

2017

Secondary 4 History

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ANDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2017
Secondary Four Express



CANDIDATE NAME:

CLASS:

 /

INDEX NUMBER:

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE)**2267/03**

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

24 August 2017**1 hour 40 minutes****0800 – 0940h**

Additional Materials: Writing paper

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

Section AAnswer **all parts** of Question 1.**Section B**Answer **one** question.

Write your 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.

For examiner's use only:

Section A	/ 30 m
Section B	/ 20 m
Total	/ 50 marks

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.

What can you tell from this source about Kennedy's policy towards Soviet actions in Cuba? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by what Source D says about the crisis in Cuba? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source E.

Why was this cartoon published in 1962? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source F.

How useful is the source as evidence that the Cold War rivalry between the USA and USSR led to the Cuban missile crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

(e) Study all the sources.

'Khrushchev's actions escalated the crisis in Cuba.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Who was responsible for escalating the crisis in Cuba?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Cuba became involved in the Cold War in 1959 when Fidel Castro, who had just seized power from the corrupt, American-backed dictator Batista, outraged the USA by nationalizing American-owned estates and factories. As Cuba's relations with the USA worsened, those with the USSR improved. In January 1961, the USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba, and the Russians increased their economic aid. A crisis developed when the Americans uncovered Soviet long-range missile in Cuba in October 1962.

Why did Cold War tensions over Cuba nearly led to nuclear war?

Source A: *President Kennedy's televised speech on 22 October 1962.*

To halt this offensive build-up, a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being initiated. All ships of any kind bound for Cuba from whatever nation and port will, if found to contain cargoes of offensive weapons, be turned back. This quarantine will be extended, if needed, to other types of cargo and carriers. We are not at this time, however, denying the necessities of life as the Soviets attempted to do in their Berlin Blockade of 1948.

Source B: *Khrushchev's reply to the American quarantine of Cuba on 24 October 1962.*

The Soviet government considers the violation of the freedom of navigation in international waters and air space to constitute an act of aggression propelling humankind into the abyss of a world nuclear-missile war. Therefore, the Soviet government cannot instruct captains of Soviet ships bound for Cuba to observe orders of American naval forces blockading this island. Our instructions to Soviet sailors are to observe strictly the generally accepted standards of navigation in international waters and not retreat one step from them. And, if the American side violates these rights, it must be aware of the responsibility it will bear for this act.

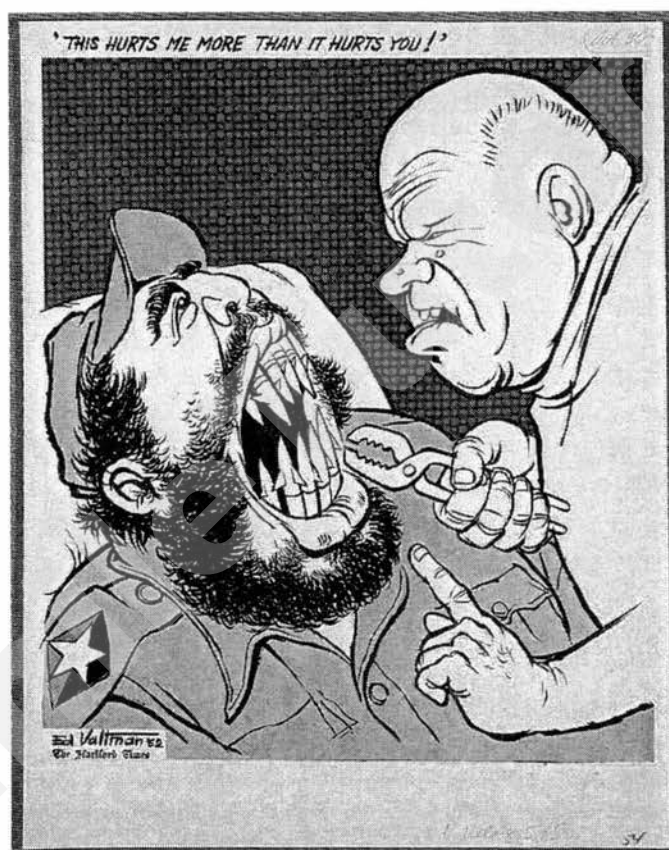
Source C: *An extract from the letter sent by Khrushchev to Kennedy on 27 October 1962.*

You are worried over Cuba because it lies ninety miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. Turkey lies next to us. You have placed rocket weapons in Turkey right next to us. This is why I make this proposal: we agree to remove the weapons from Cuba on condition that the United States withdraws its similar weapons from Turkey.

Source D: *A British newspaper account of the Cuban crisis on 27 October 1962.*

The Cuban crisis worsened tonight with an announcement from the White House that the development of Soviet ballistic missile sites on the island was continuing at a rapid rate and apparently with the objective of achieving a full operational capacity as soon as possible. A direct military intervention cannot be ruled out... A military force with sufficient ships and aircraft is now poised in Florida for any action that the President may order.

Source E: *An American cartoonist portrayal of the end of the Cuban Missile Crisis as published in an international newspaper in 1962.*



Source F: *A comparison of the nuclear-capable forces between the USA and USSR.*

Strategic Bombers						
Year	1956	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
United States	560	550	630	405	330	316
Soviet Union	60	175	200	190	140	140
ICBMs						
Year	1960	1964	1966	1968	1970	1979
United States	295	835	900	1054	1054	1054
Soviet Union	75	200	300	800	1300	1398
SLBMs						
Year	1962	1965	1968	1972	1975	1979
United States	145	500	656	656	656	656
Soviet Union	45	125	130	497	740	989

*SLBMs: submarine-launched ballistic missiles

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Section B: Structured Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is on Stalin's Russia.

- (a) Explain why Stalin was able to gain complete power after Lenin's death. [8]
- (b) 'Stalin's Five-Year Plans were a great 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 why Gorbachev initiated reform in the Soviet Union after coming into power in 1985. [8]
- (b) 'Gorbachev was entirely to be blamed for the collapse of communism in the USSR.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

END OF PAPER

ANSWER KEY

ANDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL Preliminary Examination 2017 Secondary Four Express

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1. (a) Study Source A. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the source.</u> Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy ordered a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba. All ships of any kind bound for Cuba from whatever nation and port would, if found to contain cargoes of offensive weapons, be turned back.
L2	<u>Makes a valid inference about Kennedy's policy.</u> Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent any Soviet military build-up in Cuba. • To curb any extension of Soviet influence to Cuba. • Not to block any humanitarian aid to Cuba.
L3	<u>Makes a valid inference with support from the source. 3 – 4</u> Example: Kennedy's policy objective in ordering a strict quarantine of Cuba was to prevent any further Soviet military build-up of nuclear-armed around missiles on the island . He issued orders for the US navy to immediately turn back any ships found to be carrying such offensive military equipment, which could threaten the security of the United states.
L4	<u>L3 + answer identify the nature (characteristic) of the policy.</u> Example: Kennedy's policy towards Soviet actions in Cuba was firm but cautious . He was <u>acting decisively by imposing a quarantine</u> of Cuba to block any further shipment of Soviet offensive weapons, but unlike the Soviet attempt to blockade Berlin in 1948, he was acting with restrain because he did not want the quarantine to deny any shipment of daily necessities or humanitarian aid that may affect the lives of the people in Cuba.

1. (b) Study Source D. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes the source.</u></p> <p>Example: I am not surprised by what Source D says about the crisis in Cuba because a military force with sufficient ships and aircraft is now poised in Florida for any action that the President may order.</p>
L2	<p><u>Answers the question by addressing the content of the source.</u></p> <p><u>Not surprised</u> based on source content (facts) + cross-reference to contextual knowledge / other sources to confirm that the facts are true. OR <u>Surprised</u> based on source content (false information / contradiction), supported + cross-reference to contextual knowledge / other sources to challenge source.</p> <p>Example: I am not surprised about what Source D says about the reactions of the superpowers to each other. According to Source D, the Soviet Union was continuing its development of ballistic missiles at a rapid pace on Cuba. This was a deliberate act of brinkman-ship from the USSR to intimidate the USA with nuclear weapons within US sphere of influence. Instead of succumbing to the pressure, the president Kennedy declared that the United States was prepared to intervene militarily in Cuba and thus was also deliberately using the threat of military intervention to push the crisis to the brink of war in order to force the Soviet Union to back down to avoid war. <u>The reactions of the two superpowers are therefore consistent with how the United States and the USSR behaved towards each other during the Cold War.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>I am <u>surprised</u> by what Source D says about the development of the crisis in Cuba. According to Source D, the Cuban crisis was worsening because the United States may intervene militarily to prevent the continuing development of Soviet ballistic missiles sites on Cuba at a rapid pace. <u>However</u>, Source C suggests that the Cuban crisis was likely to be resolved because Khrushchev understood the concerns of the United States and was prepared to strike a deal with president Kennedy.</p>
L3	<p>Answers the question by addressing both reasons for being surprised AND not surprised, with source support and explanation.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 + provenance / bias / purpose, explained.</u></p> <p>Example: I am also <u>not surprised</u> because the source is a biased account by a British newspaper. This was so because Britain was a key ally of the United States during the Cold War. It was attempting to persuade the international community that the Soviet Union was the aggressive party and thus persuade its readers to support US military intervention in Cuba.</p>

(c) Study Source E. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes the cartoon.</u></p> <p>Example: Khrushchev was trying to extract the missiles from Castro.</p>
L2	<p><u>Identifies a sub-message(s).</u></p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The caption 'this hurts me more than it hurts you' suggests that Khrushchev was reluctant to withdraw the missiles in Cuba. • Castro was a victim who was 'hurt' by Khrushchev's attempt to withdraw the Soviet missiles stationed in Cuba.
L3	<p><u>Valid interpretation(s) about why Khrushchev was hurt.</u></p> <p>Example: The withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba damaged the reputation of Khrushchev much more than that of Castro. This is because while it was Castro who was willing to ally Cuba with the Soviet Union, it was Khrushchev who initiated the placement of Soviet missiles in Cuba to protect it. Thus, the subsequent withdrawal of the missile embarrassed Khrushchev as an international leader / hurt the prestige of the Soviet Union as a superpower, who / which could then be perceived as being unable to fulfill the pledge he / it had made to defend the sovereignty of Cuba against American aggression.</p>
L4	<p><u>Identifies the purpose of the cartoon.</u></p> <p>Example: The <u>American cartoonist</u> drew the cartoon to embarrass Khrushchev and criticize his decision to place nuclear missiles in Cuba. In the attempt to challenge the United States, Khrushchev's action had backfired and he was unable to fulfill the pledge he had made to defend the sovereignty of Cuba against the United States. (The cartoon was thus published to urge the American public to believe that Khrushchev was ultimately responsible for the crisis) and that Castro had actually become a victim of the Soviet Union in Khrushchev's foolhardy and unsuccessful venture to threaten the national security of the United States. This is so that the American public will believe / have faith in the ability of the United States government to win / prevail in the Cold War conflict because of the failure of Khrushchev in managing the Cuban Missile Crisis / despite the attempts by the Soviet Union to undermine threaten American interest / national security.</p>

(d) Study Source F. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Undeveloped provenance.</u></p> <p>Example: It isn't useful because it does not show how the number of nuclear weapons possessed by both the USA and USSR is related to the crisis in Cuba.</p>
L2	<p><u>Useful for what it tells us about the cause of the Cuban missile crisis.</u></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>Example: Yes, it's useful because it shows that both super powers were trying to gain an advantage over the other in building more nuclear weapons. The placement of such missiles in Cuba thus led to the crisis between the two superpowers. (3m)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Not useful because of things about the Cuban missile crisis it does not tell us. I.e. something specific about the Cold War that it omits.</p> <p>Example: It isn't very useful because the conflict over Cuba was about ideological differences and the threat to American influence in the Western hemisphere and this source leaves all that out. (2m).</p>
L3	<p><u>Both elements of L2.</u></p>
L4	<p><u>Useful because reliable: provenance explained.</u></p> <p>Example: The source is useful because it shows that the Cold War nuclear arms race contributed directly to the Cuban missile crisis. The table shows that the USSR had far less nuclear missiles than the USA in the 1960s. This was one of the primary motivation for Khrushchev to place Soviet missile in Cuba to gain a first strike advantage to address the gap between the nuclear imbalance during the Cold War.</p>

(e) Use all the sources. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.</u></p> <p>Example: Khrushchev escalated the crisis in Cuba by placing Soviet nuclear missiles on the island.</p>
L2	<p><u>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use.</u></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p>Example: Source A supports the judgement as it states that President Kennedy was trying to halt the offensive build-up in Cuba. Khrushchev's shipment of offensive weapons to Cuba thus constituted an attempt by the Soviet Union to challenge the authority of the United States and its sphere of influence in the western hemisphere, sparking a crisis between the two superpowers.</p> <p>Source B supports the judgement because Khrushchev asked all Soviet ships to ignore the US blockade of Cuba and thus ran the risk of and a direct military confrontation between US naval forces and Soviet vessels</p> <p>Source D supports the judgement as it shows that the United States was forced by the rapid development of Soviet ballistic missiles that would achieve full operational capacity on Cuba to prepare for a military intervention. Khrushchev's initial decision of placing nuclear missiles in Cuba and the continuing Soviet military build-up were thus responsible for developing and escalating the crisis.</p> <p>Source E does not support the judgement because it shows that Khrushchev was prepared to remove the missiles from Cuba, albeit reluctantly. His action thus resolved the crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union over the placement of nuclear missiles in Cuba.</p> <p>Source B does not support the judgement, but suggests that it was President Kennedy's action which escalated the crisis because his decision to blockade Cuba constitutes as an act of aggression which violates the freedom of navigation in international waters and air space.</p> <p>Source C does not support the judgement, because it suggests that Khrushchev was prepared to strike a deal with President Kennedy to defuse escalating tensions during the crisis.</p>

L3	<p><u>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use.</u></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Although Source D appears to support the judgement, it does not show that Khrushchev's actions alone escalated the crisis in Cuba. The bias account by the British newspaper was attempting to direct blame on the Soviet Union and to justify US military intervention in the process. However, both the United States and the Soviet Union contributed towards escalating tensions during the Cuban crisis with each superpower raising the stakes in a show of brinksmanship. Therefore it does not accurately show that Khrushchev alone was responsible; both leaders were thus equally responsible for escalating the crisis.</p> <p>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, efficiency, etc. The total mark for the question must not exceed 8.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To score 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. Simple 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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Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2. (a) This question is on Stalin's Russia. [8]

Indicative Content:

Reasons for Stalin's rise to power: e.g. **Stalin's manipulations of fellow Party members, non-disclosure of Lenin's Testament, Trotsky's unpopularity in the Politburo**, etc.

Other valid factors must be allowed.

An explanation is **linking** a factor to **the rise of Stalin**. (An explicit statement on the reason Stalin gained complete power.)

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes the struggle for power after Lenin's death.</u></p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks</i> Example: Lenin played a significant role in the establishment of the Soviet Union but he died without appointing a clear successor. There were several key players in the Russian Revolution who had the potential to succeed Lenin at his death.</p>
L2	<p><u>L2 Identifies or describes factors.</u></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for identification without description</i> <i>Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</i> Example: Stalin's rise to power between 1924 to 1929 was due to his cunning leadership. He made use of his position as the Secretary-General of the Communist Party to dismiss anyone who did not support him and appoint those who did so to positions of power. (3m)</p>
L3	<p><u>L3 Explains factors.</u></p> <p><i>Award 5 – 6 marks for one explained factor.</i> <i>Award 7 – 8 marks for two explained factors.</i> Example: Stalin was able to eventually gain complete power because his theory of 'socialism in one country' was more popular than Trotsky's theory of 'world-wide revolution'. Stalin's belief was that the Russian people should concentrate first on making Russia into a strong and modern communist state without external distractions. He aimed to do this by developing the economy with emphasis on industrialization and modernizing the agricultural sector. Once the Soviet Union had become a powerful communist state, then would it turn its attention to help other revolutionaries abroad to accomplish their aims of establishing communist governments world-wide. The other party members were convinced that Stalin's strategy was less risky as they could channel their limited resources to strengthen communism in the Soviet Union first before they could better support other communist allies elsewhere in the long term (6m)</p>

(b) Supporting reason/point (for agreement): e.g. **economic success, social benefits,** etc.

Supporting reason /point (for **disagreement**): e.g. **opposition by the kulaks, famine and human cost,** etc.

All valid reasons / points must be allowed.

An explanation is **linking** a supporting reason / point to **success/failure in the short-term/ long-term.** (An explicit statement on the outcome of the Five-Year Plans which was beneficial or harmful to the people/country.) [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes the Five-Year Plans, but without focus on the question.</u></p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.</i></p> <p>Example: Stalin introduced the Five-Year Plans to modernize the Soviet economy through industrialization. The aim was to shift the USSR's economic focus from agriculture to heavy industries so that it would be able to compete economically with the other major powers. (2m)</p>
L2	<p><u>Explains Yes OR No.</u></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>Example: Yes, Stalin's Five-Year Plans was a success and beneficial to the Soviet economy in the long run. In the industrial sector, electricity output had trebled, coal, iron and steel production had all increased significantly. There was also a huge increase in the number of machine tools and engines. Massive projects which used a large number of labour led to the creation of three new industrial centres in the Ural mountains where there was a heavy concentration of iron and steel industries. This led to the creation of factories and development of towns which provide employment for the Russian people. Both the urban centres and rural areas centres benefited from the development and the standard of living improved through the country. The Soviet Union thus became a more advanced industrial state as Stalin's Five-Year plans took shape over the years. (5m)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>No, the Five-Year Plans was a failure as Stalin concentrated on heavy industries and neglected the production of consumer goods. There was a chronic shortage of basic goods such as winter clothing, canned food, etc. Workers' pay was low and they had to work long hours to meet the production quota. Managers and workers were punished if they did not meet their work targets. This brought about much hardship and suffering as the people had to toil for the state without much direct benefits for themselves. (5m)</p>

L3	<p><u>Explains Yes AND No.</u></p> <p><i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 10 marks.</i></p> <p>Example: Both aspects of L2.</p>
L4	<p><u>Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</u></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. Not just L3 but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</i></p> <p>Example: [L3 plus] whether Stalin's Five-Year Plans were a success or not depends on the perspective from which the impact of the Five-Year Plans was analysed. For the workers, life in the factories was regimented and harsh with little freedom. While there was employment, the workers were constantly evaluated on their productivity and pressured to achieve higher production quotas. The tough life and demands caused much resentment against the Five-Year Plans as the people's well-being was generally neglected in the pursuit of the country's progress. In the eyes of Stalin and the communist leaders, the Five-Year Plans were a great success as it turned the USSR into a modern economic giant which was rivaled in power by the United States only. The sacrifices were thus necessary and enabled the USSR and its people to reap the long-term benefits without subjugation to Nazi conquest during World War II and the ability to co-exist with the capitalist powers.(11m)</p>

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

(a) Explain why Gorbachev initiated reform in the Soviet Union after coming into power in 1985. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes Gorbachev reforms.</u></p> <p><i>Award 1m for each detail up to a maximum of 2m</i></p>
L2	<p><u>Identifies or describes factors</u></p> <p><i>Award 3m for identification without description. Award 4m for detailed description.</i></p>
L3	<p><u>Explains factors</u></p> <p><i>Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8m for two explained factors.</i></p> <p>Gorbachev initiated reform in the Soviet Union to save its dying economy. The Five Year Plans under Stalin's rule had emphasise industrial production such as factory machinery, at the expense of consumer goods. This increased tension and unhappiness among the people in Soviet Union, who yearned for better living standards. This increased pressure for the Soviet Union to push for reforms Gorbachev hoped to change the system of collectives in the USSR and made them cooperatives to encourage innovation and motivation levels. Therefore, reform would make the Soviet economy more dynamic and thus improve the situation in the USSR. And/or</p> <p>Gorbachev initiated reform in the Soviet Union to improve relations with the USA by ending the arm race that drained Soviet's economy. Soviet union was on the verge of bankruptcy due to Cold War competition. The growth of the American economy also enabled Reagan to renew the arms race, and exert pressure on the Soviet Union's ability to keep up with military expenditure and production. Reagan's renewal of the arms race further aggravated the Soviet Union's economic problems as it struggled to keep up with military expenditure and production. At the height of the arms race, the USA spent 6 per cent of its gross national product on defence, while the Soviet Union, with an economy half the size of the USA, spent around 16 per cent on defence. Thus, while the Soviet Union produced more nuclear missiles, the cost of the arms race to the Soviet economy was higher and less sustainable as compared to its cost to the American economy. <u>Hence, Gorbachev aimed to improve relations with USA which would in turn end arm race with USA and reduce financial burden for Soviet Union. And/or</u></p>

Gorbachev initiated reform in the Soviet Union to give social freedom to his people to reinvigorate the government. For instance his reform, Glasnost, which means 'openness', essentially called for greater transparency, freedom of speech and expression. Gorbachev believed the changes that he envisioned for the Soviet Union could only happen if the economic and social problems of the country were allowed to be discussed openly. Reforming the soviet union meant that the appointment of government officials would be based on talent. That would allow more talented officials to hold higher ranks in the Communist Party. That will lead to more competent decision makers who make better decisions in the USSR.
That will then lead to a stronger and more efficient Soviet Union.

(b) "Gorbachev was entirely to be blamed for the collapse of communism in the USSR." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes Gorbachev's policies.</u></p> <p><i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i></p>
L2	<p><u>Explains Yes OR No</u></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p>
L3	<p><u>Agrees And Disagrees with the statement, explained</u></p> <p><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></p> <p><u>Yes I agree that Gorbachev was entirely to be blamed for the collapse of communism in the USSR because of the failure of his reforms.</u> Gorbachev's policy of perestroika or economic restructuring failed because of resistance from hardliners who felt that he was betraying Marxist teachings on how a communist economy should be run. He had introduced capitalist methods to solve serious economic problems caused by inefficiency. He replaced the command economy with a market economy and ended state monopolies by allowing private investors to take over. He also ended subsidies so that state coffers would not be depleted further. He allowed 24,000 state-owned factories that were losing money, out of 46,000, to close down. He also gave managers the freedom to make decisions on what they want to produce and to allow market forces to determine the prices of goods. He also cut down on military spending by reducing the size of the Red Army and withdrawing them from the Satellite States. All these, in theory, would turn the Soviet economy around because perestroika would eventually solve the problem of inefficiency and waste. But unfortunately, it had a negative impact because communist hardliners saw Gorbachev as subverting the ideas of socialism; hence they sabotaged his efforts and made sure that it failed. The Soviet people suffered initially because subsidies were removed leading to a sharp rise in prices of basic necessities. Soviet workers in state owned factories that failed also suffered immensely as they were retrenched. Hardliners were furious that Gorbachev had made huge cuts on military spending. They felt that he was jeopardising the security of the Soviet Union. <u>Therefore, perestroika, which was meant to save the USSR, was instrumental in hastening its demise, instead of reviving Soviet economy. Perestroika caused the government to lose control over economic conditions this led to discontentment and had alienated the people. Years of cover up were</u></p>

also revealed to the country under his introduction of openness (glasnost). This had a detrimental effect on communism as a state policy.

Or

Yes I agree that Gorbachev was entirely to be blamed for the collapse of communism in the USSR because of his policy of Glasnost or openness which exposed the failings of the communist government. He implemented Glasnost to make the Soviet government more accountable to the people and to deal with corruption that was endemic in the Soviet political system. Through Glasnost, Soviet citizens could help to weed out corrupt officials and provide feedback to help the government perform better. He released political prisoners, such as Andrei Sakharov, and closed the infamous Lubyanka prison. He allowed the Russian Orthodox Church to reopen its doors and ended censorship of the press. He even gave the people freedom to elect their leaders. Gorbachev's policy of Glasnost failed because the people, who had not tasted freedom before, demanded for more than what he could give. Soviet citizens were also unimpressed by the decades of abuses of corrupt and incompetent officials. Glasnost had exposed them and it led to criticisms and the loss of confidence in the Communist Party which undermined Gorbachev's authority within the Soviet Union and laid the foundations for political revolutions both in Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellite states. Hence, due to Glasnost the entire Soviet communist regime was also discredited and abandoned. Yes I agree that Gorbachev was entirely to be blamed for the collapse of communism in the USSR due to Gorbachev's decision to loosen Soviet control over Eastern Europe or Gorbachev's de-ideologisation of Soviet foreign policy. Up till the 1980s, the communist governments in Eastern Europe had relied on Soviet troops and secret police to keep them in power. However, Gorbachev announced to the UN in 1988 that the people in Eastern Europe should free to choose the type of government they wanted. He also announced that he would remove Soviet troops from Eastern Europe and Afghanistan. Gorbachev also promised not to interfere in the affairs of the East European countries and reduce subsidies to them. The impact was significant. The Communist governments were weakened substantially. With no help to be expected from Moscow, when it came to the crisis, none of the communist governments in Eastern Europe (the only exception was Romania) was prepared to use force against the demonstrators. The lack of Soviet support and the resulting military weaknesses of the communist governments in Eastern Europe –explained the easy overthrow of these communist governments by 'people's power'. Hence, Gorbachev's de-ideologisation had sparked off the collapse of USSR.

