


SBQ PRACTICES FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

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Class:	Candidate Name:	Candidate Index Number:
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 <p>SHUQUN SECONDARY SCHOOL 2016 Preliminary Examination Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal Academic 2204/03</p>
<p>Combined Humanities Paper 3: History Elective The Making of the Contemporary World Order (1990s – 1991)</p> <p align="center">Tuesday, 13th September 2016</p> <p align="center">1 hour and 40 minutes</p> <p>Additional Materials: 4 sheets of foolscap paper</p>

<p>READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST</p> <p>Write your class, index number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the answer scripts. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.</p> <p>Section A Answer all parts of Question 1</p> <p>Section B Answer one question. Write each of your answers on a fresh side of the foolscap paper.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Submit the Question Booklet and your answers separately.</p>
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<p>This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.</p> <p align="right">[Turn over]</p>

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 tell from this source about the Nazis? Explain your answer.
 [5]
- ~~(b)~~ **Study Sources B and C.**
 How far does Source B prove that Source C is correct? Explain your answer.
 [6]
- ~~(c)~~ **Study Source D.**
 Why was this cartoon drawn? Explain your answer.
 [5]
- ~~(d)~~ **Study Source E.**
 How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer.
 [6]
- ~~(e)~~ **Study all the sources.**
 'The German people supported the Nazi's version of a perfect Aryan society in the 1930s.' How far do these sources support the view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.
 [8]

How effective were Nazi policies in creating their version of a perfect Aryan society in the 1930s?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Nazi government believed that young people play an important role in the future of the German nation. German boys and girls were trained and brainwashed through activities organized by groups such as Hitler Youth to believe in their own racial superiority and future role in German society. Many German women were also encouraged by Nazi 'family policies' to become housewives and to bear as many as four children per woman. So, were Nazi policies effective in achieving their desired goals?

Study the following sources to understand the effectiveness of Nazi policies in creating the perfect German people in the 1930s.

Source A: A Nazi poster which says 'Officers of Tomorrow', found hanging in a Hitler Youth dormitory, 1935



Effective

Not as effective

Source B: Taken from a report in 1938 by a German political party that had been expelled by the Nazi government.

Young people are more easily influenced in terms of mood than are adults. This fact made it easier for the Nazi regime to win over young people in the first years after the seizure of power. It appears that the same fact is now making it hard for the regime to keep them when they reach their early twenties in submission...they were made particularly large promises which for the most part were incapable of fulfilment...in the long run these twenty-somethings are feeling increasingly irritated by the lack of freedom and the mindless drilling in the National Socialist (Nazi) organisations.

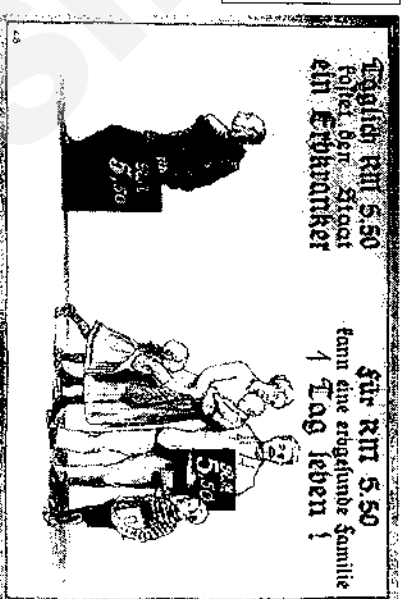
Source C: A comment made by a 15 year old member of the Hitler Youth.

Adolf Hitler, you are the great Führer for me and my twenty year old brother. Your name makes the enemy tremble. You alone is law upon the earth. Let us hear daily your voice; order us by your leadership. For we will obey to the end and even with our lives. We will praise you! Hail Hitler! Protect and preserve my life for long. You saved Germany in time of need. I thank you for my daily bread. Be with me for a long time, do not leave me, Führer. My Führer, my faith, my light. Hail to my Führer!

Effective

Effective

Source D: Poster produced by the Reich Propaganda Office in the 1930s.



Person with hereditary disease needs 5.50 Reichsmarks a day

A family with healthy members only requires 5.50 Reichsmarks a day

Source E: A British historian writing in 1998.

The Nazi government forced professional women, such as doctors and lawyers to give up their jobs and produce children. Whilst the women stayed at home it was the role of men to earn money to keep the family. However, after six years of Nazi rule there were more women in work than in 1933.

Not effective

Source F: An excerpt of a diary entry by a 13 year old member of the Hitler Youth.

In the youth camp today I witnessed a terrible situation. I saw the 'Edelweiss Pirates' bully my friend just because my friend went to 'Hitler Youth'. He is a year older than me, and tells me all about the Hitler Youth. Another opposition organization is the 'White Rose' group who are led by the Munich students. They distributed anti-Nazi propaganda which I'm not happy about. Another group which annoys me as they disrespect the 'Führer' is the 'Swing Clubs' which make fun of Hitler by saying 'Heil Benny'. When I am fourteen I will hopefully move up to the Hitler Youth, depending on my athletic and intellectual skills. Today I had to do a cross country march and it was such hard work, yet it is building up my strength that is needed to join the SA.

Effective and effective

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

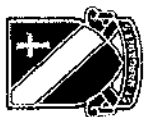
Answer one question.

- 2 This question is on Treaty of Versailles and its consequences.
 - a Explain why Clemenceau and Lloyd George disagreed over how to treat Germany after WW1. 8
 - b 'The Treaty of Versailles is a fair settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. 12
- 3 This question is on the End of the Cold War.
 - a Explain why Gorbachev introduced Glasnost in the Soviet Union in the 1980s. 8
 - b 'The main reason why Communism failed in the Soviet Union was due to Gorbachev's weak leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. 12

The End

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ST. MARGARET'S SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examinations 2016

CANDIDATE NAME		
CLASS		REGISTER NUMBER

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/03

Paper 3 History Elective: The Making of the
Contemporary World Order (1900s-1991)

24 August 2016

Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal (Academic)

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Score Sheet, Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Instructions to candidates:

Write your index number, class and name 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

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

Begin your answer to each question on a fresh sheet of paper.

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

Attach Score Sheet to Section A (SBQ).

Submit Sections A (SBQ) and B (SEQ) separately.

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

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. Study Source A

Why did the magazine use this picture as its cover? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C

Does Source B make you surprised about what Source C says about women in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources D and E

To what extent do the 2 sources show that Hitler changed his mind between May and September 1939? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source F

How useful is this source as evidence about women's participation rate in the labour force? Explain your answer. [6]

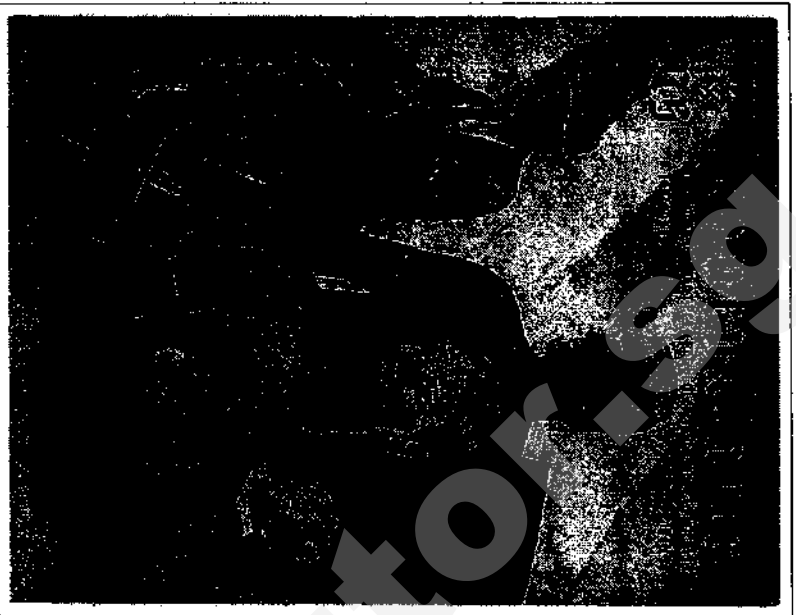
(e) Study all sources

"Women in Nazi Germany had no place except in the home." How far do the sources support this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

How were women treated in Nazi Germany?

Source A:

A cover of a Nazi magazine, *Frauen Warte*, published in 1937. The *Frauen Warte* was the Nazi Party's bi-weekly magazine for women.



Source B:

Comments by Goebbels, the Minister for Propaganda in March 1933 about the role of women in Germany.

SMSS 2016

Looking back over the past years of Germany's decline, we come to the frightening conclusion that the less German men were willing to act as men in public life, the more women succumbed to the temptation to fill the role of the man. Therefore, a fundamental change is necessary. The first, best, and most suitable place for the woman is in the family, and her most glorious duty is to give children to her people and nation, children who can continue the line of generations and who guarantee the immortality of the nation. The woman is the teacher of the youth, and therefore the builder of the foundation of the future. If the family is the nation's source of strength, the woman is its core and centre. The best place for the woman to serve her people is in her marriage, in the family, in motherhood.

Source C: Comments by Gertrud Scholtz-Klink in July 1934. She was appointed by Hitler as Reich Women's leader and head of the German Girls' League.

Women are entrusted in the life of the nation with a great task, the care of men, soul, body, and mind. It is the mission of woman to attend to man from the first to the last moment of his existence. Her mission in marriage is to be a comrade and helper - this is the right of woman in the New Germany. Many women were superficially mothers in the past and motherhood was often robbed of its deepest meaning. Transforming the calling of motherhood to the job of motherhood with children joyless, unhappy, without strength or soul. It is therefore our task make the calling to motherhood the way through which the German woman will see her calling to be mother of the nation. She will then not live her life selfishly, but rather in service to her people.

Source D: Comments by Hitler in March 1938.

It has always been our policy that woman's place is in the home - but since the whole of Germany is our home, we must serve her wherever we can best do so. To have a woman's battalion with weapons in their hands fighting on their own, that I do not support. It's out of the question, if the Wehrmacht* can't win this war, then battalions of women won't help either.

* Wehrmacht refers to the armed forces of Germany.

Source E: Comments by Hitler in August 1938.

The duties of women are huge. We possess a generation of healthy men because of women who stayed at home and devoted themselves to the family. For years, millions of German women have worked with determination in war production and they patiently wait to be joined and assisted by other women. But Germany will not form any section of women grenade throwers or any corps of women elite snipers. Therefore, women will be assigned as military personnel responsible for logistical and administrative duties in the areas understaffed due to the number of men sent into combat.

Source F:

A report about the number of female labour in German industry printed by the Nazi government in Germany in 1942.

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	May 1939	May 1940	May 1941
Iron and steel	1,470,000	1,840,000	2,960,000
Construction	2,160,000	2,913,000	3,630,000
Printing	972,000	888,000	739,000
Leather	1,003,000	850,000	787,000

Answer both parts to ONE of the questions below

- 2 This question is on Stalin's Soviet Union. [8]
- (a) Explain how Stalin controlled the people of the Soviet Union in the 1930s. [8]
- (b) "Stalin's rise to power was due more to favourable circumstances than his own abilities." How far do you agree with this statement? [12]
- 3 This question is on the Cuban Missile Crisis. [8]
- (a) Explain the reasons for the breakdown of the USA-Cuba relations. [8]
- (b) "The outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis was due more to the actions of the Soviet Union than the actions of the USA." How far do you agree with this statement? [12]

Acknowledgements	
Source A	http://gully-novin.blogspot.sg/2010/05/chapter-29-propaganda-posters.html#three
Source B	www.spartacus-educational.com/GERwomen.htm
Source C	http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/nazi-germany/the-role-of-women-in-nazi-germany/
Source D	http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/nazi-germany/the-role-of-women-in-nazi-germany/
Source E	http://www.gq2var2.nl/artikel/2934/Women-in-Nazi-Ideology-and-the-Nazi-economy.htm?page=2
Source F	http://www.gq2var2.nl/artikel/2934/Women-in-Nazi-Ideology-and-the-Nazi-economy.htm?page=2

Section B (Structured Essay Question)

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G-MSS EOY 2014

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 Source A.

Why do you think this poster was published? Explain your answer, using details from the poster.

[5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far would the historian in Source C agree with President Truman in Source B? Explain your answer.

[5]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

Does Source D prove that the Kim Il Sung was lying in Source E? Explain your answer.

[7]

(d) Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Korean War? Explain your answer.

[8]

(e) Study all the sources.

"The Korean War was a proxy war." How far do the sources agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[7]

Was the Korean War a civil war or a proxy war?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Korean War began in 1950 when the North Korean Communist army crossed the 38th parallel and invaded non-Communist South Korea. As Kim Il Sung's North Korean army were armed with Soviet tanks, they quickly overran South Korea and the USA came to South Korea's aid. It must be noted that both Syngman Rhee and Kim Il Sung had previously sought to unify Korea under their own rule. Both leaders also appealed to their supporters for greater military aid and assistance. The Korean War was the first sign of the Cold War in the Asia Pacific Region. With local players and international players involved, was the Korean War a proxy war or a civil war?

Source A: A Chinese poster depicting General Douglas MacArthur's brutality, published in 1950. The caption says 'The Chinese people will not condone the encroachment of other countries, and will not listen to any imperialists who think they can wantonly encroach on China's neighbours without China responding.'



Source B: *An extract of the address by President Truman to the Congress, July 1950.*

Korea is a small country, thousands of miles away, but what is happening there is important to every American.

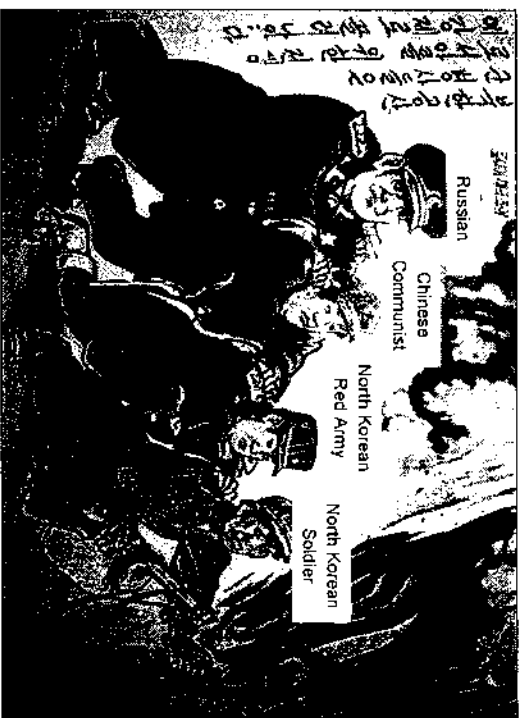
On Sunday, 25th June, Communist forces attacked the Republic of Korea. This attack has made it clear, beyond all doubt, that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. An act of aggression such as this creates a very real danger to the security of all free nations.

The attack upon Korea was an outright breach of the peace and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. By their actions in Korea, Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles on which the United Nations is founded. This is a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nations to build the kind of world in which men can live in freedom and peace.

Source C: *A comment by a South Korean historian, July 2004.*

The attack on 25 June, 1950 was definitely Kim Il-Sung's decision. He tried to overcome the early conflicts during the stage of state building through war. But Kim did not begin the war to occupy the whole of Korea with armed forces. He misjudged and thought that it would be possible to communise the whole of Korea through political negotiation with the occupation of Seoul and the detainment of South Korean political leaders. On the other hand, the United States had exact information about the invasion from North Korea and expected it. The Korean War provided a good opportunity to the warmongers, which used it for rearmament. In this respect, the United States is responsible for the strategy of burning everything to the ground in Korea.

Source D: *A South Korean leaflet on the conflict, published in 1952 and dropped in North Korea. The caption on the left reads: "North Korean communist soldiers are being coerced and pushed for Russia's war."*



Source E: *An extract from the speech by Kim Il Jung in 25 June 1950.*

Dear brothers and sisters! Great danger threatens our motherland and its people. What is needed to end this menace? In this war, which is being waged against Syngman Rhee and his forces, the Korean People must defend the Korean People's Democratic Republic (North Korea) and its constitution; they must get rid of the unpatriotic fascist puppet regime of Syngman Rhee. We must liberate the southern part of our motherland from their domination. We must restore the people's committees there – the real organ of power. The war which we are forced to wage is a just war for the unification and independence of the motherland.

Source F: *An excerpt of a letter written by General MacArthur to President Truman, 27 June 1950.*

I have received your announcement of your appointment of me as United Nations Commander. I can only repeat the pledge of my complete personal loyalty to you as well as an absolute devotion to your monumental struggle for peace and goodwill throughout the world. I hope I will not fail you.



Geylang Methodist School (Secondary) Preliminary Examination 2015

HISTORY

Paper 2 The Bi-polar World Order (1945-1991)

2174/02

4 Express

Additional materials : Writing Paper

1 hour 40 minutes

Setters: Miss Tan Ruqi

11 August 2015

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen in both sides of the paper.
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.

Begin your answer to Section B (parts (a) and (b)) on a new and separate sheet of paper.

This document consists of 6 printed pages.

[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 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 Source A.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using details from the source. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why did Kim Il Sung send the telegram to Stalin in October 1950? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D prove that Truman (Source C) was lying about US involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Which source is more useful in its portrayal of China's role in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

How far do all the sources support the statement that the USA was responsible for aggravating the Korean War? Explain your answer. [8]

To what extent was the USA responsible for aggravating the Korean War?

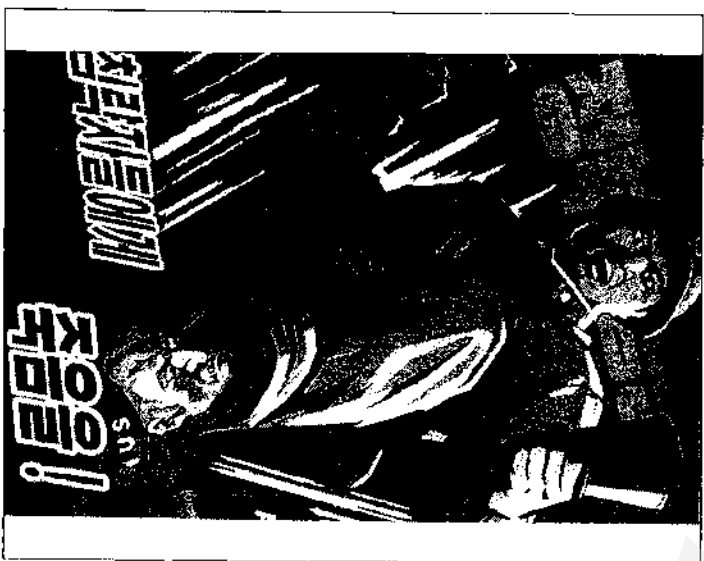
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

On 25 June 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea with the support of the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China. The international community responded by supporting a United Nations Resolution to provide military assistance to South Korea. General MacArthur led the UN troops to aid South Korea and pushed back the communists. On 20 October 1950, MacArthur successfully pushed the North Korean troops back and captured the North Korean capital, Pyongyang. By the end of October 1950, the People's Republic of China entered the war, eventually pushing back the UN troops to a stalemate at the 38th parallel.

With so many players involved, who was the one to blame for aggravating the Korean War?

Source A: A North Korean poster, 1950. The caption reads "Death to the invaders!"



Source B: A telegram from Kim Il Sung to Stalin, 9 October 1950.

Now it is evident to everybody that the American aggressor will not stop at anything short of the complete takeover of all of Korea and its conversion into its military strategic springboard for further aggression in the Far East. In my opinion, the struggle of our people, for its independence, freedom and state sovereignty will be protracted and very hard. For a successful struggle against a strong enemy armed with the latest achievements of military science and technology, we will have to train pilots, radio operators, and engineering officers urgently. It is very difficult to train them inside our country. Therefore, we turn to You, Comrade Stalin, to permit the training of 1,000 tankists, 2,000 pilots, 500 radio operators, and 500 engineering officers from North Korea.

Source C: A public address by President Truman on 11 April 1951, relieving General MacArthur of his command.

So far, by fighting a limited war in Korea, we have prevented communist aggression from succeeding, and hence the ability of the whole free world to resist communist aggression has been greatly improved. We do not want to see the conflict in Korea extended. We are trying to prevent a world war – not to start one. But you may ask why can't we take other steps to punish the aggressor. Why don't we bomb Manchuria and China itself? If we were to do these things, we would be running a very grave risk of starting WWII. If that were to happen, we would have brought about the exact situation we are trying to prevent.

Source D: Adapted from a speech by General MacArthur, 19 April 1951.

The Communist threat is a global one. Its successful advance in one sector threatens the destruction of every other sector. You cannot appease or otherwise surrender to communism in Asia without simultaneously undermining our efforts to halt its advance in Europe. I saw the military need to neutralize China. For entertaining these views, all designed to support our forces committed to Korea and to bring hostilities to an end with the least possible delay, to save countless American and Allied lives; for this, I have been severely criticized and efforts have been made to distort my position. It has been said in effect that I was a warmonger. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Source E: A telegram from the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee to a Chinese official, 11 July 1950.

Because of the current situation in Korea, sea transport from USSR to North Korea is no longer suitable for transporting military supplies. The Soviet government requested that we allow the Soviet side to use our air bases to transport military supplies. These two requests are in accord with the spirit of the Sino-Soviet treaty. Our side has agreed. Preparations must be made to receive the first Soviet shipment and transport it to North Korea.

Source F: A Chinese poster, March 1951. The caption reads "Protect your family and your country by aiding North Korea and resisting America!"



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TANJONG KATONG SECONDARY SCHOOL

Preliminary Examination 2, 2015

Secondary 4

CANDIDATE NAME		
CLASS		INDEX NUMBER

**COMBINED HUMANITIES
(HISTORY ELECTIVE)**

2204/03

Wed, 26 August 2015

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, 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 and 0 blank 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 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.

Do you think the cartoon is pro-American or pro-Communist? Explain your answer using details in the source. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

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

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D prove what Source C says about the communist movement in Cuba? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence of the USA's hostile containment policies? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

'USA was effective in containing the spread of Communism during the Cuban Missile Crisis'. How far do the sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [8]

How effectively did the USA contain the spread of Communism in Cuba?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

From 1947 onwards, the USA had followed the policy of Containment – holding back the spread of Communism. However, in the 1950s, events were not favourable to the USA and Containment posed a serious challenge to the country.

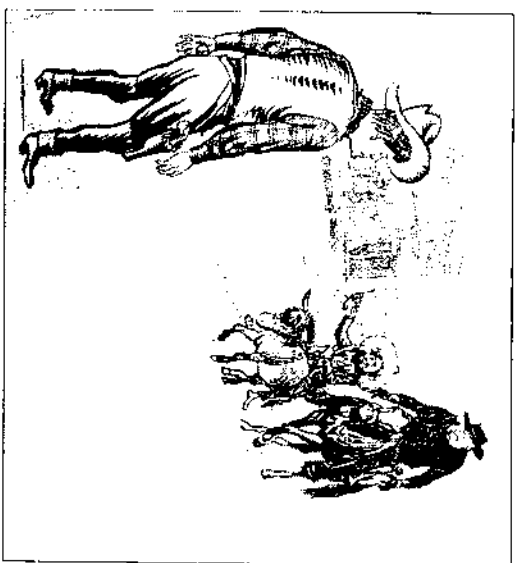
The USA used different methods to try to contain the spread of communism especially during the Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War. Some of these methods include the creation of a network of anti-Communist alliances around the world, engaging in arms race with the USSR, nuclear deterrent etc. These policies were not totally successful in the years 1950-75.

Study the sources below to find out how effectively the USA contained the spread of Communism during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

Source A: A cartoon from 1960. The notice (written in Russian) held by the US Secretary of State says to Castro in Cuba: 'I forbid you to make friends with the Soviet Union.'



Source B: A British cartoon published in October 1962 showing Kennedy confronting Khrushchev and Castro.



Source C: A speech by President Kennedy in 1963.

I believe there is no country in the world ... whose economic colonisation, humiliation and exploitation were worse than in Cuba, partly as a consequence of US policy during the Batista regime. I believe that without being aware of it, we conceived and created the Castro movement, starting from scratch.

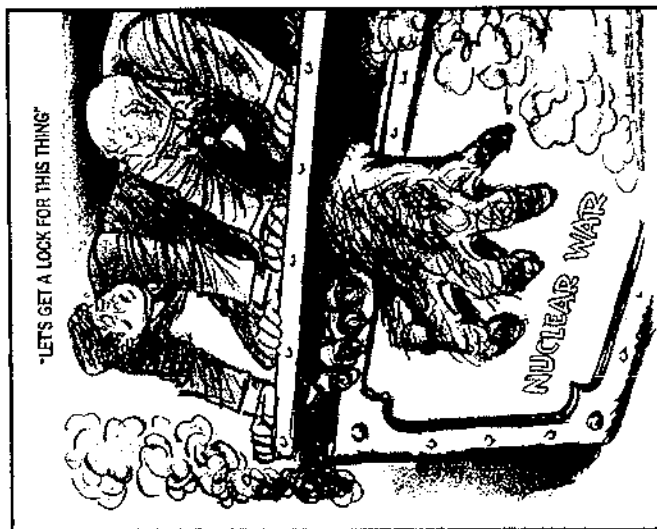
Source D: A commentary from an American TV programme made in 1962.

