general association of nations (LON) that would provide mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity of all states. So besides dealing with Germany, another important clause in the TOV was the provision for the setting up of LON to resolve international conflicts through peace and not through aggression thus promoting peace among the nations of the world. Therefore America's desire to promote international peace was a factor in drafting the terms of TOV because she wanted to prevent the possibility of any such wars in future. However, Lloyd George had a more narrow and selfish reason for the Treaty. Britain's aim was to protect its own naval interest and for Germany to be justly punished. He wanted the German navy to be weak as its own position of naval	5-8

	action. However when I cross-refer to Source D, it shows that the US had taken firm action of imposing a naval blockade of all USSR ships going to Cuba. This shows that Kennedy was not going to sit and allow Khrushchev to dominate Cuba. And thus USSR and not USA was to be blamed for the CMC.	
L4	Usefulness and not Useful based on Cross-reference / contextual knowledge	6 mks]
(e)	Study ALL Sources "USSR was to be blamed for the CMC" How far do you agree with this statement? EYA	[7]
L1	Writes about issue with no reference to source E.g. USSR was to be blamed for CMC as they stationed missiles in Cuba.	[1 mks]
L2	Yes or No supported by Valid source use. Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a max of 3mks. Eg. Yes, Source B shows that USSR is to be blamed for the CMC. According to the source, USSR's stationing of missiles in Cuba was a threat to the safety and security of USA and thus a dangerous threat to world peace. Thus USSR was to be blamed. Source E too shows the Soviets are to be blamed for the CMC. According to Source E, the Soviets were deceitful and were secretly stationing missiles in Cuba while pretending to be friendly. (However Source E also blames USA for being so naïve.) OR E.g. No, Source C does not blame USSR and in fact shows that the stationing of missiles in Cuba should not be a threat as even without the missiles in Cuba, USSR could still attack USA if it so wished. However the USSR has made concessions and reached an understanding. Source D blames the USA and not the USSR for the CMC, accusing USA of violating freedom in international waters and thus creating tensions. According to Source D, USA was behaving like pirates and therefore is to be blamed.	[2-3 mks]
L3	Yes AND No supported by Valid source use. Award 4 marks for one Y and N supported by valid source use and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a max of 6mks. Both aspects of L3	[4 - 6 mks]
L4	L3 + use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, usefulness etc.	[7 mks]

superiority was previously threatened by German naval armaments. At the same time, he was keen for Britain and Germany to begin trading with each other again when Germany recovers because politically unstable and economically weak Germany could mean that Britain would lose out on her own trading partner. So though he wanted Germany to lose its navy and its colonies as they were considered a threat to the British Empire, he did not want Germany to be too weak that it will hinder trade relations. Therefore, punishing Germany in a fair manner was a factor behind the drafting of the terms of the TOV as Germany was still needed for Britain to recover itself economically. George Clemenceau on the other hand, wanted to cripple Germany as revenge for what France had suffered in WW1. It had been attacked twice by Germany. Since it was located near Germany, it was afraid of another attack. It thus wanted to create a buffer zone between France and Germany so that it would not be attacked. France also wanted Germany's army and territory to be reduced. This would weaken Germany. She would not be able to start a war. France wanted to ensure that Germany would not be able to threaten France again. Besides this, France wanted to punish Germany. France had suffered great damage to its land, industry and people during World War One. Many people had died and been wounded. France thus wanted revenge. By including the War Guilt Clause in the treaty, Germany would be blamed for the war. Germany could then be punished severely. It would then be forced to pay reparations. Thus crippling Germany and seeking revenge was the key motivation for France

The Treaty of Versailles was an unfair settlement. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1 Describes the Treaty of Versailles, but without focus on the question Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2. e.g. The Treaty of Versailles was drawn up at the end of World War 1.	[1-2]
L2 Explains Yes or No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks. e.g. Yes, Germany was humiliated by the Treaty and was forced to sign the War Guilt Clause to accept total blame for starting World War 1. With admission of its guilt, the Allies made Germany pay reparations amounting to 269 billion gold Reichsmarks to be paid through on-going payments to the Allies and through surrender of coal and other resources. Having suffered great hardship during the war, Germany became bankrupt and the economy collapsed. It was unfair to blame one country for a war which had involved so many others. OR e.g. The British may have thought the treaty was unfair and too harsh on Germany. She wanted to punish Germany but still needed Germany for her own political reasons. Britain was concerned with the threat of communism and that a strong Germany could stop the threat of communism. However, Britain had also suffered large number of casualties during World War 1. David Lloyd George (Prime Minister of Britain) was re-elected in 1918 on a platform of making Germany pay for the war. However, he was against treating Germany unfairly as he feared an unfair peace would lead to another war. OR e.g. No, Germany deserved to be punished because of the losses their invading army had caused to France. The French wanted Germany to be punished; was afraid of future attack; the French people want revenge; wanted to create buffer zone between France and Germany so war would not happen again. France hoped to reclaim Alsace-Lorraine, which was lost to Germany in 1871. France wanted Germany to pay	[3-6]