And

I disagree with the statement. It would be grossly unfair to put all the blame of the collapse of the USSR entirely on Gorbachev's shoulders. To be fair to him, the USSR was already on the verge of bankruptcy when he took over as President in 1985. His predecessors such as Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko were old and sickly when they were in office and were not able to provide the much-needed leadership that the USSR needed to steer it through

	<p>troubled waters. The problems of inefficiency in the Soviet economy and the rampant corruption among communist cadre members were too numerous and unsolvable. The problems were simply too large for even his reforms. Over 40 years of corruption and decay perpetuated by communist regime had brought the Soviet economy almost to a standstill. Corruption had resulted in a huge black market. The people were also used to the laid back attitude that they resisted the reforms. Soviet Union would have collapsed anyway. The years of arms race had caused the Soviet economy to point of bankruptcy. The multi-ethnic nature of the Soviet Union Empire also meant that the people of Soviet Union never felt as one. In fact they were held together through the use of fear and terror. Not surprisingly, once this instrument of control (e.g. Red Army, KGB) was gone, ethnic riots started and many republics such as Lithuania tried to break away. Hence it would have been difficult for any man, even a man of Gorbachev's ability, to solve the numerous serious political and economic problems of the Soviet Union that had accumulated over the many decades.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'impact of Gorbachev's policies on the collapse'. Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</u></p> <p><u>Even though Gorbachev should not be blamed entirely I believe that Gorbachev should share part of the blame because the communism did collapse in USSR under his leadership.</u> Gorbachev's reforms were only the triggering factors that led to the collapse of communism in USSR. Gorbachev's reforms only provided the opportunity for people to voice their dissatisfaction, and overthrow their government. The primary factor for the collapse of communism in the Eastern Europe lay in the deep-rooted problems of Eastern Europe - which was already very evident in the 1970s. While Gorbachev's reforms had opened the Pandora's box, the fact was all the problems were already entrenched in USSR. Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika, the chaos caused by his reforms, all stemmed from the basic problem of the Communism system. Simply put, the communist system failed and lost its legitimacy in the eyes of the people in USSR. It was this disillusionment caused by the failure of the system that explained the people's dissatisfaction, the people's revolutions against communism and the overthrow of the communist government. The USSR was already on the verge of economic and political collapse when he took over in 1985. It was a matter of time that communism would collapse in USSR. Gorbachev merely sped up the collapse of communism in USSR which was inevitable.</p>

Name:	Index No:	Class:
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ANGLICAN HIGH SCHOOL **PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017**

S4

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE)

2267/03

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

21 July 2017

Secondary 4

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: 5 sheets of writing paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Follow the instructions on the front cover of the Answer Booklet.

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

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

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

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

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

Hand in the question paper, Section A and Section B separately.

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

Section A		30 marks
Section B Qn. No: ()		20 marks
TOTAL:		50 marks

Parent's Name:	
Parent's Signature:	
Date:	

This document consists of 5 printed pages.

[Turn over

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Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source C prove that Source B is wrong about Castro? [6]
Explain your answer.

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is the source as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Why did Khrushchev write Source F? Explain your answer. [6]

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

'USA was responsible for the escalation of the Cuban conflict.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Who was responsible for the escalation of the conflict in Cuba?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban Missile Crisis broke out on 16 October 1962 after USA discovered the presence of Soviet missiles on Cuban ground. Even though the conflict was resolved eventually through diplomatic means, the next thirteen days marked the most dangerous period in the conflict, where the United States and Soviet Union faced each other down in a confrontation that would be the closest the world came to nuclear annihilation during the Cold War. Who was to be blamed for the escalating the conflict within the thirteen days?

Source A: *A British cartoon produced in October 1962, after the end of the Cuban Missile Crisis.*



Source B: *An extract from a letter from Khrushchev to Castro on 30 Oct 1962.*

We understand your situation and have taken into account your concerns of an attack by American imperialists. On October 26, you proposed that we be the first to carry out a nuclear strike against the enemy's territory. I find your proposal to be wrong, even though I understand your reasons. Of course the United States would have suffered enormous losses, but the Soviet Union and the whole socialist bloc would have also suffered greatly. The measures which we have adopted have allowed us to reach our goal. We have extracted from the United States the commitment not to invade Cuba, and we have accomplished all of this without a nuclear war.

Source C: *An account by a reporter recalling his interview with Fidel Castro. The interview took place in 2010.*

I mentioned to Castro the letter he wrote to Khrushchev at the height of the crisis, in which he recommended that the Soviets consider launching a nuclear strike against the U.S. I asked him, "At a certain point it seemed logical for you to recommend that the Soviets bomb the U.S. Does what you recommended still seem logical now?" He answered: "It wasn't worth it at all."

[Turn over

Source D: *An extract from a letter from Castro to Khrushchev on 28 Oct 1962.*

I must clarify a point relating to the anti-aircraft measures which we adopted. You said: "Yesterday you shot down one of them, yet previously you did not when they flew over your territory." Previously, there were isolated violations with no particular military purpose, and they did not result in real danger. This is no longer the case. Yesterday the American Government tried to make official the privilege of violating our air space at any time, day and night. This we could not accept. We must consider the dangers of possible incidents in the present conditions of high tension.

Source E: *An extract from Kennedy's televised speech on 22 Oct 1962.*

This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all Americas. Acting, therefore, in the defence of our own security and of the entire Western Hemisphere, a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being initiated to halt this offensive build up. It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack on the United States, requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union.

Source F: *An extract from a letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy on 24 Oct 1962.*

Mr. President, if we were to present to you such an ultimatum as you have presented to us by your actions, how would you react to it? By agreeing to these demands, it would mean for us to conduct our relations with other countries not by reason, but by yielding to tyranny. Therefore, we do not accept this. Our instructions to Soviet sailors are to observe strictly the accepted standards of navigation in international waters and not retreat one step from them. If the American side violates these rights, we will not remain mere observers of pirate actions by American ships in the open sea.

Section B: Structured-Essay QuestionsAnswer **one** question.**2 This question is about the impact of WWI in Europe**

- (a) Explain why the League of Nations was unable to stop acts of aggression by major powers in the 1920s. [8]
- (b) How far was the Treaty of Versailles a success in ensuring a lasting peace? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is about the Cold War

- (a) Explain why USA was involved in the Korean War in 1950. [8]
- (b) "The Cold War broke out because of Allied differences at the Potsdam Conference." How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [12]

- End of Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A : <https://jsimmon.wordpress.com/2014/03/23/arm-wrestling-for-world-dominance/>
 Source B : http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/621030%20Letter%20to%20Castro.pdf
 Source C : <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2016/11/fidel-castro-obituary/508805/>
 Source D : http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/19621028caslet.pdf
 Source E : <http://www.historywiz.com/primarysources/kennedyspeechcuba.html>
 Source F : <http://www.atomicarchive.com/Docs/Cuba/krushchevletter1.shtml>

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ANSWER KEY
ANGLICAN HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03

Section A (Source-Base Case Study)

1.

(a) Study Source A [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Inference without focus on key issue</u> The message is that Kennedy and Khrushchev were fighting with each other.
L2	<u>Sub- message</u> To show both superpowers played a role in the escalation of the conflict
L3	<u>Message</u> The cartoonist wants to blame both superpowers for the escalation of the conflict in the Cuban missile crisis. This can be supported by the source which shows Kennedy & Khrushchev involved in a game of arm wrestling while sitting on missiles, which shows that the desire of the superpowers to demonstrate their dominance in Cuba where neither was ready to give in. This worsened the conflict & pushed the world closer to nuclear war.

(b) Study Source B & C. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Provenance only.</u> OR <u>Similarity In content due to incomplete understanding of Source C.</u></p> <p>Source Proves Source B wrong as they are written by different people who have different viewpoints on Castro.</p>
L2	<p><u>Source C proves N wrong based on different in content.</u> <i>Award L2/2 if content comparison is made without reference to the role of Castro.</i></p> <p>Source C proves B wrong about Castro's intent in escalating the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source B states 'On October 26, you proposed that we be the first to carry out a nuclear strike against the enemy's territory. I find your proposal to be wrong', which shows Castro's intent to launch a Pre-emptive strike on USA, which would likely result in a nuclear war, thus highlighting his aggression and attempt to worsen the conflict. However, Source C states 'it wasn't worth it at all'. Which shows Castro retracting his decision for a pre-emptive strike, thus he had no intent to escalate the crisis after all.</p>
L3	<p><u>L2+ Cross Reference C to CK/ other sources to evaluate reliability of C</u></p> <p>Source C is not supported by my contextual knowledge and thus is unreliable and cannot prove B wrong. According to my CK, Castro feared that USA Would pose a threat to Cuba's national security. In his suggestion to Khrushchev, he highlighted the aggressive tendencies of USA and the possibility of an American attack, and declared Cuba's intention to resist at any cost, thus showing how Castro was ready for the possibility for nuclear war and suggested the pre-emptive strike even though he was aware of the consequences. Thus Source C is unreliable in showing that Castro had no intent to escalate the crisis and cannot prove B wrong.</p>
L4	<p><u>Source C cannot prove B wrong- Unreliable</u></p> <p><i>Award L4/5 if content of one source is well developed and the other is not.</i> Source C cannot prove Source B wrong as Source C was written after the crisis. Hence it is unreliable and cannot prove is wrong.</p>

(c) Study Source D. [5]**How useful is the source as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis?****Explain your answer [5]**

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Undeveloped provenance.</u> Not useful as it is written by Castro and thus would be biased.
L2	<u>Useful based on content</u> The source is useful in showing that USA was responsible for the escalation of the conflict. The source states how the American government was 'violating our air space at any time, day and night' and how Cuba 'could not accept' this, which shows how USA's actions had posed a threat to Cuba's security. In reaction to the threat, the U2 plane was shot down, which escalated the tensions in the conflict.
L3	<u>Useful/ Not Useful based on CR to CK</u> The source is not supported by my CK, and thus is unreliable and not useful in showing that USA was responsible for the escalation of the conflict. According to my CK, by this point in time, attempts had already been made by Kennedy's administration to resolve the conflict through peaceful means, such as making use of the naval blockade to buy time for negotiations to be made between the superpowers. As such, it was evident that USA did not have the intention to worsen the conflict. Thus, the source is not useful.

(d) Study Source E and F. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Undeveloped provenance</u> Because Khrushchev was unhappy about Kennedy's actions in the Cuban Missile Crisis.
L2	<u>Reasons based on message</u> Because Khrushchev wanted to condemn Kennedy for implementing the blockade.
L3	<u>Reasons based on context without explicit reference to Source E</u> This letter was written to in reply to Kennedy's announcement of the blockade to condemn his decision and to warn him about USSR's response. This can be seen in Source E, where Kennedy announced a "strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba". In response, Khrushchev condemns the blockade as aggressive and declares that all ships would "observe strictly the accepted standards of navigation in international waters and not retreat one step from them". This is in context of 24 th October before the involvement of UN. Khrushchev saw the blockade as a direct declaration of war on Cuba, And therefore in the letter adopts brinkmanship by expressing his intent to continue defending Cuba.
L4	<u>Purpose – Impact</u> Candidates must make references to Source E. If not, marks will be capped at L4/5 This letter was written to in reply to Kennedy's announcement of the blockade to condemn his decision and to warn him about USSR's response so that he will reconsider his decision and withdraw the blockade. This can be seen in Source E, where Kennedy announced a "strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba". In response, Khrushchev condemns the blockade as aggressive and declares that all ships would "observe strictly the accepted standards of navigation in international waters and not retreat one step from them".

(e) Study all the sources. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.</u>
L2	<p><u>Yes Or no, supported by valid source use.</u></p> <p><u>Yes</u> Source A shows that USA was responsible for escalating the conflict as it shows that conflict was a result of the competition for dominance. Source A shows how Kennedy refuses to back down in face of the conflict with USSR, despite knowing how the conflict could possibly lead to nuclear war.</p> <p>Source D supports the statement that USA was responsible for escalating the conflict as it shows that USA's actions provoked Cuba into taking a more hostile stance towards the conflict. This can be supported by Source D which "Yesterday the American Government tried to make official the privilege of violating our air space at any time, day and night," which shows how USA's actions had posed a threat to Cuba's security.</p> <p>Source D supports the statement that USA was responsible for escalating the conflict as it shows that USA's announcement of the blockade that provoked USSR into adopting brinkmanship as well. This can be supported by the source where Khrushchev declares that all ships would "observe strictly the accepted standard of navigation in international waters and not retreat one step from them" in reaction to the blockade, which would in turn increase the possibility of nuclear war.</p> <p><u>No</u> Source A does not support the statement as it shows that USSR was also to be blamed for the escalation of the conflict. The source shows Khrushchev engaged in an arm wrestling game and Khrushchev refuses to back down despite understanding the possibility of a nuclear war.</p> <p>Source B does not support the statement as it shows that it was Castro who was intent on worsening the conflict even after the superpowers had resolved the conflict peacefully. This can be supported by Source B which states that it was Castro who "proposed that we be the first to carry out a nuclear strike against the enemy's territory".</p>
L3	<p><u>Yes Or no, supported by valid source use.</u></p> <p>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks (ie+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total marks must not exceed 8.</p>

Section B:**2. (a) [8m]**

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes the League of Nations without focus to question</u></p> <p>The League of Nations was an international peacekeeping organization which was formed to stop acts of aggression by major powers and to work towards disarmament.</p>
L2	<p><u>Identifies or describes factors</u></p> <p>The League of Nations was unable to stop acts of aggression by major powers in the 1920s due to the absence of the USA from the League of Nations. The USA, despite being the world's largest national economy at the time and having her status as a military power in World War 1 did not join the league as the US government refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and preferred to engage in international affairs when it suited them. The League was left leaderless as it did not have the necessary economic and military backup from the United States to enforce its will and discredited the League as it was predominantly an idea that was pushed by Wilson during the Paris Peace Conference. Therefore, it failed to enforce its mandate on the members.</p> <p>The League of Nations was unable to stop acts of aggression by major powers in the 1920s due to its structural weakness which made it hard to take decisive action and gave too much power to the major powers. Authorisation for any action required both a unanimous vote by the council and a two-third majority in the Assembly. The requirement for unanimity came about because the most influential members of the League did not want other nations to control their actions. Therefore, failed to enforce its mandate on the members.</p>
L3	<p><u>Explains factors</u></p> <p>The League of Nations was unable to stop acts of aggression by major powers in the 1920s due to the absence of the USA from the League of Nations. The USA, despite being the world's largest national economy at the time and having her status as a military power in World War 1 did not join the league as the US government refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and preferred to engage in international affairs when it suited them. The League was left leaderless as it did not have the necessary economic and military backup from the United States to enforce its will and discredited the League as it was predominantly an idea that was pushed by Wilson during the Paris Peace Conference. Due to the League's lack of power and credibility, it found it hard to impose its will and to stop acts of aggression by major powers.</p> <p>The League of Nations was unable to stop acts of aggression by major powers in the 1920s due to its structural weakness which made it hard to take decisive action and gave too much power to the major powers. Authorisation for any action required both a unanimous vote by the council and a two-third majority in the Assembly. The requirement for unanimity came about because the most influential members of the League did not want other nations to control their actions. Thus, council members were effectively given the power of Veto and thus, the League found it hard to take action.</p>

(b) [12m]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes terms of the TOV- No focus on question</u></p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles was a success in ensuring a lasting peace because it was able to prevent German aggression and protect France in the 1920s. This was achieved through the disarmament and economic terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The military terms sought to reduce the size and capacity of Germany to make war in Europe. The German Army was reduced to 150,000 men with no conscription allowed. In addition, German was only allowed to have 6 battle-ships, no tanks, aircraft or submarines.</p> <p>In the long term, the Treaty of Versailles was not a success in ensuring a lasting peace because it led to German objections and resentment against the Treaty of Versailles. The Germans objected strongly to the Treaty of Versailles as the felt that they were not solely responsible for the outbreak of World War One and were resentful that the Allies had imposed the Article 231, the War Guilt Clause, making Germany take full responsibility for the war. In addition, Germany felt that the Treaty was unfair as Wilson's 14 points were not applied to Germany as Germany had lost various territories such as the Polish Corridor to the Newly created states along with the port of Danzig which had become a free port under the League of Nations. The amount of reparations levied on Germany as a part of the War Guilt Clause was also seen to be excessive by the Germans leading to even greater resentment by the Germans.</p>
L2	<p><u>Yes/ No, Explained</u></p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles was a success in ensuring a lasting peace because it was able to prevent German aggression and protect France in the 1920s. This was achieved through the disarmament and economic terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The military terms sought to reduce the size and capacity of Germany to make war in Europe. The German Army was reduced to 150,000 men with no conscription allowed. In addition, German was only allowed to have 6 battle-ships, no tanks, aircraft or submarines. This severely reduced the size and capability of Germany's armed forces ensuring that it was unlikely to be able to undertake an aggressive foreign policy. In addition, the security of France was further safeguarded by the demilitarisation of the Rhineland which saw Germany forbidden to station troops in the Rhineland area bordering France which further guaranteed France's security. Furthermore, Germany was Crippled by the reparations of 6,600 million pounds which crippled the German economy and consigned Germany to a period of economic instability.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>In the long term, the Treaty of Versailles was not a success in ensuring a lasting peace because it led to German objections and resentment against the Treaty of Versailles. The Germans objected strongly to the Treaty of Versailles as the felt that they were not solely responsible for the outbreak of World War One and were resentful that the Allies had imposed the Article 231, the War Guilt Clause, making Germany take full responsibility for the war. In addition, Germany felt that the Treaty was unfair as Wilson's 14 points were not applied to Germany as Germany had lost various territories such as the Polish Corridor to the Newly created states along with the port of Danzig which had become a free port under</p>

	<p>the League of Nations. The amount of reparations levied on Germany as a part of the War Guilt Clause was also seen to be excessive by the Germans leading to even greater resentment by the Germans. Despite the German objections to the Treaty, they were forced to sign the Treaty, making them view it as a Diktat. Nonetheless, despite the harshness of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was not permanently crippled by the terms as both Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson sought to moderate Clemenceau's demands to cripple Germany.</p>
L3	<p><u>Yes AND No, Explained</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles was a success in ensuring a lasting peace because it was able to prevent German aggression and protect France in the 1920s. This was achieved through the disarmament and economic terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The military terms sought to reduce the size and capacity of Germany to make war in Europe. The German Army was reduced to 150,000 men with no conscription allowed. In addition, Germany was only allowed to have 6 battle-ships, no tanks, aircraft or submarines. This severely reduced the size and capability of Germany's armed forces ensuring that it was unlikely to be able to undertake an aggressive foreign policy. In addition, the security of France was further safeguarded by the demilitarisation of the Rhineland which saw Germany forbidden to station troops in the Rhineland area bordering France which further guaranteed France's security. Furthermore, Germany was Crippled by the reparations of 6,600 million pounds which crippled the German economy and consigned Germany to a period of economic instability.</p> <p>No</p> <p>In the long term, the Treaty of Versailles was not a success in ensuring a lasting peace because it led to German objections and resentment against the Treaty of Versailles. The Germans objected strongly to the Treaty of Versailles as they felt that they were not solely responsible for the outbreak of World War One and were resentful that the Allies had imposed the Article 231, the War Guilt Clause, making Germany take full responsibility for the war. In addition, Germany felt that the Treaty was unfair as Wilson's 14 points were not applied to Germany as Germany had lost various territories such as the Polish Corridor to the Newly created states along with the port of Danzig which had become a free port under the League of Nations. The amount of reparations levied on Germany as a part of the War Guilt Clause was also seen to be excessive by the Germans leading to even greater resentment by the Germans. Despite the German objections to the Treaty, they were forced to sign the Treaty, making them view it as a Diktat. Nonetheless, despite the harshness of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was not permanently crippled by the terms as both Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson sought to moderate Clemenceau's demands to cripple Germany.</p>
L4	<p><u>Balanced conclusion with explicit consideration of how far.</u></p> <p>Whilst the Treaty of Versailles was able to ensure peace in the 1920s, it was unable to ensure a lasting peace in the long run as it set the scene for the outbreak of World War Two due to the nature of the treaty which led to even more instability in Europe once Hitler had risen to power.</p>

3.

(a)[8m]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the Korean War with no reference to question demands</u>
L2	<u>Identifies & describes relevant factors for US involvement</u> <u>E.g.</u> US was motivated to get involved in the Korean War to undermine/counter communist influence in Asia Pacific. <u>E.g.</u> US was also motivated to become involved in the Korean War to uphold ideal of the United Nations and to take up arms in support of peace and freedom.
L3	<u>Explains US motivations for involvement</u> <u>E.g.</u> US was motivated to get involved in the Korean War <u>to undermine/counter communist influence in Asia Pacific</u> . The key motivator for USA's military intervention in the Korean War was that of containment. The American aims to work with its allies to contain the spread of soviet and communist Chinese power using political, economic and if necessary military pressures. The US administration was accused of being too soft on communism by their opponents. In addition, at the North Korean invasion of South Korea, US feared the loss of Japan should the Korean Peninsula fall to communist influence and this necessitated US intervention in Korea. Americans were made to believe with the rise of McCarthyism and the Red Scare that Soviet Union controlled all communist movements and parties throughout the world and that any manifestation of communist aggression must have been inspired and assisted by Moscow. Consequently, with North Korea initiated the attack on South Korea, USA intervened in the Korean War to contain the spread of communism in Asia. <u>AND/OR</u> US went to war in Korea <u>to protect their economic interests in Japan</u> . US involvement was motivated by their desire to retain their military bases in Japan. Furthermore Japan was identified by Kennan as one of the Five military-industrial world powers which must remain within US orbit. US saw it necessary to support and protect Japan as a bulwark to Soviet Union and had contributed to the post-war economic revival of Japan. US therefore had built up Japan as a major power and military ally to assist US in the Pacific region. Truman was worried that, if Korea fell to communism, the next 'domino' to fall would be Japan, which was very important for American trade.

(b) [12m]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Writes about the start of Cold War without relating to question demands</u>
L2	<u>Explains one side (Agree or disagree)</u> <u>AGREE</u> I agree that the Cold War broke out due to Allied differences at the Potsdam Conference <u>because the breakdown of Allied relations contributed towards the tension that emerged after the defeat of Japan.</u> With the defeat of Germany, there was little else to unite them; deep rooted divisions that existed between the democratic countries of the West and the communist Soviet Union began to resurface in the post-war conferences. Suspicious between superpowers USSR and USA began to build up. Relations Between the West and Soviet union broke down largely due to disagreements that surfaced in the Potsdam Conference. An example was Stalin's change of mind about Poland and the Declaration of Liberated Europe. It was an agreement at Yalta between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin to allow the people of Europe "to create democratic institutions of their own choice". Stalin promised at Yalta to allow free elections in the countries of the area but he changed his mind at Potsdam and this led to the West feel that the USSR was bent on expanding communism. Truman, who took over Roosevelt at Potsdam was increasingly suspicious when Stalin did not keep to his word. Stalin's reneging on his promise at Potsdam worsened the relations between the superpowers and also caused the western powers to become defensive. The animosity and mistrust between US and Soviet Union which was evident since Yalta was made evident at Potsdam when they could not resolve their differences and manifested itself in the Cold War tensions after the defeat of Japan. OR <u>Disagree</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wartime tensions• Historical mistrust and suspicions
L3	<u>Explains both Sides(Agree and Disagree)</u> Both sides of L2 examples
L4	<u>Balanced conclusion with explicit consideration of how far.</u>



BUKIT PANJANG GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL

Preliminary Examination, 2017

SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS

Combined Humanities **History Elective**

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

2267/03

Date: 11th August 2017 (Friday)

Duration: 1 hr 40 mins

Time: 7.45am – 9.25am

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Write all the answers in the answer 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.

Submit Section A and Section B separately.

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.

(a) **Study Source A.**

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

(b) **Study Sources B and C.**

How far does the ex-US soldier John Kim in Source B agree with the US Secretary of State in Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) **Study Source D.**

How useful is the source as evidence of USA's ability to win the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) **Study Source E.**

Are you surprised by the source? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) **Study all sources.**

'The United States was responsible for the Korean War'. How far do the sources support the statement? Explain your answer. [7]

[30 marks]

Who was responsible for escalating the conflict during the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Korean War was the first significant armed conflict of the Cold War. In 1950 the Soviet Union boycotted the United Nations Security Council. In the absence of an opposing voice from the Soviet Union, who could have vetoed it, the United States and other countries passed a Security Council resolution authorizing military intervention in Korea.

The United States of America provided 88% of the 341,000 international soldiers which aided South Korean forces in repelling the invasion, with twenty other countries of the United Nations offering assistance. Suffering severe casualties, within two months the United Nations troops were pushed back to a small area in the south of the Korean Peninsula, known as the Pusan perimeter. A rapid U.N. counter-offensive then drove the North Koreans past the 38th Parallel and almost to the Yalu River, when the People's Republic of China (PRC) entered the war on the side of North Korea. Chinese intervention forced the United Nations troops to retreat behind the 38th Parallel. While not directly committing forces to the conflict, the Soviet Union provided material aid to both the North Korean and Chinese armies.

The active stage of the war ended on 27 July 1953, when the armistice agreement was signed.

Source A: A cartoon by an American cartoonist on the Korean War published in a US newspaper in February 1951. The caption reads 'Always Glad to Loan My Neighbour a Shovel'.



Source B: A comment on USA's actions during Korean War by John Kim, a member of the Veterans for Peace (VFP), 2008. VFP members are largely ex-US soldiers who are opposed to the US government using war as an instrument of national policy.

The official American history is that the Korean War started on June 25, 1950 when the North Korean forces suddenly attacked the South under Stalin's order. This is a huge distortion of the origin of the War. For one thing certain now, according to the Russian documents recently made public, is that Stalin did not order Kim Il Sung to start the War. It was Kim Il Sung who sought permission to attack the South in case the North was attacked. The truth is that the Korean War really started in 1945 when the US crushed the South Korean government and imposed its military rule in the southern part of Korea.

Source C: *An explanation by US Secretary of State Dean Acheson on the North Korean Offensive of 25 June 1950.*

It seemed close to certain that the North Korean attack on the South had been organised, supplied and initiated by the Soviet Union. Only the use of force can stop them. America intervened as the South Korean forces proved inadequate to do the job. The attack on the South was an open challenge to our internationally accepted position as the protector of South Korea, an area of great importance to the security of American-occupied Japan. To back away from this challenge would be highly destructive of the power and prestige of the United States.