By October 1962, the historic friendship between Cuba and the USA was gone. Behind this change was the story of the betrayal of the Cuban people. It began with Fidel Castro triumphantly entering Havana in 1959. Castro promised democracy and freedom and for a time it appeared to most Cubans that they were liberated. But it soon became apparent that Castro had sold out to Premier Khrushchev of the Communists.

Source E: Krushchev writing in his memoirs in 1971.

In addition to protecting Cuba, our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call the 'balance of power'. The Americans had surrounded our country with military bases and threatened us with nuclear weapons, and now they would learn just what it feels like to have enemy missiles pointing at you. . . .

Source F: A cartoon depicting the Cuban Missile Crisis published in *Washington Post* on November 1, 1962.



Section B: Structured Essay Questions

Answer one question

2. This question is about the impact of World War I in Europe

(a) Explain why Clemenceau and Wilson disagreed on how to treat Germany at the Paris Peace Conference. [8]

(b) 'The Treaty of Versailles was a fair settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3. This question is about the Cold War.

(a) Explain why Reagan's attitude towards the Soviet Union changed between 1982 and 1987. [6]

(b) 'The increased resistance within the communist bloc was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: Walsh, Ben, *Modern World History*, Hodder Education, United Kingdom, 2013.
Source B: Kelly, Nigel, *Modern World History*, Pearson Education, 2008
Source C: Walsh, Ben, *Modern World History*, Hodder Education, United Kingdom, 2013.
Source D: Walsh, Ben, *Modern World History*, Hodder Education, United Kingdom, 2013.
Source E: Walsh, Ben, *Modern World History*, Hodder Education, United Kingdom, 2013.
Source F: <http://oxfordhillshistoryproject.wikispaces.com/1960-1965>

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TANJONG KATONG SECONDARY SCHOOL

Preliminary Examination 2016

Secondary 4

CANDIDATE NAME		
CLASS	<input type="text"/>	INDEX NUMBER
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Combined Humanities
(History Elective)**

2204/03

Wednesday, 24 August 2016

**Paper 3 The Making of the Contemporary
World Order (1900s-1991)**

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

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 on both sides of the paper.
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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 including the cover 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 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.

Does this source prove that the USA was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis? [5]

(b) Study Source B.

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

(c) Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence of the USA's actions to control Cuba? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

Having read Source D, are you surprised by what Source E says about the cause of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study Source F.

'USA was to blame for the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]

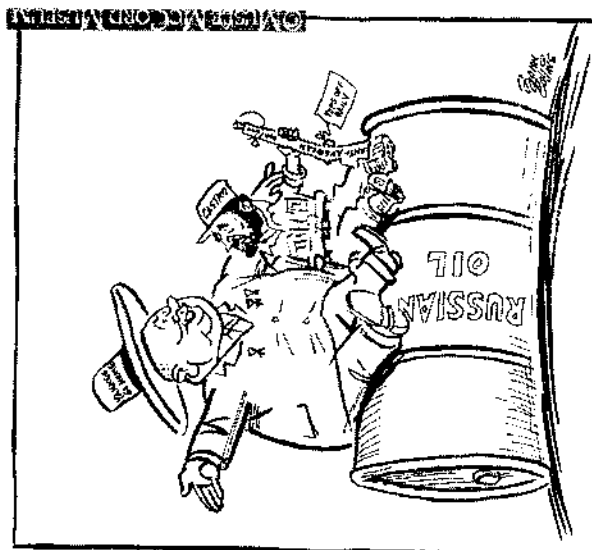
Source D: The view of the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) about why they thought Russia was putting missiles into Cuba, from a CIA report on 20 October 1962.

A major Soviet aim in their military build-up in Cuba is to show that the world balance of power has shifted so far in their favour that the US can no longer prevent the advance of Soviet offensive power even in its own part of the world. We think it is unlikely the missiles are to be used for bargaining for US concessions elsewhere. US acceptance of the missiles will encourage Communists in Latin America and elsewhere and lead to a serious decline of US influence generally.

Source E: A comment by Sergei Khrushchev, Nikita Khrushchev's son, made in an interview when he was a US permanent resident in January 1999. He later obtained his US citizenship in July that year.

Why the Cuban Missile Crisis was so dangerous was because it was one of my father's biggest mistakes. When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba, he understood that it would cause a crisis, but he did not understand the level of the crisis. He thought the American reaction would be the same as the Soviet reaction to the Americans stationing nuclear missiles in Europe – they would feel unpleasant but not regard it as an act of war. Had my father expected the Americans to react so strongly to the presence of the Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, he would have thought twice about sending them there in the first place.

Source F: An American cartoon titled 'Remember Marx and Lenin Had Beards Too' published in 1961.



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Section B: Structured Essay Questions

Answer one question

2. This question is on the Impact of World War I in Europe.

(a) Explain why the Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles. [8]

(b) The main reason for the failure of the League of Nations was its structural weakness. How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3. This question is on the Cold War.

(a) Explain why the USSR decided to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea in June 1950. [8]

(b) The main reason for the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union was Gorbachev's domestic policies. How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Copyrights Acknowledgements:

Source A: <http://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000KJx5ZVh3U5I>

Source B: The Philadelphia Bulletin; 1962.

Source C: <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/baypg9.htm>

Source D: Unknown


Source E: http://usatoday.30.usatoday.com/news/world/2002-10-09-cuba-castro_x.htm

Source F: <http://www.museum.qc.ca/en/collection/artifacts/M1965.196.3937/>

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Register No.	Class
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Name _____



BENDEMEER SECONDARY SCHOOL

2016 PRELIMINARY 2-EXAMINATION

SECONDARY 4-EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

COMBINED HUMANITIES

PAPER 3 (HISTORY-ELECTIVE) 220413

DATE : 26th August 2016
DURATION : 1 hour 40 minutes

Additional materials
Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

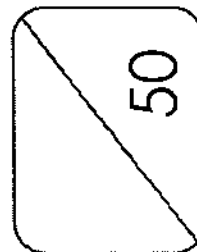
Write your name, class and register number on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.
Do not use paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A
Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B
Answer **one** question.
Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

Information to candidates

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



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 sources.

- 1(a) Study Source A.
Why was this source published? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]
- (b) Study Sources B and C.
How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study Sources D and E.
Sources D and E are different in what they say about China's involvement in the Korean War. Which of these two sources is more believable? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) Study Source F.
Are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [6]
- (e) Study ALL the sources.
"The Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers." How far do these sources agree with the judgment? Explain your answer. [8]

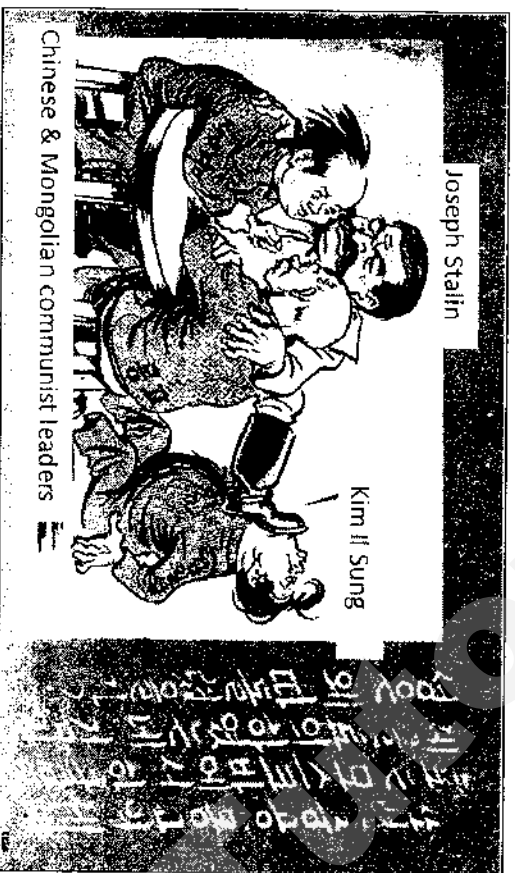
Who was responsible for the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

After World War II, Korea was divided into two zones along the 38th parallel. The North came under the Communist government controlled by Kim Il Sung. The South is controlled by pro-Western government under Syngman Rhee. On June 1950, the Korean War broke out between North and South Korea. USA, under President Truman, intervened and mobilized the United Nations in defending South Korea. USSR supplied North Korea with tanks and other weapons during the war while China sent troops on the side of North Korea.

Source A: An adapted American leaflet dropped into North Korean lines of the Korean War, 1952.



The caption reads:

"In Moscow, delegates of three nations, Russia, China and Mongolia discussed the Korean War. But Kim Il Sung's puppet regime was not invited to this meeting as they wanted to carry out their plan of sharing North Korea"

Source B: A statement made by President Truman of the USA on the Korean War, 1950.

The attack upon Korea makes it very clear that communism is all out to conquer independent countries and will now use armed attack and war. It has challenged the orders of the United Nations to preserve international peace and security. A return to the rule of force in international affairs would have far-reaching effects. The United States will continue to support the rule of law and maintain peace.


Source C: A recently declassified Soviet Article presented by Dr. Evgeni Baidov, Deputy Director of the Institute for Contemporary International Problems of the Russian Foreign Ministry, July 1995.

While Stalin tried to prevent a war in Korea in 1949, the North Korean leadership increasingly put pressure on the Kremlin, demanding permission to liberate the South on 7 March 1949, while talking to Stalin in Moscow, Kim Il Sung said: "We believe that the situation makes it necessary and possible to liberate the whole country through military means." The Soviet leader disagreed, citing the military weakness of the North, the US-USA agreement on the 38th parallel and the possibility of American intervention. Stalin added that only if the adversary attacked Pyongyang, North Korea could they try military unification by launching a counter attack. "Then," the Kremlin chief explained, "your move will be understood and supported by everyone."

Source D: A poster about the Korean War, published by a US newspaper, January 1951.



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Name	Class	Index No.
<p align="center">  ANG MO KIO SECONDARY SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 3 2016 SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS & 5 NORMAL ACADEMIC </p> <p align="right">2204/03</p> <p>COMBINED HUMANITIES</p> <p>Paper 3 History Elective</p> <p align="center">1 hour 40 minutes</p> <p>Additional Materials: Writing Paper</p>		
<p>READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:</p> <p>Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use a soft pencil for any rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.</p> <p>Section A Answer all parts of Question 1.</p> <p>Section B Answer one question.</p> <p>At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of the question or part question.</p>		
<p align="center">This document consists of <u>6</u> printed pages, including the cover page.</p> <p align="right">[Turn Over]</p>		

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 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? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]
- (b) Study Source B.
Why was this comment published? Explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study Sources C and D.
Does Source D make you surprised by what was being said in Source C? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) Study Source E.
How useful is this source as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [6]
- (e) Study all the sources.
"The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR". How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

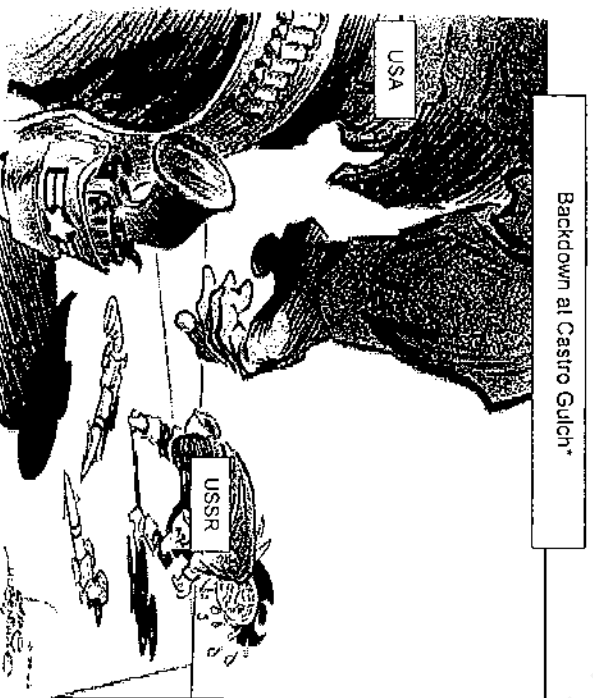
Was the Cuban Missile Crisis a success for the USSR?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 is often cited as the closest the world came to a nuclear conflagration during the Cold War. In the U.S., it is generally perceived as the time the two sides went, in the often-quoted words of the former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, "eyeball to eyeball and the other fellow blinked." was probably the closest the United States and the Soviet Union came to initiating nuclear war. The placing of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, aimed at the United States, was the first time that the USA faced direct threat to its security. Furthermore, it also signalled the involvement of a foreign power in the Americas since the Monroe Doctrine was established in 1823. Although the crisis ended without a nuclear war, many historians are still debating on the following question: Was the Cuban Crisis a success for the USSR?

Source A: An American cartoon on the Cuban Missile Crisis which was published immediately after Khrushchev made the announcement to remove the nuclear weapons in Cuba on 29 October 1962.



*Gulch: a narrow and steep-sided ravine marking the course of a fast stream.

Source B: Comment made by a senior American journalist on the Cuban Missile Crisis which was published in an international online newspaper in 2012

In the end, the Soviet Union came out ahead. Cuba was saved from the US invasion which was Moscow's principal strategic goal, along with preserving Castro regime. US missiles in Turkey and Italy threatening the USSR were removed, but the story remained secret for decades. Unaware of it, the Soviet Politburo ousted Khrushchev a year later for "reckless, hare-brained schemes" and made Leonid Brezhnev chairman.

Source C: Excerpt of an article written by an American editor and writer in The Atlantic, an American monthly online magazine, published in Jan 2013

On October 22, the president, proclaimed in a televised address that his administration knew of the illegal missiles, and delivered an ultimatum insisting on their removal, announcing an American "quarantine" of Cuba to force compliance with his demands. While carefully avoiding provocative action and coolly calibrating each Soviet countermeasure, Kennedy and his lieutenants did not compromise; they held firm, despite predictable Soviet blustering* about American aggression and violation of international law. In the tense 13-day crisis, the Americans and Soviets went, eyeball-to-eyeball. Thanks to Kennedy's "combination of toughness and restraint, of will, nerve, and wisdom, so brilliantly controlled, so matchlessly calibrated, that [it] dazzled the world"—the Soviet leadership blinked: Moscow dismantled the missiles, and a cataclysm** was averted.

*blustering: talk in a loud, aggressive, or indignant way with little effect.
**cataclysm: a large-scale and violent event in the natural world.

Source D: Extract of what the Attorney General Robert Kennedy (President John Kennedy's brother) said to the USSR ambassador to the USA, Anatoly Dobrynin, on 27 October 1962.

The most important thing for us is to get as soon as possible the agreement of the Soviet government to halt further work on the construction of the missile bases in Cuba and take measures under international control that would make it impossible to use these weapons. In exchange, the government of the USA is ready to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba and that other countries of the Western Hemisphere are ready to give the same assurances—the US government is certain of this.

Source E: Extract from Robert Kennedy's conversation with Anatoly Dobrynin on 27 October 1962, written in his memoir on the Cuban Missile Crisis which was published in 1969.

He raised the question of our removing the missiles from Turkey. I said that there could be no arrangement made under this kind of threat or pressure and that in the last analysis this was a decision that would have to be made by NATO. However, I said, President Kennedy had been anxious to remove those missiles from Italy and Turkey for a long period of time. He had ordered their removal some time ago, and it was our judgment that, within a short time after this crisis was over, those missiles would be gone.

Source F: Taken from British Broadcast Corporation (BBC) website on the aftermath of Cuban Missile Crisis for bite-size history lesson in schools.

In 1963, a telephone hotline was set up to give instant contact between the two leaders if there was a crisis.
In 1963, a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed.
In 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed - the superpowers promised not to supply nuclear technology to other countries.

Acknowledgements:

Source A	http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2013/01/the-real-cuban-missile-crisis/309190/
Source B	http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcse/bite-size/history/mwn/ir2/
Source C	http://www.thecubanmissilecrisisrev2.shtml
Source D	https://opus-b.wikispaces.com/60s-political-cartoons
Source E	http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_crf/moment.htm
Source F	http://www.huffingtonpost.com/eric-margolis/who-really-won-the-cuban-missile-crisis_b_1981613.html

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Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

- 2 This question is on Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.
 - (a) Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was considered a success. [8]
 - (b) "The League of Nations was a success". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]
- 3 This question is on the end of the Cold War.
 - (a) Explain how the USA contributed to the end of the Cold War. [8]
 - (b) "The reforms introduced by Gorbachev were a disaster for the USSR." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

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ANSWERS FOR SBQ PRACTICES

**SHUQUIN SECONDARY SCHOOL PRELIM EXAMINATIONS MARK SCHEME
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS & FIVE NA COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE)**

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

- 1a** Study Source A
What can you tell from this source about the Nazis? Explain your answer, using details of the source. [5]

Target Skill: Making inferences

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>DESCRIBING SOURCE WITHOUT INFERENCE. Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2. e.g. Source shows the transformation of a boy to a military officer.</p>	1 m
L2	<p>INFERENCE ON ANY OTHER ASPECT (EXCEPT ON NAZI) SUPPORTED. Award the higher mark in the level for inferences that are supported. e.g. I can infer that German boys can grow up hoping to contribute their services to the German military. A shows the transformation of a boy into a German military officer; and this would inspire any German boy to want to contribute to the defence and protection of Germany</p>	2-3m
L3	<p>INFERENCE ON NAZI SUPPORTED. Award the higher mark in the level for inferences that are supported. e.g. The Nazis are well planned in their efforts to defend their country from threats. A shows a poster that is used to influence how teenage boys will feel about their country. It shows the transformation of a boy into a German military officer. Such posters aim to inspire any German boy to want to contribute to serve in the defence and protection of Germany. This shows that the Nazis are not wasting any human resources in protecting their homeland.</p>	4-5 m

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1b Study Sources B and C

How far does Source B prove that Source C is correct? Explain your answer.

[6]

Target Skill: Making Comparisons

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Answers with simple assertions. Award 1 mark for each detail. e.g. B and C are correct in telling me about Hitler.	1 m
L2	Agrees or disagrees and specifically states aspect of agreement or disagreement in C. Award 2 marks only if details are clear and well explained. B proves that C is correct as they both share similar information as to how young people are easily influenced by the Nazi's government's propaganda in the 1930s. B says that 'young people are more easily influenced in terms of mood than are adults.' C supports B as it shows how a 15-year-old agrees and respects Hitler. In fact, he seems to be praising Hitler 'You alone is law upon the earth' and praying to Hitler as he says 'Protect and preserve my life for long'. By putting his faith and trust and into thinking that Hitler can protect him, it shows how effective Nazi propaganda has been in influencing young people in Germany. OR B does not agree that C is correct as they both differ as to whether Nazi propaganda is effective for German youths in their beliefs. B says that young people in their twenties may not be easily influenced by Nazi propaganda. B mentions that 'in the long run these twenty-somethings are feeling increasingly irritated by the lack of freedom and the needless drilling by the Nazi and C shows that those in the twenties worshipped Hitler as seen from 'you are the great Führer for me and my twenty year old brother ... order us by your leadership. For we will obey to the end and even with our lives. We will arise you! Therefore B does not prove that C is correct in telling us if Nazi propaganda has been effective in influencing twenty-somethings into supporting the Nazi party.	2-3 m
L3	Agrees and disagrees and specifically states aspect of agreement and disagreement in C. Award 5 marks only if a prove is made.	4-6 m
L4	Agrees or Disagrees based on valid matching of source content AND based on reliability (purpose) of Source B or Source C (typically) / cross referencing with contextual knowledge. Award 7 marks only if details are clear and well explained for both agree and disagree. B does not prove that C is correct or wrong as B itself is totally unreliable. As B is from a German political party that has been visited by the Nazi government, its purpose is to discredit Hitler and to gain as much influence from ordinary Germans as possible. As such it would not give an objective nor favourable view about life under the Nazi government especially about how young people of the age of twenty is feeling under the Nazi. This is because this organisation would	6-7 m

Secondary 4/5/6/7 Combined Humanities (History Elective) 2204/03 Prelim Examination, 2016

1c Band Descriptor

How far does Source B prove that Source C is correct? Explain your answer.

[6]

Target Skill: Making Comparisons

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Answers with simple assertions. Award 1 mark for each detail. e.g. B and C are correct in telling me about Hitler.	1 m
L2	Agrees or disagrees and specifically states aspect of agreement or disagreement in C. Award 2 marks only if details are clear and well explained. B proves that C is correct as they both share similar information as to how young people are easily influenced by the Nazi's government's propaganda in the 1930s. B says that 'young people are more easily influenced in terms of mood than are adults.' C supports B as it shows how a 15-year-old agrees and respects Hitler. In fact, he seems to be praising Hitler 'You alone is law upon the earth' and praying to Hitler as he says 'Protect and preserve my life for long'. By putting his faith and trust and into thinking that Hitler can protect him, it shows how effective Nazi propaganda has been in influencing young people in Germany. OR B does not agree that C is correct as they both differ as to whether Nazi propaganda is effective for German youths in their beliefs. B says that young people in their twenties may not be easily influenced by Nazi propaganda. B mentions that 'in the long run these twenty-somethings are feeling increasingly irritated by the lack of freedom and the needless drilling by the Nazi and C shows that those in the twenties worshipped Hitler as seen from 'you are the great Führer for me and my twenty year old brother ... order us by your leadership. For we will obey to the end and even with our lives. We will arise you! Therefore B does not prove that C is correct in telling us if Nazi propaganda has been effective in influencing twenty-somethings into supporting the Nazi party.	2-3 m
L3	Agrees and disagrees and specifically states aspect of agreement and disagreement in C. Award 5 marks only if a prove is made.	4-6 m
L4	Agrees or Disagrees based on valid matching of source content AND based on reliability (purpose) of Source B or Source C (typically) / cross referencing with contextual knowledge. Award 7 marks only if details are clear and well explained for both agree and disagree. B does not prove that C is correct or wrong as B itself is totally unreliable. As B is from a German political party that has been visited by the Nazi government, its purpose is to discredit Hitler and to gain as much influence from ordinary Germans as possible. As such it would not give an objective nor favourable view about life under the Nazi government especially about how young people of the age of twenty is feeling under the Nazi. This is because this organisation would	6-7 m

Secondary 4/5/6/7 Combined Humanities (History Elective) 2204/03 Prelim Examination, 2016

- 1d Study Source E.
How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer. [6]

Target Skill: Evaluating for reliability / utility

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Yes/No, based on unsupported / incoherent assertion of surprised / not surprised. Yes, I am surprised that there was 'more women in work in 1933' especially when the Nazi government forced professional women, such as doctors and lawyers to give up their jobs and produce children	1m
L2	Yes/No – Surprise explanation based on provenance. No, I am not surprised as the author is a British who is writing negative things about German. As such he will say only negative things about Germany's family policies.	2m
L3	Yes/No – Surprise based on source content. Yes I am surprised with Source E as usually I expect the Nazi government to be able to force its people to do as it wishes. In this case to say to stay at home and to produce children. However in E, I can see that it was not able to get women to stay at home as after six years of Nazi rule there were more women in work than in 1933.	3m
L4	Yes and No – with additional explanation based on cross-reference, purpose. Award higher marks for demonstrating both the cross-reference AND purpose. No I am not surprised as Source F mentions women in Nazi Germany who are going against the Nazi government's policy of becoming housewives, choosing instead to become professionals. This is not surprising as Source B indicates that young people feel irritated by 'the lack of freedom and the mindless drilling in the Nazi organisations'. This means that many would not listen to the Nazi party when it comes to personal decisions like marriage and giving birth. This supports the information in B, which shows how independent minded German women are and how they would not listen to Government's propaganda about having a child and not going to work. Or No I am not surprised as the British historian writing in 1998 may have access to more information and data, and he can examine closely whether the Nazi's policy in influencing people to have children is successful or not.	4-5m
L5	L4 + contextual knowledge. No I am not surprised with Source E based on contextual knowledge as it shows that more women are entering the workforce in 1939 than staying at home to produce babies. I am not surprised as in 1939, Germany is preparing for war and as such it requires women to enter the workforce to produce armaments as the men have mostly been drafted into the German army. So I am not surprised that despite encouraging more women to produce babies, it was discovered that more women are entering the workforce in 1939.	6m

- 1e Use all the sources.
The German people supported the Nazi's version of a perfect Aryan society in the 1930s. How far do these sources support the view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

Target Skill: Testing assertion

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.	1m
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	2-4m
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. e.g. Both aspects of Level 2 e.g. Source F shows how much the German people supported Nazi policies, as it showed the determination of a fourteen year old who is very keen to support the Nazi party. D says 'When I am fourteen, I will hopefully move up to the Hitler youth, depending on my athletic and intellectual skills.' He aims to build up his strength needed to join the SA. The SA is an organisation that is used by the Nazi party to intimidate political opponents. Many SA members help the Nazi to enforce anti-Jewish policies in the 1930s. This is how the SA help to create the perfect German society AND e.g. Source E talks about how women in Nazi Germany are going against the Nazi government's policy of becoming housewives, choosing instead to become professionals. This shows that that not all German people supported Nazi policies in creating the perfect German society in the 1930s. One reason for why this is happening is that the German economy is expanding and needed workers. This is because by the mid-30s, German economic production was preparing for war and required large number of workers. As a result more women were entering the workforce. This explains why they could not be housewives and staying at home. For L2 and L3 award a bonus of up to two marks (i.e. +1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency. The total mark must not exceed 8.	5-8m
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To score in L2/L3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content Only credit source 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. 	