L3 Explains Yes AND No Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of NO and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks. e.g. Yes, Germany was humiliated by the Treaty and was forced to sign the War Guilt Clause to accept total blame for starting World War 1. With admission of its guilt, the Allies made Germany pay reparations amounting to 269 billion gold Reichsmarks to be paid through on-going payments to the Allies and through surrender of coal and other resources. Having suffered great hardship during the war, Germany became bankrupt and the economy collapsed. It was unfair to blame one country for a war which had involved so many others. AND e.g. No, Germany deserved to be punished because of the losses their invading army had caused to France. The French wanted Germany to be punished; was afraid of future attack; the French people want revenge; wanted to create buffer zone between France and Germany so war would not happen again. France hoped to reclaim Alsace-Lorraine, which was lost to Germany in 1871. France wanted Germany to pay heavy reparations and Germany to accept total blame for the war. She wanted to punish Germany for the death and destruction caused by German invasion of France. France had suffered much casualties and its economy was shattered. France wanted revenge for the war and compensation for its war losses.	[7-10]
L4 Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. e.g. The British may have thought the treaty was unfair and too harsh on Germany. They argued that the treaty only made the Germans bitter and bent on revenge, which eventually resulted in the outbreak of World War II in 1939. The French may have thought the treaty was fair because they wanted protection from future attacks. In the short term, the treaty did give the French protection from Germany. However, in the long term, France and Germany were once again at war in 1939.	[11-12]

- 3 (a) Explain why the policy of appeasement led to the outbreak of World War Two in Europe. [8]

L1	Describes appeasement Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two. e.g. Appeasement was adopted by Britain and France towards Germany. It was a diplomatic policy of making political or material concessions to an enemy power to avoid conflict. (2 marks)	1 - 2
L2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description. e.g. The policy of appeasement allowed Hitler to rearm Germany. Instead of insisting on German disarmament, Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement in 1935 with Germany. The treaty allowed Germany to have a navy one-third the tonnage of Britain's surface fleet, which was greater than the specified terms in the Treaty of Versailles. (4 marks)	3 - 4
L3	Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. e.g. The policy of appeasement led to the outbreak of World War Two because it allowed Germany to rearm and ready itself for war. Instead of insisting on German disarmament, Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement in 1935 with Germany. The treaty allowed Germany to have a navy one-third the tonnage of Britain's surface fleet, which was greater than the specified terms in the Treaty of Versailles. Although established in the hope of reducing German anger at the Treaty of Versailles, this concession instead led to war by giving Hitler the chance to legitimately build up its armed forces, and warlike capabilities. e.g. The policy of appeasement led to the outbreak of World War Two because it allowed Hitler to get away with aggressive acts, and thereby encouraged Hitler's ambition to take over Europe. Germany defied the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in a series of aggressive actions: the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, Germany's involvement in the Spanish Civil War, and Anschluss with Austria. The lack of British or French opposition to each of these actions emboldened Hitler to take increasingly aggressive steps, such that Germany actually took over Czechoslovakia in the end in March 1939. Hitler was able to conclude after this series of events that the European powers were unwilling to take real action against Germany, and it was this courage that pushed him to attack Poland later in September 1939.	5 - 8

3 (b) "Germany's defeat in World War Two was inevitable." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1	Describes Germany's defeat in World War Two Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.	1 - 2
L2	Explains Yes Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks. e.g. Germany's defeat was inevitable because the entry of the USA into the war helped to build up a strong Allied front. Germany stood no chance at defeating the Allied Powers in World War Two due to the determination of USA and the Allied Powers to defeat their common enemy, Hitler. The entry of the USA into the war brought \$50 billion worth of weapons and food into the Allied front, which aided Soviet Union in resisting German attack in 1943. This Battle of Stalingrad eventually led Germany to its eventual defeat. Moreover, the USA collaborated well with Britain in military strategies. For example, their combined air offensive successfully weakened Germany's ability to produce weapons and food. The	3 - 6

L3	Explains Yes AND No Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks e.g. [L2 plus] However, Germany's defeat in World War Two was not inevitable at the beginning of the war, before 1943. Germany had stood a chance at defeating the Allied Powers in the early stages of the war, when the Allied Powers were not so united. Before 1941, USA was still following its isolationist policy and did not support the Allied Powers wholeheartedly in their war efforts against Germany. The Soviet Union was also not part of the Allied Powers and instead, followed the 1939 Nazi Soviet Pact. It was only after Germany invaded Soviet Union in 1941 that Soviet Union joined the Allied Powers. Moreover, Germany was making military gains due to the success of Blitzkrieg tactics. France, for instance, fell quickly to the Nazis in 1940, leaving Britain as the only major Allied Power in the losing battle against the Germans. As such, Germany's defeat in World War Two was not inevitable from the beginning, when it originally stood a good chance at winning the war.	7 - 10
L4	Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of	11 - 12

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