Source D: *A speech given by the captain of the Chinese People's Volunteer Force to the Chinese forces during the Korean War.*

America invaded China in the past and had occupied Taiwan. We, Chinese, were victims of American imperialism. If we didn't stop Americans in Korea now, we would have to fight them later in China. For us to help Korea was the same as defending our homeland...even though the U.S. military has modern weapons, the American troops are fighting an unjust war and suffering from low morale. The Americans are short of manpower, and their support has to come from a great distance. Our army is dedicated to a just cause. We have the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao (Zedong), and the full support of our own people, the Korean people, and peace-loving people from around the world. Our weapons are not as advanced as the Americans, but we have a numerical advantage.

Source E: *An excerpt from a radio interview with Taft on the 29 June 1950. Taft was a member of the United States government and leader of the opposition party.*
This was his response when asked: do you approve the action of the President [Truman] in sending our armed forces to stop this Communist aggression?

Well, generally, yes. I believe in a firm attitude against communism in the Far East and China. The President's new policy (worldwide containment) moves in that direction. That has been our policy in Europe. We have to put a stop to communist aggression. However, in this case, whether the President has chosen the right time or the right place to declare this policy is certainly questionable. He knows more about it than I do. I can't be certain. But the new policy seems to be adopted at an unfortunate time — and involves the attempt to defend Korea, which is a very difficult military operation indeed. I sincerely hope that the policy won't lead to war with Russia. The President did not consult with the leaders of our Party before making this very drastic decision. I do believe the general principle of the policy is right, and I see no choice except to back up wholeheartedly and with every available resource the American men in our armed forces who have been moved into Korea.

Source F: *A historian's view on Chinese and Russian reactions to US military action in Korea.*

China entered into the Korean War not just to safeguard the Chinese-Korean border. Mao Zedong wanted to win a glorious victory that would restore China's world status as the 'Central Kingdom'. He also wanted to repay a debt to North Korea, which had sent thousands of soldiers to fight in the Chinese Civil War. Furthermore, after the Inchon Landing, Stalin also had been pressing China to intervene and prevent US conquest of North Korea.

Section B: Structured-essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is on Stalin's USSR.

- (a) Explain how Stalin's economic policies worsened the lives of the people in USSR. [8]
- (b) 'Trotsky was responsible for the rise of Stalin.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain how deteriorating relations between USA and Cuba led to the Cuban Missile Crisis. [8]
- (b) 'US President Ronald Reagan was responsible for the end of Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

ANSWER KEY
BUKIT PANJANG GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination, 2017
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS

Combined Humanities History Elective
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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1.

(a) Study Source A. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describing, no interpretation</u></p> <p>Mao depicted as Stalin's dutiful and exhausted minion shovelling great scoops of Chinese troops into the cannon's mouth.</p> <p>Soviet leader Joseph Stalin looking over Mao Zedong's shoulder as the Chinese leader shovels his soldiers into a cannon.</p>
L2	<p><u>Literal Interpretation, support from 1 part of the source only (role of China not stated)</u></p> <p>E.g. Mao is sending troops to Korea; Chinese soldiers were involved in the war E.g. Many Chinese soldiers died in the Korean War (high casualties) Misinterpretation</p>
L3	<p><u>Valid interpretation on the role of China (Mao) in the Korean War</u></p> <p>E.g. China was directly involved in the Korean War, sending military support to North Korea.</p>
L4	<p><u>Valid interpretation on the role of USSR in the Korean War</u> <u>Link between Stalin & China</u> E.g. USSR responsible for causing the Korean War, mastermind. Stalin tasked Mao to aid North Korea in the war. OR <u>Interpretation of message within the context of Korean War</u> E.g. USSR responsible for causing the Korean War, mastermind. Stalin tasked Mao to aid North Korea in the war. The soviet Union supplied the Chinese people's Liberation Army with weapons during the Korean war but did not send ground troops. Chinese occupied Seoul because the large army willingly pursued the United Nations troops southward despite the high rate of Chinese casualties. context)</p>

(b) Study Sources B and C. [6]

Any comparison of purposes is not valid unless students proceed to state that 'because they have different intentions/purposes, therefore they will disagree in their views of __'

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Uses sources (lifting). No comparison (no match)</u>
L2	<u>False matching (e.g. Source B says this but Source C does not mention it)</u>
L3	<p><u>Agree OR disagree using source content</u></p> <p><i>4m for quality of answers</i></p> <p><u>Agree</u></p> <p><u>Both shows that USA claimed that North Korea started the war</u> Source B - 'official American history is that the Korean War started on June 25, 1950 when the North Korean forces suddenly attacked the South' Source C - 'seemed close to certain that the North Korean attack on the South'</p> <p><u>Agree</u></p> <p><u>USA wants power and prestige</u> Source B - 'US crushed the South Korean government and imposed its military rule in the southern part of Korea.' Source C - 'To back away from this challenge would be highly destructive of the power and prestige of the United states.'</p> <p><u>Disagree</u></p> <p><u>Role of Stalin (USSR) in the Korean War</u> Source B - Stalin did not initiate to start the war Source C - Stalin instigated NK to start the war</p> <p><u>Role of USA in South Korea</u> Source B - destroyed South Korea Source C - protector of South Korea</p> <p>Disagreement of views because of differences in intentions/purposes (not just a comparison of purposes) -L3/3 that is, students did not show any disagreement in views but simply state that</p>

	'both sources will disagree in views as both have different intentions/purposes' – and proceed to give differences in purposes only
L4	<p><u>Agree AND disagree using source content</u></p> <p><i>Award 5m if both agreement and disagreement are supported</i></p>
L5	<p><u>Answers point out that the reason for their Differences in opinions / perspectives is because both the ex-US soldier and Acheson had different intentions.</u></p> <p><i>Award higher mark for quality of answer</i></p> <p>This level is not just a comparison of purposes, it is explaining to us that the two sources disagree because both sources have different intentions</p> <p>Source B was written because the ex-US soldier who opposes war wanted international audience to know that it was US's ambition that caused the Korean war so as to <u>push the blame of the Korean war to USA</u>. However Acheson in Source C wrote that in his memoirs because he wanted the international community to know that it was Stalin who initiated the war in Korea so as to <u>push the blame of the Korean war to USSR. Because they have different intentions</u>, the ex-US soldier John Kim in Source B disagree with US Secretary of State in Source C <u>on who was responsible for the starting the Korean War.</u></p>

(c) Study Source D. [6]

Note:

Inference must be on US actions during the Korean War

Students should not use 'extent' in their answer, e.g. small extent, large extent. Answers must be definite, YES or No.

Important, please note

Concluding statement on reliability [if test of reliability is performed – bias, cross-reference, critical analysis of provenance] must be made before Utility can be established. Students will not be awarded marks if they fail to provide concluding statement on reliability.

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Yes or No, based on provenance</u></p> <p>No, Source D is not useful about USA's ability to win the Korean War as it is a speech by Chinese captain who was fighting against the US.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Yes, Source D is useful about USA's ability to win the Korean War as it is a speech delivered during the Korean war by Chinese captain who was also involved in the Korean War.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Yes Useless. Undeveloped explanation of provenance (undeveloped bias)</u></p> <p>E.g. No, not useful as it is too one-sided and from a Communist state China. That makes it unreliable, therefore, not useful.</p>
L2	<p><u>Yes. Useful because of the information it provides about the issue</u> <i>[2-3m] Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source D is useful about USA's ability to win the Korean War as it states that US army seems to be unable to sustain a long war (any other acceptable message from the source) – '...even though the U.S. military has modern weapons, the American troops are fighting an unjust war and suffering from low morale. The Americans are short of manpower, and their support has to come from a great distance. ... Our weapons are not as advanced as the Americans, but we have a numerical advantage.'</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>No, not useful because of what it does not tell you about the issue (missing info)</u> <u>– max. 2m</u> i.e. something specific about issue that is not shown</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>No, not useful because of bias</u> Undeveloped bias – L1/1</p> <p>E.g. No, Source D is not useful. Source D presents a grim and negative perception of USA's ability to win the Korean War – '...even though the U.S. military has modern weapons...The Americans are short of manpower, and their support has to come from a great distance. ... Our weapons are not as advanced as the Americans, but we have a numerical advantage.' He seemed to have exaggerated to deceive his troops. Thus Source D is <u>unreliable</u>, therefore Source D is <u>not useful</u>.</p>
L3	<p><u>Not useful because not reliable / Useful because reliable – concluding statement on reliability must be present</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> <i>Do not award marks if there is no concluding statement on reliability.</i></p> <p><u>Challenged by Background Information</u> No. Source D states that <u>USA is unable to win the Korean War</u> – '...even though</p>

	<p>the U.S. military has modern weapons, the American troops are fighting an unjust war and suffering from low morale. The Americans are short of manpower, and their support has to come from a great distance. ... Our weapons are not as advanced as the Americans, but we have a numerical advantage.' However this is challenged by Background Information which states that <u>USA is able to win the Korean War (with a large military force)</u> – 'The United States of America provided 88% of the 341,000 international soldiers which aided South Korean forces in repelling the invasion, with twenty other countries of the United Nations offering assistance'. Thus Source D is unreliable, therefore Source D is <u>not useful</u>.</p> <p><u>Supported by Source E</u> Yes. Source D states that <u>USA is unable to win the Korean War</u> – '...even though the U.S. military has modern weapons, the American troops are fighting an unjust war and suffering from low morale. The Americans are short of manpower, and their support has to come from a great distance. ... Our weapons are not as advanced as the Americans, but we have a numerical advantage.' However this is challenged by Source E which states that <u>USA is unable to win the Korean War</u> – 'But the new policy seems to be adopted at an unfortunate time — and involves the attempt to defend Korea, which is a <u>very difficult military operation indeed</u>'. Taft's statement suggests that it was difficult, so it seems to indicate there was high risk involved North Korea. Thus Source D is reliable, therefore Source D is <u>useful</u>.</p>
L4	<p><u>Critical analysis of provenance – concluding statement on reliability must be present</u></p> <p>No, Source D is not useful about <u>USA's ability to win the Korean War</u> during the Korean War as it may have been produced for a purpose. The captain gave the speech in Source D because he wanted his men to know that they <u>USA is unable to win the Korean War</u> (+evidence). By criticising the Americans, he wanted the Chinese soldiers to have the morale to fight and win the war. Therefore, it has a dubious purpose. This makes Source D not reliable, therefore not useful.</p>

(d) Study Source E. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Identifies content that is surprising / not surprising without explanation (lifting)</u></p> <p>E.g. Yes, surprised that he said 'whether the President has chosen the right time or the right place to declare this policy is certainly questionable'.</p> <p>E.g. No, not surprised that he said 'Well, generally, yes. I believe in a firm attitude against communism in the Far East and China. The President's new policy (worldwide containment) moves in that direction'.</p> <p>No based on provenance</p>

	E.g. No, not surprised. Taft was a member of US government, not surprising that he show support for Truman's policy.
L2	<p><u>Yes based on the context – 29 June 1950 – after the North invaded the South on 24 June 1950 (did not use of content in Source F)</u></p> <p>E.g. No, not surprised. Taft was speaking on 29 June, a few days after the war started.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>No based on Taft's emotions (did not use of content in Source F)</u></p> <p>E.g. No, not surprised. Taft was not pleased.</p> <p>No, based on intention of author (did not use of content in Source F)</p> <p>E.g. No , not surprised. Taft was part of the US government.</p>
L3	<p><u>Yes, surprised / No, not surprised. Answers use content in Source F, supported</u></p> <p>e.g. Yes, surprised that Taft's party was not consulted since they are part of the US government – 'President did not consult with the leaders of our Party before making this very drastic decision'.</p> <p>e.g. Yes, surprised that he still supported Truman's policy despite being in the opposition party and was not consulted.</p> <p>e.g. No, not surprised. Taft shows he supports Truman's policy - 'Well, generally, yes. I believe in a firm attitude against communism in the Far East and China. The President's new policy (worldwide containment) moves in that direction. That has been our policy in Europe' - because he does not want to appear to be against the government since he is part of it.</p> <p>e.g. No, not surprised. Taft was not pleased that his minority party was not consulted so he was doubtful – 'But the new policy seems to be adopted at an unfortunate time — and involves the attempt to defend Korea, which is a very difficult military operation indeed. I sincerely hope that the policy won't lead to war with Russia'.</p>
L4	<u>Both elements of L3 – Yes AND No</u>
L5	<p><u>Yes based on contradictions within the source / doubts / uncertainty in Taft's response</u></p> <p><u>If answers do not surface contradictions clearly, award L3</u></p> <p><i>Award 5m for quality of answers.</i></p>
L6	<p><u>Yes, surprised / No, not surprised. Checking with other sources</u></p> <p><i>Award 6m for quality answers</i></p> <p>Using other source to check content of Source E</p> <p>E.g. No, Not surprised. Source E – Taft agrees that USA had to stop North Korea</p>

	<p>(Communist aggression) – Source C says the same thing ...</p> <p>E.g. No, Not surprised. Source E – Taft says that it will be a large US military force ('with every available resource the American men in our armed forces who have been moved into Korea') – Background Info agrees ... ('The United States of America provided 88% of the 341,000 international soldiers which aided South Korean forces in repelling the invasion')</p> <p>Any other checking of Source E's content</p>
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(e) Study all sources. [7]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use OR Identifies sources, however, no valid source use (simply quoting evidence)
L2	<p><u>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</u></p> <p>(students must provide reasons (message from each source) why they are using each source to support or not support the statement, i.e. The source supports that USA was responsible because message of the source ...)</p> <p><i>Award 2m for ONE YES OR NO supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to maximum of 3m [2-3]</i></p> <p><u>Support the statement</u> Sources B and D support the statement.</p> <p>Source B supports the <u>US was responsible for the Korean War as it was US's ambition that pushed them to war (message). (+evidence)</u></p> <p>Source D supports the statement because it shows <u>that US was responsible for the Korean War as it wanted to conquer Asia for power (message)</u> – 'We, Chinese, were victims of American imperialism. If we didn't stop Americans in Korea now, we would have to fight them later in China. .. the American troops are fighting an unjust war...'</p> <p><u>Does not support the statement</u> Sources A, C, E and F do not support the statement.</p> <p>Source A does not support the statement because it shows that <u>USSR was responsible for causing the Korean War, the mastermind as Stalin tasked Mao to aid North Korea in the war which provided North Korea military strength to attack the South (message). (+evidence)</u></p> <p>Source C does not support the statement because it <u>shows that USSR was responsible for causing the Korean War by providing aid to North Korea which</u></p>

	<p><u>gave North Korea military strength to attack the South (message). (+evidence)</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source C does not support the statement because it shows that USSR was the mastermind – ‘initiated’ (message). (+evidence)</p> <p>Source E does not support the statement because it shows that <u>Communist nations were responsible as they had plans to spread communism and US responded with Containment policy which saw the conflict in Korea (message).</u> – ‘We have to put a stop to communist aggression.’ Source E shows that US containment policy was a response to Communist aggression in the Far East.</p> <p>Source F does not support the statement because it shows that <u>USSR was responsible for causing the Korean War, the mastermind as Stalin tasked Mao to aid North Korea in the war (message). (+evidence)</u></p> <p><u>Question reliability of Source B [+1m]</u> Source B which states that USA started the Korean War challenged by Background Information / Contextual knowledge that it was North Korea who started the war – ‘The situation escalated into open warfare when North Korean forces invaded South Korea on 25 June 1950.’ <u>Thus, although Source B supports the statement, I may not want to use it to test the assertion as it is not reliable.</u></p>
L3	<p><u>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use (detailed reference to sources) – Both aspects of L2</u></p> <p><i>Award 4m for ONE YES AND NO supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to maximum of 6m</i></p>
L4	<p><u>Evaluate the sources in terms of their reliability in order to address the ‘how far’ aspect of the question.</u></p> <p>Students should demonstrate the ability to bring sources together and offer a perspective based on the sources given to them. [7]</p> <p>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 1mark (+1) for use of <u>contextual knowledge</u> to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark for the question must not exceed 7marks.</p>

SECTION B (STRUCTURED-ESSAY QUESTION)

2. (a) Explain how Stalin's economic policies worsened the lives of the people in USSR. [8]

Content Concepts

Worsened - negative impact must be demonstrated with the use of relevant examples from Stalin's economic policies.

Content

Information can be presented in many form. However, answers must sound like they are talking about Stalin's USSR with reference to specific terms and examples and use them to illustrate negative impact on the people.

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes the USSR / Stalin, no reference to economic policies</u></p> <p><i>Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question</i> <i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i></p>
L2	<p><u>Describes factors (describe policies, did not show how it worsen the lives)</u> <i>Award 3 marks for one detailed description</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for another detailed description.</i></p>
L3	<p><u>Explains reasons (using relevant examples from Stalin economic policies to show negative impact on the lives of the people)</u></p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor.</i> <i>Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</i></p> <p><u>Industrialisation</u></p> <p><u>Stalin's economic policies resulted lack of consumer goods in USSR & poor work conditions</u></p> <p><u>Shortage of consumer goods & poor living conditions</u> Although there were successes, central planning was not very efficient. Some industries over-produced, others under-produced. There was a shortage of consumer goods as industries focused on heavy industries. The Russians suffered in the bitterly cold winters because they could not buy suitable clothing and their houses were poorly heated. Basic goods, including food, clothes and shoes, were in short supply. These items had to be rationed, which meant that each family could only buy a fixed amount of the items. The shortages also led to high prices. Between 1928 and 1933, the actual value of the workers' salaries fell by 50%, as they could buy less with the same amount of money. Many of the industrial workers were farmers who had lived in the countryside, they were not used to life in the cities and often found it hard to adjust to their new living environment.</p>

Poor work conditions - 'Wreckers and saboteurs' were found to blame for mistakes

The system could not be at fault. So, 'wreckers' or 'saboteurs' were found, blamed and put on trial. The hysteria and fear created by the trials and accusations made people cover up mistakes and faults by inflating output figures. Workers were intimidated so that they would work harder. Many prisoners (peasants sent to labour camp) were made to work hard by compulsion, fear of physical punishment or being denied food.

Collectivisation

Increasing use of force & removing those who opposed collectivisation

In the winter of 1928-29 Stalin led a drive to encourage voluntary entry into collective farms. This had little effect and getting grain from peasants was still a problem. The state had now entered into a conflict with the peasants. With so little peasant support for collectivisation the only way forward was through increasing use of force. Backed by Stalin's secret police, the NKVD, Party officials and volunteers were sent to the countryside to form collective farms. These officials often forced the farmers to sign documents agreeing to the formation of collective farms. They would then take over the fields, livestock, farming tools and buildings of the farmers. The NKVD was especially harsh to the kulaks. Orders were given to shoot farmers who resisted or to send them to labour camps (Gulags) to the north of the Soviet Union where they were to work on Stalin's ambitious construction projects. Peasants who failed to deliver the set amount of grain were punished.

Dekulakisation - To remove the rich peasants as a class

Attacks on 'kulaks' increased and Party leaders began to call for mass collectivisation. In December 1929 Stalin called for the "liquidation of the kulaks as a class". If the peasants refused to join a collective, they would be labelled as kulaks and shot, deported or sent to labour camps. 'Dekulakisation' was important to the collectivisation process. It was important to have a class enemy - kulaks - to blame for everything that went wrong. Even where kulaks did not exist, the Communists insisted that they had to be found and cleaned out. Stalin said, 'We must liquidate them as a class'. Thousands of kulaks were rounded up and either killed or sent to labour camps since they preferred destroying their crops to handing them over to the government.

Famine

The human effects were catastrophic. So much disruption was caused to agriculture that there were severe food shortages. Farmers burnt their crops and grew less food rather than send them to the Communist officials. Disastrous harvest in 1932 resulted in a famine in 1932-1933. The decline in crop production was made worse by natural disasters such as droughts and floods. Famine raged in southern Russia, while food was exported to buy machines from other countries. It is estimated that more than 10 million peasants and their families died in the famine.

Any other factually correct information from Stalin's USSR.

(b) 'Trotsky was responsible for the rise of Stalin.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes Stalin / Trotsky with no reference to the rise of Stalin</u> Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.
L2	<u>Explains Yes OR No</u> Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.
L3	<p><u>Explains Yes AND No</u> Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p><u>Agree</u> Yes, agree. Stalin rose to power because of Trotsky's weaknesses. Trotsky had a narrow support base – mostly the Red Army and youths. Because he assumed he would succeed Lenin, he was complacent about winning over his rivals in the Party or cultivates support. His ideas, such as support for 'world revolution', also lost him a lot of support because the Russians were tired of war. This enabled Stalin to win over the support that Trotsky, as Lenin's natural successor, might otherwise have had.</p> <p>Yes, agree. Trotsky's unpopularity led to Stalin's rise in power. Trotsky was unpopular because he was arrogant and critical of others. Trotsky was outspoken and had argued with Lenin and others in the party. For example, he had criticised Lenin's New Economic Policy and the increasing control by the Central Executive Committee. His arguments were seen as acts of disloyalty to Lenin and the party. His extreme ideas (world revolution as opposed to Stalin's Socialism in one country) were also not popular. Thus party members started to exclude him from decision making. This removed Stalin's major competitor from power and made party members support Stalin's rise to power.</p> <p><u>No, disagree</u> No disagree. Stalin rose to power because he manipulated the rest of the Central Executive Committee to not publish Lenin's Last Testament. Before he died, Lenin wrote a Testament that criticised many members of the party. In the Testament, Lenin said specifically that Stalin should be removed from the position of Secretary General. However, Stalin managed to convince the rest of the party to not publish the Testament since all of them were criticised. By not publishing the Testament, Stalin managed to hold on to the position of Secretary-General and retain the impression that he was the natural successor to Lenin. He also made use of the position of Secretary-General to place people who are loyal to him in key party positions so that they will support him taking over control of the party.</p>

No disagree. Stalin rose to power because he pretended to be close to Lenin. Stalin visited Lenin frequently when Lenin was ill. After Lenin died of a heart attack in 1924, Stalin organised Lenin's funeral, making it a grand affair. He ordered Lenin's body to be embalmed and displayed in a mausoleum in the Red Square in Moscow. Stalin also gave the funeral speech and established himself as the chief mourner, showing himself deeply sorrowful over the loss of Lenin. Stalin arranged for the city of Petrograd to be renamed 'Leningrad' in Lenin's honour. This gave his fellow Party members, as well as the general public, the impression that Lenin had favoured and trusted Stalin thus they supported Stalin's as they saw him as the rightful successor.

No disagree. Stalin's abilities were the main reasons for his rise to power. Stalin rose to power because of his cunning / manipulations. He had come to power by exploiting ideological divisions in the party. Members of the Communist Party were divided between the moderates and the radicals. The moderates were those who followed Lenin's leadership and ideology closely, while the radicals formed new ideas and challenged the system. Stalin took advantage of these ideological divisions within the Party, allying himself with both sides at different times. With this, he was able to eliminate his competitors. I agree. Stalin allied himself with moderate Politburo members, who saw Trotsky as a radical because Trotsky criticised and challenged Party organisation and policies which caused Trotsky to be expelled from the Party.

Then Stalin broke the troika alliance with Kamenev and Zinoviev. This convinced the moderates that Kamenev and Zinoviev were plotting with Trotsky to overthrow the government. Then Stalin switched over to win support of the radicals and targeted Bukharin and Rykov, who were moderates. By doing this, Stalin managed to divide the support of his major rivals and remove them from the party. With the removal of his major rivals, Stalin seized overall control of the party.

No disagree. Stalin rose to power by making use of his position as Secretary-General. Stalin used his position to appoint his supporters to key roles in the Politburo and control the local Party committees. He was able to give newer, poorly educated members positions so they felt grateful to him, while expelling the more radical elements likely to support Trotsky. In 1925, Stalin was able to pack a Party meeting with his supporters and successfully vote Trotsky out of his post as Commissar of War. His position enabled him to win over a broad support base, who voted him into power.

No I disagree. Stalin rose to power because his opponents under-estimated him and made key mistakes. The Bolsheviks underestimated Stalin because they thought that he was dull, hardworking and loyal, without extreme views. Because they were self-interested and underestimated Stalin, they decided not to publish Lenin's testament. As the Politburo did not consider him as much as a threat as Trotsky, and were more concerned to get rid of Trotsky, this helped Stalin REMOVE HIS OPPONENTS.

L4 Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of

'How far?'

Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.

Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.

- By showing how one is more important, the other less important using a criteria
- By showing how one is link to the other by showing cause and effect.
- By showing one is more important because it is the decisive factor and the other less important because it is a contributing factor
- By categorising factors into root cause (long term), short-term causes and/or catalyst.