- (a) Study Source A
Why did the magazine use this picture as its cover? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptor
L1: 1m	Inference unsupported / repeat details from source
L2: 2m	Inference supported
L3: 3m	Purpose unsupported
L4: 4-5m	Purpose supported - award 4m for limited outcome (getting Germans to support his policy) - award 5m for larger outcome (getting Germans to change their mindset)
	Limited Outcome The magazine used this picture to discourage women from doing anything meaningful outside their home. According to Hitler, the role of women was to stay at home to reproduce and take care of the family. This magazine, being a piece of propaganda picture shows an ideal Germany where the female is staying at home and taking care of the children who are happy while the men are either at work or farming. This magazine, with this picture seeks to differentiate the role of women and men and therefore, promote Hitler's policy as something beneficial.
	Larger Outcome The magazine used this picture because it wanted to convince women how happy they would be if they were to stay at home as mothers instead of participating in physical activities such as farming and soldiers. This is evident as shows an ideal Germany where the female is staying at home and taking care of the children who is happy while the men is either at work or farming. Therefore, they are the only ones who could guarantee the success of Nazi Germany. Hitler wanted women to believe that bearing children and taking care of them was just as important as it was for men to go to war or looking after the farms.

- (b) Study Sources B and C
Does Source B make you surprised about what Source C says about women in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: 1m	Uses source but did not state surprise or not surprise / No, because it is from 2 different people with 2 different opinions
L2: 2m	No, because it came from same authors (undeveloped provenance)
L3: 3m	No OR Yes: content comparison (with reasoning)
L4: 4m	No AND Yes: content comparison (with reasoning) Eg. Yes, Source B makes me surprised about what Source C says about why women need to stay at home. Both sources are not consistent. Source B states that women need to stay at home and this is evident as the source states 'Looking back over the past years of Germany's decline, we come to the frightening conclusion that the less German men were willing to act as men in public life, the more women succumbed to the temptation to fill the role of the man.' Goebbels has put the blame of the decline of Germany onto women, and hence, he suggests that women need to stay at home to the prevent decline of the country. On the other hand, Scholtz-Klink gives a different reason and this is evident as she states 'Many women were superficially mothers in the past, motherhood was often robbed of its deepest meaning and reduced to something held in contempt. Transforming the calling of motherhood to the job of motherhood left children joyless, unhappy, without strength or soul.' Women

	need to stay at home to preserve family as the basic unit of society, if not, it will lead to social problems. Eg. No, Source B does not make me surprised about what Source C says about women in Nazi Germany having their main priority at home. Both sources are similar in their opinion. This is evident in Source B as it states 'The first, best, and most suitable place for the women is in the family, and her most glorious duty is to give children to her people and nation, children who can continue the line of generations and who guarantee the immortality of the nation.' This shows that women's place is at home and she needs to take care of them. Source C also support this idea and this is evident as the source states 'Her mission in marriage is a comrade, helper and womanly complement of man - this is the right of woman in the New Germany.' Again, this shows that women's place is at home.
L5: 5m	L4 + No: because both authors worked for the Nazi government (developed provenance) and are expected to say the same thing about women in Nazi Germany, and hence not surprising me No, Source B does not make me surprised about what Source C says about women in Nazi Germany having their main priority at home. After all, both are working for Hitler and since Hitler wanted women to stay at home to reproduce pure Germans, it is expected that as the Propaganda Minister, Goebbels will spread this idea to the masses. Similarly, Scholtz-Klink, being appointed by Hitler as Reich Women's leader and head of the German Girls' League is also expected to spread this idea to German women.
L6: 6m	L4 + No: reliability check through x-refer to other sources / context / language to show that Source B or C is unreliable and not surprising me OR understanding that Goebbels needs to use Scholtz-Klink to showcase women's role at home Eg. Source B does not make me surprised about what Source C says about women in Nazi Germany having their main priority at home. Source B came from Goebbels, the Minister for Propaganda. He is exaggerating when he states that 'Looking back over the past years of Germany's decline, we come to the frightening conclusion that the less German men were willing to act as men in public life, the more women succumbed to the temptation to fill the role of the man.' His comments make this source less reliable as he is exaggerating the impact of women and hence this source cannot be used.

OR

Source B does not make me surprised about what Source B says because Goebbels, as the Minister for Propaganda will need an example to illustrate the role of women at home. Having Scholtz-Klink as the role model works as being appointed by Hitler, she is expected to follow Hitler's policy about the role of women. Moreover, as a woman speaking about the role of woman makes it even more convincing, thus I am not surprised.

- (c) Study Sources D and E
To what extent do the 2 sources show that Hitler changed his mind between May and September 1939? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: 1m	Details from source/No valid comparison/general observations
L2: 2m	Valid comparison to show the Hitler changed OR did not changed their mind unsupported
L3: 3m	Valid comparison to show the Hitler changed OR did not changed their mind supported

L4: 4m	Valid comparison to show the Hitler changed AND did not changed their mind (different issues) supported Eg. Both sources show that Hitler did not change his mind about women staying at home to take care of children. This is evident in Source D as he states 'It has always been our chief article of fact that woman's place is in the home.' Hitler feels that woman's role is at home to take care of the family. Source E also agrees as he states 'We possess a generation of healthy men because of women who stayed at home and devote themselves to the family.' It is the credit of women that their devotion have led to a stable family.
L4: 5-6m	Eg. Both sources show that Hitler changed his mind about the role of women in warfare. In Source D, he was against the idea of women playing a role in warfare and this is evident as he said 'To have a woman's battalion with weapons in their hands fighting on their own, that I do not support.' Hitler opposes to the idea of women participating in warfare but this idea changed in Source E and this is evident as he said 'women will be assigned as military personnel responsible for logistical and administrative duties in the areas understaffed due to the number of men sent into combat.' He allowed some form of female participation in warfare. L4 + Understanding rationale for the change in his mind Award 6m for well explained answer
L4: 5-6m	Eg. Hitler changed his mind because by this time in Source D, he had gained Austria through Anschluss. This was done without German soldiers fighting (although they were sent to Austria to keep order during voting). As he was aware that people from Austria supported a union with Germany, he did not have to mobilize a huge force for combat. However, in Source E in August 1938, he was planning to go to war for Sudetenland if necessary. As the Czechs had a modern army and their leader, Benes was willing to fight, Hitler had to be prepared for a conflict. Thus, he had to mobilise a force ready for combat and as such, he needed the support of women in non-vital combat role.

(d) Study Source F
How useful is this source as evidence about women's participation rate in the labour force? Explain your answer. [6]

NOTE: No marks to be awarded for x-refer to other sources because this source is about women's participation in the labour force in 1942. Sources in the source-based case study tells us nothing about the situation in 1942.

L1: 1m	Useful/Not Useful: Provenance OR unsupported assertions OR typically
L2: 2m	Not Useful because it is not reliable explained based on it was printed in Germany by the Nazi government Eg. This source is not useful because it is not reliable. This source was printed in Germany by the Nazi government, thus they want to portray a positive picture of themselves. This is evident as the source shows women's participation rate has increase and the source shows the participation rate increases for industries such as iron and steel and construction from 1,470,000 and 2,160,000 in May 1939 to 2,960,000 and 3,630,000 in May 1941 respectively. This shows more women are now joining the labour force.
L3: 3-4m	Useful in showing rising trend in women's participation rate in the labour force (heavy industry) OR declining trend in women participation rate in the labour force (consumer goods) OR Useful / Not useful because it came from Germany (undeveloped provenance) Award 4m for well-explained answer

L6: 5-6m	Eg. Source F is useful in showing that women's participation rate has increase. This is evident as the source shows the participation rate increases for industries such as iron and steel and construction from 1,470,000 and 2,160,000 in May 1939 to 2,960,000 and 3,630,000 in May 1941 respectively. This shows more women are now joining the labour force. Useful by explaining that it shed new light about the reasoning for the trends in the source: rising trend in heavy industry is due to need for production of weaponry for war and since it is wartime, there is less need for consumer products and hence women in this sector will be transfer to the other sector Award 6m for well explained answer Eg. This source is useful in telling us why there is a rising trend in the participation rate for heavy industry products and why there is a falling trend in the participation rate for consumer products. This source was published in 1942 where Germany was in the midst of World War II, hence she will need all her resources to fight against the Allies and Soviet Union. This means that more manpower is needed in heavy industries such as iron and steel for the production of machinery. Correspondingly, this means less manpower for consumer products.
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(e) Study all sources
"Women in Nazi Germany had no place except in the home." How far do the sources support this statement? Explain your answer. [6]

NOTE: Source E and F allows for both sides depending on evidence provided

L1: 1m	General Answers
L2: 2m	Support OR do not support with Hypothesis Support Source A supports. This is evident as the picture shows an ideal Germany where the female is staying at home and taking care of the children who is happy while the men is either at work or farming. This magazine, with this picture seeks to differentiate the role of women and men and seeks to discourage women from doing anything meaningful outside their home. According to Hitler, the role of women was to stay at home to reproduce and take care of the family. Source B supports. This is evident as the source states 'The best place for the woman to serve her people is in her marriage, in the family, in motherhood.' Women's position is at home and nowhere else, hence the situation reflects badly of them Source C supports. This is evident as the source states 'Her mission in marriage is a comrade and helper.' This shows that woman's place in a marriage is at home and are seen as subservient to men. Source D supports. This is evident as the source states 'It has always been our chief article of fact that woman's place is in the home.' This again reflects the fact that women's position is at home and nowhere else, hence the situation reflects badly of them. Source E supports. This is evident as the source states 'But Germany will not form any section of women grenade throwers or any corps of women elite snipers.' This reflects the lack of confidence in women as they are perceived to be better at housework rather than in the military.

	Source F supports. This is evident as the source shows participation rate has dropped for printing and labour from 972,000 and 1,003,000 in May 1939 to 739,000 and 787,000 respectively in May 1941. Therefore, less women are participating in the labour force and they are likely to remain at home.
	Does not support Source E does not support. This is evident as the source states 'women will be assigned as military personnel responsible for logistical and administrative duties in the areas understaffed due to the number of men sent into combat'. Only men are allowed to serve in the army and perform duties during wartime, and now Hitler is allowing women to serve in the army, which is an improvement. This shows that women is no longer confine to staying at home.
	Source F does not support. This is evident as the source shows the participation rate increases for industries such as iron and steel and construction from 1,470,000 and 2,160,000 in May 1939 to 2,960,000 and 3,630,000 in May 1941 respectively. This shows more women are now joining the labour force and is no longer confine to staying at home.
L3: 3-7m	Agree AND Disagree with hypothesis – using source reference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both L2: Showing extent with Source Reference - Award 3m for agreement and disagreement well explained with discussion on 2 sources - Award 4m for agreement and disagreement well explained with discussion on 3 sources - Award 5m for agreement and disagreement supported with discussion of 4 sources - Award 6m for agreement and disagreement supported with discussion of 5 sources - Award 7m for agreement and disagreement supported with discussion of all 6 sources.
L4: 7m	Draw logical conclusion based on evaluation of extent of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L3 + answers that display valid evaluation of the sources and relevant discussion of contextual knowledge <p>Eg. Although Source F does not support, Source F is not reliable. This source was printed in Germany by the Nazi government, thus they want to portray a positive picture of themselves. This is evident as the source shows women's participation rate has increase and the source shows the participation rate increases for industries such as iron and steel and construction from 1,470,000 and 2,160,000 in May 1939 to 2,960,000 and 3,630,000 in May 1941 respectively. This shows more women are now joining the labour force and is not staying at home.</p>

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a) Study Source A

Why do you think the poster was published? Explain using details from the poster. [5m]

The poster was published to influence/convince (pv) the Chinese public (A) that the USA was brutal/ruthless in its attack of North Korea (M). The source criticised the USA for its actions in North Korea. It shows a fierce looking MacArthur holding a dagger and killing innocent North Korean civilians, implying that the USA was responsible for the devastation in North Korea. The source also shows the threat to China's security as the USA could extend the aggression on China as depicted by the air raid/bombing on China.

The poster is meant to influence the Chinese public to support China's involvement in North Korea/Korean War to help North Korea and protect the security of China against USA's aggression.

b) Study Sources B and C

How far would the historian in Source C agree with President Truman in Source B? (5m)

The historian in Source C would agree with Truman in Source B that the North Koreans started the War. This can be supported by Source C saying, the attack upon N Korea was an outright breach of the peace and violation of the Charter of the United Nations' and "Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles". Source B says, "The attack on June 25 1950 was definitely Kim Il Sung's decision". (Agree based on Content- criteria statement and support with source details)

The historian would not have agreed with Truman on the motive of the Americans in the War. In Source C, the historian believed the Americans were militarily ambitious and eager to start a fight, calling them "warmongers" and wanted to use war as an excuse for "re-armament". However, in Source B President Truman said the US were defending freedom and peace. In Source B he said it was a "direct challenge to the efforts to free nations to build the.... world which men can live in freedom and peace". (Disagreement based on Content- different motive/reason of US for involvement in War.)

The historian in Source C would also not agree with Truman as he gave a balanced/two sided view in criticising both the US and North Korea. This can be seen in the criticism he gave in Source C of the North Korean leader for starting the war and his accusations of Americans escalating the war. He said Kim "misjudged" the situation and the US was responsible for the strategy of burning everything to the ground in Korea. On the other hand, in Source B Truman gave a one-sided view of North Korea as he was speaking to Congress to justify his decision to send troops to Korea and rally support for US involvement in the war. He thus had to criticise the North Korea for breach of peace" and "contempt for basic moral principles" (Disagreement based on difference in tone?)

c) Study Source D and E

Does Source D prove that Kim Il Sung was lying in Source E? Explain your answer. [7m]

Prove/Does not prove based on content

Yes Source D proves that Kim Il Sung is lying in Source E. In Source E Kim blamed the South for him having to start the war. Kim said that war had to be carried out because of the threat from the South and there was a need to defend North Korea from the unpatriotic fascist regime of Syngman Rhee. However, Source D shows Russia and China forced and pushed North Korea to attack the South. Source D does not show the South threatening North Korea. Instead it shows the North threatening the South as they were pushed and forced by USSR and China. (Difference in content- giving different reason for war) L2/2-3m

No. Source D does not prove that Kim Il Sung is lying as they are giving different reasons for war. In Source E Kim blamed the South for him having to start the War as Kim said that war had to be carried out because of the threat from the South and there was a need to defend North Korea from the unpatriotic fascist regime of Syngman Rhee. However in Source D the South blamed Russia and China on the war. Source D shows Russia and China forced and pushed North Korea to attack the South. L2/2-3m

Does not prove based on Cross-reference of SD

No. Source D cannot prove that Kim Il Sung is lying as Source D is a one-sided view of South Korea on who was behind/caused the War. Source D blamed the USSR and China for North Korea's attack of the South. Source D shows Russia forcing and pushing China who in turn forced and pushed North Korea to attack the South. From my contextual knowledge USSR and China did not push North Korea to invade the South but had just supported the North when Kim requested for help. Source C also contradicts Source D. Source C states that Kim instigated the war as supported by "the attack.... was definitely Kim Il Sung's decision". This clearly shows that Kim started the war. L3/4-5m (Unreliability of Source D's content and supports with cross-reference)

Does not prove based on Purpose of SD

Source D is also not reliable as it is a propaganda leaflet of South Korea that was dropped in North Korea in 1952 to discredit the North Korean Army/leaders and influence the North Korean soldiers to give up the fight as they had been forced to invade the South by the North Korean Army who was under the foreign control of China and USSR. The leaflet wanted to appeal to the North Korean soldiers that they were not to blame for the invasion as they were coerced and pushed by their superiors/government and it was acceptable for them to give up the fight. As Source D is not reliable it cannot prove that Kim was lying in Source E. (Unreliability of Source D based on Purpose) L4/6m

Does not prove based on Purpose of SE

Source D does not prove that Kim is lying as Source E is also not reliable. Source E is a speech made by Kim Il Sung to justify his decision to attack South Korea by blaming the South for leaving him with no choice but to attack. He said the people of North Korea had to defend their country as a war is being waged against them by the "fascist puppet regime of Syngman Rhee". The war was necessary to liberate the South and establish Communism there. It is clear that he wanted to influence the North Koreans to support him with this speech in saying that it was for the unification of Korea and to stop the threat from the South. As Source E is not reliable Source D cannot prove that Kim is lying in Source E. (unreliability of Source E based on Purpose) L5/7m

d) Study Source F

How useful is Source F as evidence about the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6m]

Source F is useful in providing evidence about the Korean War as the source tells me that the USA was involved in the Korean War to uphold world peace and stability. The source states that President Truman believed in "peace and goodwill throughout the world". Thus the source is useful in telling me the reason for US involvement in the War. L2/2-3m

This is supported by Source B when Truman states that the attack on Korea was "a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nationsto live in freedom and peace." As a result of this, the Korean War was turned to a proxy War, when the USA decided to intervene to protect the independence of South Korea. L3/4m

However, the source may not be useful as it does not tell me about US initial reluctance to be involved in the Korea. From my contextual knowledge the US did not pay much attention to the defence of South Korea to protect its independence, believing instead on economic aid to strengthen the defence against communism. South Korea was also not included in the American Defense Perimeter in Asia. These had encouraged North Korea to attack the South. L4/5m

The source is also not useful as it is written by MacArthur on his appointment as UN Commander of forces and he intended to convince/influence Truman to give him complete trust in carrying out his work in the War. He gave a one sided view of Truman in Source F and highly praised and glorified Truman's efforts and commitment to protect/defend freedom of the world. He said in Source F, that he pledged his complete personal loyalty to Truman as well as "an absolute devotion to your (Truman) monumental struggle for peace and goodwill throughout the world." L4/5m

GMS Preliminary Examinations 2015

ANSWER SCHEME

To what extent was USA responsible for aggravating the Korean War?

Section A – SBQ

Q1

(a) Study Source A.

- a) What is the message of this source?
Explain your answer.

[5]

The message of the source is that the strength and military might of North Korean troops and their patriotic defense of their country would be able to oust and defeat the American invaders whom the North Koreans viewed as the aggressors and hence, responsible for the Korean War. In the poster, the North Korean soldier who is robust and well-equipped is defeating an American soldier. This shows the strength of the North Korean army and their strong and determined defense of their country.

(b) Study Source B.

- Why did Kim Il Sung send the telegram to Stalin in October 1950? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Undeveloped provenance E.g. Kim sent the telegram to call for help.	1m
L2	Reasons based on context <i>Award the higher mark in the level if the answer uses additional contextual knowledge, rather than just inferences from the source.</i> Kim sent this in October 1950 because circumstances were increasingly unfavorable towards North Korea, and he wanted to convince Stalin of the urgent need to send more military aid. The UN forces had crossed the 38 th parallel and were pushing back communism in North Korea. Kim Il Sung was facing an increasingly difficult military situation and wanted immediate action from Stalin to intervene and help North Korea. The intended outcome of the telegram is for Stalin to take action to ensure the success of the communist struggle against capitalist aggressors.	2-3m
L3	Reasons base on impact / Purpose Kim sent this telegram in October 1950 to stress the importance of arming North Korean soldiers with better training and military aid in order to counteract American aggression not just in North Korea, but throughout Asia – “conversion into its military-strategic springboard for further aggression in the Far East”. This exaggerates the threat posed by the USA but gives Stalin further impetus to continually arm, train and provide	4-5m

	North Korea with the technology and expertise to strengthen themselves against South Korea and the USA. This may have been self-serving, with the intended outcome of securing a long-term help and access to better technology	
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- (c) Study Sources C and D. Does Source D prove that Truman (Source C) was lying about US involvement in the Korean War? [6]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Identifies content which is/ is not surprising	1m
L2	Basic comparison about US involvement in the Korean War	2m
L3	Comparison: Identifies common criteria for similarity (does not prove) and/or difference (proves) 2 marks for identifying common criteria but without support 3m for common criteria with evidence and explanation 4m for cross-referencing with contextual knowledge or another source On one hand, Source D does not prove that Truman was lying as both sources agree that the US played a significant role in helping South Korea resist communist aggression. In source C, Truman contended that US policy of getting militarily involved in the Korea War had been successful as it prevented communist aggression from spreading. Containment policy in Asia has thus been successful. This is also supported in Source D where it shows that US troops, under the command of General MacArthur brought “hostilities to an end” in the Korean War. Both sources prove that Truman was not lying about US involvement, and that there was active military intervention by US troops (under the UN banner) in the Korean War. Cross-reference: Both Sources C and D are supported by contextual knowledge as the US did indeed go to the UN to propose a strong response to North Korea’s act of aggression on 25 June 1950, and got the UN mandate to lead troops into South Korea to push back and contain communist aggression. Sources C and D are supported by Source A where a Chinese poster intended to sway South Korean soldiers from supporting US military effort.	3-4m
L4	Evaluates the source by making cross-reference to other sources AND contextual knowledge 5 marks for BOTH reliable AND not reliable with evidence and explanation 6 marks for cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge On the other hand, Source D proves that Truman was lying as both sources disagree on US intention in Korea. Source C suggests that the US was fighting a “limited war” where they did not wish to escalate the conflict to roll back communism in China because that would have globalized the war instead of containing communism. However, Source D reveals that the US had more aggressive intentions in Korea. MacArthur had different views on US policy in Korea – “I saw the military need to neutralize China”. This was very different from Truman’s “limited war” and not wanting to bomb China and Manchuria – Truman did not want to	5-6m

	<p>escalate tensions in Asia – "if we were to do these things, we would be running a very grave risk of starting WWII."</p> <p>Source E supports Source D and proves that Truman was lying about wanting to fight a limited war in Asia. Source E portrays American involvement as belligerent and aggressive – "the American aggressor will not stop at anything short of a complete takeover of all of Korea". It also suggests that US intentions were expansionist and they wanted to expand capitalist influence over all of Asia. Kim Il Sung would believe that Truman was lying in his intention to fight a limited war contained only to China, and believed in the need to arm themselves against American aggression.</p>	
L5	<p>Evaluate (based on contextual knowledge or Purpose)</p> <p>Evaluates (based on contextual knowledge or Purpose)</p> <p>In conclusion, Source D does not prove that Truman was lying about US involvement when examining the reliability of both sources. Both sources seem one-sided in their views about the American and MacArthur's involvement in the Korean War.</p> <p>Source D cannot prove Truman was lying as the purpose of MacArthur's speech was to defend his conduct in the war in Korea to the American public, which eventually got him fired for being belligerent and too aggressive, almost triggering WWII with his attempt to rollback communism in China by crossing the Yalu river. MacArthur argues that his actions were justified and carried out in the best interests of America and her allies. The intended outcome of his speech is to absolve himself from blame and to salvage his reputation.</p> <p>Whereas in Source C, Truman aimed to appease the American public for his unpopular decision to relieve MacArthur from his post and withdraw him from Korea in order to de-escalate the situation. Truman emphasized the importance of ensuring peace rather than advancing the interests of the capitalists. The intended outcome of his speech was to impress upon the American public the rationale and importance of his decision in order to ensure support for his foreign policy in Korea.</p> <p>Indeed, this difference in MacArthur's and Truman's attitude towards American policy in the Korean War was the very reason why MacArthur was relieved from his duties. MacArthur's tendency to take matters into his own hands and ignoring Truman's commands led to the escalation of tension in the Korean War – when MacArthur crossed the Yalu river, it triggered Chinese involvement in the war, thus prolonging hostilities and fighting.</p>	6m

(d) Study Source E and F.
Which source is more useful in its portrayal of China's role in the Korean War?
Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	States stand: one source is useful without support or explanation Yes, Source E is more useful OR Source F is more useful.	1m
L2	States how the sources are different Explains how one source is more useful using evidence and explanation.	2-3m
L3	Award 3 marks for better explanation with contextual knowledge. Source E is more useful in showing that China played a secondary role compared to the USSR in the Korean War – in E, the Soviet government was supplying military equipment directly to Kim, thus playing a more primary role in the Korean War. Ultimately, Stalin was the one who had the final say in the start of the Korean War – it was only when Stalin gave Kim the green light that the invasion occurred. OR Source F is more useful in showing that China played a role in resisting the Americans as they directly intervened to push the American troops back. In Source F, the Chinese soldier has defeated an American soldier by immobilizing him. Indeed, when China intervened in October 1950, they managed to drive the American troops back to the 38 th parallel. The USSR, on the other hand, was reluctant to commit their troops in Korea.	4-5m
L4	Explains how the other source is less useful (limited in content) Award 5 marks for more well developed answers. Source E is less useful in revealing the extent of China's role as it does not show the full picture. Source E is written in July 1950 shortly after the outbreak of the Korean War, where the North Korean troops were enjoying its initial victory. Thus Source E is limited as it does not show Stalin's reluctance in getting involved in the war (and hence forcing China to play a larger role in the Korean War), especially when North Korean troops started to lose ground to American troops. Due to Stalin's reluctance to help, China was pressured to be involved in the war, especially when US troops neared the Sino-Korean border. Thus, the portrayal of USSR's primary role in aiding North Korea in Source E is incomplete and limited by its context.	4-5m
L5	Useful because reliable: Provenance explained Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Source F is less useful in showing the role of China in the Korean war as it is not reliable. F is less useful as it is a propaganda poster which aimed to convince the Chinese of the need to support the war effort to resist the capitalist aggressors in the Korean War. It's portrayal of Chinese soldiers as the main defenders of North Korea may not be reliable as it was	6m

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intended to drum up support for the war. Arguably, it was important for the Chinese to place Chinese soldiers in the propaganda poster in order to appeal more to the Chinese audience / appeal to their sense of allegiance and garner more support for the war.	<p>[Conclusion using contextual knowledge]</p> <p>When examining the context in which both sources were written, Source F is more useful than Source E in highlighting the role and degree of Chinese intervention in the Korean War.</p> <p>Source F was written in 1951 after the Chinese had militarily and physically intervened in the Korean War. It is more useful in showing the primary role of the Chinese soldiers in resisting American troops. Indeed, Stalin was not willing to physically intervene in North Korea (which was why he got Kim to secure Mao's promise to come to North Korea's aid in case of US retaliation to the June 1950 invasion) and only sent troops late in the war in March 1951.</p>
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- (e) Study all the sources.
How far do all the sources support the statement that the USA was responsible for aggravating the Korean War? Explain your answer. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Answers about role of US with no specific reference made to the sources 1. marks agrees or disagrees with statement without using the sources	1m
L2	Agrees or disagrees, without support Sources A, B and E does not support the fact that the USA was the most responsible in escalating tension and aggravating the Korean War. On the other hand, Sources D and E reveals US aggression in Korea, thus aggravating the situation in Korea and prolonging the war.	2m
L3	Agrees or disagrees, supported: Argues for or against Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks. On one hand, Sources A, B and E does not support the fact that the USA was the most responsible in escalating tension and aggravating the Korean War. Other super powers, and the ambitions of local leaders, were crucial in heightening tension and prolonging the Korean War. Source A suggests that North Korea was responsible for escalating tension in the war. It portrays North Korea's involvement as an act of patriotism to defend its country from the invading capitalists. Its portrayal of a strong and well-equipped North Korean soldier pinning a helpless American soldier down suggests that it was North Korean aggression and willingness to fight which aggravated the war, prolonging the fighting in the war between the North and the South.	3-4m

Source B does not support the notion that the USA was the most responsible for aggravating the Korean War as it was Stalin and China which provided military aid to North Korea, thus providing them with the means to continue fighting and escalate tension. In B, Stalin was transporting military supplies to North Korea. Arguably, given the state of poverty and backward technology in North Korea, the continued fighting would not have been possible without superpower support. Thus, this source highlights the importance of USSR and Chinese military aid in aggravating the Korean War.	5-7m
<p>L4</p> <p>Agrees and disagrees, support & with contextual knowledge Argues for and against 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</p> <p>On the other hand, Sources D and E reveals US aggression in Korea, thus aggravating the situation in Korea and prolonging the war.</p> <p>In Source D, MacArthur publicly defends his decision to take aggressive military action in China – "I saw the military need to neutralize China". Indeed, when he crossed the Yalu river in 1951 in an attempt to roll back communism in China, this aggravated tensions between the two communist blocs, leading to the military involvement of China. This act of belligerence aggravated tensions in Korea, thus proving that the USA played a significant role in aggravating the Korean War.</p> <p>Source E supports the statement as it suggests that "it is evident to everybody that the Americans will not stop at anything short of the complete takeover of all of Korea". It also points towards America's intention to globalize and export its own model of capitalism, using Korea as a "springboard for further aggression in the East". This reading of American intention suggests that the communists misperceived Truman's intentions and were threatened by US action in Asia, from its role in supporting Japan and Taiwan, to its military involvement in South Korea.</p>	5-7m

For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks for use of contextual knowledge used to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency, etc. The total mark must not exceed 7.

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 based on number of sources used.

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TKSS, Prelims 2015

ANSWER SCHEME

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1. (a) Study Source A

Do you think the cartoon is pro-American or pro-Communist? Explain your answer using details in the source. [5]

- L1:** No valid inferences, description of source details only [1]
 The source shows Castro holding a gun defending Cuba while the US Secretary of State was holding on to a USA naval ship
- L2:** Pro-Communist, based on provenance only [2]
 The cartoon is pro-Communist because the provenance says that the notice held by the US Secretary of State is in Russian language.
- L3:** Valid inferences based on message of the source [3-4]
Award the higher mark for a more developed answer
 The cartoon is pro-Communist because the message of the source is to highlight the Communist threat to the safety of USA posed by Cuba (represented by Castro holding a gun). USA considered Cuba as a threat because of its friendship with USSR ("I forbid you to make friends with the Soviet Union") and its close proximity to America. To counter that threat and to contain the spread of communism, USA issued a stern warning (seen from the menacing face of the US Secretary of State) that Cuba should stop being friendly with USSR, if not, they would attack Cuba (seen from the guns pointing from the naval ships at Castro in Cuba).
- L4:** Valid inferences based on detected biasedness in the tone, supported by purpose of the source [5]
 The cartoon is pro-Communist as it could be seen in the source that the US Secretary of State is portrayed negatively as an evil person whose hands extended to Cuba to stop Cuba from being a threat to USA. Since the notice in the source written in Russian language, the targetted audience could be the Russian readers. Castro on the other hand is portrayed as a brave man defending Cuba with a gun.

The purpose of the source is to cast a negative light on the USA's intentions in Cuba and to warn the Russians and probably the Cubans that USA was the one that wanted to conquer and dominate Cuba. This could be seen from the US threat of a military attack on Cuba (based on the guns pointed to Cuba from the US naval ship). This is so that the Russians and Cubans would be aware and not support the USA's seeming friendship with Cuba.

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(b) Study Source B.

Why is this source published? Explain your answer. [5]

- L1:** Sub-message, without elaboration [1]
 e.g. The source shows Kennedy in a Western dress and a cowboy hat, ready to shoot at both Castro and Khrushchev. Khrushchev was dressed in black, also prepared to shoot at Kennedy.
- L2:** Message and context of source, explained [2-3]
Award the higher mark for a more developed answer
 e.g. It was published to show the power struggle between USA and Cuba who was supported by a superpower USSR. All three were presented as gun slingers prepared for a face off during the Cuban Missile Crisis.
 Kennedy, representing USA, was in a Western dress and a white cowboy hat, poised and ready to shoot at both Castro and Khrushchev. Khrushchev was dressed in black and riding a black horse (probably representing the evil force). Both Castro and Khrushchev were also prepared to shoot at Kennedy. Castro is drawn as a smaller figure on a donkey, to show that he was not the main evil force and probably the harmless and weaker force to reckon with, and needing support of a greater force like USSR.
- L3:** Purpose – because of the intended outcome, impact on the audience [4-5]
Award the higher mark for a more developed answer

e.g. This source, a British cartoon, was published to probably warn the British and the international community regarding the tense situation the world was in during the Cold War between USA and the USSR, especially during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. The Cuban Missile Crisis was not just between Cuba and USA but it was between the two superpowers of USA and USSR. The nuclear capabilities of both countries made the situation even more tense and the conflict could result in a nuclear war. Hence, the cartoonist probably wants the international community to not only be aware but to attempt to stop USA and USSR from destroying one another and destroying the world in the process.

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(c) Study Sources C and D.
Does Source D prove what Source C says about the communist movement in Cuba?
Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Undeveloped assertion [1]
e.g.

Prove/Not prove

L2: Prove based on provenance, undeveloped [2]
e.g.

Yes, it proves as it is an American TV programme produced at the time of the crisis.

L3: Prove or Cannot Prove, based on the content explained [3-4]
Award the higher mark for a more developed answer

e.g.
Yes, Source D proves what Source C says about Castro being the person responsible in the establishment of the Castro movement (mentioned in Source C) or the communist movement (mentioned in Source D) in Cuba. Fidel Castro was mentioned in both sources as the leader who freed the Cubans ('liberated' as mentioned in Source D) from the Batista's regime mentioned in Source C. Source D says that Castro had freed the people in the name of 'democracy' when he took over control of Cuba in 1959 and he then started the communist movement by being friends with Khrushchev who was the Premier of USSR. This is supported in Source C as it can be inferred that Castro had freed and liberated the Cubans from the control of Batista regime who was in turn under the control of USA ('exploitation' and 'colonisation' from the US policy during the Batista regime). Hence, it can prove that the Communist movement started with the overthrowing of the Batista regime to restore democracy and the subsequent establishment of Castro as the leader of Cuba in 1959.

OR

e.g.
No, it cannot prove because both differs on who was to be the blamed for causing the creation and establishment of the Communist movement in Cuba. Source D indicates that Castro had betrayed the people by falsely assuring the Cubans that he had wanted to free them from Batista and the USA's control of Cuba but yet, he changed Cuba into a pro-communist state by being friends with a Communist superpower i.e. Khrushchev who was the Premier of USSR. Source C on the other hand, showed Kennedy saying that the cause of the creation of the pro-Communist regime in Cuba was due to the USA's policies of controlling and dominating the lives of the Cubans for a long time in the past, before Batista regime ('we conceive and created the Castro movement').

L4: Prove AND Cannot prove, based on content explained [5]

L5: Cannot prove, based on reliability (biasedness, tone, language) and enhanced reliability [6]

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Award the higher mark for a more developed answer

Source D cannot prove what Source C says about Castro being the cause for the communist movement to thrive in Cuba because Source D may be biased towards the American point of view. As Source D is an American TV programme, it is probable that the publisher is biased towards America and hence had negatively presented Castro as the betrayer of democracy and the people's trust ('But it soon became apparent that Castro had sold out to Premier Khrushchev of the Communists').

In contrast, Source C seems more reliable than Source D. The reason is being the President of America, it is assumed that he would be speaking positively about USA and not blame USA as causing the communist movement to begin in Cuba. However, Kennedy is saying that USA's control and dominance of Cuba in the past ('economic colonisation', 'humiliation' and 'exploitation') led to the Cubans going against America and supporting Castro to become the leader of Cuba. It is surprising that Kennedy would have blamed USA to be responsible for the communist movement in Cuba, and hence, this makes his speech more reliable and proves that Source D cannot make you believe what is said in Source C as Source D itself may not be reliable and is biased against Castro (he was blamed for causing the development of the communist movement in Cuba).

(d) Study Sources E.

Study Source E.
How useful is this source as evidence of the USA's hostile containment policies?
Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Undeveloped assertions [1]
e.g. it's useful as it was written by Khrushchev himself.

L2: Useful because of the information it provides about the issue [2-3]

Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.

e.g.
Useful
- It is useful as it provides information on USA's hostile containment policies towards Russia. The source says that USA had placed missiles, built military bases around USSR and even endangered USSR with their nuclear weapons 'Americans had surrounded our country with military bases and threatened us with nuclear weapons'. As such, the source did show USA's hostile containment policies towards USSR.

L3: L2 + Not useful with one support from cross-reference to other sources/ or contextual knowledge [4-5]

Award the higher mark for a more developed answer

e.g.
Not Useful

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- The source is not useful as it is limited in telling us the reason why the Americans had adopted a hostile method of containing the spread of communism from Russia as seen in Source B which indicates that the reason for the hostile policy could possibly be that the USA's perspective was they were fighting evil (Khrushchev portrayed wearing a black dress in the source) and hence had to prevent the spread of this evil force by confronting it with weapons of destruction like the nuclear weapons.

L4: L2 + Not useful due to detected biasedness, purpose [6]

The source is not useful as Khrushchev's views might be biased against USA. Khrushchev's uses words like 'they would learn just what it feels like to have enemy missiles pointing at you' indicating that he wanted to seek revenge on USA for their hostile policy of placing missiles surrounding their country to threaten USSR from spreading communism. The purpose for Khrushchev saying this could be to justify the reasons why he was returning USA's hostility towards them by also placing missiles around USA i.e. in Cuba. Hence, the source is not useful due to the biased view against USA affecting the reliability of the speech.

(e) Study all the sources.

'USA was effective in containing the spread of Communism during the Cuban Missile Crisis'. How far do the sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [8]

L1: Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use [1]
e.g.

USA used effective methods to counter the USSR's efforts to spread communism.

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

Award 2m for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use to a maximum of 4 marks.

Yes

Sources A, B and F show that the containment policies of the USA did result in avoidance of a nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

e.g. Source B suggests that USA attempted to confront both USSR and Cuba to stop the spread of communism (represented as the 'dark' and 'evil' Khrushchev in the cartoon). From my contextual knowledge, I know that the Cuban Missile Crisis ended with the nuclear war being avoided and USSR agreeing to remove the missiles from Cuba that threatened USA. Hence, the 'brave' stance taken by Kennedy to confront and contain the communist threat posed by both Cuba and USSR can be considered as effective.

OR

No

Sources C, D and E show that the hostile containment policies of the USA were the cause of the Cuban Missile Crisis and hence were not effective to contain the spread of communism.

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e.g. Source E indicates that due to USA's policy of 'balance of power' i.e. wanting to ensure that USA's power was equal to or even greater than USSR, it led to USSR using the nuclear weapons' threat posed by USA to threaten USA as well (our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call the 'balance of power'). Hence, this shows that the containment policy of USA was not effective in making USSR not spread communism as in actual fact, this policy made USSR even closer to Cuba (USSR's communist ally) and resulted in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

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

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. Source B suggests that USA's hostile containment policies towards Cuba before and after Castro took over power in 1959, was responsible for Castro's pro-communist attitude and friendship with USSR. Source B shows enhanced reliability as Kennedy, being the creator of the source and the then President of America, it was surprising for him to claim responsibility for starting the Cuban Missile Crisis instead of blaming USSR as the cause for the crisis. As such, the source seems more reliable than Source D which is an American TV programme and is directly blaming Cuba and USSR as the cause for the Cuban Missile Crisis. (3+1m)

For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 m (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark for the question must not exceed 8m.

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Section A: Source Based Case Study (30 marks)

a. Study Source A. Why was this source published? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Lifting OR Describes the source.	1
L2	Inference, unsupported	2-3
L3	Inference, supported by source details.	4-5
	This source was published to demoralize the North Korean soldiers as the source shows their leader Kim Il Sung is only a puppet with no real power and being manipulated by other communist leaders for their own agenda.	
L4	L3-intended outcome explained	6
	This source was published to show that the communist leaders from USSR such as Stalin and China were responsible for the Korean War and they had ulterior motives of wanting to control North Korea among themselves. The source shows their leader Kim Il Sung is only a puppet with no real power and being manipulated by other communist leaders for their own agenda. This was so that the North Korean soldiers may think twice and finally withdraw from fighting for their leader Kim Il Sung since he is simply doing what Stalin and Mao commands and not for the interest of Korea.	

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Similarities/Differences based on provenance/source type/ Invalid matching	1
L2	Similarity based on source content, unsupported Award 2 marks for similarity. Award 3 marks for both similarity and difference.	2-3
L3	Similarity based on source content, supported Award 4 marks for similarity. Award 5 marks for both similarity and difference.	4-5
	Both sources are similar that the communist have intention to use armed conflict to resolve the Korean issue. As source B says Communist North Korea "will now use armed attack" on independent states like South Korea. Similarly source C also states that North Korea intend on using "military means" to liberate South Korea.	
	Or And Both sources are different as to whether the communists were liberators. Source B label the communist as "conquerors" instead of liberators of independent states however source C says that the communist were "liberators" intend to liberate the South Korean	
L4	Similarity / Difference based on purpose, supported	6
	Different in their purpose. Source B is aimed to criticise the communist as senseless aggressor bent on destroying "international peace and security" so that the Americans could get UN support to send troops to liberate South Korea as it was from President Truman, the leader of USA, an enemy of the Russians who will definitely try to demoralise the Russians. However Source C is aimed at justifying the Russians involvement in the Korean War by portraying the Russia as more measured whereby Communist Stalin is seen as being very cautious about provoking armed conflict in the region saying that he will only "counter attack" if the "adversary (United States and its Allies) attacked Pyongyang." As it was a view from a Russian working for the Foreign Ministry, he will definitely try to portray communist Russia positively and not as cruel aggressors.	

(c) Study Sources D and E.
Sources D and E are different in what they say about China's involvement in the Korean War. Which of these two sources is more believable? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Choice based on undeveloped provenance	1
L2	Choice based on source content, supported	2
L3	Choice based on cross-reference Award 3 marks for cross-referencing with one source; 4 marks for cross-referencing both sources Note: Sufficient to do cross-reference on one side for each source to get maximum marks Source D is more believable as it shows China as the aggressor with China is shown pouring their leaves with the word "Aggressor" in the Korean War which is supported by Source A as it shows Chinese leader Mao discussing with other communist leaders to "share Korea" suggesting that the Chinese was one of the aggressors. Source E is more believable as to show that China as a defender against American aggression in the Korean War as the Source says despite "Chinese warnings, USA crossed the 38th parallel and marched towards the Yalu River, China" which forced the Chinese to act due to "security reasons" in the side of North Korea defending against American aggression. This is supported by Source F where America's aggressive plan to take over North Korea failed a result of the "...Chinese help" showing China defending against American aggression.	3-4
L5	Choice based on evaluation of provenance, reliability supported by purpose Award 5 marks for evaluating reliability of one source; 6 marks for evaluating both sources e.g. Both are equally unbelievable as both were one-sided and biased in their views about who was to blame for the Korean War. Source D is an American cartoon during the war, it will definitely try to portray the enemy as an aggressor to justify their military action in North Korea. It probably wants the people of American to blame China for being the aggressor in the war hence, support USA's involvement in the Korean War. Source E is by a Chinese historian, his writing will definitely try to side the Chinese and portray them as victims of American aggression and therefore military actions is needed to defend against American imperialism.	5-6

(d) Study Source F. Are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Helpful/Not helpful based on provenance with no explanation	1
L2	Helpful/NOT Not Helpful, with valid source use Award 2m for valid source use based for one side Award 3m for valid source use based for both sides. eg. I am surprised as the source says the US was the one who "started a civil war and international conflict" This is not supported by source B where it clearly state that US's role was to "maintain peace" in the Korean war. As source B do not support source F therefore it is not reliable, hence I am surprised. I am not surprised that the source says that "China help on the side of North Korea" this is supported by Source E that says: "the People's Republic of China entered the conflict in support of North Korea's forces." As source E support source F therefore it is reliable, hence I am not surprised.	2-3
L4	Helpful AND Not Helpful based on cross-reference to other source(s) or contextual knowledge Award 4m for one cross-referencing on either side. Award 5m for cross-referencing for both sides.	4-5
L5	L4 + Not Helpful based on evaluation of provenance in context. Source F is not surprising that it says "US was the one who started a civil war and international conflict." As it is by a Russian Historian, his writing will not surprisingly be one-sided and biased against USA. The purpose is probably to blame USA as the aggressor as in the communist regime, Russians are brought up to believe US is evil.	6

(e) Study ALL sources.
 "The Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers". How far do these sources agree with the judgment? Explain your answer. [8]

L1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use Sources B and D agree that USA was to be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis while Sources A, C, E and F do not agree.	1
L2	Yes or No, supported by valid source use Award 2m 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 4m Yes Eg Source A agrees that the Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers as the source shows major (Russian, Chinese and Mongolian) communist leaders discussing the sharing of Korea with regard to the Korean war. Eg Source B agrees that the Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers as the source use the term "communism" which is all out to conquer independent countries. This communism is definitely meant to have been supported by major communist powers of China and USSR. Eg Source D agrees that the Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers as the source shows China which is a major communist power pouring "aggression" into the Korean war. No Source C does not agree the Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers as the source shows Stalin being a measured leader advising Kim to only "counter attack if the adversary attacked Pyongyang". This shows that major communist powers like Russia is not the source of aggression in the Korean war. Source E does not agree the Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers as the source shows that China only support North Korea due to "security concerns" caused by American aggression instead. Source F does not agree the Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers as the source shows that it was in fact American aggression of military intervention that started "a civil war which escalated to an international conflict"	2-4
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 7m. Eg Both aspect of L2	5-7
L4	L3 + Answer based on evaluation of provenance in context. Although Source A agrees that the Korean War was a result of aggression of the major communist powers we must take it cautiously as it was an American leaflet dropped into Korean lines, it may have a hidden motive of making it seem that the war is a war manipulated by major communist powers so that the North Korean soldiers will feel exploited by these major powers and not fight on the side of communism.	8

ANG MO KIO SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 3 2016
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS & 5 NORMAL ACADEMIC

ANSWER SCHEME

1	(a)	Study Source A. What is the message of this cartoon? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer.	[5]
	L1	Content only E.g. The cartoon was published because of the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.	1
	L2	Identifies sub-messages i.e. makes valid comments interpreting the cartoon but misses the main message of the source <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. The cartoon was published because the cartoonist wanted to show that the USSR had lost the crisis to the USA. This is shown in Source A where the USSR is running away from the USA, etc.	2-3
	L3	Identifies the main message of the cartoon <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. The cartoonist wants to show that USSR had lost in the Cuban Missile Crisis to the USA and was embarrassed and moving away from having to confront USA and probably the world. This is shown in Source A where the man representing the USSR was seen as being afraid and running away from the man representing the USA. Using my contextual knowledge, I know the people of both countries saw the crisis as an issue of great national pride and both sides believed that their countries were superior to one another. Hence, it is to be expected for the cartoonist to show the might of his/her country and to portray the other country as being a coward, etc.	4-5
	(b)	Study Source B. Why was this comment published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer.	[5]
	L1	Because of the event E.g. This comment was published because of the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.	1
	L2	Because of what the author wanted to say (i.e. the message or the outcome) <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. This comment was published because the journalist wanted to show the Russian people that Khrushchev was wrongly discredited for his contributions in the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc. Or	2-3