3. This question is on the Cold War.

(a) Explain how deteriorating relations between USA and Cuba led to the Cuban Missile Crisis. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>L1 Describes the Cuban Missile Crisis / Cuba-US relations with no reference to the causes of CMC</u></p> <p><i>Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question</i></p> <p><i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i></p>
L2	<p><u>L2 Describes factors (no link of factor)</u></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for one detailed description</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for another detailed description.</i></p> <p><u>Cuba/s actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions from Cuba must be from Sept 1960 when Castro established economic relations with USSR OR when Dec 1961 formal alliance with USSR – led to deteriorating relations between USA and Cuba <p><u>USA's actions</u></p> <p>Actions from USA must be from events leading to escalating tensions – e.g. Operation Mongoose, Bay of Pigs – present a threat to Cuba – led to deteriorating relations between Cuba & USA</p> <p>Pigs – present a threat to Cuba – led to deteriorating relations between Cuba & USA</p>
L3	<p><u>Explains reasons</u></p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor.</i></p> <p><i>Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</i></p> <p><u>Answers must reflect Cold War – Communism vs democratic nations</u></p> <p><u>Cuba/s actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions from Cuba must be from Sept 1960 when Castro established economic relations with USSR OR when Dec 1961 formal alliance with USSR – led to deteriorating relations between USA and Cuba • Cuba accepting missile from USSR – discovery of missiles – increased fear and suspicion between USA and USSR – crisis <p><u>USA's actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions from USA must be from events leading to escalating tensions – e.g. Operation Mongoose, Bay of Pigs – present a threat to Cuba – led to deteriorating relations between Cuba & USA • Cuba seek USSR's help in defending Cuba – installed missiles – discovery of missiles - increased fear and suspicion between USA and USSR - crisis

(b) 'US President Ronald Reagan was responsible for the end of Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes Cold War or collapse of communist regime, but without focus on the question</u></p> <p><i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i></p>
L2	<p><u>Explains Yes OR No</u></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p>
L3	<p><u>Explains Yes AND No</u></p> <p><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></p> <p><u>Yes (Reagan's economic liberalisation led to prosperity and an increased arms race + Reagan's change in attitude from confrontational to peaceable after 1983 Able Archer)</u></p> <p>Eg. Yes, Reagan was responsible. US economic superiority was responsible as it led to renewed arms race which bankrupted the USSR. US President Reagan initially believed that the West needed to strengthen its armed forces to deter Soviet communist aggression. The capitalism system of the West encouraged private enterprise and economic efficiency which brought them financial boom in the 1970s. He could thus increase military expenditure in the 1980s to deliberately start an arms race to bankrupt the USSR. The US could develop technologically more capable and mobile Pershing II nuclear missiles and a defensive shield of laser-beam firing space satellites, which could intercept and destroy any Soviet missile fired at the USA (Star Wars program). He stationed over a hundred of the latest Pershing II mobile nuclear missiles in West Germany which were aimed at the USSR. The US also conducted a very realistic military with its NATO allies known as Exercise 'Able Archer' in 1983. This so alarmed the USSR that it mobilised its military and those of Warsaw Pact nations in readiness for an expected NATO invasion. The Soviet government further increased its military expenditure to match the US military advancement and had little money to improve the economy and infrastructure of the USSR. The USSR ended up spending more money than it was getting from taxes and was on the brink of bankruptcy with its huge debts. <u>As the USSR could not afford to keep up with the arms race, it had to find a way to end the Cold War that it could not win which involved reducing military expenditure. On the other side, Reagan was more willing to negotiate with USSR to avert nuclear war. Thus, the Cold War ended.</u></p> <p><u>Yes, Ronald Reagan's change in attitude towards the Soviet Union</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why the change in attitude – (1) renewed fear in nuclear war, (2) public

opposition to 'Star Wars', (3) realized USSR wanted peace too (from 'Able Archer 83')

- Reagan's change in attitude from confrontational to peaceable - desire to improve superpower relations enabled him to cooperate with Gorbachev on matters such as nuclear disarmament. This was evident in the breakthrough in arms reduction through the signing of the INF Treaty in 1987 - significantly **improved superpower relations***.
- The transformation in Reagan's attitude towards the Soviet Union - Reagan realised that his aggressive stance during his first presidential term pushed the superpowers **closer to another nuclear war**, as seen from 'Able Archer 83' which provoked a fearful reaction from the Soviet Union.
- Although he was a staunch anti-communist who initially adopted a confrontational attitude against the Soviet Union, he was flexible and responded to Gorbachev's gestures.

No – Gorbachev's policies – Perestroika / economic restructuring

(describe) Government allowed privatization of small businesses and relaxed control of prices. Yet, government officials still controlled the means of production, such as transport and machineries. The small business owners had to pay high taxes and pay high prices to corrupted government officials to buy these means of production. Many small businesses closed down leading to shortages of basic goods while the remaining ones charged high prices for their goods to maintain profitability. Gorbachev's economic restructuring was responsible as it seemed to make life worse for the people. The Soviet people did not see how Perestroika (led to improvements to their lives as shortages of basic good worsened).

(Explain)

- This led the people to organize protests against the government to demand for more basic goods.
- These developments further **worsened the criticisms of and loss of confidence in the Communist Party as well as Gorbachev's authority** within the Soviet Union.
- They also **contributed to the outbreak of political revolutions in the Eastern European countries as well as the Soviet Union – *led to the collapse of communism.**

OR

No – Gorbachev's policies - Glasnost

(Describe) Through the relaxation of propaganda and censorship, the Soviet people became aware of the many misdeeds, mistakes, hypocrisies, problems and corruptions of the communist government from Stalin's time till the present. They also became aware of the comfortable lifestyles, wealth of consumer goods and freedom that people in democratic and capitalist countries enjoyed, which was in contrast to them. These had shocked the people who had previously been subjected to propaganda and censorship into believing that the communist system was the best in the world.

(Explain)

- All these made the Soviet people lose even more faith in the communist system, who yearned for a complete change in government. Glasnost weakened the authority of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
- The allowance of public debates, relaxation of censorship and new revelations on Soviet history **made the Soviet people lose even more confidence in the vision and rule of the Communist party.**
- This eventually led to ***revolutions which led to the collapse of the communist bloc.**

No – Gorbachev's foreign policy – removing Brezhnev Doctrine

(Describe) As part of his plan to save the USSR from bankruptcy and to make more money available to develop the Soviet economy, Gorbachev aimed to cut down on military expenditure. He announced in 1988 that Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Eastern Europe would be withdrawn and that he would not interfere with the politics of these countries. This was a reversal of the "Brezhnev Doctrine". Moreover, Gorbachev's reforms in the USSR also encouraged the citizens of Eastern Europe to demand for similar reforms in their own countries.

(Explain)

- The people of Eastern Europe became less afraid to oppose and to speak out against their communist governments. They organized protests and strikes which eventually grew in size and intensity into full-scale rebellions, in many cases with the military supporting the people.
- Without the assistance of Soviet troops, the communist governments of Eastern Europe had to give in to the demands of their people to have more political freedom.

No – dissent and discontentment in Eastern Europe

(Describe) There was much discontentment within the communist bloc. After World War II, the USSR had used foul means to install unpopular communist governments in its satellite countries of Eastern Europe. It had to send troops to crush popular revolts by the people of Eastern Europe in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968. Since then, the USSR had formulated the 'Brezhnev Doctrine', which stated that the USSR will use military force to keep the Eastern European communist governments in power and to make these countries stay under the influence of the USSR via the Warsaw Pact. In addition, Eastern Europeans dissenters who spoke against their communist governments were often arrested and even executed. This made these communist governments seemed hypocritical as they had violated basic human rights which were supposed to be part of communist principles. Furthermore, the economy of Eastern Europe under communism remained weak in contrast with the West.

(Explain)

- This further made the Eastern European people disillusioned with communism and resentful of their own communist governments and of

	<p>the USSR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thousands began to participate in street protests and strikes demanding for political reforms which weakened the authority of the communist governments in Eastern Europe. <p><u>No – Gorbachev's Foreign policy reforms – nuclear disarmament</u></p> <p>(Describe) Nuclear Disarmament - 1987 – INF Treaty - Signing of Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (both agree to remove intermediate-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe as a result of 'Able Archer 83')</p> <p>(Explain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superpower relations improved greatly. Gorbachev's 'New Thinking' was acknowledged by the West as a sincere effort to reduce Cold War tensions, thus creating opportunities for the superpowers to establish goodwill and cooperate with each other.
L4	<p><u>Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</u></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By showing how one is more important, the other less important using a criteria By showing how one is link to the other by showing cause and effect. By showing one is more important because it is the decisive factor and the other less important because it is a contributing factor By categorising factors into root cause (long term), short-term causes and/or catalyst.

Name _____ ()

Class: _____



CHI J KATONG CONVENT
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2017
Secondary 4 Express

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03

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

Duration: **1 hour 40 min**

Classes: 403, 404, 405, 406

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and registration number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink.

You may use an HB pencil for any rough working.

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

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Begin your answer to Section B on a new and separate sheet of paper.

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

At the end of the examination, hand in separately:

- i) Section A and Section B
- ii) Question Paper

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

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

(b) Study Source B.

What is the message of this source? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

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

(d) Study Sources E and F.

How far does Source F prove what Source E says is right? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

'USA was to blame for triggering Castro's acceptance of missiles on Cuba.'
How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

How far was USA to blame for Castro's acceptance of missiles on Cuba?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In 1959, a revolution in Cuba placed Fidel Castro in power. Castro's anti-American stance was seen as a threat by the USA. In 1961, the USA supported a failed attempt to overthrow him known as the Bay of Pigs disaster. USA's hostility led Castro to turn to Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union for help, and he proposed the idea of placing Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba to deter any future invasion attempt. A secret agreement was reached and the construction of launch sites and military bases began on 4 October 1962. However, President Kennedy was informed of the presence of such missiles. On 20 October Kennedy decided on a naval blockade of Cuba and the Cuban Missile Crisis developed in October 1962

Source A: A cartoon published in the South African daily newspaper, in 1962.



Source B: *The Kennedy Administration: The Reasons for Invading Cuba at the Bay of Pigs, April 1961.*

The present situation in Cuba confronts the Western Hemisphere and the inter-American system with a grave and urgent challenge.

The challenge results from the fact that the leaders of the revolutionary regime betrayed their own revolution, suppressing the rekindled hopes of the Cuban people for democracy. What began as a movement to enlarge Cuban democracy and freedom has been perverted into a mechanism for the destruction of free institutions in Cuba, for the seizure by international communism of a base.

It is the considered judgment of the Government of the United States of America that the Castro regime in Cuba offers a clear and present danger to the authentic and autonomous revolution of the Americas to the whole hope of spreading political liberty, economic development, and social progress through all the republics of the hemisphere.

Source C: *A cartoon published in a Canadian magazine, The Gazette March 1960.*



"Imperialism Sabotage" Charges

Source D: *An extract from an article written by the son of Robert F. Kennedy who served under President John F. Kennedy as Attorney General – addressing relations between the United States and Cuba during the 60-year period of the U.S. embargo against the island nation, published in 2015.*

It is clear to everyone that the embargo in October 1960 unfairly punishes ordinary Cubans. The embargo impedes economic development by making virtually every commodity expensive and difficult to obtain. The Cuban leadership has pointed to the embargo with abundant justification as the reason for economic deprivation in Cuba. The embargo allows the regime to portray the United States as a bully and itself as the personification of courage, standing up to threats, intimidation and economic warfare by history's greatest military superpower.

It perpetually reminds the proud Cuban people that our powerful nation, which has staged invasions of their island and plotted for decades to assassinate their leaders and sabotaged their industry, continues an aggressive campaign to ruin their economy.

Source E: *A report written by an American political analyst in 1995.*

Castro's acceptance of the missiles also enabled him to achieve a far more significant objective. First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution. In addition, Castro also believed that the missiles would enable him to strengthen his ability to eliminate Cuba's dependence on the United States.

In essence, the missiles would enable Cuba, as a member of the Soviet bloc, to "thumb its nose" at the United States in retaliation for two hundred years of oppression. By possessing nuclear missiles, Castro could finally end any traces of Cuba's long history of vulnerability to the United States.

Source F: *A recording of Fidel Castro taken from 'Reflections on a Crisis', a conference on the Cuban Missile Crisis, held in Cuba in 1992.*

It was a strategic issue, it was necessary for the socialist bloc to strengthen itself, and it was necessary to make it clear to the United States that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with the Soviet Union. It was then that they (USSR) proposed the missiles.

We preferred the risks, whatever they were, of a great tension, a great crisis, to the risks of the impotence of having to await a United States invasion of Cuba. We unanimously agreed on the issue of the missiles in spite of all the disadvantages we thought it would entail. We were aware of them.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is on Stalin's Soviet Union.

- (a) Explain how Trotsky's arrogance and Lenin's last testament allowed Stalin to rise to power. [8]
- (b) 'Stalin's use of terror was the main tool in consolidating his power in the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain the role played by US economic might and USSR economic weakness which led to the end of the Cold War. [8]
- (b) 'World War Two only postponed the outbreak of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

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**CHIJ KATONG CONVENT
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2017
Secondary 4 Express**

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1.

(a) Study Source A. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Message</u> E.g. It was published to blame Cuba for threatening USA with the missiles.</p>
L2	<p><u>Context – because of what was going on at the time</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The Americans discovered the missile deployment in Oct 1962 and felt that it was an aggressive move on the part of the Cubans and the USSR to counter the presence of USA's missiles in Turkey. Thus, it was seen by Kennedy as an offensive weapon because of its capability to strike at the heart of USA. [2] This meant that USA will have less response time to counter a nuclear attack in Cuba and urgently needed to respond to this threat so as to safeguard their sovereignty and safety. Thus, in October 1962, USA imposed a naval blockade around Cuba, and mobilized troops to Florida. [3]</p>
L3	<p><u>Purpose – because of the intended outcome, impact on the audience.</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The cartoon was published to convince the world that Castro's decision to allow nuclear missiles to be placed in Cuba is definitely a threat to the USA. This is in the hope that the world will side the USA in their actions against Cuba, or pressure Cuba to remove the missiles.</p>

b) Study Source B. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>L1 Content only</u></p> <p>E.g. The Cuban revolution was seen as a challenge for the President Kennedy's Administration.</p>
L2	<p><u>L2 Identifies sub-messages</u></p> <p>I.e. makes valid comments interpreting the source but misses the main message of the source. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. It shows that USA was justified in invading Cuba- the Bay of Pigs incident due to the present danger of Castro's government.</p>
L3	<p><u>L3 Identifies the main message</u></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. The message of this source was to convince the Americans that the new Cuba government under Castro was destroying the essence of democracy and economic progress that USA had been trying to spread and secure in the Americas. This is made worse with the alliance made with the communist government in Soviet Union and thus there was an urgent need for USA to respond to this challenge accordingly through the Bay of Pigs operation.</p>

(c) Study Source C and D [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Identifies the difference, no reason given</u></p> <p>E.g. Source C and D are different as Source C shows that USA is innocent in its actions in Cuba but Source D show that USA is guilty for its actions in Cuba.</p>
L2	<p><u>Undeveloped difference of provenance</u></p> <p>E.g. Source C is from a Canadian newspaper while Source D is an article written</p>

	by son of Robert F. Kennedy who served under President John F. Kennedy as Attorney General
L3	<p><u>Explains differences using only the content</u></p> <p>Answers in this level will show no specific knowledge about the larger reasons for the USSR's actions.</p> <p>E.g. Source C and D are different as Source C shows that USA is innocent in its actions in Cuba but Source D show that USA is guilty for its actions in Cuba. Source C shows that Cuba has wrongly accused America of imperialism and sabotage charges. This meant that Cuba's claim that USA was aggressive to them is untrue. In the picture, it can be seen that the Americans looked innocent and almost clueless to the charges that Cuba had towards them and their justification to defend themselves against the USA may not be true.</p> <p>On the other hand, Source D shows that USA played a big role in pushing the Cubans to fight for their country against the oppressive stance of the former. The source states, "The Cuban leadership has pointed to the embargo with abundant justification as the reason for economic deprivation in Cuba. The embargo allows the regime to portray the United States as a bully and itself as the personification of courage, standing up to threats, intimidation and economic warfare by history's greatest military superpower."</p>
L4	<p><u>L4 Explains differences, using contextual knowledge of the Crisis</u></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark within the level for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. Source C and D are different as Source C shows that USA is innocent in their role played in Cuba but Source D show that USA is guilty for its actions in Cuba. Source C pointed out that USA has always have interest in the affairs of Cuba. This was evident through the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, which states that any European powers to colonise or interfere in the Americas would be viewed by American government as 'acts of aggression' against the USA. America has always believe their investment in Cuba provided economic development as well as jobs for the people in the country. Thus, claims by the Castro regime that USA was guilty of oppressing and sabotaging them may not be true as they only seek to establish democracy in Cuba & provide freedom for the people. However source D pointed out that the economic embargo by the USA against Cuba was means of oppressing and sabotaging the country from developing further. This can be seen when USA wanted to force Castro's government to change their economic policies that were seen as anti-USA. The American government pressured its companies not to process Soviet oil, and even reduced the Cuban Sugar Quota. USA even placed an embargo on American exports to Cuba on everything except food and medicine. Thus, it can be seen that USA was guilty in their actions towards Cuba</p>
L5	<u>Explains differences in purpose, using evaluation of provenance to determine the motive of each source</u>

	<p>E.g. Source C is from a Canadian magazine and Canada is a close ally of the USA. Thus, it would want to portray the Castro government in a negative light, and highlight the innocence of the USA. It was meant to convince the international audience that USA is not to be blame for the accusations made by the Castro government on allegations of imperialism and sabotages by the American government. On the other hand, Source D is from President Kennedy's nephew many years after the Cold War and Cuban Missile crisis and thus he would be able to reflect on the impact of USA's economic embargo on the Cubans. He wanted to convince the international audience that the negative responses of the Cubans towards USA maybe justified as they saw that the latter was aggressive in oppressing them.</p>
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(d) Study Sources E and F [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Yes: Identifies content in Source E without explanation</u></p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as Source E states that Castro's agreement to the missiles to be placed in Cuba was to defend itself from USA.</p>
L2	<p><u>L2 Yes- because of the similarity between Source E and F</u></p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as both sources mentioned that Castro agreed to have missiles in Cuba as it was meant to deter American aggression towards them, thus securing the sovereignty of the country. Source E states, "First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution." Similarly Source F states that, "it was necessary for the socialist bloc, to strengthen it-self, and it was necessary to make it clear to the United States that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with the Soviet Union. It was then that they proposed the missiles."</p>
L3	<p><u>L3 Yes, explained by cross references to other sources or contextual knowledge</u></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as Source E states that Castro's agreement to the missiles to be placed in Cuba was to defend itself from</p>

	<p>USA. Source E states, "First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution. This can be supported with contextual knowledge that after the Operation Mongoose and Bay of Pigs incident, Castro believed that USA's invasion maybe inevitable and thus he needed an ally. Castro's primary interest in allying with USSR was to secure a public defence treaty between the two countries as a deterrent against the USA as he felt it was necessary to made it clear to the USA that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with USSR OR This can be supported with Source A which shows Cuba was confident after receiving missiles (which is in the shape of cigars)</p>
L4	<p><u>Yes- evaluates Source E</u></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as it mentioned that Castro agreed to have missiles in Cuba as it was meant to deter American aggression towards them, thus securing the sovereignty of the country. The source is a report written by an American political analyst in 1995, a period after the Cold War. It does not show any biasness. On hindsight the American political analyst might have felt that USA might have triggered the responses of the Castro's government to accept the missiles. The source was meant to convince readers that Cuba's agreement to have the missiles placed in the country was justified as it was a move to deter USA from continuing their aggressive policies towards them.</p>

(e) Study all the sources. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>L1 Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use</u></p> <p>E.g. USA was involved in both Operation Mongoose and the Bay of Pigs incident meant to overthrow the Castro's government.</p>
L2	<p><u>L2 Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</u></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source used up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p><u>Yes</u></p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source D agrees with the statement as it states that USA played a big role in pushing the Cubans to fight for their country against the oppressive stance of the former. The source states, "The Cuban leadership has pointed to the embargo with abundant justification as the reason for economic deprivation in Cuba. The embargo allows the regime to portray the United States as a bully and itself as the personification of courage, standing up to threats, intimidation and economic warfare by history's greatest military superpower."</p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source E agrees that USA triggered Castro's acceptance of missiles in Cuba. It mentions that Castro agreed to the missiles to be placed in Cuba so as to defend itself from USA. Source E states, "First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution."</p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source F also mentions that it was the aggressive acts of USA that forces Castro to find a deterrent strategy for Cuba. Source F states that, "it was necessary for the socialist bloc, to strengthen itself, and it was necessary to make it clear to the United States that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with the Soviet Union. It was then that they proposed the missiles."</p> <p><u>NO</u></p> <p>E.g. No, Source A does not believe that USA was the threat. Instead, Cuba was to be blame for threatening USA with the missiles. This can be seen from the picture which shows Castro having his missile in his mouth and mocking USA by blaming the smoke coming from the cigars.</p> <p>E.g. No, Source B does not agree with the statement. The source shows that the new Cuba government under Castro was destroying the essence of democracy and economic progress that USA had been trying to spread and secure in the Americas.</p>

	<p>Thus, USA had to take action to help the Americas, and thus not to be blamed for triggering the missile crisis.</p> <p>E.g. No, Source C does not support the statement. Source C shows that Cuba has wrongly accused America of imperialism and sabotage charges. This meant that Cuba's claim that USA was aggressive to them is untrue. In the picture, it can be seen that the Americans looked innocent and almost clueless to the charges that Cuba had towards them and their justification to defend themselves against the USA may not be true. Thus, USA is not responsible for Cuba having the missiles.</p>
L3	<p><u>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</u> E.g. Both aspects of L2.</p> <p>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 etc. The total mark must not exceed 8.</p> <p><u>Notes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To score in L2/3 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 the numbers of sources used. <p>E.g. Source B's reliability is in doubt as coming from the President Kennedy, he would want to justify their actions in Cuba as being a savior of democracy and thus needed the support of his people to continue his efforts against Castro's government.</p> <p>E.g. Source C may also not be reliable. Source C is from a Canadian magazine and Canada is a close ally of the USA. Thus, it would want to portray the Castro government in a negative light, and highlight the innocence of the USA. It was meant to convince the international audience that USA is not to be blamed for the accusations made by the Castro government on allegations of imperialism and sabotages by the American government.</p> <p>E.g. Source D is a reliable source. Coming from President Kennedy's nephew, we might think that he would be bias. However, he was able to reflect on the impact of USA's economic embargo on the Cubans. He wanted to convince the international audience that the negative responses of the Cubans towards USA maybe justified as they saw that the latter was aggressive in oppressing them.</p> <p>E.g. Source F may not be reliable as it is an extract by Castro. He would want to defend his actions in Cuba during the Cuban missile crisis as an act to protect and defend his country from the aggression of the USA, thus putting the USA in a negative light.</p>

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2. This question is on Stalin's Soviet Union.

(a) Explain how Trotsky's arrogance and Lenin's last testament allowed Stalin to rise to power. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor [8]
L1	<p><u>Describes the rise of Stalin</u> Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.</p> <p>E.g. A power struggle entailed within the Communist party when Lenin died in January 1924. There were many key players who wanted to gain the power within the party, and amongst them were Stalin, Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev</p>
L2	<p><u>Describes reasons</u> Award 3 marks for one detailed description. Award 4 marks for two detailed description</p> <p>E.g. Stalin removed Trotsky from power through the Troika Alliance and totally eliminated the possibility of him regaining power and challenging him for the position of the leader of Soviet Union.</p>
L3	<p><u>Explains reasons</u> Award 5-6 marks for one explained reason. Award 7-8 marks for two explained Reasons</p> <p>E.g. One of the reasons for Stalin's rise to power was due to Trotsky's arrogance. Trotsky was unpopular because he had clashed with Lenin over the latter's New Economic Policy and was seen as disloyal. His ideas were also seen as extreme and impractical. His idea of a 'permanent revolution' did not win support unlike Stalin's idea of 'Socialism in one country' which resonated as a stronger idea to the people. Trotsky was politically naïve and failed to counter Stalin's stunning political moves and therefore lost in the building his power base. Trotsky drew his support from a narrow base consisting of youths, students and members of the Red Army. Most party members considered him arrogant. <u>Trotsky believed he would succeed Lenin, and became complacent about building support within the ranks of the party. Thus, Trotsky did not have enough supporters. Hence, Trotsky's unpopularity was a reason for Stalin's rise to power as it allowed him to gain more influence within the Bolshevik Party.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. The other reason for Stalin's rise to power was due to the non-disclosure of Lenin's Testament. Lenin's will had actually recommended Trotsky as his successor, and warned Party leaders against Stalin. Lenin even proposed having Stalin removed from his post as Secretary- General, raising his concern that Stalin had amassed too much power in his hands as Secretary-General and</p>

	hence would be likely to abuse his power. However, the Party leaders did not make public Lenin's will as they felt the contents to be too sensitive to be released; as he had also criticized them in the will and will damage their own reputation. <u>With this, Stalin was able to retain his position as Secretary-General, enabling him to manipulate his rivals and rise to power.</u>
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(b) "Stalin's use of terror was the main tool in consolidating his power in the Soviet Union." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes Stalin's rule, but without focus on the question</u> Award one mark for one detail, up to a maximum of two.</p> <p>E.g. The Great Terror though purges and show-trials were launched by Stalin in 1934 to tighten his grip on power and enforce party discipline. Many became fearful of the communist party.</p>
L2	<p><u>L2 Explains Yes OR No</u> Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks</p> <p><u>YES, Stalin's use of terror</u> E.g. Stalin's use of terror was one of the tools used to consolidate his power. For example, the Great Terror was launched by Stalin in 1934 to tighten his grip on power. Stalin was facing increased criticism from other party members and society over his handling of the forced collectivisation and the poor working conditions under industrialisation. Russian society was becoming very unstable. He then launched a series of campaigns of political repression and purges to eliminate his opponents and remove domestic opposition to the party and government between 1934-38. This period saw the use of show-trials, arrests and interrogation, widespread use of police surveillance and executions as a means of intimidating both the party and the Russians into silencing their opposition to him. <u>These actions by the state spread terror and instilled fear in people and thus forcing them into submissive silence. There was no freedom of speech and strict obedience was expected if one wished to live. In this way, Stalin became very powerful and was able to control the people easily.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>NO, Stalin's use of propaganda</u> E.g. Stalin's widespread use of propaganda was used effectively to build up an image of Stalin as a caring father to his people and the rightful successor to Lenin. Loyal or intimidated artists praised him in films, books posters, paintings and musicals, giving rise to a new style of art called 'Soviet Realism'. Stalin made sure he was portrayed wearing ordinary clothes and kept the modest title of Secretary-General. Pictures and propaganda posters of Stalin were placed everywhere as all offices, factories and classrooms were required to have a picture of Stalin. <u>People were taught that Stalin was all-powerful and all-</u></p>

	<p><u>knowing; a father figure who had their interests at heart. He was a god-like leader with his image found everywhere.</u> All achievements & successes were due to his leadership. Stalin also had large portions of Soviet history rewritten to boost his status and discredit his opponents. Even photographs were edited to remove unwanted people, for example, Trotsky was edited out of photographs of Lenin leading the revolution. Others whom Stalin saw as challengers were also similarly edited out. <u>Such measures boosted his authority and status, both within the Party and among the people, as the undisputed leader of the Soviet Union. No one could challenge Stalin's hold on power.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>NO. positive impact of Stalin's economic policies</u> E.g. Stalin's economic plans, such as industrialisation brought benefits to the Russians. His 5-Year Plans which concentrated on heavy industry were successful. New areas of industry were opened up and foreign experts were hired to educate the Soviet people. Hundreds of factories set up to increase production helped to provide employment for the people. As there were many opportunities for work, the number of women employed increased and peasants were encouraged to migrate to the cities to work in the industries. People had jobs, which led to more money for daily living, and in turn helps them fulfil their basic needs. Thus, they could see that the positive impact of his economic policies.</p> <p>The use of machinery made farming easier and more efficient. Farming was made less labour-intensive and more effective. Large collectivised farms would share resources and machineries that improve harvests and made food supplies more stable. Hence life was easier for the peasants who did not have to expend so much energy and labour to cultivate the crops. The increase in production of agricultural produce also means that the peasants have sufficient food unlike in the past when many suffered from famine and died of starvation.</p> <p>Russians' basic needs such as health care, housing and education were taken care of. In fact, those who conformed/ worked hard found their lives\ better than before. Alexey Stakhanov was the model of the new Soviet man, an ideal man who was part of the modern industrial society and who was willing to serve the state selflessly and enthusiastically. People like him were rewarded with better pay, housing and state recognition.</p> <p>Thus, Stalin was able to consolidate his power as the people could see the change that he brought to the country, and supported him. All this was achieved in the midst of the Great Depression when millions were unemployed.</p>
L3	<p><u>Explains Yes AND No</u> <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional details or supporting details for reasons, up to a maximum of 10 marks</i></p> <p>E.g. Both aspects of L2.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3. pus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</u></p>

	<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i>
	Not just L3 but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.