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		This comment was published because the journalist wanted to get the Russian people to review and correct their knowledge of him from being a failure to a success in managing the Cuban Missile Crisis due to what he actually helped the USSR to achieve, etc.	
	L3	Purpose- because of the message and the intended outcome <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. This comment was published because the journalist wanted to convince the Russian people and international community that Khrushchev was wrongly discredited for his contributions in the Cuban Missile Crisis. This is shown in Source B where the journalist states, "Unaware of it, the Soviet Politburo ousted Khrushchev a year later for "reckless, hare-brained schemes". In showing this, the journalist wanted to get the Russian people and international community to review and correct their knowledge of him from being a failure to a success in managing the Cuban Missile Crisis due to what he actually did in helping USSR from the threat of missiles in Europe and Turkey etc.	4-5
	(c)	Study Sources C and D. Does Source D make you surprised by what was being said in Source C? Explain your answer.	[6]
	L1	Yes/ No: identifies content in Source D which is/ is not surprising without explanation E.g. Yes because the content in Source D contradicts the content in Source C, etc.	1
	L2	Yes/No: Evaluates only one source- Source C or Source D	2
	L3	Yes- because of the contrast between Source C and Source D (based on content) <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. Yes, I am surprised because both Sources C and D contradict each other in saying the willingness of USA in giving in to USSR's demands. The American author in Source C claims that the USSR was the one that gave in first by agreeing to remove its nuclear missiles from Cuba. The phrase in Source C, "the Soviet leadership blinked: Moscow dismantled the missiles" supports this. On the other hand, the AG Robert Kennedy shows in Source D the USA was the one that gave in first by agreeing not to invade Cuba. The phrase in Source D, "the government of the USA is ready to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba, etc.	3-4
	L4	Yes Or No, explained by cross-reference to contextual knowledge or other sources <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. No, I am not surprised that Source D contradicts Source C about USA giving in to USSR first. The American author in Source C claims that the USSR was the one that gave in first by agreeing to remove its nuclear missiles from Cuba. The phrase in Source C, "the Soviet leadership blinked: Moscow dismantled the missiles" supports this. This can be further	5

	supported by Source A where the cartoonist shows that the man representing the USSR was so afraid that he dropped his nuclear weapons when confronted by the Americans. On the other hand, the AG Robert Kennedy shows in Source D the USA was the one that gave in first by agreeing not to invade Cuba. The phrase in Source D, "the government of the USA is ready to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba. This was not surprising as it can be supported by Source B that USSR did achieve success in the Cuban Missile Crisis as the senior American journalist in Source B pointed out that the Soviet Union "came out ahead" in the crisis, etc.	
L5	Yes/No- evaluates Sources C and D based on provenance and therefore, motives/purposes of both authors and context of the source) E.g. No, I am not surprised that both Sources C and D contradict each other as both of the sources were written during different periods of time. Source C is a comment made by an American editor in an American monthly online magazine in January 2013. Therefore, it is not surprising to see the editor supporting his own country and giving an account that favours the USA. His intention was obviously to justify the actions of the USA during the Cuban Missile Crisis and convince the Americans that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the American and therefore, in convincing them this, they should not be swayed by other views that contradict this claim (evidence). On the other hand, Source D is an extract of a conversation between both the USA and USSR representatives during the crisis itself (27 October 1962). Hence, it is not surprising to see AG Kennedy trying to negotiate even if it means the USA had to give in first in order to avoid the crisis that was getting tensed. His intention was to convince the USSR government that the USA was serious in resolving the dispute peacefully so that it would agree to end the crisis (evidence), etc.	6
(d)	Study Source E:	
	How useful is this source as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Answer based on provenance E.g. The source is useful because it is taken from a conversation from the actual conversation between Robert Kennedy and Anatoly Dobrynin during the actual Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.	1
L2	Useful/Not useful based on content unsupported E.g. Source E is useful in showing that the USA had decided to remove its nuclear missiles in Turkey and Italy not due to the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc. Or E.g. Source E is not useful because it did not confirm whether the missiles would actually be removed, etc.	2
L3	Useful OR Not useful based on content supported E.g. Source E is useful in showing that the USA had decided to remove its	3

	nuclear missiles in Turkey and Italy not due to the Cuban Missile Crisis. This is reflected in Source E, "President Kennedy had been anxious to remove those missiles from Italy and Turkey for a long period of time." This evidence shows that the US President was uncomfortable about placing nuclear missiles in both countries and his decision to remove them had nothing to do with the country's involvement in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Or E.g. Source E is not useful because it did not confirm whether the missiles would actually be removed. This is shown in Source E, "and it was our judgment that, within a short time after this crisis was over, those missiles would be gone". From this evidence, it shows a non-committal response to whether the missiles would actually be removed, etc.	
L4	Useful & not used based on content supported E.g. Source E is useful in showing that the USA had decided to remove its nuclear missiles in Turkey and Italy not due to the Cuban Missile Crisis. This is reflected in Source E, "President Kennedy had been anxious to remove those missiles from Italy and Turkey for a long period of time". This evidence shows that the US President was uncomfortable about placing nuclear missiles in both countries and his decision to remove them had nothing to do with the country's involvement in the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc. And E.g. Source E is not useful because it did not confirm whether the missiles would actually be removed. This is shown in Source E, "and it was our judgment that, within a short time after this crisis was over, those missiles would be gone". From this evidence, it shows a non-committal response to whether the missiles would actually be removed, etc.	
L5	Useful/Not useful based on cross-referencing E.g. Source E is not useful because it states that the USA had decided to remove its nuclear missiles in Turkey and Italy not due to the Cuban Missile Crisis. This is reflected in Source E, "President Kennedy had been anxious to remove those missiles from Italy and Turkey for a long period of time". This evidence shows that the US President was uncomfortable about placing nuclear missiles in both countries and his decision to remove them had nothing to do with the country's involvement in the Cuban Missile Crisis. However, using my contextual knowledge, I know the missiles in Turkey and Italy were removed in exchange for the removal of USSR's nuclear missiles in Cuba. Hence, this refuted the claim made in Source E and thus making it not reliable and not useful to be used as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.	5
L6	Useful/Not useful based on reliability/non-reliability of source supported by provenance & motive/purpose Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.	5-6

<p>E.g. Source E is not useful because it is not a reliable source to be used as evidence about the Cuban missile Crisis. Source E is taken from the memoir of Robert Kennedy in which he described the conversation he had with the USSR ambassador to the USA during the crisis itself. As the crisis is known for the extensive use of brinkmanship, it is not surprising to see him not wanting to make the USA appear weak by stating that the decision to remove the missiles in Turkey and Italy was decided before the crisis and not due to the USSR.</p> <p>His intention was to convince the Americans that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USA because it did not crumble in to the demands of the USSR. In convincing them this, he probably wanted them to continue to have strong faith in the US government in its rivalry with the USSR during the Cold War. As Robert Kennedy had such an intention, it makes him not a credible or reliable source and therefore making Source E not useful to be used as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.</p>	<p>(e) Study all the sources.</p> <p>"The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR". How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer!</p> <p>L1 Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use E.g. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR due to what it managed to achieve, etc.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>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 E.g. Yes, Source A shows that the USSR was to be blamed for starting the Cuban Missile Crisis as it shows Khrushchev threatening world peace and therefore, this reveals that the USSR was the one who started the crisis by taking this measure, etc.</p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source B shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR as it the author stated that the positive outcomes for the country. In Source B, "Cuba was saved from the US invasion, which was Moscow's principal strategic goal," and "US missiles in Turkey and Italy threatening the USSR were removed" shows what the USSR had managed to achieve and thus, making the crisis a success for the USSR, etc.</p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source D shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR because the USA and its allies were willing to give the assurance that Cuba would not be invaded by them. The phrase, "the government of the USA is ready to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba and that other countries of the Western Hemisphere are ready to give the same assurances" supports this. This evidence shows that it was a success for the USSR because it managed to achieve one of its goals in Cuba which was to stop Cuba from being</p>	<p>2.4</p>	

<p>invaded, etc.</p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source E shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR because of the positive outcomes. In Source F, it states the effect the crisis, the relationships between both the USA and the USSR were strengthened which resulted in the signing of other agreements that would avert potential nuclear conflict. Hence, this shows that it was a success for the USSR because of the benefits it gained from the crisis, etc.</p>	<p>OR</p> <p>No</p> <p>E.g. No, Source A shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was not a success for the USSR but it was a success for the USA instead. In the source, the cartoonist shows the USSR being afraid of the USA and therefore, it decided to remove its nuclear missiles from Cuba. Hence, this source reveals the fear the USSR had for the USA and therefore, it gave in to demands made by the USA, etc.</p> <p>E.g. No, Source B shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was not a success for the USSR because the Soviet Politburo ousted Khrushchev a year later for reckless, hare-brained schemes. This implies that the USSR did not see the Cuban Missile Crisis as a successful campaign for the government to take action against Khrushchev, etc.</p>	<p>E.g. No, Source C shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was not a success for the USSR and instead it was a success for the USA. The sentence in Source C, "Thanks to Kennedy's combination of toughness and restraint, of will, nerve, and wisdom, so brilliantly controlled, so matchlessly calibrated, that [it] dazzled the world—the Soviet leadership blinked: Moscow dismantled the missiles", shows that the USA managed to get the USSR to give in to its demand for the removal of the nuclear missiles, etc.</p> <p>E.g. No, Source E does not show that the Cuban Missile Crisis was not a success for the USSR. In Source E, the author claimed that the removal of the nuclear missiles in Turkey and Italy was not due to the threat or pressure from the USSR. Based on this evidence, it shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was not a success for the USSR because the act of removing the missiles came before the crisis and was solely down to the decisions made by the US President, etc.</p>	<p>5-8</p> <p>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 use up to a maximum of 7 marks. E.g. Both aspects of L2 E.g. Although Source A shows that the Cuban Missile Crisis was not a success for the USSR, its reliability is questionable. The source is taken from the USA. Therefore, it is not surprising for the cartoonist to side with the USA against the USSR. As a result of taking side, it makes the source</p>
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	<p>not reliable and may not be valid to be used as evidence to prove whether the Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR, etc. (Explain with support of purpose).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
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SEQ ANSWERS

Shugun Sec Prelims 2016

SECTION B: Structured Essay Questions

2(a) Explain why Clemenceau and Lloyd George disagreed over how to treat Germany after WW1.

[8]

L1	Describes the event/feature Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2m
L3	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description Award 4 marks for detailed description The above are valid reasons but no link is made between the reason and the given outcome. Britain's Prime Minister, Lloyd George, wanted to punish Germany but not too harshly. He wanted Germany's navy to be weak. This would ensure Britain would remain the strongest naval power in Europe and France's Prime Minister, Clemenceau, wanted to prevent future wars. France had been attacked twice by Germany.	3-4m
L4	Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. Lloyd George's intentions Britain's Prime Minister, Lloyd George, wanted to punish Germany but not too harshly. He wanted Germany's navy to be weak. This would ensure Britain would remain the strongest naval power in Europe. Britain's navy would thus not be threatened by Germany's navy. Lloyd George did not want Germany to seek revenge and cause another war. He instead wanted Germany to recover to prevent the rise of communism. He had however promised to punish Germany for the destruction caused by World War One as part of his election campaign. He thus had to punish Germany to keep his promise. Georges Clemenceau's intentions France's Prime Minister, Clemenceau, wanted to prevent future wars. France had been attacked twice by Germany. It was located near Germany. It was afraid of another attack. It wanted to create a buffer zone between France and Germany. France thus wanted a harsh treaty. Germany's army and territory had to be reduced. This would weaken Germany and she would not be able to start a war. Besides this, Clemenceau wanted to punish Germany. France had suffered great damage due to World War One. Many factories and buildings were destroyed. Many had died and others wounded. The war had also caused France to have huge debts. 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 and it would be forced to pay reparations.	5-8m

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Secondary 4E/5N Combined Humanities (History Elective) 2204/03 Prelim Examination, 2016

2(b) 'The Treaty of Versailles is a fair settlement? How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer [12]

L1	Discusses Treaty of Versailles, but without focus on the question Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2m
L2	Description of sides Award 3 marks for one reason described Award 4 marks – 5 marks for both sides described	3-5m
L3	Explains 1 side Award 6m for 1 side explained Award 7-8m for additional details Unfair settlement The Treaty of the Versailles has been criticised for its harshness and its inherent instability. By examining the key terms of the Treaty, it will be shown that the Treaty of Versailles was not unfair to Germany. Contrary to common perception, the terms were not unduly harsh or unworkable. To be fair, the Germans had some basis for their criticisms of the treaty, particularly the nature of the peace-making process. Germany had not been allowed to join the peace negotiations, nor had it been allowed to negotiate the armistice that ended the war. The German delegates were forced to sign the treaty under compulsion, and many Germans called the Treaty of Versailles a 'Diktat' – a piece of dictation. The military terms were also very harsh on Germany. To prevent Germany from becoming a major military power, severe limits were placed on Germany's army and navy. The army was limited to 100 000 men. Conscription was banned. The navy was restricted to six battleships, 24 smaller ships, and no submarines. Airplanes, submarines, tanks and heavy guns were also banned. An army of 100 000 men was insufficient to defend a country of Germany's size. Moreover, though disarmament was stressed, the only state that was disarmed after the war was Germany. The French and the British kept the size of their armies and navies.	6-8m
L4	Explains BOTH sides Award 9 marks for 2 explained reasons. Fair settlement The conventional view that the reparation settlement was unrealistic is also wrong. The figure of 120 million gold marks that the French and the Americans were willing to accept as the total reparations bill amounted to an annual payment of 6 million gold marks. This was about 7% of Germany's gross national product (GNP) during the years 1925-1929. Germany could have paid, had she been willing.	9-10m
L5	L4+ Evaluation of the most important factor with criterion for importance. Award 11m for reasoned evaluation of the more important factor Award 12m for additional details As has been shown, the view is too narrow. The terms of the Treaty were not unduly harsh on Germany. The constant German criticism was due to their unrealistic hopes	11-12m

¹ Inherent (adjective) existing in someone or something as a permanent and inseparable element, quality, or attribute: an inherent distrust of strangers

Secondary 4E/5N Combined Humanities (History Elective) 2204/03 Prelim Examination, 2016

2(b) 'The Treaty of Versailles is a fair settlement? How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer [12]

L1	Discusses Treaty of Versailles, but without focus on the question Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2m
L2	Description of sides Award 3 marks for one reason described Award 4 marks – 5 marks for both sides described	3-5m
L3	Explains 1 side Award 6m for 1 side explained Award 7-8m for additional details Unfair settlement The Treaty of Versailles has been criticised for its harshness and its inherent instability. By examining the key terms of the Treaty, it will be shown that the Treaty of Versailles was not unfair to Germany. Contrary to common perception, the terms were not unduly harsh or unworkable. To be fair, the Germans had some basis for their criticisms of the treaty, particularly the nature of the peace-making process. Germany had not been allowed to join the peace negotiations, nor had it been allowed to negotiate the armistice that ended the war. The German delegates were forced to sign the treaty under compulsion, and many Germans called the Treaty of Versailles a 'Diktat' – a piece of dictation. The military terms were also very harsh on Germany. To prevent Germany from becoming a major military power, severe limits were placed on Germany's army and navy. The army was limited to 100 000 men. Conscription was banned. The navy was restricted to six battleships, 24 smaller ships, and no submarines. Airplanes, submarines, tanks and heavy guns were also banned. An army of 100 000 men was insufficient to defend a country of Germany's size. Moreover, though disarmament was stressed, the only state that was disarmed after the war was Germany. The French and the British kept the size of their armies and navies.	6-8m
L4	Explains BOTH sides Award 9 marks for 2 explained reasons. Fair settlement The conventional view that the reparation settlement was unrealistic is also wrong. The figure of 120 million gold marks that the French and the Americans were willing to accept as the total reparations bill amounted to an annual payment of 6 million gold marks. This was about 7% of Germany's gross national product (GNP) during the years 1925-1929. Germany could have paid, had she been willing.	9-10m
L5	Award 10 marks for 3 explained reasons L4+ Evaluation of the most important factor with criterion for importance. Award 11m for reasoned evaluation of the more important factor Award 12m for additional details As has been shown, the view is too narrow. The terms of the Treaty were not unduly harsh on Germany. The constant German criticism was due to their unrealistic hopes	11-12m

¹ Inherent: (adjective) existing in someone or something as a permanent and inseparable element, quality, or attribute: an inherent distrust of strangers

Secondary 4E/5N Combined Humanities (History Elective) 2204/03 Prelim Examination, 2016

SECTION B: Structured Essay Questions

2(a) Explain why Clemenceau and Lloyd George disagreed over how to treat Germany after WW1. [8]

L1	Describes the event/feature Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2m
L3	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description Award 4 marks for detailed description <i>The above are valid reasons but no link is made between the reason and the given outcome.</i> Britain's Prime Minister, Lloyd George, wanted to punish Germany but not too harshly. He wanted Germany's navy to be weak. This would ensure Britain would remain the strongest naval power in Europe and France's Prime Minister, Clemenceau, wanted to prevent future wars. France had been attacked twice by Germany.	3-4m
L4	Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. <u>Lloyd George's Intentions</u> Britain's Prime Minister, Lloyd George, wanted to punish Germany but not too harshly. He wanted Germany's navy to be weak. This would ensure Britain would remain the strongest naval power in Europe. Britain's navy would thus not be threatened by Germany's navy. Lloyd George did not want Germany to seek revenge and cause another war. He instead wanted Germany to recover to prevent the rise of communism. He had however promised to punish Germany for the destruction caused by World War One as part of his election campaign. He thus had to punish Germany to keep his promise. <u>Georges Clemenceau's Intentions</u> France's Prime Minister, Clemenceau, wanted to prevent future wars. France had been attacked twice by Germany. It was located near Germany. It was afraid of another attack. It wanted to create a buffer zone between France and Germany. France thus wanted a harsh treaty. Germany's army and territory had to be reduced. This would weaken Germany and she would not be able to start a war. Besides this, Clemenceau wanted to punish Germany. France had suffered great damage due to World War One. Many factories and buildings were destroyed. Many had died and others wounded. The war had also caused France to have huge debts. 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 and it would be forced to pay reparations.	5-8m

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Secondary 4E/5N Combined Humanities (History Elective) 2204/03 Prelim Examination, 2016

of the Treaty. Many Germans expected that Germany might keep some war gains, especially all the land it had before the war. Viewed in the context of the time, the terms of the treaty was the best that could have been achieved. The terms of the treaty have worked had there been greater resolve on the part of the victorious nations to make it work.

3(a) Explain why Gorbachev introduce Glasnost in the Soviet Union in the 1980s? [8]

L1	Describes the event/feature Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2marks	1-2m
L3	Identifies or describes factors (Glasnost) Award 3marks for identification without description Award 4marks for detailed description Glasnost means political restructuring. By this Gorbachev allowed the press to report on any aspect of Soviet Union without censorship. There was free elections and multi candidates were allowed to stand in for election. He also lifted the restriction on the Russian Orthodox church and allowed freedom of worship.	3-4m
L4	Explains factors Award 5-6marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8marks for two explained factors. Gorbachev carried out Glasnost because he wanted to reform the Soviet Union. He believed that Soviet citizens should be informed of why decisions are made and not have decisions imposed on them. He also wants the people to give ideas and suggestions to the government on how they could improve economy. To enable this to happen, he allowed the press to report on any aspect of Soviet Union without censorship. There was free elections and multi candidates were allowed to stand in for election. He also lifted the restriction on the Russian Orthodox church and allowed freedom of worship. By giving the people political freedom, he hoped that the people would give the government ideas and suggestions on how to change the Communist party. [2 nd Explanation] With greater open-ness, the Soviet citizens would also have a greater stake and confidence in the government	5-8m

- 3(b) The main reason why Communism failed in the Soviet Union was Gorbachev's weak leadership. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer? [12]

L1	Discusses failure of communism, but without focus on the question	1-2m
L2	Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks Description of sides Award 3 marks for one reason described Award 4 marks – 5 marks for both sides described Explains 1 side Award 6m for 1 side explained Award 7-8m for additional details	3-5m 6-8m
L3	Gorbachev's weak leadership led to the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost allowed the Soviet people to criticise government policies, go on strike and vote for politicians from different parties. These changes weakened the power of the Communist Party. At the same time, the changes also made people feel less secure because their old way of lives seemed to be changing all the time. Consequently, many people lost confidence in the Communist Party's ability to rule. In 1991, it was the lack of support in the Communist regime that led to its collapse.	
Or		
L4	Gorbachev's weak leadership led to the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union, as his reforms had the effect of unintentionally causing the Communist Party to lose its authority. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost allowed the Soviet people to criticise government policies, go on strike and vote for politicians from different parties. These changes weakened the power of the Communist Party. At the same time, the changes also made people feel less secure because their old way of lives seemed to be changing all the time. Consequently, many people lost confidence in the Communist Party's ability to rule. In 1991, it was the lack of support in the Communist regime that led to its collapse.	9-10m
L5	Explains BOTH sides Award 9 marks for 2 explained reasons The opposition from the hardliners led to the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev's reforms failed because many Communist officials did not want to implement them or implemented part of them. For example, many managers thought that increased efficiency would threaten their own jobs. Hardline communists felt that Gorbachev's reforms of perestroika and glasnost introduced market forces and went against communism. They also believed that Gorbachev was endangering the security of the USSR by reducing armaments and withdrawing support to other communist countries. It was this opposition that led to their coup against Gorbachev in August 1991, discredited the Gorbachev regime, weakened the Communist hardliners, led to the rise of Boris Yeltsin and led to the eventual collapse of the USSR.	11-12m
L6	Award 10 marks for 3 explained reasons L4+ Evaluation of the most important factor with criterion for importance.	

Award 11m for reasoned evaluation of the more important factor
Award 12m for additional details

To conclude, the view is certainly flawed. Given the historical context, while Gorbachev's leadership and reforms had opened the Pandora's box, the fact was all the problems were already entrenched in the USSR. From this perspective, Gorbachev's leadership were only the triggering factors that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. The more fundamental factors lay in the deep-rooted problems of the Soviet Union. Simply put, by the time Gorbachev took power, these pressures were mounting. The problems were already too huge for Gorbachev to resolve, and would lead to a crisis anyway. Gorbachev was just unfortunate to trigger the crisis through his reforms.

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SmSS 2016 SECTION B

2. This question is on Stalin's Soviet Union

Level	(a) Explain how Stalin controlled the people of the Soviet Union in the 1930s.
L1: 1-2m	<p>Describes Soviet Union in general</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 1m for general answers. - Award 2m for identifying factors.
L2: 3-4m	<p>Describes the factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 3m for one description. - Award 4m for two descriptions.
L3: 5-8m	<p>Explains the factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor (6m for well-explained answer). - Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors (8m for well-explained answers). <p>E.g. Stalin controlled the people using fear. He made use of the purges to create fear and suspicion in the country. Stalin dealt with his opponents by expelling them from the Communist party or sending them into exile. They were sent to either prisons or labour camps and had to signed forced confessions and implicate others, who were also arrested. Terror was one way Stalin controlled Russia because no one dared to challenge or oppose him. The fear of punishment or death was sufficient for people to obey him and hence he faced no resistance.</p> <p>E.g. Stalin controlled the minds of the people in Soviet Union in the 1930s through propaganda. He used propaganda to build up his own profile as a great leader. A large portion of Soviet history was rewritten to boost Stalin's status and to discredit his rivals. He even made edits to photographs to have unwanted people removed. For example, Trotsky and Yezhov who were considered a threat to Stalin were edited out of photographs to show the people that they were not present / involved in the matters of the country. Pictures and propaganda posters of Stalin interacting with children and peasants were also placed everywhere in Soviet Union to create an impression that Stalin was a great leader. Hence, by brainwashing the minds of the people to believe that Stalin was the rightful successor of Lenin, Stalin controlled the Soviet people.</p> <p>Other reasons: Stalin also employed his secret police to look out for and arrest anyone who exhibited anti-Stalin sentiments.</p>

Level	'Stalin's rise to power was due more to favourable circumstances than his own abilities'. How far do you agree with this statement? [12]
L1: 1-2m	<p>Identify/Describes Yes OR No</p> <p>E.g. Yes, Stalin's rise to power was more due to favourable circumstances such as Trotsky's unpopularity in the Politburo.</p>
L2: 3-6m	<p>Explains Yes OR No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 3m – Weak explanation - Award 4m – Weak explanation with additional information. - Award 5m – Good explanation. - Award 6m – Good explanation with additional information
L3: 7-10m	<p>Explains Yes AND No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WW = 7 - WG = 8 - GG = 9 - GG (with additional information) = 10 <p>E.g. Yes, Stalin's rise to power was more because of the favourable circumstances such as Trotsky's unpopularity in the Politburo. Party members did not have a good impression of Trotsky because of a clash between his and the party's ideologies, and his attitude. Trotsky believed in 'permanent revolution' that involves the radical transformation of Soviet Union. However, this idea did not go down well with the rest of the party as they felt a radical change would be difficult and too ambitious. Hence, Trotsky had lost his support with the party members. On top of that, with his constant questioning of Lenin's policies and open arguments with Lenin, Trotsky created a bad impression of himself as someone who is not cooperative and rude. This also made him lose his support within the party. With Trotsky having a bad image, people and party members looked to another potential successor, Stalin. Hence, it gave rise to Stalin's good image amongst the party members and thus raised his leadership potential.</p> <p>However, Stalin's rise to power could also be because of his own abilities such as aligning himself with different party members and convincing them to eliminate his opponents. This is because even before Lenin's death, Stalin had been manipulating the party members and the people of Soviet Union in many ways. When Lenin was severely ill, Stalin had gone to visit him several times to make it look as though they both were very close, even though Lenin had many disagreements with Stalin. He also aligned himself with different sides of the party at different points of time so as to gain support from the party in order to expel Trotsky from the party. Hence, Stalin had been manipulating situations to make the succession favourable to him.</p> <p>Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stalin manipulating Trotsky regarding Lenin's funeral - Stalin's use of his position as Sec. Gen. of the party - The party agreeing not to disclose Lenin's testament </p>
L4: 11-12m	<p>Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 12m for well-explained answers <p>E.g. In conclusion, Stalin's own abilities were more of a reason for his rise to power. This is because his manipulations allowed him to create favourable situations for him. With Trotsky being absent at the funeral due to Stalin's wrong information, it gave Stalin a great advantage in trying to portray himself to be the rightful successor. Hence, with no worthy opponent to share the limelight, Stalin was able to be the Chief Mourner and hence made</p>

the people and party members believe that he should be the next leader of Soviet Union. With the people's support, Stalin was then able to rise to power, eliminating all his opponents within the party.