3. This question is on the Cold War.

(a) Explain the role played by US economic might and USSR economic weakness which led to the end of the Cold War. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describe the economic systems or end of Cold War</u> Award 1m for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks</p> <p>E.g. The USA's economy was based on capitalism which rewarded people for their hard work while the USSR's command economy was based on orders from the central planners and thus people had no incentive to work hard.</p>
L2	<p><u>Describe US economic might/ USSR economic weakness</u> Award 3m for identification without description Award 4m for detailed description</p> <p>E.g. The USA's economy was severely affected by the two oil crises in 1973 and 1979 as well as the costs of the Vietnam War. (3m). President Reagan initiated a policy of economic liberalization, where individual enterprise was encouraged to provide goods and services to the public and national assets were sold off to companies as it was held that private enterprises would be more productive. This action stimulated economic growth and launched a financial boom in the West during the 1980s. (4m)</p> <p>E.g. The command economy of the USSR relied on central planning for all its economic decisions. Moscow would set targets that state-owned factories would have to meet. The government owned and controlled all industries, decide how resources were distributed and how much of what to produce. (3m) Citizens were not allowed to start private companies nor profit from any economic activities. As there was no freedom of enterprise, individual creativity was non-existent and people were not motivated to work hard. (4m)</p>
L3	<p><u>Explains factors</u> Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8m for two explained factors.</p> <p>E.g. The USA's economy was severely affected by the two oil crises in 1973 and 1979 as well as the costs of the Vietnam War. President Reagan initiated a policy of economic liberalization, where individual enterprise was encouraged</p>

to provide goods and services to the public and national assets were sold off to companies as it was held that private enterprises would be more productive. This action stimulated economic growth and launched a financial boom in the West during the 1980s. This resulted in competition between companies and business-owners as each competed to win customers using creativity and innovation. Both the quantity and the quality of goods and services increased rapidly as the profit motive spurred everyone to work hard. The economies generated a wide range of desirable goods which in turn spurred further economic growth. As a result, governments were able to collect larger amount of taxes, some of which was channelled to defense budgets to help Reagan fund his Stars Wars programme. The rapid build-up of military weapons such as missiles forced the USSR to try to keep up but its command economy could not generate enough economic activity to do so. In this manner, the USSR under Gorbachev was forced to stop spending too much of its national budget on defense and compromise with the western powers in order to save the economy of the USSR.

E.g. The command economy of the USSR relied on central planning for all its economic decisions. Moscow would set targets that state-owned factories would have to meet. The government owned and controlled all industries, decide how resources were distributed and how much of what to produce. Citizens were not allowed to start private companies nor profit from any economic activities. As there was no freedom of enterprise, individual creativity was non-existent and people were not motivated to work hard. To compound the difficulty, planners in Moscow lack sufficient information to make effective economic decisions and this often resulted in planners setting only quantitative targets with no control over quality. This resulted in both goods that are not desirable by Soviet consumers due to poor quality. In addition, as there was no checks and balances on the government, officials often falsified statistics to meet quantitative quotas or engaged in corrupt practices such as bribery. As the economy was not responsive to the needs of the people and suffered badly from corruption, the command economy could not compete with the economic growth of the USA's economy in the 1980s. As a result, the USSR could not match the military spending of the USA on nuclear weapons. Thus the Cold War ended when the Soviet economy buckled under the unsustainable pace of its defense spending.

(b) 'World War Two only postponed the outbreak of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describe the outbreak, but without focus on the question</u></p> <p>E.g. Cold War refers to a state of tensions between two countries or alliances just short of open warfare. It developed between the USA and USSR which had emerged as superpowers after the exhaustion of European countries following the devastation of World War Two.</p>

L2

Explain Yes OR No

Award 3m for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting

detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6m

Yes

E.g. Ideological differences between the USA and the USSR emerged right from the moment the USSR was born. Under the unjust and incapable rule of the Tsars, the

Russian communists won over the exploited and hungry Russian peasants and workers with promises of a fair world where everyone would receive what they need to live. The communists successfully staged a revolution and founded new Soviet Union based on the principles of communism. Political power was centralised in the hands of the leaders of the communist party and the country's wealth was to be owned by everyone in the society. It also aimed to create a socially equal, economically fair utopian world governed through the destruction of capitalism through worldwide class struggle achieved by inciting world revolution.

On the other hand, the USA was founded on the idea of capitalism and the freedom to choose one's own government through a democratic process where regular elections were held to freely and fairly elect the people's leader of their choice. People are free to work for themselves, keep the profits from their labour and accept that inequality would exist due to each individual's capabilities and creativity.

During the outbreak of World War Two, the USA and USSR both feared a greater enemy in the form of Hitler and Nazi Germany even though they disagreed with each other's ideologies. They formed the allied powers to defeat a common enemy and implicitly agreed to put aside their distrust of each other in order to defeat Hitler. Even during the war, differences would emerge such as the decision on when to open a second front in western Europe. To aggravate matters, the USA had sent troops to help the non-communists White Russians fight against Lenin's Red Communists during the Russian Revolution of 1917. This led to mutual suspicions and tense relations between the two nations, which was only temporarily suspended during World War Two as they faced a greater enemy. In this way, World War Two only temporarily suspended the distrust of the two sides as they faced a common foe that broke out openly as the Cold War soon after World War Two ended in Europe.

OR

NO

E.g. The USSR, Britain and the USA cooperated warmly during World War Two. After the USSR was caught off guard by the invasion of Nazi Germany in Operation

Barbarossa, it quickly signed an alliance with the British and the Americans to jointly counter Nazi aggression in 1941. The western powers also tried to help the USSR by invading Italy, Germany's axis ally in 1943. As the arsenal of

	<p>democracy, the Americans sent huge quantities of war material to the USSR via Lend-Lease in order to equip the Russian Red Army to counter the Nazi forces. This kept the Russians in the fight against the Nazis and the two sides. In 1944, the British and Americans launched Operation Overlord, the invasion of Fortress Europe in order to relieve the pressure faced by the USSR from Germany on the Eastern Front. This ambitious amphibious operation was a success and the British and American forces diverted the attention of the Nazis away from the Eastern front effectively. <u>The war-time allies worked in concert to attack the Nazi empire from both the western and the eastern front in Europe. Their cooperative strategies to divide the German forces showed that the Cold War need not have occurred at all as they were able to collaborate in defeating a common enemy.</u></p> <p>The three allies met at Yalta in February 1945 to agree to post-war arrangements over a soon-to-be defeated Germany. They agreed to divide Germany into four zones of occupation, along with Berlin in a similar fashion. They agreed to provide relief to the freed peoples of Europe and for the USSR to join in the fight against the Japanese in the Asia-Pacific. The Russians kept their end of the bargain as they moved the Red Army into the Far East and occupied Manchuria and North Korea as mutually agreed in the Yalta Conference. Finally, the USSR, USA and Britain set up the United Nations as the replacement international organization to replace the League of Nations in order to maintain peace and security in the post-war world as originally agreed to. <u>Such actions of the three powers showed that the Cold War need not have broken out after World War Two as there was mutual agreement among them to settle matters amicably in Europe and around the world.</u></p>
L3	<p><u>Explains Yes AND No</u> <i>Award 7m for an explanation of positive and an explanation of negative, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks</i></p> <p>E.g. Both aspects of L2.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</p>

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 do you think this poster was published? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Would you consider Source C or Source D more reliable? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source F.

Does Source F provide an adequate analysis in helping you understand the American response during the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

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

'America's response during the Cuban Missile Crisis had little to do with the missiles in Cuba.' How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

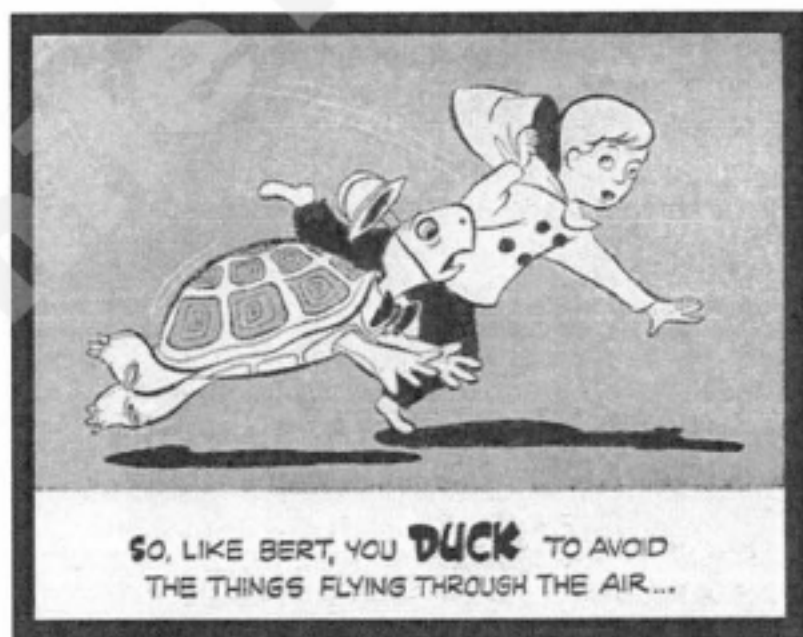
What drove America's response during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a thirteen day confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning Soviet ballistic missile deployment in Cuba. With the missiles in Cuba, the Americans sought methods to remove these missiles from Cuba. This was the first time America faced a potential attack from its enemies. John F. Kennedy convened a secret top level meeting, Ex-Com, with his officials to decide how to respond to the crisis. What were some factors that drove America's response during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Source A: A poster published by the Federal Civil Defense Administration in America in 1951 after the launch of Soviet nuclear missiles in 1949. This was part of a series of posters and cartoons which had the same theme of 'Duck and Cover'.



Source B: A cartoon published in America in 1961. Its title is 'What you need, man, is a revolution like mine.' Brazil, a South American country was facing economic challenges and high debts at that time.



Source C: An extract from Robert F. Kennedy's memoirs from 1969, titled '13 Days'. Robert Kennedy was Attorney General of the United States, the brother of the President and a member of the Ex-Com.

President Kennedy had done everything possible to avoid a military engagement with Cuba and with the Soviet Union, but now they had forced our hand. Because of the deception of the Soviet Union, our photographic reconnaissance planes would have to continue to fly over Cuba, and if the Cubans or Soviets shot at these planes, then we would have to shoot back. This would inevitably lead to further incidents and to escalation of the conflict, the implications of which were very grave indeed. The Soviet Union had secretly established missile bases in Cuba while at the same time proclaiming privately and publicly that this would never be done.

Source D: An extract from Nikita Khrushchev's memoir from 1971, titled 'Khrushchev remembers'. He is recounting the report his ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, sent to him after meeting with select members of Ex-Com.

Dobrynin's report went something like this: Robert Kennedy himself said that: 'The President is in a grave situation, and does not know how to get out of it. We are under very severe stress. In fact we are under pressure from our military to use force against Cuba. President Kennedy implores Chairman Khrushchev to accept his offer and to take into consideration the peculiarities of the American system. If the situation continues much longer, the President is not sure that the military will not overthrow him and seize power. The American army could get out of control.'

Source E: An extract from an American Historian's book published in 1994, titled 'We all lost the Cold War'.

Robert Kennedy told Dobrynin of his government's determination to ensure the removal of the Soviet missiles in Cuba, and his belief that the Soviet Union "will undoubtedly respond with the same against us, somewhere in Europe."

It is possible that Dobrynin misquoted Robert Kennedy. However, the Soviet ambassador was a careful and responsible diplomat. At the very least, Kennedy suggested that he thought that Soviet retaliation was likely. His brother, he made clear, was under enormous pressure from the generals and civilian officials who were "itching for a fight." The President did not want to use force, in part because he recognized the terrible consequences of escalation, and was therefore requesting Soviet assistance to make it unnecessary.

Source F: An excerpt from an interview by Sergei Khrushchev, son of Nikita Khrushchev, in 2012. 9/11 refers to the events that happened on September 11, 2001 where the mainland of the United States was attacked by terrorist forces led by Al-Qaeda.

Americans all the time exaggerate the outside threat because they've never experienced that threat before. The Soviet Union had a twentieth century with three major wars that fully destroyed their country. There was a very different understanding of the enemy on their borders. Americans never had enemies on their borders, so they exaggerate this threat like the Cuban Missile Crisis and 9/11. On 9/11 some terrorist was lucky to have destroyed buildings in the United States. It doesn't mean that they can destroy the United States. But if you look in the capital, you see fortification everywhere. It looks like people believed the terrorist controlled the streets of capital. It was the same psychological reaction in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

You may select examples from the following countries to support your answers: Indonesia, Malaya, Vietnam.

2. This question is about Decolonisation in Southeast Asia.

- (a) Explain how their actions reflected the colonial powers' desire to retain influence over Southeast Asia after 1945. [8]
- (b) The absence of European colonial powers from 1941-1945 paved the road to independence for the Southeast Asian nations. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: <http://blog.coyoteproductions.co.uk/history/duck-survive/>

Source B: <https://www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/valtman/presentation.html>

Source C-E: http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/moment.htm

Source F: <https://news.usni.org/2012/10/24/soviet-perspective-cuban-missile-crisis-nikita-khrushchevs-son>

ANSWER KEY

CHIJ ST NIC

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1.

a)	<p>Study Source A [5]</p> <p><u>Point 1</u>: poster published to tell the Americans that America wanted to prepare themselves in event of a nuclear war. Give explanation (this shows...) and evidence (this is evident from source A which states/shows that...)</p> <p><u>Point 2</u>: use provenance (poster published by the federal civil defense administration in America in 1951 after the launch of soviet nuclear missiles.... This is a response to the launch of soviet missiles.</p>
b)	<p>Study Source B. [6]</p> <p><u>point 1</u>: Cuba under total control of America Evidence + Explanation</p> <p><u>Point 2</u>: Cuba under Castro is poor and undeveloped, suggesting that countries like brazil should not follow Cuba. Evidence + Explanation</p> <p>Provenance: the purpose of the source is to tell the America public that USA has control over Cuba and USA's superiority so as to gain more support.</p>
c)	<p>Study Sources C and D. [6]</p> <p>Source D is more reliable than source C <u>Content</u>- Source C push entire blame on USSR Source D gives a more balanced view</p> <p>Cross reference to source E or contextual knowledge to support.</p>
d)	<p>Study Source F. [5]</p> <p><u>yes</u> Source F: suggests that USA over reacted when they discovered missiles in Cuba. Evident from," they exaggerated when they discovered..." Explanation (this shows...)</p> <p>However, Source F does not entirely provide an adequate analysis in helping me understand the American response during CMC as it does not</p>

	tell us specific measures taken by USA. Supported by my contextual knowledge..... Provenance.
e)	Study all the sources. [8] support: A, B, D Does not support :C, E, F

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2. This question is about Decolonisation in Southeast Asia.

a)	<p><u>Point 1:</u> post war arrangements/policies implemented by colonial powers</p> <p>Example 1 : French in Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> divided into 2 subsequently returned to French <p>Example 2: Malayan Union</p> <p><u>Point 2:</u> fought with local political parties</p> <p>Example: first indo-china war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> repressed local nationalistic sentiments <p>[8]</p>
b)	<p>Eg, Malaysia</p> <p><u>Point 1:</u> Formation of alliance/ ethnic cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British wanted to see alliance between different ethnic groups success in election, gained support from people <p><u>Point 2:</u> Absence of European colonial powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> led to japanese occupation allowed development of nationalism nationalist leaders released organisations formed <p><u>Point 3:</u> Role of communist movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> did not directly lead to but caused the British to reconsider timeline for independence communists' claim that they were right for the people, forced British to speed up timeline <p>[12]</p>

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CHUNG CHENG HIGH SCHOOL YISHUN

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2017)
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

Candidate

Name	Register No	Class

Combined Humanities
Elective History (2204/03) and (2267/03)

Date: 21 Aug 2017
Duration: 1 hr 40 min

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Answer Question 1 in Section A. You are advised to spend not more than 55 minutes on this section.

Answer only ONE question in Section B.

ALL answers must be written on the writing papers provided.

Hand in the question paper and answer scripts separately.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks for each question and sub-question is provided in the bracket [].

For examiner's use

/ 50

Setter: Miss Suen Jia Min

This paper consists of **5** printed pages, INCLUDING the cover page.

[Turn over

Section A (30 marks)
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.

- 1a. **Study Source A.** [5]
 What does the source tell you about Castro? Explain your answer.
- 1b. **Study Source B.** [6]
 How far can you trust the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev? Explain your answer.
- 1c. **Study Sources C and D.** [6]
 Does Source C show that Source D is wrong as evidence about Khrushchev's character? Explain your answer.
- 1d. **Study Source F.** [6]
 Are you surprised by what the source is saying about the relations between the two leaders? Explain your answer.
- 1e. **Study ALL sources.** [7]
 How far do the sources show that Kennedy deserved credit for the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer.

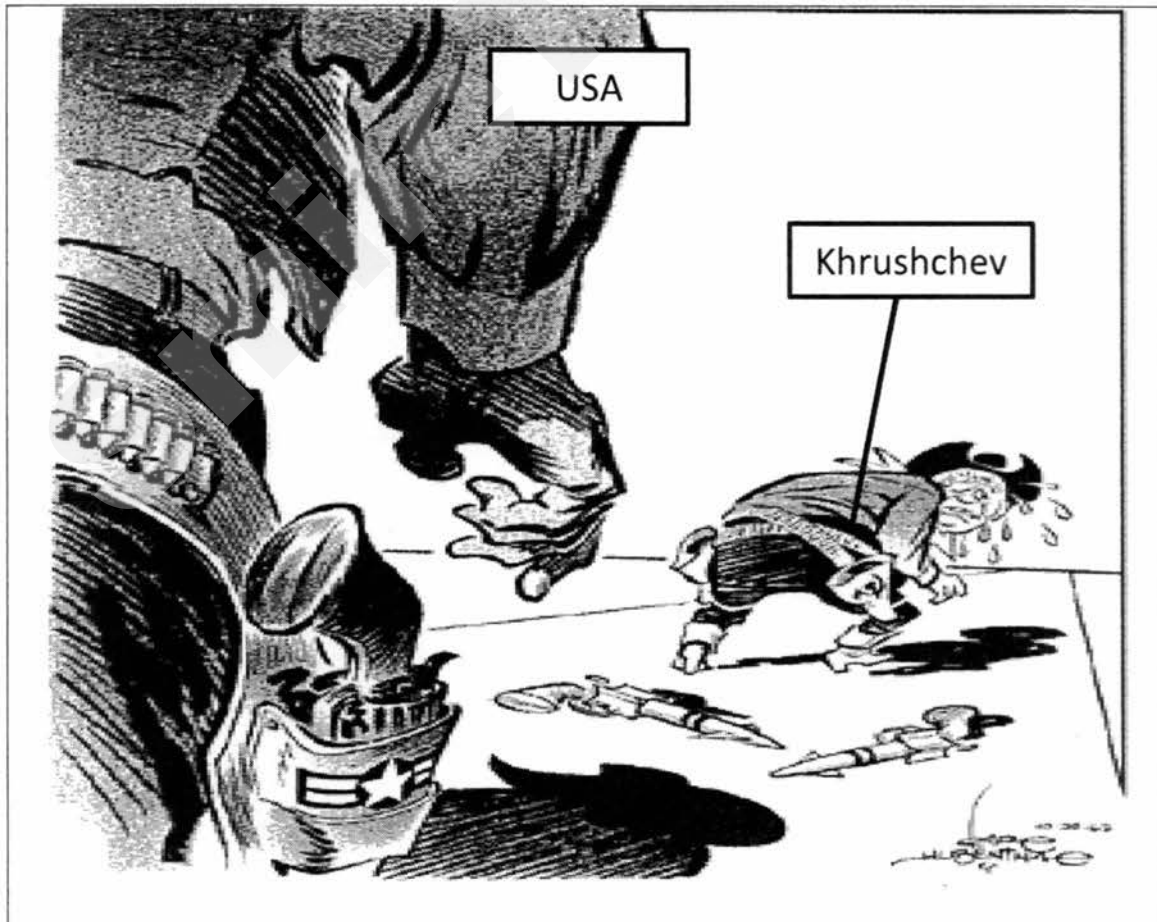
Who deserved credit for the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Source A: An online article, 'How Castro Held the World Hostage', published by The New York Times in 2012.

Unaware of Kennedy's and Khrushchev's progress towards a deal, at 2 a.m. on October 27, Castro decided to send a letter to Khrushchev, encouraging him to use his nuclear weapons to destroy the United States in the event of an invasion. At 3 a.m., he arrived at the Soviet Embassy and told Alekseev* that they should go into the bunker beneath the embassy because an attack would happen soon. There, Castro got Alekseev to write the letter to Khrushchev.

**Alekseev was the Soviet ambassador stationed in Cuba at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis.*

Source B: A cartoon published in an American newspaper on 29 October 1962, depicting the cartoonist's view of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The title of this cartoon is "Backdown at Castro Gulch".



*Gulch: a narrow deep valley

Source C: An article written by an American historian reviewing the Cold War in 2007.

In the end, the Soviet ships departed, allowing the Americans to see the missiles leaving. Kennedy certainly came out of the crisis with a reputation greatly enhanced in the west. Khrushchev, for his part, was deemed by his colleagues to have suffered a humiliation, and the crisis was one of the issues that led to him being removed in October 1964. Certainly, once the enormity of the situation became clear to both men, they showed responsible leadership and a determination to find a peaceful resolution. Both rejected extreme suggestions and were careful not to escalate the crisis. Khrushchev might even be said to have shown greater courage in making larger concessions in the eyes of the public.

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

I think that one could rapidly eliminate the conflict and normalize the situation. We are responsible and have the ability to solve complicated problems and not allow them to slide to the disaster of war. This is why I make this proposal: We agree to remove those weapons from Cuba which you regard as offensive weapons. We agree to state this commitment in the United Nations. Your representatives will then make a statement that the US will evacuate its weapons from Turkey.

Source E: An American professor's account of Cuban Missile Crisis, October 2015.

Upon American declaration of a naval blockade, Khrushchev had ordered Soviet ships carrying nuclear missiles bound for Cuba to turn around about 24 hours before they would have reached the blockade borders. Hence, on October 24, the lead ship in the Soviet convoy, led the Soviet ships away from Cuba and towards home.

Source F: Soviet verdicts on the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Soviet General: This was the most humiliating thing for us. The military really resented it.

Soviet Embassy official in Washington: It was a humiliation no doubt. And it was well deserved.

Special Assistant to Khrushchev: It failed in that the missiles were withdrawn. But it did not fail in that there was a commitment not to attack Cuba. It also led to better relations between the two leaders and the two countries.

Section B (20 marks)
Structured-Essay Question
Answer only ONE question.
Start this section on a fresh sheet of paper.