3. This question is on the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Level	(a) Explain the reasons for the breakdown of the USA-Cuba relations.
L1: 1-2m	<p>Describes USA- Cuba relations in general</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 1m for general answers. - Award 2m for identifying factors.
L2: 3-4m	<p>Eg: The reasons for the breakdown of the USA-Cuba relations were because of USA's economic interest in Cuba.</p> <p>Describes the reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 3m for one description. - Award 4m for two descriptions.
L3: 5-8m	<p>Explains the reasons for the breakdown of the USA-Cuba relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor (6m for well-explained answer). - Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors (8m for well-explained answers). <p>E.g. One of the reasons why there was a breakdown of the USA-Cuba relations is because USA seemed to have its economic interests in Cuba as priority as compared to the welfare of the Cuban people. When Batista rule became increasingly corrupt, he exploited Cuba's commercial interests by establishing relations with American mafias who controlled illegal businesses in Cuba. Batista also had secret police to oppress the people in Cuba. However, USA did not intervene to help the situation even though in the past USA was known to intervene in Cuban politics. USA was reluctant to stop supporting Batista as they were afraid that getting rid of Batista may give rise to a communist regime in Cuba. Hence, the selfishness of USA had led to a breakdown in USA-Cuba relations as the people of Cuba could no longer trust USA as they did not want to solve the problem for the Cuban people.</p> <p>E.g. Another reason why there was a breakdown of the USA-Cuba relations is because of Castro's new policies. When Batista was overthrown and Castro became the leader of Cuba, he introduced new economic policies that seemed to threaten USA's relationship with Cuba. For example, Castro initiated that his Minister of Industries Che Guevara visit several other countries such as Egypt, Indonesia and Soviet Union to establish trade connections. This is so that Cuba would tap into other markets and reduce its dependence on USA's economy for the growth of its sugar industry. Through this, Soviet Union and Cuba had established a trade connection and this was deemed as a threat for USA. USA perceived it as sign that Cuba was aligning itself with the communist bloc. Hence, this sparked off tensions between USA and Cuba.</p> <p>Other reasons: Land reform law Castro's friendship with Khrushchev</p>

Level	(b) "The outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis was due more to the actions of the Soviet Union than the actions of the USA." How far do you agree with this statement? [12]
L1: 1-2m	<p>Identify/Describes the crisis Yes OR No</p> <p>Eg: Yes, the reason for the outbreak of CMC is because of Soviet Union's involvement in Cuba by placing the missiles.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>No, the reason for the outbreak of CMC is because of USA's actions where they placed the missiles in Turkey which instigated / threatened Soviet Union.</p>
L2:3-6m	<p>Explains Yes OR No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award 3m – Weak explanation. - Award 4m – Weak explanation with additional information. - Award 5m – Good explanation. - Award 6m – Good explanation with additional information.
L3:7-10m	<p>Explains Yes AND No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WW = 7 - WG = 8 - GG = 9 - GG (with additional information) = 10 <p>Eg: Yes, the reason for the outbreak of CMC is because of Soviet Union's decision to place missiles in Cuba. When Cuba's leader Castro felt that USA was a threat, he turned to Soviet Union for help. This is because the Soviet Union, who had been Cold War enemies with USA, would be the most suitable opponent to protect Cuba. And the Soviet Union did agree to help Cuba protect itself from USA by placing the threatening missiles. This however, was the move that escalated the tensions between USA and Soviet Union. The two major powers were already Cold War enemies for a long time. The Soviet Union felt that placing missiles in Cuba would threaten USA and that would also allow them to narrow the missile gap, portraying the Soviet Union as competent in nuclear warfare. Hence, Soviet Union wanting to further worsen the tensions with USA by agreeing to protect and place the missiles in Cuba was the reason for the outbreak of Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>No, the reason for the outbreak of CMC is because of USA's actions where they placed the missiles in Turkey which instigated / threatened Soviet Union. USA's missiles in Turkey were definitely threatening to Soviet Union as it was just across the border. As such, Soviet Union felt instigated and wanted to retaliate with nuclear parity. Thus, when Cuba was a willing party that allowed the Soviet Union to place missiles on its territory, it took the chance. These missiles in Cuba, then, threatened USA's safety and that further escalated the tensions between USA and Cuba.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>No, the reason for the outbreak of CMC is because of USA's actions. The blockade can be seen to be an illegal move by USA. USA had no legal ground to make a blockade around Cuba which prevented more Soviet ships from entering Cuba with arms and missiles. This was done because USA could not find any other way to stop Cuba and Soviet Union on agreeing on the placing of missiles in Cuba. USA had tried embargo on Cuba and other ways to stop Cuba from having an alliance with Soviet Union. As such, this blockade was to prevent more help from Soviet Union in reaching Cuba. However, this worsened the tensions between the USA and the Soviet Union as the Soviet Union was upset that USA had to step in and 'spoil' the help that Cuba was receiving.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>No, the reason for the outbreak of CMC is because of USA's actions because USA threatened the safety of Cuba in the first place, through the Bay of Pigs invasion. When</p>

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GMSS Prelims 2015
ANSWERS TO THE STRUCTURED ESSAY QUESTIONS.

2(a) Explain how US economic might led to the end of the Cold War. [8]

Note: Only explanation of two factors are necessary to achieve 8 marks.

Level	Band descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic but without focus on the question Award 1m for each detail, to a max of 2m.	1
L2	Describes reasons(s) Award 1m for each reason, to a maximum of 2m. Award up to 3m for one reason described; and 4m for 2 nd reason, described.	3-4m
L3	Explains one reason Award 5m for one reason explained, and 6 m for well explained (with thorough historical facts) Reagan's hardline policy and the renewal of the arms race contributed to the end of the Cold War as it pressured the USSR into adopting a more conciliatory stance. For instance, Reagan proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) which sought to make the Soviet nuclear program obsolete, thus pressuring Brezhnev to step up military expenditure in order to counter the threat posed by the US. Furthermore, the US collaborated with Saudi Arabia to keep the oil prices low. This prevented USSR from profiting from the sale of oil, which they had in abundance, thus exacerbating the economic problems faced by the US. This economic pressure on the USSR, together with the increasing pressure to increase expenditure on military programs, forced the USSR to the negotiating table. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1983 Able Archer was a military drill conducted by the US together with its allies. It was realistic and alarmed the USSR. This was significant as it marked the restarting of the Cold War arms race between the superpowers and the renewal of hostilities. USA played an important role in the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union. The USA deliberately waged an economic war against the Soviet Union, stepping up the Star Wars and Arms Race programmes so that the Soviet Union would follow suit at the cost of splintering its ailing economy. USA played an important role in the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union because their tactics made the Soviet Union spend more money than they could afford in order to keep up with the competition. Furthermore, by limiting their avenues of income, the ailing Soviet Union was further dealt a blow. Gorbachev tried to reduce military spending and introduced reforms but by then, it was too little much too late and he was unable to prevent the Soviet economy from coming apart. Thus, Reagan's hardline policies played an important role in driving the USSR to its knees, contributing significantly to the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union.	5-6m
L4	Explains factors Award 7m for one factor, well explained+ description of other factor Award 8m for two factors, well explained.	7-8m

USA's economic boom contributed to the end of the Cold War because it enabled the USA to support an increase in military strength. USA economic boom was due to the economic liberalisation policies by Reagan – he encouraged people to start their own businesses rather than rely on the government. Because of the economic boom, the capitalist system had proven itself to be more superior to the many failings of the communist command economy. This incited resentment within the people living under communist rule, who yearned for a better quality of life and prosperity that was viable under a capitalist economy. Thus, USA economic prosperity made the communist system look undesirable in comparison. This put pressure on the Soviet system, causing it to further weaken.

(b) "The main reason for the failure of Gorbachev's policies was his weak leadership. How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer."

Level	Band descriptors	Marks
L1	Discusses about / describes Gorbachev's policies but does not address the question.	1-2m
L2	Attempt to describe the failures of glasnost and perestroika Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika had initially raised the people's hope for a better life. However, not only did they not solve the problems in the end, they aggravated them. His policies failed mainly because they were almost impossible to put into practice. He wanted to run the country politically the Communist Way while its economy functioned the Capitalist way. These two ideologies were not mutually compatible and could not run in tandem.	3-4m
L3	Explains the reasons for the failure of Gorbachev's policies Award 5 marks for weakly explained factor. Award 6 marks for well-explained factor. The main reason for failure was Gorbachev's weak leadership – he took on a soft approach, which encouraged Eastern Europe to overthrow communism, ultimately undermining his credibility and rule. Gorbachev's decision to not use military force to put down revolutions in Eastern Europe further eroded the power of the Soviet Union during 1989 and 1990 and contributed to the failure of glasnost and perestroika in the USSR. The fall of the Berlin Wall and communist governments throughout the old Soviet Bloc generated demands for reforms to the Soviet government. Non-Russian minority groups throughout the Soviet Union also agitated for independence during this period. The Baltic Republics led the way in demanding freedom from Soviet occupation. The fall of the Iron Curtain cemented the impression in the USSR that they could also shake off communism in their own country and overthrow the government. Gorbachev had not anticipated the consequences of his reforms – he did not expect the backlash from glasnost when the Soviets realized how poor their lives were relative to their American counterparts. Also, he did not realize that allowing Eastern Europe to go their own way would undermine his reform program within the Soviet Union. The Soviets were more interested in shaking off communism, than to revamp the systems. Gorbachev single-handedly paved the way for his own destruction by unleashing a wave of criticism and scrutiny on the failing Soviet regime. Thus, it was Gorbachev's weak leadership – his naivety and inability to anticipate consequences of his reforms – which led to the failure of his reforms.	4-6m

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L4	<p>Gorbachev's weak leadership was evident in his idealistic policies which sought to make radical changes overnight. He undermined the rule of the communist party because of poor policy planning and implementation. His policies failed mainly because they were almost impossible to put into practice. He wanted to run the country politically the Communist Way while its economy functioned the Capitalist way. These two ideologies were not mutually compatible and could not run in tandem. The failure of Gorbachev's reforms played an important role in the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union because the Soviet people did not see any improvements in their lives. Instead of the surplus that had been hoped for, food and other daily necessities became more limited and this led to queues for food and other daily necessities growing longer because the factory managers had now switched to the production of luxury goods to maximize profits. Indeed, the people's dissent grew because they perceived that they had become worse off. Thus, the failure of Gorbachev's reforms was due to Gorbachev's poor policy decisions, which ultimately undermined his control over the USSR.</p>	7m
L5	<p>Explains one side and describes the other side.</p> <p>Explains both sides Award 8 marks for explaining 2 factors (2-sided) (weak) Award 9 marks for one strong; and one weak explanation Award up to 10 marks for 2 explanations.</p> <p>On the other hand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance • Inherent problems <p>Resistance from within Gorbachev's Communist Party played an important role in the failure of Gorbachev's policies. Not everyone within his party bought in to his ideas for reform. Many of the hardliners in his communist party chose not to implement his reforms. Others implemented them at best only half-heartedly. Such resistance meant that even the best laid plans would come to naught if they were not being implemented or only partially implemented. Furthermore, his reforms did not touch many areas of the Soviet Union due to the resistance from the officials who were supposed to be in charge of the implementation. Thus, resistance from within Gorbachev's Communist Party played an important role in the failure of Gorbachev's policies as there was only haphazard or partial implementation of policies, most of Gorbachev's intentions were poorly translated on the ground, causing the lives of the Soviets to get progressively worse.</p> <p>The failure of Gorbachev's reforms was due to the inherent weakness of the Soviet economy. Gorbachev inherited a failing economy and political system. The economy was inefficient and it had huge deficits. The corrupted political system made the situation worse. Although Gorbachev introduced perestroika and glasnost to salvage the situation.</p>	8-10m
L6	<p>L4 + Makes a Judgment on which factor was the most important in explaining the failure of Gorbachev's policies</p> <p>In conclusion, the most important factor for the failure of Gorbachev's policies was due to weak leadership. Despite the inherent weaknesses of the Soviet command economy, the hold of the communist party over the communist bloc was strong at the</p>	11-12m

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	<p>end of Brezhnev's rule. These inherited weaknesses could not have been undermined so quickly without Gorbachev's radical policies. Although Gorbachev had commendable intentions, these were often too idealistic, naïve and poorly implemented. He tried to accomplish too many things too quickly, thus alienating many key leaders within his own party. His inability to get his own team or board undermined the reforms he sought to implement – he had failed from the outset. Furthermore, Gorbachev failed in the implementation of his vision as his policies were poorly thought through and executed.</p>	
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Section B: Structured Essay Questions

Answer one question

2 This question is about the impact of World War I on Europe

(a) Explain why Clemenceau and Wilson disagreed on how to treat Germany at the Paris Peace Conference. [8]

POINT 1:

- Clemenceau and Wilson differed regarding how harsh Germany should be punished for their crimes during World War I.

Evidence and Elaboration

- For Clemenceau, he wanted Germany to be responsible for starting the war and causing major damages and casualties to France. As World War I's arena was mostly fought on French soil, France suffered the most losses compared to the rest of the countries involved in the war.
- Wilson however, was against a harsh treaty because he did not want Germany to take revenge for the harsh punishment given to them.
- One of the harsh terms which Clemenceau wanted was for Germany to pay the war reparations to the Allies for the damage caused by the war. The exact figure was not agreed until 1921 when it was set at 6, 600 million pounds. This was done without consulting Germany.

Explains factors

- Clemenceau's aim for a harsh treaty was to make Germany suffer economically and militarily for the damage caused to France. He wanted revenge on Germany. **Outcome of the harsh treaty:** By imposing a harsh treaty on Germany, he could ensure that the terms of the treaty would damage Germany irreparably such that it would never be a threat to France again.
- Wilson however, wanted to establish lasting peace among the countries of the world through his Fourteen Points. He was deeply concerned that a harsh treaty **Outcome of the harsh treaty:** might lead to a communist revolution like the one in Russia in 1917. Wilson had the foresight that if Germany was not given a fair response under the Treaty's terms, it might resort to war someday to avenge its national pride.

Link to issue

- Hence, the disagreement on how harsh Germany should be punished for example regarding the war reparations caused the tension between him and Wilson. However, the Allied finally agreed to make Germany pay for the war reparations.

POINT 2:

- Clemenceau and Wilson also disagreed about how big a threat Germany was to the stability of their countries and in Europe. Hence, they disagreed about what measures would work to prevent Germany from being a threat to Europe.

Evidence and Elaboration

- Clemenceau and Wilson differed in their assessment of how big a threat Germany was to the stability of their countries and in Europe.
- France considered Germany a huge threat to their security because Germany's population was still much greater than France's (75 million compared to 40 million) and Germany had invaded France in 1870 and 1914. During the World War I, France suffered massive damage to its industries, towns and agriculture. Over two-thirds of French troops were killed or injured in the war. As a result of the huge threat Germany could pose on France, Clemenceau wanted a treaty that could weaken Germany, so that it would not threaten France's security and stability.
- Wilson did not see Germany as a threat in the same way. He believed that the key to peace in Europe was to strengthen democracy. He also believed that nations should co-operate to achieve world peace. This could be achieved through a 'League of Nations'. Wilson believed that this was the most important of his Fourteen Points.

Explanation/Link

- As such, the terms of the treaty include Germany having to give up Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar coalfield to France, inability to unite with Austria and German army limited to 100000 men. **Outcome:** By breaking it up into separate states and reducing its army and forcing it to pay huge fines, Germany could be crippled in its economic and military ability to threaten France's security and peace.
- Wilson however, felt that it was wiser to rebuild Germany so that the European industries could start trading with Germany. Germany was only an important trading partner for USA in Europe. **Outcome:** Through a strong European economy, the stability of Europe could be ensured and peace could be achieved. The two powers disagreed and Clemenceau's views won in the end.

Link to issue

- Hence, the assessment of how huge a threat Germany was to the stability of Europe caused the tension between Clemenceau and Wilson.

- (b) 'The Treaty of Versailles was a fair settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Sample Answer:

Example for 'AGREE'

Point 1

- I agree that it was a fair settlement as it was strongly believed that Germany had started the war and was therefore responsible for it.

Evidence and Elaboration

- There are many arguments to support the view that the Treaty of Versailles was a fair settlement. It was certainly true that Germany invaded neutral Belgium in 1914, which broke international treaties.
- Further, most of the fighting on the western front took place in Belgium and France. France lost around 1.5 million troops and civilians as well as suffering huge damage to industry, towns and agriculture.
- There was no fighting on German soil.
- Due to the above, it was strongly believed that Germany should pay compensation as it did not suffer as much damages as it had caused.

Explanation/Link

- Outcome: The treaty was not as harsh as claimed by Germany as although it did lose 10 per cent of its land, all colonies, 12.5 per cent of its population, Germany did not break up into small states as Clemenceau had wanted. Germany was still a large sized country of about 70 million people and the losses it suffered from the treaty was a fair one as compared to the damages it had caused.
- Hence, it was a fair treaty to the Allies.

Point 2

- I agree that it was a fair settlement as it was believed that the terms of the treaty were not as harsh as what Germany would have imposed if it had won the war.

Evidence and Elaboration

- There are many arguments to support the view that the Treaty of Versailles was a fair settlement. It was believed that if Germany had won the war, it would have imposed similar or even harsher terms than the one imposed on it through the Versailles treaty. This could be supported from the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which Germany had forced Russia to sign in 1918.
- The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a peace treaty signed on March 3, 1918, between the new Bolshevik government of Soviet Russia and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey) that ended Russia's participation in World War I. The treaty was forced on the Bolshevik government by the threat of further advances by German and Austrian forces.
- In the treaty, Bolshevik Russia ceded the Baltic States to Germany and its province of Kars Oblast in the south Caucasus to the Ottoman Empire. It also recognized the independence of Ukraine. Russia also agreed to pay six billion German gold marks in reparations.

Explanation/Link

- Outcome: Looking at the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which Germany forced Russia to sign in 1918, it could be seen that Germany was much harsher in its terms with Russia than Allies were with Germany at Versailles. For example, the war reparations that Russia had to pay were 6 billion marks, much higher than the 6,600 million pounds to be paid by Germany in the Treaty of Versailles. Hence, the Treaty of Versailles was not seen as unfair to the Germans as compared to the treaty that Germany would probably have imposed if they had won the war based on the experience of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Example for 'DISAGREE'

Point

- I disagree that it was an unfair settlement as Germans regarded the Treaty as a dictat because they were not consulted about it. They also believed that the allies operated double standards.

Evidence/Elaboration

- For example, the German army was limited to 100,000 men but France and Britain and most other countries did not reduce their armed forces to the same levels.
- Another term that could be seen as unfair was the fact that many Germans were left outside Germany as a result of the Treaty.

Explanation/Link

- Outcome: The harsh treaty resulted in Germany being unable to recover fast enough economically and this led to many social and economic problems especially under the rule of the Weimar Government. This made Germany harder hit during the Great Depression of 1929. As such, the Treaty of Versailles was not a fair settlement compared to the terms imposed on her other World War I alliances like Austria, Turkey etc. which seemed less harsh than the settlement for Germany.

L3: Explains Yes AND No

Award 5 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 8 marks. [7-10]

L4: Explains with evaluative judgment of 'how far?'

[11-12]

Balanced conclusion

- Overall, I agree with the statement. The treaty though unfair to the Germans, could have been a lot harsher as seen from the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which Germany had forced Russia to sign in 1918. Further, the arguments against the Treaty were mainly complaints from the German point of view at the time. As such, I believe that the Treaty was not unfair.

ANSWER SCHEME

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1. (a) **Study Source A**
- Does this source prove that USA was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis? [5]
- L1: Describe source content, not addressing the question [1]
- This source shows Cuba being caged in by barbed wires.
- L2: Yes, based on content only, no elaboration [2]
- It can prove as Cubans were being controlled, isolated and imprisoned by America's policies against Castro e.g. the trade embargo. The evidence is the Cuban island was being surrounded by a barbed wire which has the American flag covering around it showing that no country should have any relations with Cuba as it was being guarded and controlled by America.
- L3: Yes OR No, based on cross-reference to other sources or to contextual knowledge [3-4]
- Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.*
- Yes**
- L2 + Cross-referencing to Source F, it is could be seen that Castro had established friendship with Castro over the Russian oil supplies to Cuba after America banned all trade with Cuba.
- No**
- The source cannot prove that America was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis as from what I know, Castro had started the friendship with USSR even prior to the trade embargo. The friendship deepened when Russia came to Cuba's aid after America placed the trade embargo on Cuba in 1960.
- L4: L2 + Yes, explained based on purpose of the source and impression created [5]
- Yes, this source can prove that America was to blame as it may be a reliable source based on the fact that it is not one-sided in its view that could be blamed for the crisis. Furthermore, the cartoonist himself is an American mocking the actions of America in containing Cuba within the control of America (as seen from the symbolic American flag fencing Cuba). It is unlikely that an American cartoonist would expose the harsh actions of their own country to the Americans and the world. Since the cartoonist has done so, it is possible that the source can prove that America was to blame. Since the source is created before the crisis, the cartoonist could have wanted the audience to pressure America to end the embargo and control over Cuba to prevent the outbreak of the crisis.

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- (b) **Study Source B**
- Why was this cartoon published in 1962? Explain your answer. [6]
- L1: Answer based on details in the source [1]
- The cartoon shows both USSR and Cuba looking at the map of Cuba and the USA.
- L2: Sub-Messages, without elaboration [2]
- e.g.
- USSR was planning with Cuba a strategy to attack USA.
- L3: Message, explained [2-3]
- Award the higher level mark for a more developed answer.*
- The cartoonist wanted to show that the USA was not to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis as Russia and Cuba were the ones attempting to destroy the USA and had posed a real threat to the USA's safety as they were planning to destroy the USA. Khrushchev was strategizing for Cuba to blast a small hole that could then destroy the big ship, America. Ironically, it could also destroy Cuba itself.
- L4: L3 + Purpose – because of the intended outcome, impact on the audience [3-4]
- Award the higher mark for a more developed answer*
- e.g. The cartoonist probably wants to warn the American public that their lives were in danger and in doing so, wanted to garner support from the American readers to support the military invasion of Cuba, if necessary.
- L5: L4 + Context – because of what was going on at the time [5]
- Award the higher mark for a more developed answer*
- e.g. There were differing opinions on how America should react to the Soviet Missiles in Cuba in 1962 – military invasion of Cuba, blockades or economic sanctions. Kennedy had to prepare the Americans that military invasion might be possible.
- (c) **Study Source C.**
- How useful is this source as evidence of the USA's actions to control Cuba? Explain your answer. [6]
- L1: Undeveloped assertions [1]
- e.g. It's useful as it was written by Kennedy himself.
- L2: Useful because of the information it provides about the issue [2-3]
- Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.*

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L2: Surprised based on source content

Award the higher mark for a more developed answer.

e.g.
Surprised

It is surprising that Khrushchev's son Sergei Khrushchev admitted that his father had made a big mistake of not expecting the reaction of USA after placing the missiles in Cuba. It could be seen from Source E that Khrushchev had wanted to place the missiles to threaten USA and make them feel uncomfortable and scared rather than to start a war or to use it to negotiate for US concessions e.g. probably to get USA to remove their missiles which have been placed in Europe to threaten USSR. This can be seen in Source E when Sergei mentions that his father had not expected the strong reaction from Kennedy 'Had my father expected the Americans to react so strongly to the presence of the Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, he would have thought twice about sending them there in the first place'. This contradicts what USA believed in Source D about USSR placing the missiles to expand their power to the Cuban/American part of the world.

Not Surprised with support from cross-reference to other sources/ or contextual knowledge [4-5]

e.g.
Not Surprised

It is not surprising that Source E agrees with Source D that USSR had caused the Cuban Missile Crisis by placing missiles in Cuba. Source E says that his father knew that placing the missiles in Cuba would cause a crisis though he did not expect a strong reaction. Similarly, Source D mentions the Soviet 'military build-up' in Cuba which made USA decide to take action and that started the crisis.

When cross-referred to Source B, it can be seen that the USSR and Cuba were indeed responsible for planning to attack USA by creating a conflict between Cuba and USA 'A small hole can sink a big ship.' Source B shows Khrushchev giving instructions to Castro on how to create conflict with USA and ultimately defeat USA.