2 *This question is about Nazi Germany.*

- (a) Explain why the Weimar Government was unpopular in the 1920s. [8]
- (b) "Nazi rule was beneficial." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 *This question is about the End of the Cold War.*

- (a) Explain why the USA was considered to be a great threat to the USSR in the early 1980s. [8]
- (b) "Gorbachev's reforms were beneficial." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

~ End of Paper ~

SmileTutor.sg

ANSWER KEY

CHUNG CHENG HIGH SCHOOL YISHUN

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2017) Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

Combined Humanities Date: Elective History (2204/03) and (2267/03)

Section A (30 marks)

a)

a) Study Source A. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the source</u> The source tells me that Castro decided to write to Khrushchev, encouraging him to use his nuclear weapons to destroy the United States.
L2	<u>Valid inference, but not about Castro</u> The source tells me that Khrushchev did not trust Castro.
L3	<u>Valid inference on Castro</u> The source tells me that Castro was reckless. The source states that "Castro decided to send a letter to Khrushchev, encouraging him to use his nuclear weapons to destroy the United States in the event of an invasion". This shows that Castro disregarded the danger of mutually assured destruction just so that he could achieve his aim of protecting Cuba. Hence, the source tells me that Castro was reckless.

b) Study Source B. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>R/ NR, based on provenance</u> <u>Reliable</u> I trust the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev because it was published in an American newspaper which had to maintain its credibility by reporting the truth hence making the source <u>credible and reliable</u> . <u>Unreliable</u> I do not trust the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev because it was published in an American newspaper which may have <u>been biased against Khrushchev and hence unreliable</u> .
L2	<u>Based on provenance, explained.</u>

	<p><u>Success Criteria:</u></p> <p>i) Provenance must be explained</p> <p>ii) Link provenance to criterion for reliability (i.e. credible organisation)</p> <p>iii) Explain the criterion for reliability</p> <p>I trust the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev as [MESSAGE] a coward because it was published in an American newspaper which had to maintain its credibility by reporting the truth hence making the source <u>credible and reliable</u>. The source depicts Khrushchev surrendering his guns and cowering away in fear from an armed American. This shows that American military strength made Khrushchev afraid and back off from Cuba. Given that the American newspaper would need to maintain its credibility among readers so as to retain readership, the cartoon must accurately reflect the situation at the time. The cartoon is based on real events as by 29 October 1962, Soviet ships had started to retreat and this action did make Khrushchev look like a coward to the world. Hence, since the source is from a credible organisation publishing a cartoon based on real events, it is likely to be accurate and credible and hence I trust the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev as a coward.</p>
L3	<p><u>NR, based on portrayal/ one-sidedness OR/ AND context/motive</u></p> <p><u>Success Criteria:</u></p> <p>i) Provenance explained</p> <p>ii) Mevi + Mexp</p> <p>iii) Identify and state that the source is unreliable based on one-sidedness</p> <p>iv) Explain why it is considered a one-sided opinion</p> <p>v) Identify and state that the source is unreliable based on context and motive</p> <p>vi) Explain the context and motive</p> <p>vii) Make logical links between one-sidedness, context, motive, and unreliability</p> <p>(i) I do not trust the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev as [MESSAGE] a coward because it was published in an American newspaper which may have been biased against Khrushchev and hence unreliable.</p> <p>(ii) The source depicts Khrushchev surrendering his guns and cowering away in fear from an armed American. This shows that American military strength made Khrushchev afraid and back off from Cuba. Since Khrushchev had chosen to back off instead of confronting the US, it would seem that he was a coward.</p> <p>(iii) However, this message is unreliable as the source is one-sided in showing only the USA perspective on Khrushchev as a coward. The source intentionally ignores the fact that Khrushchev had taken actions that ruined his own reputation within the communist bloc just so that he could pull the world back from the brink of mutually assured destruction during the Cuban Missile Crisis, thereby showing his courage.</p> <p>(iv) Since this perspective on Khrushchev is one-sided, it is thus inaccurate and not credible in his portrayal.</p>

	<p>(v) At the time, the USA was criticised for Over-reacting to Soviet nuclear missiles being stationed in Cuba since having nuclear missiles near them was not new to European countries.</p> <p>(vi) The cartoon emphasised that Khrushchev only backed away because of American military strength so that the USA could repair the damage to their reputation.</p> <p>(vii) Given that the source is one-sided and has a motive, the source represents inaccurate and misleading information which makes the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev as a coward unreliable and not trustworthy.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 + CR to other sources/ CK</u></p> <p>L3 + CR: Source C supports my stand that the cartoonist's portrayal of Khrushchev as a coward is not trustworthy since it shows that [MATCH IN MESSAGE] Khrushchev was not a coward. According to Source C, "they showed responsible leadership and a determination to find a peaceful resolution" and that "Khrushchev might even be said to have shown greater courage in making larger concessions in the eyes of the public". This shows that Khrushchev was not a coward since he dared to take damage to his reputation in order to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis. Since this source rejects Source B, it diminishes its reliability and thus Source B cannot be trusted in its portrayal of Khrushchev as a coward.</p>

c) Study Sources C and D [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Makes choice based on PROVENANCE; explained</u></p> <p>Source C shows that Source D is right about Khrushchev. Source C is reliable since it is by an American historian hence making it likely to be credible and reliable.</p>
L2	<p><u>Answers based on COMPARISON; explained</u></p> <p>Source C shows that Source D is right since both sources say that Khrushchev was a responsible leader. [COMPARISON STATEMENT] Source C states that "they showed responsible leadership and a determination to find a peaceful resolution". This shows that Khrushchev was a responsible leader who tried to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis. Similarly, Source D states that "we agree to remove those weapons from Cuba which you regard as offensive weapons" so that matters would not "slide to the disaster of war". This shows that Khrushchev was responsible since he put world peace above Soviet interests in Cuba so that there would not be mutually assured destruction between the Superpowers. Hence, Source C shows that Source D is right since both sources say that Khrushchev was a responsible leader.</p>
L3	<p><u>Answers based on RELIABILITY; explained</u></p>

	<p><u>Success Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provenance explained ii) Both source must have a valid match in content iii) Mevi + Mexp iv) Explains that the source is reliable based on unexpected viewpoint criterion v) Explains that the source is reliable based on hindsight criterion <p>Source C shows that Source D is right about Khrushchev being a (ii) responsible leader just like Source C. (i) Source C is reliable in saying that <u>Khrushchev was a responsible leader since it is by an American historian, making it likely to be credible and reliable.</u> (iii) Source C states that “they showed responsible leadership and a determination to find a peaceful resolution” and that “both rejected extreme suggestions and were careful not to escalate the crisis”. This shows that Khrushchev was wary of the mutually assured destruction that could have possibly taken place with a single misstep. He thus behaved responsibly and ensured that there would be no war. Thus, he was responsible. (iv) Given that the source was written by an American historian, he provided an unexpected viewpoint about Khrushchev. He is expected to praise American leadership, since he is an American, and dismiss Khrushchev’s role in helping to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis during the Cold War. However, he was unexpectedly objective in praising Soviet leadership and even gave Khrushchev greater credit than Kennedy as evident in “Khrushchev might even be said to have shown greater courage in making larger concession in the eyes of the public”. Given the unexpected viewpoint of the historian, he would be more credible.</p> <p>(v) Furthermore, since he reviewed the Cold War in 2007, he would have the benefit of hindsight in his judgement of Khrushchev’s character. By 2007, the Cuban Missile Crisis was long over and the historian would know the short term and long-lasting impact of Khrushchev’s actions. Hence, the source most likely represents accurate information which makes Source C credible and reliable. Thus Source C shows that Source D is right about Khrushchev being a responsible leader.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 + CR/ CK</u></p> <p>L3 + My stand can be supported by Source E which says that Khrushchev was a responsible leader. The source states that “upon American declaration of a naval blockade, Khrushchev had ordered Soviet ships carrying nuclear missiles bound for Cuba to turn around about 24 hours before they would have reached the blockade borders.” This shows that Khrushchev took the threat to world peace seriously and adhered to the blockade immediately in order to prevent the Crisis from blowing up. Thus, he was a responsible leader. Hence, since Source E supports what Source C says, it enhances the reliability of Source C and Source C shows that Source D is right about Khrushchev being a responsible leader</p>

d) Study Source F [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Surprised/ Not Surprised based on PROVENANCE.</u></p> <p>I am not surprised by what Source F says about the relations between the two leaders because it contains first-hand accounts from Soviet officials on the Cuban Missile Crisis, making the source credible and reliable.</p>
L2	<p><u>Surprise or/and Not surprise, CROSSREFERENCE.</u></p> <p><u>Surprised</u></p> <p>I am surprised about Source F saying that the relations between the two leaders improved since Source B says that Khrushchev had been humiliated by the USA. Source F states that the Cuban Missile Crisis "led to better relations between the two leaders and the two countries." This shows that relations improved between Kennedy and Khrushchev. However, Source B depicts Khrushchev surrendering his guns and cowering away in fear from an armed American. This shows that the USA humiliated Khrushchev and forced Khrushchev to back down from the Cuban Missile Crisis. Given that Khrushchev was thus humiliated, their relations could not have been good. Hence, I am surprised about Source F saying that the relations between the two leaders improved.</p> <p><u>Not Surprised</u></p> <p>I am not surprised about Source F saying that the relations between the two leaders improved because Source C says that they worked together to resolve the crisis. Source F states that the Cuban Missile Crisis "led to better relations between the two leaders and the two countries." This shows that relations improved between Kennedy and Khrushchev. Similarly, Source C states that "Both rejected extreme suggestions and were careful not to escalate the crisis". This shows that through the crisis, the two leaders learnt to interact peacefully. Hence, I am not surprised about Source F saying that the relations between the two leaders improved because Source C says that they worked together to resolve the crisis.</p>
L3	<p><u>Surprised based on Reliability</u></p> <p><u>Success Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provenance explained ii) Mevi + Mexp iii) Identify and state that the source is reliable based on first-hand experience account iv) Explain the criterion for reliability <p>I am not surprised about Source F saying that the relations between the two leaders improved because it (i) contains a first-hand account on the Cuban Missile Crisis, making the source credible and reliable. (ii) Source F states that</p>

	<p>the Cuban Missile Crisis “led to better relations between the two leaders and the two countries.” This shows that relations improved between Kennedy and Khrushchev. (iii) The source cites the Special Assistant to Khrushchev who says that relations between the two leaders improved. Since this person worked very closely with the Soviet leader, he would be aware of the kind of relationship that the two leaders shared. (iv) The information he provides is likely to be accurate and credible. Hence, I am not surprised about Source F saying that the relations between the two leaders improved.</p>
L4	<p><u>Not Surprised based on CK</u></p> <p><u>Success Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Identify and state that the source is reliable based on CK ii) Provide evidence from source and explain how CK supports iii) Link back to reliability of source <p>(i) I am not surprised by Source F since my contextual knowledge also says that the relations between the two leaders improved, making the source credible and reliable. (ii) Source F states that the Cuban Missile Crisis “led to better relations between the two leaders and the two countries.” This shows that relations improved between Kennedy and Khrushchev. According to my contextual knowledge, Kennedy and Khrushchev established the Moscow-Washington Hotline in order to facilitate direct communication of honest intentions between the leaders of the superpowers. They also took a step towards nuclear disarmament by limiting the development of new nuclear weapons through signing the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963. (iii) Since my contextual knowledge also says that the relations between the two leaders improved, Source F is credible and reliable and I am not surprised.</p>

e) Study ALL sources. [7]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Simple assertion / Identifies sources that for either one or both perspectives</u></p> <p>Sources A, B, and C show that Kennedy deserved credit for the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis Sources D, E, and F do not show that Kennedy deserved credit for the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
L2	<p><u>Explains either SHOW or NOT SHOW, supported</u></p> <p>For both perspectives, students must have the following: i) Explicitly stated action by either Kennedy / Khrushchev ii) Using evidence, show how the action by the person led to peace (no war) iii) Link to how Kennedy deserves / does not deserve the credit</p> <p>Show Source B shows that Kennedy deserved credit for the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis as (i) he forced the communists to yield. (ii) The source depicts Khrushchev surrendering his guns and cowering away in fear from an armed American. This shows that the Americans intimidated the communists into giving up and thus there was no war over the crisis. Since Kennedy was responsible for achieving this peaceful resolution, he deserved the credit for the resolution of the crisis.</p> <p>OR / AND</p> <p><u>Does not show</u> Source C does not show that Kennedy deserved credit for the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis as (i) Khrushchev made larger concessions to resolve the crisis peacefully. (ii) The source states that Khrushchev "suffered a humiliation" and the crisis "was one of the issues that led to him being removed" and "Khrushchev might even be said to have shown greater courage in making larger concessions in the eyes of the public". This shows that Khrushchev sacrificed a lot in order to ensure that there was no war. (iii) Since he was responsible for achieving this peaceful resolution, he deserves the credit and not Kennedy. Hence, Source D does not show that Kennedy deserved credit for the resolution.</p>
L3	<p><u>Explains both sides of L2.</u></p> <p>Refer to L2 for answers.</p>

Section B (20 marks) Structured-Essay Question**2. This question is about Nazi Germany.**

a) Explain why the Weimar Government was unpopular in the 1920s. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Identify reasons</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to keep order in the country • Held responsible for defeat in the Great War
L2	<u>Describes reasons.</u> Success Criteria: (i) + (ii) / (iii)
L3	<u>Explains reasons.</u> <p>(i) Reason for unpopularity (ii) Provide details on the problems encountered (iii) Show how the WG was incapable of solving these problems (iv) Show how this incapability made the people lose faith in the government and led to them not supporting the WG (unpopularity)</p> <p>The Weimar government was unpopular as (i) it was unable to keep order in the country. (ii) The government spent much of its time trying to suppress riots and attempts to overthrow the government. It relied heavily on the Freikorps to suppress revolts when the Freikorps themselves had tried to overthrow the government in the 1920 Kapp Putsch which had almost been successful. In November 1923, Hitler attempted to overthrow the government in the Munich Beer Hall Putsch. Members of the Weimar Government became targets for attack and between 1919 and 1922, there were 376 political murders. The judges and police, many of whom preferred the days of autocratic rule under the Kaiser, were sympathetic towards the murderers and the murderers mostly received light sentences. Thus the instability and violence in the country increased. (iii) The government could not carry out any action against these people since it did not have the manpower to stop the revolts and the judges and police were working against it. (iv) Many people were deeply shocked by the level of violence in the country and lost confidence in the government's ability to maintain law and order. Thus, they were critical and not supportive of the Weimar government. Hence, the Weimar government was unpopular in the 1920s.</p>

b) "Nazi rule was beneficial." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12m]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes with no focus on question</u> <p>The Nazis came to power in 1933.</p>

L2	<u>Provides valid arguments for both points of view</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi rule was beneficial as (i) the Germany economy had improved. • Nazi rule was not beneficial because (i) it had destroyed democracy and ended political freedom.
L3	<u>Explains any 1 side.</u> i) Provide a reason why Nazi rule beneficial / not beneficial ii) Provide details on Nazi policies / actions iii) Show positive / negative impact of these policies / actions iv) Link this impact to the reason why the rule was beneficial / not beneficial Nazi rule was beneficial as (i) the Germany economy had improved. (ii) As the Nazis were keen to move the German economy towards autarky and rearmament, they provided work for the unemployed in the various industries. Big businesses had a close relationship with the Nazi government. Based on the New Plan in 1934, industries important to Germany were subsidised and imports were barred. Production of oil, steel, coal and explosives increased as these companies were given valuable government contracts so that Germany could prepare for war. (iii) Increase in production from these industries (iv) led to an increase in revenue and national income. Thus, the economy improved. Nazi rule was not beneficial because (i) it had destroyed democracy and ended political freedom. (ii) Firstly, Hitler used his position as Chancellor to destroyed Democracy in Germany for he believed that the democratic system was holding back Germany. In 1933, he orchestrated the Reichstag fire to convince President Hindenburg to give him emergency powers, which he used to eliminate all his political threats and oppositions. He later asked the Reichstag to pass the Enabling Act which gave him dictatorial power. The Enabling Act allowed Hitler to strengthen his control in Germany. (iii) Using his new found power, Hitler eliminated all political oppositions, including those within the Nazi party, such as the leader of SA, Ernst Rohm. When President H died, Hitler made himself then Fuhrer of Germany, and he now had unlimited power and no one was powerful enough to stop him. (iv) Hitler political finally brought the whole Germany under one leader and one party, and this marked the end of any form democracy or political freedom.
L4	<u>Explains 1 side AND provides a valid argument for the other.</u>
L5	<u>Explains BOTH sides</u>
L6	<u>Weighs BOTH sides.</u> Overall, Nazi rule was not beneficial. Nazi policies and programmes only served one aim, which was to give Hitler absolute power to rule Germany. Unfortunately, Hitler was not a benevolent ruler so when he became the Fuhrer, he ruled using fear and terror, and consequently, many people died under him, including millions of Jews. Although his economic programme was successful, the benefits the people could gain from it were limited and short-lived. In any case, any economic success gained was used to fuel Hitler's other horrific political campaigns. The hardship and misery suffered by the people of German certainly outweighed the good created and hence, Nazi rule was not beneficial.

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

- a) Explain why the USA was considered to be a great threat to the USSR in the early 1980s [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Identify reasons</u> 1. American economic superiority 2. American military superiority
L2	<u>Describes reasons</u> <i>Success Criteria: (i) + (ii)</i>
L3	<u>Explains reasons.</u> <i>i) Provide one reason why the Americans were superior</i> <i>ii) Show how they were superior</i> <i>iii) Provide a reason why the USSR could not keep up with this superiority</i> <i>iv) Show how American superiority threatened the USSR in the early 1980s</i> <u>American military superiority</u> The USA was considered to be a great threat to the USSR in the early 1980s because of its military superiority. (i) Under Reagan, the USA renewed the arms race. For example, he supported a programme called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) which was aimed at developing new technologies to detect and destroy any potential nuclear attack by intercontinental missiles. (ii) Although SDI was an expensive programme, the growth of the American economy enabled Reagan to fund research more easily through its extensive financial network. (iii) This made it difficult for the Soviet Union to keep up with American military expenditure and production, given its already-stretched resources, and exerted pressure on the Soviet Union. (iv) Because the USSR could not keep up with the arms race, it became the weaker superpower. Thus the threat from the democratic superpower increased since the USA could use its ability to destroy the USSR while latter could not do much to stop this. Hence, the USA was considered to be a great threat to the USSR in the early 1980s because of their military superiority.

- b) "Gorbachev's reforms were beneficial." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Describes with no focus on question.</u></p> <p>Gorbachev implemented domestic reforms like Glasnost and Perestroika.</p>
L2	<p><u>Provides valid arguments for both points of view</u></p> <p>1. Gorbachev's reforms were beneficial for the world since they led to the end of the Cold War. 2. Gorbachev's reforms were not beneficial for the USSR since they led to its disintegration.</p>
L3	<p><u>Explains any 1 side.</u></p> <p>i) Provide a reason why the reforms were beneficial / not beneficial ii) Provide details on Gorbachev's reforms iii) Show positive / negative impact of Gorbachev's reforms iv) Link this impact to the reason why the reforms were beneficial / not beneficial</p> <p><u>Beneficial</u> Gorbachev's reforms were beneficial for the world since (i) they led to the end of the Cold War. (ii) One of Gorbachev's reforms was 'New Thinking' in Soviet foreign policy. He sought to cultivate friendly relations with the West, including the USA, because he believed that global conflicts should be solved based on shared moral and ethical principles rather than ideological conflict. In 1985, Reagan and Gorbachev met at the Geneva Summit and established a friendly and personal relationship for the first time, then met again in 1986 to discuss nuclear disarmament issues. (iii) These meetings established goodwill that had been lacking after the abandonment of détente. They also laid the groundwork for subsequent treaties on nuclear disarmament. For example, the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty was signed in 1987 whereby both leaders agreed to remove the mobile intermediate range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. This was the first agreement between the superpowers which actually led to arms reduction. (iii) Given that his reforms led to the eventual end of the arms race and had such a positive impact on improving superpower relations, the Cold War came to an end since the reasons for why the Cold War broke out no longer existed. Gorbachev's reforms were not beneficial for the USSR since (i) they led to its disintegration. (ii) For example, perestroika was a programme of economic and political reforms introduced by Gorbachev. Political reforms called for general elections to be held for the newly-formed Congress of People's Deputies in 1989. Candidacy for the election was no longer restricted to Communist Party members, but also open to other organisations such as the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Soviet Women's</p>

	<p>Committee. (iii) Instead of rejuvenating the Communist Party's leadership over the government, the reforms led to mounting criticism of him by both Party conservatives and radical opposition. Furthermore, the open elections for the Congress of People's Deputies paved the way for the rise of various opposition groups in the government. (iv) This alarmed the Communist hardliners into carrying out the August Coup in order to reverse Gorbachev's reforms. After the August Coup, Gorbachev lost all credibility and political legitimacy and was no longer able to keep the Soviet Union together. On 25 December 1991, the Soviet Union was dissolved. Hence, Gorbachev's reforms were not beneficial for the Soviet Union since they had a crippling negative effect and caused the Soviet Union to collapse.</p>
L4	<u>Explains 1 side AND provides a valid argument for the other.</u>
L5	<u>Explains BOTH sides</u>
L6	<p><u>Weighs BOTH sides.</u></p> <p>Gorbachev's reforms were more not beneficial than beneficial. The disintegration of the Soviet Union put an end to conflict between two dominant superpowers and long-standing fears of a nuclear war between them were now abated. In the long-run, however, this had a profound negative impact on international politics. Certain conflicts in various parts of the world that became part of the Cold War rivalry continued, and this was especially so for many countries in the Third World. With the decrease in superpower interest and support in areas like Africa, civil wars and unrest in these areas continued and worsened. These became hotbeds for radical groups to emerge, which in part gave rise to the problem of modern-day terrorism. Hence, Gorbachev's reforms were more not beneficial than beneficial.</p>

Class:	Register No:	Name:
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**CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL
SECONDARY
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017**

COMBINED HUMANITIES

Paper 3

22 August 2017

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on all separate sheets of paper used.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.

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.

Start each question on a **NEW** sheet of writing paper.

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

What is the message of the source? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. **[4]**

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are the sources about the Korean War? Explain your answer. **[6]**

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Korean War? Explain your answer. **[6]**

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Source E differs from Source F in their views on foreign interference in the Korean affairs. Does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. **[6]**

(e) Study all the sources.

How far do the sources agree that the Korean War was controlled by the superpowers? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

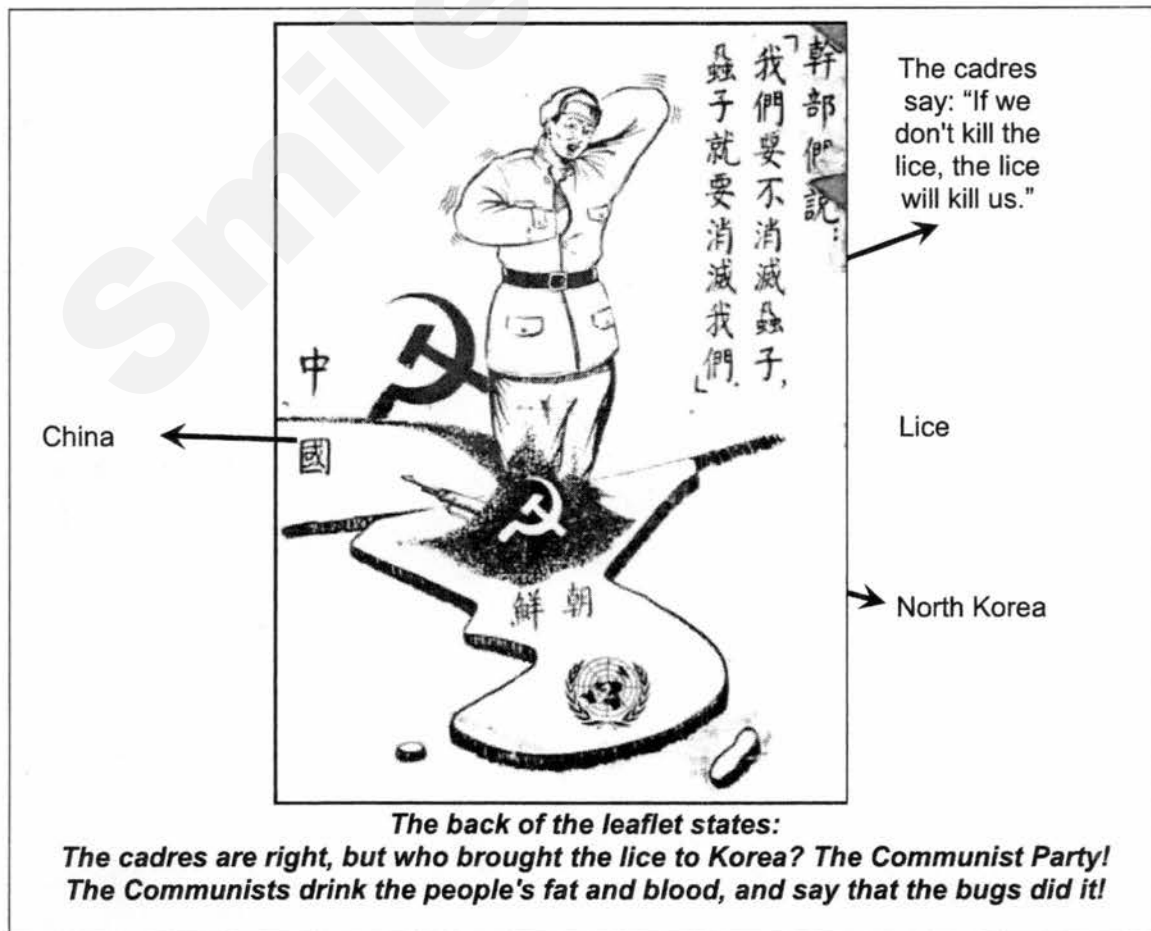
Was the Korean War controlled by the superpowers?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Korea had been ruled by Japan until 1945. At the end of the Second World War, the northern half was liberated by Soviet troops and the Korean People's Republic was proclaimed with Kim Il Sung, a Communist leader who had been trained in the USSR, as the dominant political figure. The southern half, under the leadership of Dr Syngman Rhee who was strongly nationalistic and anti-Communist, came under the influence of the Americans. Unwilling to be drawn into the conflict between the two Koreas, USSR and the USA withdrew their troops in 1948 and 1949 respectively. The withdrawal of the foreign troops left a potentially unstable and dangerous situation with frequent border clashes at the 38th parallel. On 25 June 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. This drew international attention with the United Nations Security Council condemning the actions of North Korea and sending in member forces under the American leadership of General MacArthur to push the North Korean out. The question remains if the Korean War had been dictated by the superpowers.

Source A : A leaflet found in North Korea during the Korean War.



Source B : Extract from a telegram to Moscow by former Ambassador Terentii Shtykov on a meeting with Kim Il Sung, along with Chinese and Korean Delegates, January 1950.

Kim stated, "The people of the southern portion of Korea trust me and rely on our armed might. Partisans will not decide the question. The people of the south know that we have a good army. Lately I do not sleep at night, thinking about how to resolve the question of the unification of the whole country. If the matter of the liberation of the people of the southern portion of Korea and the unification of the country is drawn out, then I can lose the trust of the people of Korea."

Source C : A North Korean poster published in August 1950.



"To Pusan! To Yosu! To Mokpo! To Cheju! To victory!" (Right) "We became the land's masters!"

Source D : Extract from a North Korean textbook on the Korean War.

Upset by the fast and astonishing growth of the power of the Republic, the American invaders hastened the preparation of an aggressive war in order to destroy it in its infancy....The American imperialists furiously carried out the war project in 1950....The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war on June 25th of the 39th year of the Juche calendar. That dawn, the enemies unexpectedly attacked the North half of the Republic, and the war clouds hung over the once peaceful country, accompanied by the echoing roar of cannons.

Having passed the 38th parallel, the enemies crawled deeper and deeper into the North half of the Republic...the invading forces of the enemies had to be eliminated and the threatened fate of our country and our people had to be saved.

Source E: Extract from Former South Korean Ambassador John Chang Myon's response to a proposed plan for post conflict Korea, August 1950.

We do not accept the validity of the 38th parallel as a military, political or economic division. This is a foreign concept, used for military convenience to determine what line Russia was to go to accept the surrender of the Japanese army. The Korean government does not recognise the 38th parallel in any way.

Any free Korean will stubbornly refuse in any future time to accept any resolution which outside powers may suggest for our nation except the clear and simple fact of freedom and making great point that what his nation is fighting for is 'Unification'.

Source F : An extract from President Rhee in a telegram sent to President Truman, 17 July 1950.

The people and the Government of the Republic of Korea welcomes the moral and physical support of the United Nations at this time, when the right of free men to live is being challenged by violent Communist armed aggression. For many years the Communists have been preparing to overthrow and conquer for Red imperialism democratic states through subversion and internal violence. In Korea, they have been checked completely by our patriotic Korean people. So, suddenly, on a quiet Sunday morning, expecting that the outer free world would only piously express indignation at their naked aggression and knowing that the forces of the Republic of Korea were purely defensive, they attacked. With Soviet military material and leadership, they counted on easy victory. Almost all of civilised world has rallied to support the Republic of Korea, knowing if the Communists should conquer here there was no place they would not try to conquer.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is on the Impact of World War One.

- (a) Explain how the actions of member countries affected the effectiveness of the League of Nations in the 1930s. [8]
- (b) How far do you agree that the German hatred towards the Treaty of Versailles was mainly a result of economic problems? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the End of Cold War.

- (a) Explain how the political leaders influenced the change in relations between the two superpowers in the 1970s. [8]
- (b) How far do you agree that the end of Cold War was a result of Gorbachev's policies? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

1. Source A: Taken from: <http://www.psywarrior.com/KoreaPSYOPHist2.html>
2. Source B: Taken from: <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/112036>
3. Source C: Taken from: <https://www.nknews.org/2015/06/the-story-of-the-korean-war-in-posters-2/>
4. Source D: Taken from: History of the Revolution of our Great Leader Kim Il-sun: High School. Pongyang, North Korea: Textbook Publishing Co., 1999, 125-127.
5. Source E: Taken from <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/108449837/>
6. Source F: Taken from: https://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/korea/large/documents/pdfs/ki-17-7.pdf#zoom=100

ANSWER KEY
CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL SECONDARY
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017

COMBINED HUMANITIES 22 August 2017 PAPER 3

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

1.

a) Study Source A [4]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the source / repeats provenance</u>
L2	<u>Infers sub-message, supported</u> Eg. The message of the source is that the North Koreans had lied about the Korean War through stating that it was a necessity as it would save the people in Korea. This is supported by the fact that the Chinese soldier was infected by the lice and had said, "If we don't kill the lice, the lice will kill us." This shows that it was a matter of defending themselves against the attack by the other power. However, the source also states "the cadres are right, but who brought the lice to Korea? The Communist Party! The Communists drink the people's fat and blood, and say that the bugs did it!" This suggests that the communists were trying to divert the attention of the people and push the blame away from themselves.
L3	<u>Infers main message, supported with source details</u> Eg. The message of the source is that communism is a/an disease/evil that has spread from China and has caused the Korean War. The source depicts an unassuming Chinese soldier standing on the part of the map marked as North Korea. It appears that he is infected by and has brought the lice that represents communism from China to North Korea as the body of lice seems to have clustered around him. The front of the leaflet states, "the cadres say: If we don't kill the lice it will kill us". This comment is made by the Chinese soldier, which indicates that the lice are from the South, which is further supported by the gun that is emerging from the huge body of lice directed at China. However, this comment is refuted by the text printed at the back which states, "the cadres are right, but who brought the lice to Korea? The Communist Party! The Communists drink the people's fat and blood, and say that the bugs did it!" This clearly puts the blame on the communist party in North Korea as it claims that the disease was brought into Korea by the communist party and more specifically China, which was infected by the large sickle and hammer sign looming beyond the map. The sickle and hammer symbol in turn represents USSR on the map and the lice trail beyond China which is symbolic as it shows

	<p>that communism did not originate in China, rather somewhere beyond, which is referring to USSR. The text is proven true by the image as the image shows a Chinese soldier being slowly consumed by the lice that he brought with him from China to North Korea. Hence, the source sends the message that the disease/evil that has caused the conflict in Korea is communism. Therefore, the Chinese, North Korea and USSR are to be blamed for the cause of the Korean war.</p>
L4	<p><u>Makes inference, supported with source details and contextual knowledge.</u></p> <p>Eg. The message of the source is that communism is a/an disease/evil that has spread from China and has caused the Korean War. The source depicts an unassuming Chinese soldier standing on the part of the map marked as North Korea. It appears that he has is infected by and has brought the lice that represents communism from China to North Korea as the body of lice seems to have clustered around him. The front of the leaflet states, "the cadres say: If we don't kill the lice it will kill us". This comment is made by the Chinese soldier, which indicates that the lice are from rom the South, which is further supported by the gun that is emerging from the huge body of lice directed at China. However, this comment is refuted by the text printed at the back which states, "the cadres are right, but who brought the lice to Korea? The Communist Party! The Communists drink the people's fat and blood, and say that the bugs did it!" This clearly puts the blame on the communist party in North Korea as it claims that the disease was brought into Korea by the communist party and more specifically China, which was infected by the large sickle and hammer sign looming beyond the map. The sickle and hammer symbol, in turn represents USSR on the map and the lice trail beyond China which is symbolic as it shows that communism did not originate in China, rather somewhere beyond, which is referring to USSR. The text is proven true by the image as the image shows a Chinese soldier being slowly consumed by the lice that he brought with him from China to North Korea. Hence, the source sends the message that the disease/evil that has caused the conflict in Korea is communism. Therefore, the Chinese, North Korea and USSR are to be blamed for the cause of the Korean War. Even though the South is responsible for the numerous border clashes, the motivation behind the border clashes is the ideological divide. The ideological divide occurred due to the North adopting communism and the real aggression was carried out by the North when they crossed the 38th parallel on 25th of June 1950 and attacked the South. The offensive was taken by North Korea; hence the source is implying that the cause of this conflict is the North which has been infected by the disease called Communism.</p>

b) Study Sources B and C [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Agree AND/OR Disagree in content, unsupported</u> <u>OR Agree OR Disagree based on provenance.</u></p>

L2	<u>Agree OR Disagree in content, supported</u>
L3	<p><u>Agree AND Disagree in content, supported</u></p> <p>Eg. Sources B and C are similar because they show that North Korea initiated the Korean War. Source B states, that "the people of the southern portion of Korea trust me and rely on our armed might. The people of the south know that we have a good army. if the matter of the liberation of the people of the southern portion of Korea and the unification of the country is drawn out, then I can lose the trust of the people of Korea." This shows that according to Kim Il Sung the people of the South were relying on the North's armed strength to achieve unification for Korea. This shows that North Korea was the initiator of the war as they already had the intention to do so, hence their development of their military. Similarly, Source C, depicts a North Korean soldier leading the civilians towards war. He is at the fore front of the poster and he appears determined as he is shouting, "To Pusan! To Yosu! To Mokpo! To Cheju! To victory!" (Right) "We became the land's masters!" This depicts North Korea as the starter of the war as they are leading the civilians to take over areas such as Pusan, Yosu, and Cheju which are in the southern part of Korea. Hence, both sources are similar as they show that North Korea initiated the war.</p> <p>Eg. Sources B and C are different because of the varying desired outcomes North Korea had for initiating the Korean War. Source B depicts North Korea as initiating the Korean War with the motivation for unification whereas Source C depicts North Korea as starting the war to attain power over the South. Source B states, "lately I do not sleep at night, thinking about how to resolve the question of the unification of the whole country." This shows that Kim Il Sung's reason for building arms is for the betterment of Korea as he simply wants a unified Korea. This contrasts with the way North Korea is represented in the poster in Source C. In Source C, the soldier representing North Korea looks aggressive and his aggressive expression is complemented by the text which says, "To Pusan! To Yosu! To Mokpo! To Cheju! To victory!" (Right) "We became the land's masters". He is stating all the areas that the North is going to take over and the text ends with them claiming that they want to own the land; it is simply not about unification, however it is about attaining power. Therefore, the sources differ because the intention behind North's aggressive action varies from Source B to C.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 + PURPOSE</u></p> <p>Eg. L3+ Sources B and C are different because of their varying purpose. Source B is an extract from a telegram to Moscow by former Ambassador Terentii Shtykov on a meeting with Kim Il Sung, along with Chinese and Korean Delegates in January 1950. This was sent before the Korean war happened in June. Kim is addressing the delegates from China, Korea, and Soviet Union. He wanted Stalin's military aid and which required to provide a legitimate reason for the invasion and hence his reason is the unification of Korea. This would not only gain support from China and Korean delegates, it will also gain Soviet Union's support and their military help. Hence, he has a reason for speaking the way he did in Source B. Whereas in Source C, the purpose changes as it was a</p>

	poster published in North Korea in August 1950. This is in the midst of the Korean war and at this point they are already in the middle of the conflict. Since it is a poster published in North Korea the audience would be the North Koreans and the intention is to gather their support in the war and for them to stand behind the soldiers in their fight. Therefore, the text has nationalistic undertones as it asks them to fight to victory and power. Therefore, the sources differ in purpose.
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c) Study Source D. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Useful OR Limited based on provenance</u>
L2	<u>Useful AND/OR Limited based on content, unsupported</u>
L3	<u>Useful AND/OR Limited based on content, supported</u>
L4	<u>Useful AND/OR Limited in content, cross-referred</u> <p>Eg. Source D is useful in showing USA's heavy involvement in the Korean War. The source mentions, "upset by the fast and astonishing growth of the power of the Republic, the American invaders hastened the preparation of an aggressive war in order to destroy it in its infancy. The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war on June 25th of the 39th year of the Juche calendar." The source implies that South Korea is a puppet to USA, hence USA is the one in control of the war. The source implies that USA was afraid of the North's growth and hence used the South as a puppet to initiate a war to destroy the North. Cross reference to contextual knowledge shows that USA was involved in the Korean war as most of the UN troops sent to Korea comprised of US soldiers and the troop was led by General McArthur, a US General. US also mobilised the UN to condemn North Korea and called for UN to employ the use of force to respond to the North. Therefore, the source is useful in showing that USA was heavily involved in the Korean war. Eg. Source D is limited in showing that North Korea with USSR's support took the offensive in the Korean War. The invasion in June 1950 was initiated by North Korea with the support of the Soviet Union. The source mentions, "the American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time, alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war on June 25th of the 39th year of the Juche calendar." This shows that the source is claiming that USA along with the South started the war by crossing the 38th parallel. Even though the border clashes at the 38th parallel were initiated by the South, the crossing of the 38th parallel was carried out by the North, hence what has been mentioned in the source is in fact a lie as it places the blame on USA and completely eliminates any information about the North's aggression against the South. Therefore, the source is limited in showing North Korea's aggressive</p>

	actions.
L5	<p><u>L4 + Based on purpose of source</u></p> <p>Eg. L4+ Based on purpose the source is limited in use as it is a North Korean textbook about the Korean war. It is highly unlikely that they would present themselves as the aggressor, hence USA is presented as the aggressor, who prepared and initiated the war and used the South as a puppet to carry out their agenda. Their textbook would aim to present a clean image of the North as it would be used to condition the Koreans from a young age into believing that the North has always had good intentions for Korea, thus gaining their undying support and loyalty as they grow older into useful citizens. This is especially critical since the Korean War never came to a close and it is critical that its citizens see it as their responsibility to liberate the South Koreans and unify the country. Thus this source is limited its usefulness as its purpose would definitely cause one to question its reliability and thus would limit our understanding of the Korean War.</p>

d) Study Sources E and F. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Answer based on provenance</u>
L2	<u>Answers based on identification of difference in view on foreign interference in the Korean affairs</u>
L3	<p><u>Evaluation based on Content, supported</u></p> <p>Yes they are wrong because Sources E and F differ in their views on foreign intervention.</p> <p>Eg. Source E is wrong because it shows that both the leaders and the citizens of Korea are unwelcoming of foreign interference Source E states, "we do not accept the validity of the 38th parallel as a military, political or economic division. This is a foreign concept, used for military convenience to determine what line Russia was to go to accept the surrender of the Japanese Army." The source is saying that the Koreans are unwilling to recognize an imaginary line drawn by USA and USSR during their post-war conferences when they were deciding on the state of Japan and who is to go for war against Japan. It is stating that such an arbitrary line drawn by the European powers was done for selfish reasons, which the Koreans should not and will not agree with.</p> <p>Eg. Source F is also wrong because it shows that the South Korean government were appreciative of foreign intervention. It states, "the people and the Government of the Republic of Korea welcomes the moral and physical support of the United Nations at this time, when the right of free men to live is being challenged by violent Communist armed aggression." He is claiming that both the civilians and leaders of South Korea are open to UN's help as their security</p>

	is being breached by the aggression carried out by the military of North Korea.
L4	<p><u>Evaluation based on Content, supported and cross-referred</u></p> <p>Eg. Source E is not wrong as it shows that both the leaders and the citizens of Korea were not appreciative of foreign interference in the Korean politics. The source states, "we do not accept the validity of the 38th parallel as a military, political or economic division. This is a foreign concept, used for military convenience to determine what line Russia was to go to accept the surrender of the Japanese Army." The source is saying that Koreans were unwilling to recognize the imaginary line drawn by USA and USSR during their post-war conferences when they were deciding on the state of Japan and who was to go for war against Japan. It stated that such an arbitrary line drawn by the European powers was done for selfish reasons, which the Koreans should not and would not agree with in the long term. This is reliable as based on cross-reference to contextual knowledge, the South Koreans were unwilling to accept the terms of the post-war agreements that split Korea into two and had been working towards reunification of the Korean Peninsula between 1949 and 1950. For example, in July 1949, South Korean warships attacked North Korean military installations at the mouth of Taedong River, and sank most of North Korea's west coast fleet. This had resulted in fierce fighting on both sides which ended with the South failing to capture North Korea. This demonstrates the South's resolve to reunite the entire Peninsula under the Rhee's regime, showing that they were not receptive of the agreement placed between the USA and the USSR. This would further reinforce the idea that in the long run, the South Koreans would not have tolerated any form of foreign interference that might prevent them from reunification. Thus, this source is reliable in showing the ultimate view of the South Koreans towards foreign interference.</p> <p>Eg. Source F is not wrong because it is reliable. The source shows Synman Rhee's openness to UN intervention and help. The source states, "the people and the Government of the Republic of Korea welcomes the moral and physical support of the United Nations at this time, when the right of free men to live is being challenged by violent Communist armed aggression." He is claiming that both the civilians and leaders of South Korea are open to UN's help as their security is being breached by the aggression carried out by the military of North Korea. This is reliable as based on cross-reference to contextual knowledge, South Korea were caught by surprise by the attack from the North and were quickly overcome by the North Korean forces in the South. This was so as the forces in the South were weak due to the lack of military support by the Americans prior to the war due to Synman Rhee's cruelty towards his people and the military desertions from the South to the North. With the impending fall of South Korea to the North, Rhee had no choice but to call upon the Americans and UN for help as their forces would not have been strong enough to deal with the North who was well-trained and equipped by the Soviets. Thus Source F is not wrong as they needed the South needed the foreign interference to help them fight against the North Korean forces who were more superior than them.</p>
L5	<u>L4 + Evaluation based on Provenance</u>

Eg. Based on purpose, Sources E and F both are not wrong. Source E is from a former ambassador and it was written as a proposed plan for post war Korea, as a plan for the future. It was written in August 1950, after the invasion and they are in the midst of the conflict. As they are in the middle of the war, the ambassador based on the current state of Korea makes the claim that it would be better for Korea to disallow foreign interference in the future to ensure a unified Korea under their own governance. Since the source was a response to a proposed plan for the future of Korea by the former ambassador on post war Korea, he would state what would be best for his country and his stand point in the context of world affairs where states in Asia were beginning to break away from their colonial masters as promised through the Atlantic Charter. Korea should thus be free to rule their state as a unified country and this in turn would allow the people of Korea to see the vision of the South and be more supportive of the fight to unify the whole of Korea. Based on the situation and circumstances he was in, his claim that Koreans rejected and should reject foreign presence in Korea is reliable, hence he is not wrong. On the other hand, even though Source F refutes Source E, based on purpose, this source is also not wrong. Synman Rhee had an agenda for writing the telegram to President Truman, which was his desire for help from the USA. Because this telegram was sent in July, almost 1 month into the war and the South was losing to the North. Hence, he had a reason for welcoming foreign interference and help. Furthermore, cross reference to contextual knowledge largely shows that both the South and North were open to aid from USA and USSR respectively. The situation he was in would have shaped the way he phrased and spoke to Truman, therefore welcoming foreign interference. Hence, even though the sources differ in views, based on the context they were in and their purpose, both the sources are no wrong.

e) Study all the sources [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use</u>
L2	<u>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</u> Support= A, D, E Not Support= B, C, F
L3	<u>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</u> <u>Support</u> Eg. Source A supports the statement as it blames USSR for bringing the disease—communism into North Korea. The source presents a Chinese soldier scratching himself showing that he is already infected by the disease and the lice that is surrounding him, and almost consuming him seem to start from beyond China where USSR is located at. The huge sickle and hammer sign of the communist ideology represents USSR and communism. Communism is therefore seen as a disease and this disease has caused the Korean war as it had led to a division of Korea. Cross reference to contextual knowledge shows it was in fact true that Korea was “infected” by USSR because the Korean fate was decided during the Potsdam conference where it was divided into two occupation zones, USA’s and USSR’s along the 38th parallel. After the division, the respective superpowers attempted to instil their ideological interest in these areas. Hence, showing that the conflict started due to ideological differences, with USSR not fulfilling UN’s call for free election in the Korean Peninsula and helping to establish the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea for North Korea. Furthermore, due to the importance of Korea to the communist bloc in the Asia-Pacific, the USSR saw in it the potential to be used as a platform to spread the communist ideology and hence supported Kim in his quest to unify the country under communist rule. Thus, the Korean war was indirectly controlled by USSR. Because North Korea’s influence originated from USSR and USSR did initially have an interest in Korea, the information presented in the source tallies, hence it makes the source reliable. Eg. Source D supports the statement because it openly blames USA for puppeteering the Korean war, hence claiming that it was largely controlled by the superpowers. The source mentions, “the American imperialists furiously carried out the war project in 1950...The American invaders who had been preparing the war for a long time alongside their puppets, finally initiated the war on June 25th...” The source claims that USA orchestrated the Korean war and planned for it for a long time before executing it through South Korea. Hence, it is claiming that the mastermind behind the Korean war was USA and not South Korea and South Korea, according to the source had been used by USA

as a tool to fulfil their aims. Cross reference to contextual knowledge shows that this is not true because the invasion mentioned in the source was in fact carried out by North Korea as it was the North Korean troop that crossed the 38th parallel and invaded the South. USA only entered the picture after the invasion happened, in fact due to Syngman Rhee's willingness to use force and aggression, USA retreated some of their aid given to the South which resulted in Rhee requesting for more aid from USA. Hence, the claims made in the source about USA orchestrating the war, hence the Korean war being controlled by America is not true, which makes this source unreliable.

Eg. Source E supports the statement as it shows Koreans' displeasure and unwillingness to accept the inference of the superpowers who appeared to have controlled the division of Korea. The source states, "we do not accept the validity of the 38th parallel as a military, political, or economic division. This is a foreign concept, used for military convenience..." The source claims that the division of Korea was an idea carried out by the European powers to fulfil their selfish needs. This division eventually led to the Korean war, hence the source is implying that the Korean war was brought about by the superpowers, hence indirectly controlled by them. Cross reference to contextual knowledge agrees with the claim that Korea was divided during the Yalta conference and apportioned to be given to Soviet Union in return for their agreement to go for war against Japan. Therefore, the division of Korea along ideological lines was caused by the decision they derived at during the conference, which eventually did lead to conflicts and culminated in an invasion. Therefore, the source is indirectly blaming the superpowers for controlling the Korean war, which makes the source reliable.

Not Support

Eg. Source B does not support the statement as it shows Kim Il Sung leader of North Korea justifying his decision to take an aggressive approach to achieve the unification of Korea. In the source, he claims, "the people of the South know that we have a good army. Lately I do not sleep at night, thinking about how to resolve the question of the unification of the whole country." This shows that he justified his invasion by claiming that the whole of Korea was looking up to the North and their military strength hoping for them to unify Korea. He is assuming that the whole of Korea wanted unification and that the South was in fact supportive of him. This shows that the invasion was North Korea's decision. Cross reference to contextual knowledge shows that the invasion was a decision Kim Il Sung made on his own and he requested for Stalin's military help. It was not controlled by Stalin as Stalin and Truman both were aware of the outcome of their help and decided to reduce their help hence withdrew their troops from Korea in 1948 and 1949. Therefore, the Korean war was not controlled by the superpowers rather it was initiated and controlled by the North, therefore this source is reliable.

Eg. Source C does not support the statement as it clearly shows the soldier representing North Korea as the aggressor who is leading the Korean war. The source presents a North Korean soldier leading the civilians to war against the South. His aggression against and invasion of the South is done to achieve,

"Victory" as he is stirring nationalistic sentiments in the civilians. He is encouraging them to support the invasion so that they can "become the land's masters". As he represents North Korea and he is leading North Koreans against the South, it is essentially showing that North Korea is in control of the war, not the superpowers. Even though the source presents the North as an aggressor, the motivation behind the source is to stir nationalistic sentiments in the Koreans living in the North in order to garner support for them. This is a propaganda poster aimed at conditioning their citizens' sentiments and thoughts to shape them into supporting the invasion. Hence, because it is a propaganda poster published by North Korea during the Korean war, the images depicted might not be entirely true as they would want to send a carefully constructed message, which makes the source unreliable.

Eg. Source F does not support the statement as it shows South Korean leader Syngman Rhee allowing for the UN to interfere in the internal Korean affairs. Syngman Rhee requests, "the people and the government of the Republic of Korea welcome the moral and physical support of the United Nations at this time, when the right of free men to live is challenged by violent Communist armed aggression." He is requesting to Truman that South Korea needs US and UN help as their rights to live as free people of Korea is being crushed by the invasion. He also claims, "with Soviet military material and leadership, they counted on easy victory", which shows that he is aware of Soviet intrusion and help provided to the North. His request from USA shows that the Korean war was not controlled by the superpowers rather the local leaders encouraged the superpowers involvement in the war. Cross reference to contextual knowledge shows that both Kim Il Sung and Syngman Rhee requested from USSR and USA for military aid, respectively. Both the leaders allowed foreign interference; hence it was not controlled by the superpowers. This source is reliable because the source's stand tallies with the contextual knowledge regarding the Koreans' desire for support from USA and USSR.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2.