Not Surprising because of purpose/intention of author [6]

It is not surprising that Sergei agrees with the view of the US Central Intelligence Agency in criticizing the actions of his father in placing the missiles in Cuba. It is possible that being a US permanent resident, Sergei was obliged to admit the mistakes of his father. His purpose was to partly blame USSR for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis and also defend his father's (Khrushchev's) actions of not knowingly aggravating the Cuban Missile Crisis. He probably wants Americans to believe him and forgive his father's actions. For the CIA however, since the source was produced during the Cuban Missile Crisis itself, it was meant to convince the US government about USSR's intention of expanding its power to the USA's part of the world and hence, for the USA to be aggressive and take action against the USSR's placing of the missiles in Cuba.

e.g.
Useful

It is useful as it provides information on the reason for the USA's intervention in Cuba during the Bay of Pigs invasion. Kennedy explains in Source C that the reason for the intervention was to support the Cuban patriots who wanted to reinstate democracy back in Cuba.

L2 + Not useful with one support from cross-reference to other sources/ or contextual knowledge [4-5]

Award the higher mark for a more developed answer

e.g.
Not Useful!

The source is not useful as it mentions that the USA had refrained from military intervention in Cuba, which contradicts what we know about the military training and support that the USA gave to the Cuban patriots or exiles during the Bay of Pigs invasion, although the USA did not directly stage the attack on Cuba.

When cross-referring to Source A, it can be seen that the USA did in fact intervene in Cuba's affairs economically and politically (during the Bay of Pigs invasion). Source A shows how the USA had imposed economic sanctions on Cuba as a reaction against Castro's policies of nationalising all business companies in Cuba. Legally, Castro has the right to direct the affairs of his own country. Hence, the USA's actions could be interpreted as political intervention and an act to control Cuba economically and politically.

L4: Not useful due to detected biasedness, purpose, context [5-6]

The source is not useful as Kennedy's views about the reason for the Bay of Pigs invasion may be one-sided towards defending the USA's actions of supporting the Cuban patriots. Kennedy might have wanted to justify the reasons for the support given to the Cuban patriots/exiles to the Russians and Khrushchev so that they would be appeased and not stage a counter-attack against the USA that would lead to war.

Furthermore, this letter was sent to Khrushchev just after the failed Bay of Pigs invasion. Kennedy was facing a lot of criticism at this point from the international community and thus had wanted to defend his actions as a noble act of supporting democracy and the formation of democratic governments.

(d) Study Sources D and E.

Having read Source D, are you surprised by what Source E says about the cause of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Describe details without addressing the question [1]

e.g. Yes I am surprised that Source E mentions there are missiles in Europe.

(e) **Study all the sources.**

'USA was to blame for the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

e.g. USA's actions to control Cuba led to the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

L2: **Yes OR No, supported by valid source use** [2-4]

Award 2m for one 'Y' or 'N' supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use to a maximum of 4 marks.

Yes
Sources A, C and F show that USA's actions led to the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

e.g. Source F suggests that it was due to the USA's trade embargo that Castro developed a friendship with Khrushchev (both Khrushchev and Castro were depicted as sitting on Russian oil that was provided by USSR due to the trade embargo on Cuba). The deterioration of USA-Cuban relations had allowed Khrushchev to take advantage of the situation and become closer to Cuba ('Yankee go home') which eventually made Khrushchev defend Cuba by placing the missiles in Cuba that led to the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

OR

No
Sources B, D and E show that the USSR was to blame instead for the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

e.g. Source D indicates that USSR was to blame for starting the Cuban Missile Crisis by wanting to expand their communist sphere of influence to the USA's part of the world. The source mentions that USSR's placing of missiles in Cuba was to challenge USA's influence in the Caribbean islands.

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

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

For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 m (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark for the question must not exceed 8m.

e.g. Although Source C suggests that USA was not at fault in the military intervention in Cuba during the Bay of Pigs invasion, however the reliability of Source C could be questioned. Kennedy might have wanted to justify the reasons for the support given

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Sec 4 History Elective Prelims-2 SEQ, 2015

3 This question is about the Cold War

(a) Explain why Reagan's attitude changed towards the Soviet Union between 1982 and 1987. [8]

L1: Describes the event/issue in question

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

[1-2]

Answers describe the event without reference to the question.

E.g.

- The Cold War was between USA and USSR. It started after World War Two ended.

L2: Identifies or describes factors

Award 3 marks for identification without description.

[3-4]

Award 4 marks for a detailed description.

Identification without description

Point 1

E.g.

Reagan realised that his aggressive stance had pushed the two sides closer to another nuclear war.

OR

Point 2

E.g.

The willingness of USSR to establish better relations with USA.

L3: Explains factors

E.g.

[5-8]

Point 1

- Reagan changed his attitude towards USSR as he realised that his aggressive stance had pushed the two sides closer to another nuclear war.

Evidence and Elaboration

- Previously, Reagan believed that his militaristic policy would protect the USA from Soviet aggression. However, after the military exercise by USA and NATO called the 'Able Archer 83', Reagan realised that his aggressive stance had in fact pushed the two sides closer to another nuclear war.

Explanation/Link

- The USSR reacted with a fearful reaction of preparing their nuclear forces against USA and NATO. Outcome: This led to Reagan realising that USSR too wanted peace rather than conflict. He changed his stance in 1984 and appeared more willing to negotiate with USSR on nuclear disarmament. Further, there was a growing public opposition in USA against the USA-USSR's arms race as they feared a nuclear war.

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Point 2

- The willingness of USSR to establish better relations with USA made Reagan changed his attitude towards USSR.

Evidence and Elaboration

- Due to the arms race, both USA and USSR had spent enormous portions of their country's budget to fund the Cold War military and space projects. USA spent 6 percent of its gross national product on defence while the USSR, with an economy half the size of the USA, spent approximately 16 per cent on defence. When Gorbachev introduced his internal reforms of Perestroika and Glasnost, these reflected his willingness to embrace political liberalisation. He also took the initiative to cultivate better relations with the West through the introduction of 'New Thinking' in his foreign policy and established better relations with the West and USA.

Explanation/Link

- Outcome: The improvement in relations between the superpowers and their leaders meant that by 1987 Reagan no longer needed to adopt an aggressive and hostile attitude towards the Soviet Union as the basis for the 'cold' relations i.e. strong belief that the other party was in the wrong, no longer stands.

(b) 'The increased resistance within the communist bloc was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? [12]

Explain your answer.

L1:

Answers on the topic, but not addressing the hypothesis

[1-2]

E.g.

The Soviet Union was already having problems from Stalin's reign.

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. [3-6]

Example for 'I Agree to the statement'

Point 1

- I agree to the statement as the growing nationalism within the various states in the union was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Evidence/Elaboration

- The Eastern European states had resented the control of USSR since Stalin's time as Stalin had controlled the satellite states with an iron fist.
- They had lost faith in the communist system and were increasingly dissatisfied with their communist-controlled governments.
- The people had wanted freedom from the communist control of USSR.

Explanation/Link

- With perestroika and glasnost, the Eastern European states were more exposed and open to democratic ideals and the ability to decide the fate of their own country. As such, there was a surge of nationalism in the Eastern European

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states in the 1980s and 1990s. A few rebellions against the USSR-controlled governments in Hungary etc. occurred. This led to de-stability in Eastern Europe, undermining USSR's authority within the Soviet Union and finally leading to the main Soviet republic leaders' decision to dissolve the Soviet Union in Dec 1991.

Example for 'NO'

Point 1

- I disagree as the weakness of the command economy was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Evidence and Elaboration

- In the command economy, the communist central government made the economic and military decisions in the country.
- However, the central government was slow in decision-making, they did not allow the respective local factory managers to make decisions. There was no quality control on goods and few consumer goods were made. There was also poor infrastructure in the country. The Russian workers had no incentives to work hard and the people became disillusioned with the system.
- When Gorbachev took over the leadership of the country, Perestroika and Glasnost were introduced to preserve the communist system so as to regain the public confidence of the ability of the communist government. The disparity between the public opinion and the Soviet command economy became harsh realities to the Russians and the Soviet satellite states. The introduction of the radical reforms were to preserve the communist system in a country that was increasingly disillusioned with the promises of egalitarianism by the government.
- Perestroika was intended to make the Soviet economy more efficient by ending central planning and establishing a market economy.
- Glasnost was intended to preserve Communism as there were changes in public opinion towards the government and the Communist Party.
- Through loosening the control of the Communist Party and the military over the economy and foreign relations (less of a command economy), Gorbachev hoped that the communist system could be preserved.

Explanation/Link

- **Outcome:** Perestroika did not revive the Russian economy as the people were not sure how to conduct a market economy without the usual direction given from the government.
- Glasnost made people in Soviet Union question the Communist Party's control over the government and country.
- This resulted in mounting criticism of him by both Party conservatives and radical opposition. These liberals and nationalists felt that Gorbachev's reforms did not go fast or far enough. By 1989, opposition blocs were formed within the Congress.
- The result was the August Coup in 1991. The coup was led by key members of the Communist Party to overthrow Gorbachev. The coup further ruined the people's faith in communism and hence led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Point 2

- Gorbachev's foreign policy reforms also hastened the disintegration of the communist bloc and the collapse of the USSR.

Evidence/Elaboration

- When Gorbachev 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.

Explanation/Link

- **Outcome:** This led to the dissatisfaction with the system of a command economy system by the Soviet people who were now able to see the benefits of a capitalist system. The dissatisfaction of the Russian people led to the formation of opposition blocs against Gorbachev. In 1991, the leaders of the main USSR states signed the Belavezha Accords agreeing to dissolve the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was thus dissolved in Dec 1991.

Explains Yes AND No

- Award 5 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 8 marks. [7-10]

L3+ Explains with evaluative judgment of 'how far?'

[11-12]

Balanced conclusion

- I disagree that the increased resistance within the communist bloc was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union as the underlying reason responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union was the structural weakness of the command economy. The Soviet Union had embraced the command economy since 1917 and such a system had resulted in the Soviet Union being stagnant and inefficient. Gorbachev had inherited such a system and his reforms, which tried to revive the economy, could not do much to improve it. In fact, the reforms of Perestroika and Glasnost exposed the people in the union to more ideas of democracy which in turn made them more determined to have their own way of running the country, leading to revolutions and finally the coup in 1991 that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER SCHEME

Section B

Structured Essay Question

Answer one question

- 2 This question is on the Impact of World War 1 in Europe
- a) Explain why the Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles. [8m]
- b) The main reason for the failure of the League of Nation was its structural weakness. How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12m]
- 3 This question is on the End of the Cold War
- a) Explain why the USSR decided to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea in June 1950. [8m]
- b) The main reason for the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union was Gorbachev's domestic policies. How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12m]

Answer Scheme

- 2 This question is on the Impact of World War 1 in Europe

2a)	Explain why the Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles.	8m
L1	Describes the event Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2m
L2	Identifies or Describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without detailed description Award 4 marks for detailed description	3-4m
L3	Explain reasons/factors Award 5-6 marks for 1 explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for 2 explained reasons/factors	5-8m

The Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles because of the manner in which they were forced to accept the Treaty. Germany had asked for an Armistice – a ceasefire – in 1918. The leaders expected negotiations when they arrived at Versailles. However, the treaty had already been drawn up and was imposed upon them. Refusal to accept would mean there would be war again. Thus the Germans were angry that it was a *dictat* and they were treated like a defeated country when they had not been defeated. They also felt that they had been *tricked and betrayed*.

They also hated the treaty as they were forced to accept blame for the war. They had to accept the War-Guilt Clause which stated Germany had caused 'all the loss and damage' of the war. Germany was not the only country involved in the war and yet had to accept full responsibility for it. Germany was not the country that started the war and she had only helped an Axis member country Austria-Hungary. Accepting this clause only gave the Allies the right to punish Germany. Thus, to the Germans this was unfair as they did not think they had solely caused the war. The Germans were furious and felt the term was most unreasonable.

The Germans hated the treaty because of the military restrictions enforced on Germany. Germany was once a great empire and a great military power in Europe. For example, the military term reduced the army to not more than a 100,000 men and they could not even have an air force for their own defence. This reduction in size was hardly enough for her own defence in the face of attack from enemy countries. As a result, the Germans, especially the soldiers who had fought in the war were unhappy with this and felt that they had been humiliated by the Allies with the term. The humiliation was something that the Germans could not easily forgive or forget.

OR

The reparations settlement was another reason the Germans hated the Treaty as it increased their economic weakness. They had to agree to pay reparations but the amount was to be decided later. The German government objected to this, as it was like signing a blank cheque. However, they had no other options but to accept it. The Allies later decided on 6,600 million pounds, in money and in goods.

<p>This added on to the financial burden of Germany. The Germans felt that that it was unfair for them to pay for what they were not responsible for. They also felt that the Allies were out to destroy their economy which was already weakened by the war and make it impossible for them to rebuild the country. Thus, the ill-intention of the Allies made the Germans to hate the Treaty as it caused them to continue to suffer after the War.</p>	
OR	
<p>The Germans hated the Treaty as the loss of territories had injured their pride. Germany was one of the largest empires in Europe but the treaty had dissolved the empire. This reduced Germany's standing amongst world powers. Not only her overseas territories were taken away, the resource rich regions such as the Rhineland, the Saar coal region were also lost which added on to her economic woes. The Treaty also prevented any further German expansion especially with Austria-Hungary. Many Germans felt that this was most unreasonable as the German-speaking people were separated and their territories divided.</p>	

2b)	The main reason for the failure of the League of Nation to be an effective peacekeeping organisation was its structural weakness. How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer.	12m
L1	Describes the LON but without focus on the question Award 1m for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2m
L2	Agree or Disagree Award 3m for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons to a maximum of 6 marks	3-6m
L3	Agree & Disagree Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an Explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons to a maximum of 10 marks structural weakness refer to weaknesses that were associated with the organisation of the LON as stated in the Covenant at the point when it was established – such as the structure of organisation, process of decision making, peace-keeping measures and membership I agree that the reason for failure of the League of Nation to be an effective peace-keeping organisation was its structural weakness. The Covenant of the LON provided for the League to only take action with unanimous decision by the Council and a 2/3 majority vote of the Assembly. The Council members who were permanent members were not willing to allow other powers to control their actions and insisted on veto power. With so many nations in the LON it was difficult to obtain unanimous consent for a decision and the LON took a long time to make a decision, depriving it of the opportunity to resolve issues efficiently. The Council members could also use their veto power to stop the League from carrying out the decisions made. For example during the Abyssinian conflict in 1935, the members were not unanimous on what decisions to take against Italy's (a LON	7-10m

<p>permanent member) aggression on Abyssinia. This in turn made it slow and difficult for the LON to help Abyssinia (also a League member) and eventually failed to protect its independence. Thus the structural weakness of the LON hampered its ability to be an effective peacekeeping organisation and led to its failure.</p>	OR	<p>Peacekeeping measures provided for the LON in the Covenant were also inadequate for the LON to be an effective peacekeeping organisation. The LON was to ensure peace by moral persuasion, economic sanctions and military action. However, moral persuasion was not effective against ambitious and aggressive nations which chose to ignore the criticism and condemnations of the LON. For example, the LON condemnation of Germany's decision to re-arm and occupation of the Rhineland was ignored. The LON did try to impose economic sanctions on Germany but it also failed as there were countries that were concerned with their economic survival and were reluctant to carry it out. The LON last resort of carrying out military action was made impossible by its lack of an army. It had to depend on its members who were not ready to send their army anywhere or take the risk of starting another war. Germany was thus able to ignore the League and continued its military built up which created instability in Europe. Thus the structural weakness in the peace-keeping measures deprived the LON of authority and effective means to enforce its will making it an ineffective peacekeeping organisation</p>
	OR	<p>Another structural weakness of the LON was its limited membership. When it was set up there were 42 countries with Britain, France, Italy and Japan as permanent members. The USA was not a member despite being the world largest economy at the time and had the status of a strong military power. The absence of the USA deprived the League of the resources that could have been at their disposal to achieve peacekeeping such as their military power. Germany and USSR were not allowed to be members until much later. Without these three powers, the position of the LON as a world peacekeeping organisation was questionable. The League was not seen as well-represented and having the authority to pass decisions on world/international affairs. For example, in 1923 Poland took land from Russia and ignored the League's order to stop. This shows that from the start the League was not able to win the respect of the member countries involved in conflicts as it lacks majority/international representation to be of authority as a world peace-keeping organisation.</p> <p>The LON was also structurally weak due to its close association with the Treaty of Versailles. The League was established by the Treaty of Versailles and was seen as a League for victorious nations as 31 of its 40 members were on the side of the Allies during WW1. Many countries thus had little faith that the LON could be objective and impartial in making decisions. For example in 1923, Mussolini (Italy, a permanent member) ignored the League's order to pull out of Corfu and the League could not do anything to stop Italy. This confirmed the</p>

<p>few of many member countries especially small countries in Europe that was created after WW1, that the LON lack the authority and credibility to enforce its will. As a result, countries were less likely to work together with the League in maintaining peace in Europe.</p> <p><u>Disagree</u></p> <p><u>However there were other reasons contributing to the failure of the LON.</u> The post-war attitudes of the major powers also undermined the LON effectiveness. These attitudes were largely caused by the disastrous outcomes of WW1. USA retreated into isolation. In Europe, Britain was war weary and in a pacifist frame of mind. France was more concerned with keeping Germany weak. They did not want to get involve in problems which could drain their resources, even though the French army and Royal Navy would have been strong enough to deal with any military threat. Each wanted to safeguard and pursue their self-interests. They viewed their interests as more important than the LON's goal of world peace and security. With this self-interest in mind, they would rather influence the direction of the LON with their appeasement policy in the 1930's and tolerated the aggression of Germany, Italy and Japan. The LON thus ended up as an ineffective peace-keeping organisation.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>The imperialist attitude of Japan and Italy, both permanent members of the LON also weakened the LON position.</u> They were dissatisfied with the territories apportioned to them at the Paris Peace Settlement. They saw the LON as a vehicle for the stronger European countries (Britain and France) to dictate their interests. They thus took matters into their own hands in achieving their national interests by carrying out aggression on smaller and weaker countries, such as Manchuria and Abyssinia. When the LON tried to stop them, they ignored and eventually left the LON. Thus the main members of the League were more concerned with their self-interest and were not committed to the goal of world peace and security making the LON ineffective.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>Another reason for the failure of the LON was the distrust/lack of trust among members which led to the failure of the disarmament.</u> The LON was set up to ensure peace by ending the arms race which had led to WW1. However, most members were <u>not willing to disarm</u>, including Britain and France. They feared that disarming would affect their ability to protect their interest and territories. As a result, other members like Germany, Italy and Japan were also not keen to abide by the disarmament Conference organised by the League either. This led to the failure of one of the main objectives of the setting up of the LON. The atmosphere of distrust affected the relations between the powers, contributing to the weakness of the League. As a result the LON was hampered in its attempts to achieve its objective of preventing wars and protecting the independence of member countries.</p>	
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L4	L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on 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 in L3	11-12
	<p>In conclusion, the post WW1 attitude of the major powers was the main reason for the failure of the LON. They were not committed to peace-keeping as self-interest/national interest dominated their foreign policy/actions which eventually weakened the LON. The structural weakness of the LON could not be the main reason as it could have been strengthened with changes made to the Covenant. This could be done with the support of the major powers had they been truly committed to ensuring world peace and wanted to ensure the success of the LON.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>In conclusion, I agree that the structural weakness was the main reason for the failure of the LON as an effective peace-keeping organisation. Having being set up during a period of instability and distrust, the League from the beginning was handicapped by the provisions made in the Covenant by the major powers, especially on its decision making which made it difficult for it to carry out its role. The other reasons such as the post-war attitude of the major powers and distrust merely continued to impede its ability to be an effective peace-keeping organisation.</p>	
3a	Explain why the USSR decided to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea in June 1950. [8m]	8m
L1	Describes the event.	1-2m
L2	Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks Identifies or Describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without detailed description Award 4 marks for detailed description	3-4m
L3	Explain reasons/factors Award 5-6 marks for 1 explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for 2 explained factors/reasons	5-8m
	<p>The USSR supported North Korea's invasion of South Korea as North Korea's plan to control the South fit into its master plan to spread Communism in East Asia and eventually to the rest of Asia. The Soviet Union had control and established communism in Eastern Europe after the WW2 while the USA had influence in Western Europe, which started the Cold War. However, Stalin had been concerned with the alliance of USA with Japan after WW2. Although China had fallen to communism in 1949, Stalin felt there was still a need to counter American influence in the region by having control of the Korean Peninsula which could tip the balance of power between the two super powers in East Asia. Thus, by supporting the invasion the Soviet Union hoped to have a bigger communist bloc ally and make a stronger Communist presence in the region.</p>	

OR	<p>The USSR also supported North Korea in its invasion of South Korea as it had underestimated the USA's willingness to intervene in a war in the Korean Peninsula. In 1949 when USA left South Korea, they had not provided South Korea with a strong military defence, believing that economic aid would be more effective than military aid in preventing communism from gaining a foothold there. Dean Acheson's speech in January 1950 had also given Stalin the impression that Korea was excluded from the USA's defence perimeter in Asia. Thus Stalin concluded that as the USA was not likely to get involved in Korea he was willing to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The USSR also supported North Korea in its invasion of South Korea as Stalin was convinced by the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung that South Korea could be easily and swiftly conquered. South Korea was not well defended by the USA and thus not militarily prepared. When the USA left South Korea in 1949, they only left a token force of a few hundred men. The US was cautious in giving South Korea extensive military capabilities as they did not want the South to invade the North and dragged China and Soviet Union into this war, which in turn would drag the USA. On the other hand, North Korea had been building its military with help of USSR and China. Thus the weak defence of South Korea would bring a quick defeat and end to the war.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The USSR was also encouraged by its new found ally, China which had fallen to Communism in 1949. In the same year, the USSR had nuclear ability which boosted its morale and put it at par with the USA. However, Stalin was not so keen to be involved directly in the invasion for fear that it would lead to a direct conflict with the USA. The alliance with China gave him the opportunity not to be involved directly. In February 1950, China, North Korea and the Soviet Union agreed to a military co-operation to support North Korea's plan in a Sino-Soviet Treaty. The Treaty provided for them to come to each other's aid if either country was attacked. The Sino-Soviet Alliance meant that China could assist North Korea if the invasion encountered problems. This would protect the Soviet Union from a direct involvement in the invasion. Thus with China behind North Korea in the invasion, the USSR was willing to support North Korea.</p>	12m
3b)	The main reason for the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union was Gorbachev's domestic policies. How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer	1-2m

L2	Award 1m for each detail to a maximum of 2 marks. Agree or Disagree	Award 3m for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons to a maximum of 6 marks.	3-6m
L3	Agree & Disagree	Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an Explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons to a maximum of 10 marks	7-10
	<p>Yes, I agree that Gorbachev domestic policies were an important reason for the failure of communism in Soviet Union.</p> <p>Gorbachev's policy of perestroika or economic re-structuring failed to improve the weak command economy which was characterized by inefficiency. The policy advocated co-operative ownership to encourage greater interest, productivity and investment among Soviet workers in their respective industries. This meant that Gorbachev had introduced capitalist methods to solve the economic problems caused by inefficiency. For example, he ended state monopolies by allowing private investors to take over production businesses and ended subsidies to stop the state from depleting its money. However, the reforms faced resistance from hardliners who felt that he was betraying Marxist teachings and they refused to support it. The policy also failed as the government still retained the means of production in heavy industries. Moreover, to purchase the technology that was under the control of the communist party, the investors also had to pay a high price which they could not afford. Infrastructure such as roads linking the farms to the markets and storages were also inadequate. As a result, shortages of consumer goods continued as businesses lost interest in running their own companies. Soviet workers who were working in these companies that failed were retrenched which led to unemployment. Thus perestroika which was meant to save the USSR created more problems and this convinced the people that communism has failed in USSR.</p> <p>The policy of glasnost which called for openness and transparency also worked against Gorbachev. It allowed Russians to discuss openly the social and economic problems in the country. This enabled the people to even criticize the government/the communist system which could help weed out the corrupt officials and provide feedback to help the government perform better. Gorbachev also released political prisoners and ended censorship of the press. However, the people demanded for more freedom than what Gorbachev could give. The people were also not impressed by the decades of abuses of corrupt officials and lies of propaganda that was exposed by glasnost. The reconstruction of Soviet history allowed by glasnost made the people to be disillusioned with the communist system. Thus glasnost saw a weakening of communism as people were more exposed to the failings of their communist leaders and system which led to increased dissatisfaction and undermined the people's beliefs in communism. They thus lost confidence in the communist party and were no longer willing to support communism.</p> <p>However, there were other reasons for the failure of Communism. Gorbachev foreign policy also contributed to the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union. His foreign policy advocated that</p>		

	<p>global problems should be solved together by countries based on shared moral values instead of conflict between capitalism and communism. He thus established friendly relations with the West, especially USA. He also encouraged states in the Soviet bloc to handle their own affairs and determine their own future. The hardliners in the Soviet Union were unhappy with Gorbachev's foreign policy as they believed he was undermining the position of the Soviet Union as a super power. However, there was little they could do as there were leaders in the party who supported the policy. The call for states to determine their own future encouraged the Eastern European states to turn against their respective communist governments which eventually led to the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe. This event in turn encouraged the people and states in the Soviet Union to do the same and many broke away from the union. This is a significant turning point in the history of the Soviet Union as it's an indication of the failure of communism.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The inherent problems in the Soviet Union also contributed to the failure of communism. For many years, the economy was centrally planned and controlled by the government. This caused inefficiency as decisions such as in the production of goods could only be made by the central authority. The command economy also focused on military industries which caused shortage of consumer goods and added suffering to the people for a long time. The economy was also totally dependent on the Communist bloc market as they were not allowed to trade with countries outside the Soviet satellites. The emphasis on military industries due to the Cold War and the Arms race with the USA worsened further the weakness of the command economy. This continued in the 1970's with the US launching of the Star Wars program. In competing with the US, the USSR drained more of its resources that could have been used for the benefit of the people. The people were thus unhappy with the communist government and joined criticisms and protests as soon as it was made possible/allowed by Gorbachev policy of glasnost. This protests culminated in a failed coup against Gorbachev and the suspension of the communist party by Boris Yeltsin, signifying that communism had failed in the Soviet Union.</p>	
L4	<p>L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?'</p> <p>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 in L3</p> <p>In conclusion, the main reason for the failure of Communism in the Soviet Union was the inherent weakness of the Communist system. The long-term effects of the weak command economy and the focus on spread of communism and arms race during the Cold War had drained the resources of the Soviet Union and stalled the quality of lives of the people. Gorbachev domestic policies introduced after 1985 merely brought the problems and dissatisfaction of the people with the system to the forefront and hastened its failure.</p>	11-12m

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○ Need to **IDENTIFY** and **EXPLAIN** the factors

- Unfair terms of the treaty
- Unfair for not being part of the negotiation process
- Humiliation of having to accept blame for the war

2(a) Explain why the Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles. [3M]

○ Learning Gaps

○ Did not give specific examples

○ 'Many Germans felt that this was unfair as even though **everyone was involved in the war**, she was the only one being punished and harshly without a thought for Germany.

○ Who was involved? **Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire from Central Powers**

○ No explanation given

○ 'The **Germans felt that the massive decrease in conscription and demilitarisation were unfair and that they could barely repair the damage done from the war.**'

○ Need to explain why the terms were unfair to the Germans that made them hate the TOV. The Germans were forced to accept the Treaty. Germany had asked for an Armistice - a ceasefire - in 1918. The leaders expected negotiations when they arrived at Versailles. However, the treaty had already been drawn up and was imposed upon them. Refusal to accept would mean there would be war again.

3(a) Explain why the USSR decided to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea in 1950. [3M]

○ Need to **IDENTIFY** and **EXPLAIN** any TWO factors

○ The USSR supported North Korea's invasion of South Korea as North Korea's plan to control the South fit into its master plan to spread Communism in East Asia and eventually to the rest of Asia.

○ The USSR was also encouraged by its new found ally, China which had fallen to Communism in 1949.

○ The USSR also supported North Korea in its invasion of South Korea as it had underestimated the USA's willingness to intervene in a war in the Korean Peninsula.

○ The USSR also supported North Korea in its invasion of South Korea as Stalin was convinced by the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung that South Korea could be easily and swiftly conquered.

Q (b) Explain why the USSR decided to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea in June 1950. (4m)

○ Learning Gaps

○ Explanation is not in detail

- 'USSR decided to support North Korea in its invasion so as to spread its communism influence in the Asia Pacific. When Korea was divided along the 38th parallel, Korea was divided into North and South Korea. North Korea followed the communism influence and due to Kim Il Sung's determination to unify both Koreas, he sought help from USSR to support them militarily. USSR thus agreed to provide aid to North Korea since it was an opportunity for them to expand their communist influence into the Asia Pacific. Furthermore, they also aimed for a classless society through worldwide struggle.'
- Why the need to spread communism in the Asia Pacific? Stalin had been concerned with the alliance of USA with Japan after the war, there was still a need to counter American influence in the region by having control of the Korean Peninsula which could tip the balance of power between the two super powers in East Asia. Thus, by supporting the invasion the Soviet Union hoped to have a bigger communist bloc/ally and make a stronger Communist presence in the region.

Q (b) Explain why the USSR decided to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea in June 1950. (4m)

○ Learning Gaps

1. Format of b) essay

a) Need to state stand clearly- I agree or disagree and followed by explanation of reason

Example of error from 2b) essay

First half of essay

Structural weakness was one of the main reasons for the failure of the League of Nation.

Second half of essay

However, from another perspective, another main reason for the failure was the

Error: No stand given, many main reasons?

Slide 2 (b) W 37-01

2. Failure to understand the term 'structural weakness' of the League

- *structural weakness refer to weaknesses that were associated with the organisation of the LON as stated in the Covenant when it was established – such as the structure of organisation, process of decision making, peace-keeping measures, membership etc.
- Covenant- the official document that provided for the setting up of the organisation
- This led to confusion in choice of reasons to explain structural weakness

Slide 2 (b) W 37-01

Example of from 2b) essay

Absence of USA - given as another reason when it is an example of limited membership - a structural weakness of the LON (The US did not join the League at the beginning of LON formation)

b) Using Firstly, Secondly throughout the essay. No indication of agreeing or disagreeing with statement given in question.

SEG 2(b) & 3(b)

3. Weak Explanation

Example from 2b) essay

o Inaccuracies

"All countries must agree before LON can take action"

League to take action with unanimous decision by the Council (whose members were permanent members with veto power), and a 2/3 majority vote of the Assembly.

o Not enough details

"LON need unanimous decision to take action but with many countries it was difficult to achieve this. This slowed down decision making and the League became inefficient. As a result the League failed."

The Covenant of the LON allowed it to take action with unanimous decision by the Council and a 2/3 majority vote of the Assembly. With so many nations in the LON it was difficult to obtain unanimous consent and the LON took a long time, depriving it of the opportunity to resolve issues efficiently. The Council members could also use their veto power to stop the League from carrying out the decisions made. For example during the Abyssinian conflict in 1935, the members were not unanimous on what decisions to take against Italy's (a LON permanent member) aggression on Abyssinia. This in turn made it slow and difficult for the LON to help Abyssinia (also a League member) and eventually failed to protect its independence. Thus the structural weakness of the LON hampered its ability to be an effective peacekeeping organisation and led to its failure.

SEG 2(b) & 3(b)

o Explanation does not lead to link to question

Example in 3b) essay

Student explain role of the USA in weakening communism- military superiority, Star Wars Programme etc. and USSR failure to compete is linked to failure of communism.

No details of outcome on USSR

Must explain outcome of USSR competing with the USA on the economy/people which contributed to failure of Communism.

"The emphasis on military industries due to the Cold War and the Arms race with the USA worsened further the weakness of the command economy. In competing with the US, the USSR drained more of its resources that could have been used for the benefit of the people. The people who were already unhappy with the communist government joined criticisms and protests as soon as it was made possible by Gorbachev policy of glasnost. These protests culminated in the suspension of the communist party by Boris Yeltsin, signifying that communism had failed in the Soviet Union."

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Section B - Structured Essay Question (20 marks)

2. This question is about the Outbreak of War in Europe.

(a) Explain how Hitler's aggressive foreign policy led to the outbreak of war in Europe. [8]

L1	Describe the event/issue without focus on the question	1-2
L2	Identifies or Describe factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description.	3-4
L3	Explain factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.	5-8

Hitler's aggressive foreign policy led to the outbreak of war in Europe in the aspect of Lebensraum. In his book, *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), Adolf Hitler detailed his belief that the German people needed Lebensraum (Living Space) – land, and raw materials – and that it should be taken in the East. He also wanted to reclaim all lost lands that were forcibly taken away from Germany in the humiliating Treaty of Versailles. Thus when he came into power, he went on an expansionist policy in Europe, annexing and capturing neighboring territories like Czechoslovakia and Poland leading to the war.

Hitler's aggressive foreign policy led to the outbreak of war in Europe in the aspect of policy of conscription and rearmament. To restore Germany's pride and strength after the humiliation of the Treaty of Versailles, he ignored the terms of the Treaty and stepped up his rearmament and conscription program from 1934 onwards. By 1939, Hitler had the strongest army in Europe. This made him bold and confident to launch an invasion to Poland leading to the outbreak of war in Europe.

(b) "The Munich Agreement was a mistake." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1	Describes the topic but does not address the question Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2
L2	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	3-6
L3	Explains Yes and No Award 7m for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further additional factors or supporting details for factors to a maximum of 10m	7-10

No: Preventing an immediate armed conflict
In the area preventing an immediate armed conflict, Munich Agreement was not a mistake. To stop Hitler's aggressive foreign policy, countries like Britain and France gave into the demands of Hitler. As a result, Sudetenland was given to Germany in exchange for peace. This avoided an armed conflict between the Czechoslovakian army and German army as German troops marched into Sudetenland which would have likely drawn other countries in Europe into war as Czechoslovakia was a new nation created by the League of Nations and the principle of self-determination means that Britain, France and the League of Nations should protect it. This was necessary as Britain nor France was in the position to negotiate with Hitler at that time. They needed to buy time to rearm themselves better before meeting Hitler's soldiers later in 1939. Hence it was not a mistake.

Yes: Made Hitler more aggressive
In the area of emboldening Hitler's aggressive foreign policy which eventually led to war, Munich Agreement was a mistake. To avoid war, countries like Britain and France gave into the demands of Hitler through the Munich Agreement. Not only did it allow Germany to save his troops and to build up its resources to an extent that it became difficult to defeat in an event of a war, it also made Hitler assume that no one would go against him if he invades other countries. If Britain and France had not given in to Hitler, and even Hitler were to invade Czechoslovakia, the Czechs would have put up a good fight which would weaken Hitler's army which would definitely be more difficult for Hitler to invade Poland that quickly which led to the outbreak of WWII. Hence it was a mistake.

L4 L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of question
Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers

Although it did stop conflict from occurring immediately, the Munich Agreement still ultimately led to war in Europe. If Britain and France could have been more severe with Germany and not allowed Germany to go away scot-free through the Munich Agreement, perhaps Germany would not have dared to challenge Britain and France. Hence the Munich Agreement was definitely a mistake.

3. This question is about the Defeat of Germany.

(a) Explain how Allied resistance contributed to the defeat of Germany in World War II. [8]

L1	Describe the event/issue without focus on the question	1-2
L2	Identifies or Describe factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description.	3-4
L3	Explain factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.	5-8

Reorganization of the Soviet Union
On June 1941, Hitler broke his promise of the Nazi-Soviet Pact and invaded the Soviet Union. Stalin was caught off guard from Germany's Blitzkrieg tactics. Within 3 months, Stalin's air and tank forces were almost destroyed and more than 4 million Russian lives were lost. Stalin gained an advantage from the American Lend-Lease aid. Stalin also learned from his mistakes from the initial months of the German invasion by eliminating incompetent Generals and getting competent ones to lead the defence. As a result, Stalin made the right decisions and also with the help of USA and the UN was able to resist and ultimately defeat Hitler's Germany.

British Resistance to German Invasion
Britain was the only Allied nation against Hitler until the USA and Soviet Union joined the war in 1941. Hitler never wanted to fight the British as he thought he could come to a peace treaty with them after defeating France. The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill made it clear that he would fight the Germans till the end and never surrender. Hitler knew that Blitzkrieg would not work well with the invasion of Britain as he had to achieve sea and air superiority. Hitler gained the upper initially hand in the Battle of Britain but made the wrong decision by turning his bombing on civilians. Instead of crushing British morale, it made them even more determined to stop Hitler. The British retaliated by bombing German cities which turned the tide of the war. As a result, Britain too played an important role in the overall defeat of Germany. Its air force, the RAF managed to reorganize and made systematic bombing over Germany that further weakened Germany that eventually led to its defeat.

(b) "Germany's defeat was inevitable." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1	Describes the topic but does not address the question Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2
L2	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	3-6
L3	Explains Yes and No Award 7m for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further additional factors or supporting details for factors to a maximum of 10m	7-10

Inevitable as Hitler was waging a two-front war. While still at war with Britain in the Western Front, Hitler chose to invade the Soviet Union, opening up the Eastern Front. Then, while he seemed to have the advantage against the Soviets, he declared war against the US. Fighting on both the Western front and the USSR on the Eastern front. This prevented him from focusing his efforts on a single theatre of war and put a tremendous strain on German resources. Hitler was then fighting a war on two fronts against formidable opponents at the same time. By 1944, Germany could not hold out against the Allies. Hence Hitler's defeat was inevitable.

Evitable if Hitler would have listened to his Generals on the ground more. The German military and state was a confusing system of overlapping authority. Hitler insisted on making all decisions himself and often went against the advice of these experienced generals. For example, in the Battle of Britain, Hitler ordered the Luftwaffe to attack Britain's cities instead of focusing on destroying the British Royal Airforce (RAF).

<p>This gave RAF enough time to recover and prevented Britain from falling to Germany. Hitler also went against his generals and attacked other Russian cities instead of focusing on Moscow. This cost the Germans the opportunity to secure a victory against the USSR. The ineffective command structure meant that the Germans were unable to secure a decisive victory, with Hitler's going against his advisors on war strategies. Hence if Hitler had listened to his Generals, he could have averted defeat</p>	<p>L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of question <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers</i></p> <p>Although Hitler defeat formidable opponents and great strain of resources due to him waging a two-front war, he could have won if he listened to his experienced Generals. Germans are known to be very good Generals. Hence Germany's defeat was actually evitable.</p>	<p>11-12</p>
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AMK Prelims 2016
Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2	This question is on Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.	
(a)	Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was considered a success.	[8]
L1	Describes Treaty of Versailles without addressing the question E.g. The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I. It ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed on 28 June 1919, etc.	1-2
L2	Identifies or describes factors <i>Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</i> The Treaty of Versailles was a success because France managed to get revenge on Germany, etc. Or/AND The Treaty of Versailles was a success because Britain was able to get what it wanted from Germany, etc.	3-4
L3	Explains factors <i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</i> E.g. The Treaty of Versailles was a success because France managed to get revenge on Germany. France was bitter about losing Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in 1871 and wanted it back due to its strategic reason and for national pride. Furthermore, due to both countries historical enmity, France wanted revenge on Germany which can be achieved through humiliating the country. Hence, the treaty was a success for France because under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was to return Alsace-Lorraine to France and to accept total blame of the war which was humiliating to the country, etc. AND The Treaty of Versailles was a success because Britain managed to get the military terms that it wanted. The British navy suffered tremendously because of World War 1 and hence, its naval supremacy was not under threat. Therefore, Britain wanted German navy to be weak because the British naval supremacy was previously threatened by German naval armaments. Hence, the treaty was a success for Britain because the terms of the Treaty of Versailles stated that Germany was not allowed to have submarines and the size of navy was reduced to 15,000 men. Britain was then able to achieve its aim of maintaining its supremacy in the seas, etc.	5-8
(b)	"The League of Nations was a success". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[12]

L1	Describes the League of Nations, but without focus on the question <i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i> E.g. The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organisation founded on 10 January 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War., etc.	1-2
L2	Explains yes or no <i>Awards 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks</i> Yes The League was successful in achieving its aim of resolving international problems through negotiation. For instance, in 1920, the League managed to resolve the dispute between Finland and Sweden. At that time, both countries claimed to own the Aland Islands. The League of Nations investigated their claims and awarded the Aland Islands to Finland. This decision was accepted by Sweden and thus, prevented the escalation of the conflict. Another example of dispute that was successfully resolved was one that was between Germany and Poland in 1921. Both countries claimed to own the industrial area of Upper Silesia. The League of Nations stepped in and conducted plebiscites which split the area according to the wishes of the people. Both Germany and Poland also accepted the League's decision. Finally, when Greece invaded Bulgaria in 1925, the League was successful in demanding the withdrawal of Greece from Bulgaria. Therefore, all these examples show that the League of Nations was a success. Or No The League of Nations was not successful because it failed to resolve international problems through negotiations or peaceful means (diplomacy). The failures of the League of Nations in the 1920s show that its objectives did not fit in with what some countries in the world wanted. For example, the League of Nations was unable to prevent the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey from 1920-22. Furthermore, in 1923, Mussolini attacked the Greek island of Corfu after the murder of an Italian general. The League originally wanted to solve the matter by having Greece pay a sum of compensation which the League would then transfer to Italy. However, Mussolini managed to get the Greeks to pay the money directly to his government. He then openly boasted about how he had bypassed the League's authority. Therefore, these examples show that the League of Nations failed to stop nations from having military conflicts, etc.	3-6
L3	Explains yes and no <i>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</i> Yes The League was successful in achieving its aim of resolving international problems through negotiation. For instance, in 1920, the League managed to resolve the dispute between Finland and Sweden. At that time, both countries claimed to own the Aland Islands. The League of Nations	7-10

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	investigated their claims and awarded the Åland Islands to Finland. This decision was accepted by Sweden and thus, prevented the escalation of the conflict. Another example of dispute that was successfully resolved was one that was between Germany and Poland in 1921. Both countries claimed to own the industrial area of Upper Silesia. The League of Nations stepped in and conducted plebiscites which split the area according to the wishes of the people. Both Germany and Poland also accepted the League's decision. Finally, when Greece invaded Bulgaria in 1925, the League was successful in demanding the withdrawal of Greece from Bulgaria. Therefore, all these examples show that the League of Nations was a success.		
	<u>And</u>		
	<u>No</u>		
	The League of Nations was not successful because it failed to resolve international problems through negotiations or peaceful means (diplomacy). The failures of the League of Nations in the 1920s show that its objectives did not fit in with what some countries in the world wanted. For example, the League of Nations was unable to prevent the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey from 1920–22. Furthermore, in 1923, Mussolini attacked the Greek island of Corfu after the murder of an Italian general. The League originally wanted to solve the matter by having Greece pay a sum of compensation which the League would then transfer to Italy. However, Mussolini managed to get the Greeks to pay the money directly to his government. He then openly boasted about how he had bypassed the League's authority. Therefore, these examples show that the League of Nations failed to stop nations from having military conflicts, etc.	11-12	
L4	Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of both perspectives. Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.		
	This question is on the outbreak of World War II in Europe.		
(a)	Explain how the USA contributed to the end of the Cold War.	[8]	
L1	Describes end of Cold War without addressing the question E.g. The Cold War ended with the end of Communism and the disintegration of the USSR, etc.	1-2	
L2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description. E.g. The USA contributed to the end of the Cold War by having military superiority over the USSR. The renewal of arms race resulted in the dissolution of the USSR, etc. Or/AND The USA contributed to the end of the Cold War by having economic superiority over the USSR. The USA and the Western European countries were experiencing economic boom, etc.	3-4	

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L3	Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors E.g. The USA contributed to the end of the Cold War by having military superiority over the USSR. Due to the growth of the American economy, President Ronald Reagan was able to renew the arms race and in the process, he exerted pressure on the USSR's ability to keep up with the military expenditure and production. For instance, he introduced the costly Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) or 'Star Wars' programme which aimed to develop new technologies outside earth to detect and to destroy any potential nuclear attack by missiles. As a result, the USSR could not keep up with this and slowly started to lose its military credibility to rival the USA. Therefore, sensing this, when Gorbachev came to power, it was quite clear to him that the tense situation between the US and USSR couldn't continue plainly because the USSR could not afford it. He then worked towards achieving peaceful solutions with the USA via new foreign policies. However, the damaged done to the USSR as a military superpower was irreversible and it eventually led to many states in the USSR and the Eastern European countries rising to break away from it. Therefore, the USA supremacy contributed to the end of the Cold War.	5-8	
	<u>And</u>		
	E.g. The economic boom in the USA led to the eventual end of the Cold War. In order to address the economic crisis facing the USA due to the two oil crises in 1973 and 1979, as well as the costly Vietnam War, President Reagan began an economic process of economic liberalisation. In this process, he tried to encourage individual enterprise to provide good and services for the people instead of having to rely too much on the government. This was a success as it stimulated economic growth not only in the USA but in the Western Europe as well. As a result, the US government could increase its spending in military and other areas which further strengthened its military strength and further improve on the standard of living in the country. The USSR could not compete economically and therefore, it became less attractive to its own people and the people in the Eastern Europe. Hence, they too advantage of the reforms made by Gorbachev to break away leading to the dissolution of the USSR and eventual end to the Cold War, etc.		
(b)	"The reforms introduced by Gorbachev were a disaster for the USSR". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[12]	
L1	Describes the reforms made by Gorbachev, but without focus on the question Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two. E.g. Gorbachev came to power in 1985 and introduced many reforms. He introduced Glasnost, Perestroika and new foreign policy, etc.	1-2	

L2	<p>Explains yes or no</p> <p>Awards 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks</p> <p><u>Yes</u></p> <p>E.g. The reforms introduced by Gorbachev were a disaster for the USSR because it led to the dissolution of the USSR. His reforms caused the collapse of USSR as he introduced glasnost which means to create "openness" in Soviet Union and the society. Soviet citizens were given freedom to voice or print their opinions about the government and officials. He also allowed historians to examine Soviet history and to tell the truth about the famines and the killings that Stalin was responsible. However, the relaxation of censorship of books, journals and newspapers had profound implications on how Soviet and Eastern European citizens viewed their governments. Many citizens lost the confidence and vision in the rule of communist governments. As a result, Communism lost credibility as it increasingly became tainted from all the bad reputation that it was getting. All these led to revolution and people wanting a change in government which ended with the dissolution of the USSR, etc.</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p><u>No</u></p> <p>E.g. No, Gorbachev's reforms were not a disaster for the USSR because of what they gave the people in the USSR. As a result of glasnost, the people in the USSR were no longer in the dark about the history of the country, even to the extent of knowing the atrocities committed by Stalin. In addition, it provided an opportunity for them to give their feedback or views on the running of the country, which were previously restricted to the communist party members and the military only. Furthermore, through his foreign policy reforms, he managed to ensure that the country did not need to continue with the arms race and faced nuclear confrontation with the USA. It provided the platform for peaceful relations between the USSR and the USA and also ensured discontinuity of the Soviet's involvement in military conflict such as in Afghanistan. Hence, his reforms were not a disaster for the USSR, etc.</p>	3-6
L3	<p>Explains yes and no</p> <p>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</p> <p><u>Yes</u></p> <p>E.g. The reforms introduced by Gorbachev were a disaster for the USSR because it led to the dissolution of the USSR. He introduced glasnost which means to create "openness" in Soviet Union and the society. Soviet citizens were given freedom to voice or print their opinions about the government and officials. He also allowed historians to examine Soviet history and to</p>	7-10

	<p>tell the people the truth about the famines and the killings that Stalin was responsible. He allowed the relaxation of censorship of books, journals and newspapers. However, the relaxation of censorship and revelations about Soviet history had profound implications on how Soviet and Eastern European citizens viewed their governments. Many citizens lost the confidence and vision in the rule of communist governments. As a result, Communism lost credibility as it increasingly became tainted from all the bad reputation that it was getting. All these led to revolution and people wanting a change in government which ended with the fall of communism and the dissolution of the USSR, etc.</p> <p><u>And</u></p> <p><u>No</u></p> <p>E.g. No, Gorbachev's reforms were not a disaster for the USSR because of what they gave the people in the USSR. As a result of glasnost, the people in the USSR were no longer in the dark about the history of the country, even to the extent of knowing the atrocities committed by Stalin. In addition, it provided an opportunity for them to give their feedback or views on the running of the country, which were previously restricted to the communist party members and the military only. Furthermore, through his foreign policy reforms, he managed to ensure that the country did not need to continue with the arms race and faced nuclear confrontation with the USA. It provided the platform for peaceful relations between the USSR and the USA and also ensured discontinuity of the Soviet's involvement in military conflict such as in Afghanistan. Hence, his reforms were not a disaster for the USSR, etc.</p>	
L4	<p>Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of both perspectives.</p> <p>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</p> <p>The reforms were not a disaster because the people of Soviet Union were more enlightened about the happenings in the world and though it led to the collapse of USSR in 1991, it did not lead to the total collapse of communism as Russia and many countries in Europe and some in Asia do still believe in communism.</p>	11-12

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