- a) Explain how the actions of member countries affected the effectiveness of the League of Nations in the 1930s. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the topic</u>
L2	<u>Identifies or describes factors</u>
L3	<p><u>Explains Factors</u></p> <p><u>Appeasing aggressive countries</u> The actions of the member nations affected the effectiveness of the League of Nations in the 1930s as they gave in to aggression. The post-war attitudes of the major powers were affected by the outcomes of World War One. The military casualties led Britain and France to adopt pacifist frame of mind and viewed their own concerns and interests as more important than the League's goal of world peace and security. For example, in the face of military aggression from Hitler in the 1930s, France and Britain chose a policy of appeasement. As Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles by expanding its military force beyond the figures agreed, Britain and France chose to give in to his actions. Additionally, when Hitler expanded its control beyond Germany, into Austria and Sudetenland, Britain and France allowed him to do so. By taking control of more land, Hitler was able to make use of the resources to strengthen the German military and economy, which encouraged him to continue his aggression, eventually leading to the fall of Poland and the outbreak of World War Two. Hence, being the major member nations of the League of Nations, Britain and France failed to lead the organisation in establishing world peace, which led to its ineffectiveness as an organisation. Therefore, the actions of the member nations affected the effectiveness of the League of Nations in the 1930s because, by not putting their feet down to stop Hitler's expansionist ambitions, they allowed him to continue his plans to take over more territory, leading to the league's failure to ensure collective security.</p> <p><u>Engaging in aggression</u> The actions of the member nations affected the effectiveness of the League of Nations in the 1930s as they engaged in aggressive acts. One of the aims of the League of Nations was to ensure collective security. Member nations were supposed to work together towards preventing wars and conflicts. The League believed that world peace would be achieved through international cooperation and a commitment to open, just and honourable relations between nations. However, some members chose to use aggression to achieve their own national goals. For example, during the Mukden incident and the invasion of Manchuria, Japan used force as a means to fulfil her interests. In 1931, a bomb exploded near the Japanese-owned railway near Mukden. The Japanese Army blamed the Chinese nationalists and demanded that the Japanese government take action to</p>

protect

Japanese interests in Manchuria. A full-scale invasion of Manchuria was launched, leading to the establishment of Manchuria as a satellite state of Japan and was named Manchukuo. This incident shows that as a member of the League of Nations, Japan violated the constitution of the League by using aggression against another country to protect its own national interest. By invading Manchuria instead of bringing the dispute to the League, Japan had disregarded the League as a peacekeeping organisation and contributed to the League's failure to maintain peace. Therefore, the actions of the member nations affected

the effectiveness of the League of Nations in the 1930s because some of the nations resorted to using force against other nations to protect their own national agenda, which made it difficult for the League of Nations to ensure collective security and maintain peace.

- b) How far do you agree that the German hatred towards the Treaty of Versailles was mainly a result of economic problems? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Description of factors, but without focus on the question</u>
L2	<u>Explains Yes OR No</u>
L3	<p><u>Explains Yes AND No</u></p> <p><u>Economic Problem</u> The German hatred towards the Treaty of Versailles was a result of economic problem. World War One had resulted to Germany struggling with high poverty, unemployment and fragile economy. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was made to pay heavy reparations of 269 billion gold Reichmarks through the surrender of coal and other resources at set period. This made the situation worse for the economy, given that it was already suffering during to the effects of World War One. Germany was unable to cope with the heavy reparation and failed to make payments by 1922. To force Germany to pay for the reparations, France and Belgium invaded Ruhr and seized mines, factories and railways. So many Germans went on strike and as the government supported these strikes, they printed more money to pay the strikers as well as to pay the debts. However, this gave rise to hyperinflation, resulted to many people's savings and pensions to be wiped out virtually overnight. Many food products were expensive which made it difficult for most Germans to afford them. Due to such harsh conditions, the Germans blamed the Treaty of Versailles for causing their predicament and were extremely bitter over the issue of reparations. Therefore, due to the economic problem caused by the harsh reparations terms in the Treaty of Versailles, it worsened the lives of the Germans, causing German hatred towards the treaty.</p> <p><u>Loss of territories</u> The German hatred towards the Treaty of Versailles was a result of the loss of territories. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles required Germany to give up much of the land which it possessed before the war. Germany lost all her overseas colonies in Africa and the Asia Pacific. Germany also lost Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar coal region to France. Additionally, Germany had to give up the territory between Germany and East Prussia to form the Polish Corridor to give Poland independent access to the sea. As a result of the loss of territories, it greatly reduced Germany's standing amongst the world powers. Germany not only lost physical territories, but also the resources in the territories. These territorial losses injured the pride of the German people and damaged Germany's economy. The treaty also prevented any further German expansion through merger with other territories. Many German nationalists were furious with the loss of territories as it made Germany looked weak as compared to her glorious past. Therefore, due to the loss of territories caused by the territorial terms in the Treaty of Versailles, it created a major blow to the German nationalists, causing German hatred towards the treaty.</p>

	<p><u>Reduction in military capabilities</u></p> <p>The German hatred towards the Treaty of Versailles was a result of the reduction in her military capabilities. Tight limitations were placed on Germany's armed forces to ensure that Germany was not strong enough to start another war. The German armed forces was one of the most powerful military at the beginning of World War One. With its defeat, the Allies made Germany reduce its army size to 100 000 men. The size of the German navy was also limited to 15 000 men. Germany was not allowed to have an air force, tanks or submarines. She was also not allowed to carry out any form of conscription. The harsh limitations set by the Allies through the terms of the Treaty of Versailles meant that Germany not only was unable to start a war, it was also made significantly less able to defend itself against any powerful nation in the event of a military attack. This was a huge humiliation because the Germans prided themselves to be one of the most powerful nations in the world with a powerful military force. With the vast reduction in military, Germany was no longer as powerful as what the Germans hoped she would be. Furthermore, disarmament would also mean that soldiers coming back from the war front became jobless. The factories were also affected as they were not allowed to produce weaponry in large amounts anymore. This added on to the rampant unemployment which was already happening due to the effects of World War One. Therefore, due to the reduction in military capabilities due to the disarmament clause in the Treaty of Versailles, it greatly reduced the German military superiority which resulted to the German hatred towards the treaty.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 AND reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'To what extent'.</u></p> <p>I agree to a large extent that the German hatred towards the Treaty of Versailles was mainly a result of economic problems. Although the loss of territories and reduction in military were significant enough to evoke anger among the Germans, the economic problems caused would have been more pervasive into the lives of the Germans as compared to the national pride that was hurt through the territorial and military terms of the treaty. This is because the economic problems were widespread and affected the German's livelihoods. They were unable to fulfil their basic needs, which would be a painful reminder of the Treaty of Versailles on a daily basis. While the loss of territories and reduction in military also contributed to the German hatred towards the treaty, however, it was the economic problems which made them hate the treaty most</p>

3.

- a) Explain how the political leaders influenced the change in relations between the two superpowers in the 1970s. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the topic</u>
L2	<u>Identifies or describes factors</u>
L3	<p><u>Explains Factors</u></p> <p><u>Implementing a policy of détente</u> The actions of political leaders influenced the change in relations between the two superpowers in the first half of the 1970s by implementing a policy of détente. Under the administration of President Richard Nixon, a policy of détente was implemented towards the Soviet Union. It was held that the USA and the Soviet Union had the right to exist side by side as sovereign states. This move was a change from the previous few leaders when they sought to eliminate each other's sphere of influence. As such both sides were entering an era of negotiations in the 1970s after a period of confrontation in the late 1940s to 1960s. In particular, Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, held the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I) in May 1972 to attempt to limit, and later reduce the number of nuclear weapons that they possessed. They also signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in May 1972, limiting their possession of anti-ballistic missile sites to two for each superpower. This clearly shows that both political leaders had the desire to reduce the Cold War tensions. Prior to this, both superpowers were engaged in nuclear arms race. With the arms control negotiations as shown above, it shows that the political leaders made efforts to reduce the tensions and hence changed the relations between the two superpowers. Therefore, the actions of political leaders influenced the change in relations between the two superpowers in the first half of the 1970s by implementing a policy of détente, because this brought about a change in relations from one of tension to one of negotiation.</p> <p><u>Stalling and abandoning détente</u> The political leaders influenced the change in relations between the two superpowers in the late 1970s by stalling and abandoning détente. Détente was implemented at the beginning of the 1970s, which marked the start of the reduction in tensions between the two superpowers. However, with the change of US administration, a tougher stance was taken against communism which increased tensions between the superpowers again. Jimmy Carter was elected as President of the USA in November 1976. He believed that the USA should be firmer in its support for human rights, and saw détente as a huge compromise</p>

	<p>in favour of the Soviet Union. Jimmy Carter's criticism of perceived human rights violations by the Soviet Union increased tensions between the superpowers, and this led to the stalling of détente. This marks a change in relations in the 1970s after a period of détente because during the period of détente, both superpowers prioritised other matters over human rights. Additionally, when Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979, Jimmy Carter cancelled the ongoing arms limitation talks and imposed embargoes on grain and technology against the Soviet Union. With this, it shows that USA no longer viewed the Soviet Union as the most-favoured nation, a status given to the Soviet Union in 1972. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also adopted a confrontational attitude towards the Soviet Union, in support of the US. All these increased tensions between the superpowers, with some historians terming this as the start of a 'Second Cold War' Therefore, the actions of political leaders influenced the change in relations between the two superpowers in the late 1970s by abandoning a policy of détente, because this brought about a change in relations from the easing of tensions to a rise in confrontation again.</p>
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- b) How far do you agree that the end of Cold War was a result of Gorbachev's policies? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Description of factors, but without focus on the question</u>
L2	<u>Explains Yes OR No</u>
L3	<p><u>Explains BOTH sides</u></p> <p><u>Gorbachev's policies</u></p> <p>The end of Cold War was mainly a result of Gorbachev's policies. Gorbachev introduced Perestroika to restructure the economy and Glasnost to allow for more transparency within the government. With Perestroika, the government would relaxed its control over the kinds of goods and services that may be produced, however, the means of production such as trucks and tractors remained under the government's control. This meant that the government officials continued to have control over important technology and machinery causing them to charge a high fee on small businesses. This led to unprofitable businesses and as these businesses charged high prices for the consumer goods, it led to greater dissatisfaction. There was also severe shortage of food and other basic necessities such as bread and shoes. Glasnost allowed the problem to be magnified before the eyes of the Soviets. With Glasnost, there was greater freedom of speech and press, which meant that people could voice their opinions and criticise government policies freely. With this relaxation, it only encouraged more dissatisfaction and criticism against Gorbachev's policies. The politburo also did not welcome the change as it would mean that their policies would be criticised. Their stability and power relied largely on propaganda machine, censorship and oppression on the people. Without these, their power would be reduced; hence they were</p>

dissatisfied with Gorbachev as well. With these negative sentiments, opposition started to build up within the Soviet Union as well as its satellite states and eventually led to the collapse of Soviet Union when the government finally lost full control over the actions of the people. As the Soviet Union lost its sphere of influence over its satellite states, it lost its status as a superpower. As a result, the USSR was no longer in contention with the USA over the sphere of interest, which led to the end of Cold War Therefore, the end of Cold War was mainly a result of Gorbachev's policies because the policies led to the disintegration of the USSR as a superpower and hence ended the Cold War tensions with USA.

Reagan's policies

The end of Cold War was mainly a result of Reagan's policies. Reagan adopted a favourable attitude towards the Soviets after intense tensions over nuclear race. Previously, Reagan adopted a more aggressive foreign policy against the USSR to protect the USA from Soviet aggression. However, after Able Archer in 1983, where the Soviets prepared their nuclear forces and put their air force units in East Germany and Poland in response to a joint military exercise amongst the US and NATO, the two superpowers faced the possibility of a nuclear war. The Able Archer 83 was a 10-day joint military exercise among USA and the NATO members. The exercise was so realistic that some members of the Soviet military and government believed that it preceded an actual nuclear first strike on the Soviet Union by the USA and NATO. In response, the Soviets prepared their nuclear forces and put their air force units in East Germany and Poland on alert. This resulted to the possibility of a nuclear war, similar to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. When the exercise ended, he realized that his aggressive stance had pushed the two sides closer to a nuclear war and the fearful reaction of the Soviets made him realize that they wanted peace rather than conflict too. Hence, he changed his confrontational stance and adopted a more conciliatory attitude towards the Soviets. Following this, both Reagan and Gorbachev met in 1985 for Nuclear Disarmament talks and agreed to remove intermediate range missiles as a result of Able

Archer. This decreased tensions as both were willing to reach a compromise with each other. It also symbolised the significant improvement in superpower relations because of the negotiations. Therefore, Reagan's desire to improve the superpower relations played an important role as it enabled him to cooperate with Gorbachev on matters such as nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the end of Cold War was mainly a result of Reagan's policies because his efforts to reconcile relations with the USSR led to a reduction of tensions and improvement in superpower relations which eventually ended their Cold War relations.

Failure of the Soviet economy

The end of Cold War was a result of the failure of the Soviet economy. While advances in development and production had been impressive in the immediate post-war era through to the early 1970s, the Soviet economy began to stagnate from then on. The inherent flaws of the Soviet command economy, in comparison to the free market economy that the USA and Western European countries adopted, resulted in the underperformance of the Soviet economy. There was poor quality of information available to those who had to make

	<p>decisions about the economy. Overemphasis on quantitative indicators, along with lack of innovation and creativity, led to poor quality of Soviet goods. Lack of checks and balances on the government, which encouraged officials to falsify statistics to meet quotas, as well as engage in corrupt practices such as bribery, also resulted in shortage of goods produced for the people. The production of consumer goods such as clothes, electronics, housing and foodstuffs continued to be compromised over military goods in order to keep up with the arms race with the USA. All these meant that Soviet Union lacked financial means to support its satellite states to crush any opposition. While previous attempts against the Soviet control, like the Hungarian Revolution and the Prague Spring, were unsuccessful, they were eventually met with successes as the Soviet Union was no longer able to intervene in the internal affairs of its allies. Without backing from the Soviet government, the Eastern European communist regimes collapsed one after another in 1989. In Poland, there were series of workers' strikes against communist rule. The Polish government agreed to hold semi-free democratic elections which resulted to the decline in communist control as they failed to secure minimum number of votes to win the seats. This inspired other revolutions in other parts of Eastern Europe where the people had been dissatisfied with communist rule due to their weak economy. This led to the loss of Eastern Europe as a sphere of influence by the Soviet Union, which contributed to the end of Cold War as the Soviet Union lost its status as a superpower. Therefore, the end of Cold War was a result of the failure of the Soviet economy because the people associated the weak economy in Soviet Union and its satellite states with the communist ideology and hence began to withdraw support for the communist government which resulted to a reduction in the Soviet Union's superpower status.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 AND reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'To what extent'.</u></p> <p>In conclusion, I think that the end of the Cold War was mainly due to the failure of the Soviet economy rather than Gorbachev's reforms and Reagan's policies. Firstly, it was due to the weak economy that formed the basis for Gorbachev's policies. Although Reagan's actions were important in changing the relationship between the two leaders, it was ultimately due to the weak Soviet economy that made it more possible for Gorbachev to reciprocate to Reagan's policies too. Gorbachev introduced reforms in an attempt to reverse the adverse effects of the Soviet economy, which gave Reagan the opportunity to also establish good relations with Gorbachev. This eventually ended the Cold War since both sides stopped competing over ideology.</p>



**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017
SECONDARY FOUR
GCE O-Level Programme**

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE)

2267/03

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

Wednesday

1 August

1 hour 40 mins

Additional materials:
1 Cover Sheet
5 sheets writing paper

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.
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.

Start your **NEW** question on a **NEW** sheet of writing paper.

Complete the Cover Sheet and attach accordingly.

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

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

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you 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 can you learn about the Cuban Missile Crisis from this source? Explain your answer. [5]

- (b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these sources? Explain your answer. [6]

- (c) Study Source D.

Does this source surprise you? Explain your answer. [6]

- (d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source in explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

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

"Khrushchev was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Who was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in October 1962. For thirteen days, from 15 to 28 October, the world was on edge as tensions between the USA and the USSR came to the brink of a nuclear war.

In April 1961, USA had supported exiled Cubans in a failed attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Following this, the Soviet Union's Nikita Khrushchev suggested to Castro that Soviet missiles be secretly placed in Cuba to deter the Americans from similar acts in future. Upon discovery of this plan, the Americans engaged in tense negotiations with the Soviets to remove these missiles from Cuba. On 22 October 1962, a naval blockade of Cuba was imposed by America. On 28 October, 1962, the Soviets decided to remove the missiles from Cuba, thus, ending the crisis. In the aftermath of the conflict, a hotline was set up to facilitate communication between the USA and the Soviet Union, with the aim of preventing a similar crisis from occurring again. Historians are divided as to who or which country was most responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Source A: Russian "Peace Corps", a cartoon published in an American newspaper.



Source B: An extract from Khrushchev's memoirs written in the late 1960s

Everyone agreed that America would not leave Cuba alone unless we did something. We had an obligation to do everything in our power to protect Cuba's existence as a Communist country and as a working example of communism to other countries in Latin America. I want to make one thing clear. We had no desire to start a war. Only a fool would think that we wanted to invade the American continent from Cuba. Our aim was the opposite. We wanted to keep the Americans from invading Cuba.

Source C: A part of Kennedy's broadcast announcing the naval blockade on 22 October 1963.

Unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missiles sites is now in preparation. To halt this offensive build-up, a strict quarantine on all military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being introduced ... I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and remove this threat to world peace ... by withdrawing those weapons from Cuba.

Source D: 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 E: A Cuban perspective of the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis or the Caribbean Crisis

The primary lesson Cuba drew, then, was that neither superpower could be trusted. It viewed U.S. guarantees as ploys and Soviet promises as hollow. Both countries ignored Cuba during the crisis, and Castro's suspicion that the Soviets were treating Cuba as a bargaining chip were confirmed early in 1963 during his trip to the Soviet Union. He learned inadvertently then about the secret agreement between Kennedy and Khrushchev to exchange U.S. missiles in Turkey for Soviet ones in Cuba.

But from the Cuban perspective, it was Soviet-U.S. interests that defined the terms by which the actual conflict was avoided. By serving their own interests and not addressing the Cuban-U.S. conflict, the two superpowers thus did not resolve the underlying causes of the missile crisis.

Source F: Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy as neighbours reading their 'Hints on Pruning' as both trees overhang each others' gardens



OVER THE GARDEN WALL

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is about the Impact of World War I

- (a) Explain why Germany felt that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair. [8]
- (b) "The League of Nations failed because it was structurally flawed". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the Cold War

- (a) Explain why relations between the USA and the USSR deteriorated between 1945 and 1949. [8]
- (b) "The Soviet Union collapsed because of Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A: Russian "Peace Corps", published in *The Gazette*, 1962.. Musee-McCord Museum collection. <http://collections.musee-mccord.qc.ca/en/collection/artifacts/M965.199.7015>, extracted 5 June 2017.
- Source B: Steven Waugh, *Essential Modern World History*, Nelson Thornes Ltd 2001, p 275 Source A.
- Source C: Steven Waugh, *Essential Modern World History*, Nelson Thornes Ltd 2001, p 277, Source D.
- Source D: <http://old.post-gazette.com/magazine/19990128sergei2.asp> Khrushchev's son says U.S. too hot in Cold War Thursday, January 28, 1999, By Bill Steigerwald, Post-Gazette Staff Writer. Extracted 5 June 2017.
- Source E: Lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis from *CUBA'S PERSPECTIVE: Conflict Averted but Crisis Endures*, by James G. Blight and Philip Brenner, found at <http://www.historyofcuba.com/history/Sad-1.htm>
- Source F: Punch Magazine, <http://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000KJx5ZVh3U5I>, extracted 5 June 2017.

ANSWER KEY

SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRL'S SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017

SECONDARY FOUR

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03

SECTION A [30 MARKS]

1.

a) Study Source A. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>No inference; merely describes source details (lifting from source)</u> E.g. Source A tells me that the Khrushchev was taking over the world piece by piece.</p>
L2	<p><u>Makes inference, unsupported. Up to a maximum of 3 marks</u> <u>Possible inferences:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev was misleading the world by pretending to help Cuba. • Castro was relying on Khrushchev to protect him from the USA. • Khrushchev & Kennedy's were engaged in a cold war. Kennedy's was wary of Khrushchev's actions in helping Cuba as it was an extension of Soviet Communist Influence into the region.
L3	<p><u>Makes Inference(s), supported</u></p> <p><u>Possible Inferences</u></p> <p>Khrushchev was misleading the world by pretending to help Cuba- this can be seen in the source where Khrushchev is masquerading as a "technician" assisting Cuba but the item being assembled are missiles. The cartoonist is mocking Khrushchev's poor attempt to hide his intention of bringing the competition in Europe to Central America, the USA's backyard. The Cuban Missile Crisis was caused by Khrushchev who tried to sneak missiles into Cuba on the pretext of helping Cuba develop with "technical" assistance.</p> <p>Castro was relying on Khrushchev to protect him from the USA- Castro was Relaxing in Khrushchev's pocket smoking a cigar as he now had a "big brother" in Khrushchev to protect him from America actions. Castro's actions in embracing Khrushchev as an ally had brought US/USSR competition with each other into Central America. It was this competition between the two superpowers that caused the Cuban Missile Crisis as the USA saw Khrushchev extending communist influence into the region.</p> <p>Khrushchev and Kennedy were engaged in a cold war. Kennedy was wary of Khrushchev's actions in helping Cuba as it was an extension of Soviet Communist Influence into the region - this can be seen in his surprise while</p>

	<p>relaxing in his rocking chair, he sits up & takes note of what was going on in Cuba. Khrushchev's actions of building missile sites on Cuba brought Cold war tensions from Europe to Central America. This could also be perceived by Kennedy as threatening the USA as Cuba was at the foot of America & missiles located there could be launched to any US city. Khrushchev's actions thus led to the Cuban Missiles Crisis as the USA saw Khrushchev's actions as a threat. Therefore the USA imposed an embargo on ships sailing to Cuba, using ships to inspect & block ships sailing to Cuba.</p>
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b) Study Source B & C [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Comparison based on provenance & source type</u></p> <p>Both Sources are different. Source B is Khrushchev's memoirs & Source C is part of Kennedy's broadcast.</p>
L2	<p><u>Similarities OR Differences based on content</u></p> <p>Both sources are different in content because they blame the other party for the rise in tensions over Cuba.</p> <p>In Source B Khrushchev accuses America of harbouring intentions to invade Cuba, claiming to be installing missiles there to protect Cuba & deter an American invasion. Source B states that "Every agreed that America would not leave Cuba alone unless we did something... We wanted to keep the Americans from invading Cuba". In Source C, Kennedy accuses Khrushchev for causing the crisis by constructing missile sites in Cuba. Source C states that "Unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation... I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and remove this threat to world peace... by withdrawing those weapons from Cuba". Thus both sources claim that the other party is responsible for the rise in tensions in Cuba.</p>
L3	<p><u>Similarities & differences in content</u></p> <p>Both aspects of L2.</p>
L4	<p><u>Different In Intent</u></p> <p>Both Source B and C differ in their intention.</p> <p>Source B was a memoir written by Khrushchev after the crisis had declined. He is attempting to justify his actions of sending missiles to Cuba so as to reduce criticism attempting of his actions. This is seen in Source B where it clearly states "Everyone agreed that America would not leave Cuba alone unless we did something". This suggests that Khrushchev's actions were prompted by American actions. This is consistent with contextual knowledge that Khrushchev's actions caused the CMC.</p> <p>Source C's intent was also different as it was made at the point of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Kennedy's intention was to force Khrushchev to back down to avert a nuclear war & force Khrushchev to withdraw Russian missiles from Cuba.</p>

c) Study Source D. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Yes/ No, Identifies content that is surprising / not surprising without explanation.</u>
L2	<u>Yes- based on provenance.</u> E.g. I am surprised by the source because it is from Khrushchev's son. No further explanation.
L3	<u>Yes, based on Enhanced Reliability of the main message of the source.</u> E.g. I am surprised by its views, as it is said by Khrushchev's son, whom I expect to push the responsibility of causing the crisis to the US. Instead he admitted that his father was responsible for causing the crisis. From Source E, Why the Cuban Missiles 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." This suggests that the crisis escalated due to Khrushchev's misjudgement of US reactions. His placing of nuclear missiles in Cuba had escalated the crisis. Thus, I am surprised. Must place blame on Khrushchev to get 5 marks.
L4	<u>Yes or No, based on cross- reference/ or contextual knowledge</u> E.g. I am not surprised by its views, as it tells us that Khrushchev sent nuclear missiles to Cuba in response to American sending nuclear missiles to Europe. From Source D, "When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba, he understood that it would cause a crisis" ... "He thought the American reaction would be the same as the Soviet reaction to the Americans stationing nuclear missiles in Europe". This suggests that Khrushchev's actions were in response to earlier US actions. This is supported by Source D, Which also tells us that the Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba were in response to US nuclear missiles in Europe. From Source D, "The Americans had surrounded our country with military bases & threatened us with nuclear weapons & now they would learn just what it feels like to have enemy missiles pointing at them". This suggests that the USSR was not fully responsible for the crisis. Thus, I am not surprised.
L5	<u>No, based on explanation of provenance & context.</u> E.g. I am not surprised by its views, as I would expect Khrushchev's son, who is a US permanent resident awaiting citizenship, not to push the blamer for causing the crisis to the US, as he was interviewed in the USA. He would have feared that he would not be given citizenship had he blamed the US for causing the crisis. Thus he said in Source E, "Why the Cuban Missiles Crisis was so dangerous was because it was only of my father's biggest mistakes. When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba, he understood that it

	<p>would cause a crisis, but he did not understand the level of the crisis”.</p> <p>This suggests that the crisis escalated due to Khrushchev’s misjudgement of US reactions. His placing of nuclear missiles in Cuba had escalated the crisis. He later successfully obtained US citizenship. Thus, I am not surprised as he had to say something that would not jeopardise his application for citizenship.</p>
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d) Study Source E. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<p><u>Answers based on provenance</u></p> <p>Useful/ Not Useful because it is from a Cuban perspective. It’s useful because Cuba was in the middle of the conflict.</p>
L2	<p><u>Utility based on content.</u></p> <p><u>Useful</u> Useful because it shows how the USA & the USSR rivalry in the Cold War was transferred to Central America. Source E states that “the Soviets were treating Cuba as a bargaining chip” to further Soviet interests. Hence it can be seen that Cuba was not important but using Cuba as a threat against the USA was.</p> <p><u>Limitation</u> Source E is not useful because it is written by a Cuban Who was Critical of both Khrushchev & Kennedy’s actions, interpreting their actions as self- serving. The real causes of the Cuban Missiles Crisis were not addressed. Source E states that “By serving their own interests and not addressing the Cuban-US conflict, the two superpowers thus did not resolve the underlying causes of the missiles crisis”. This suggests that whilst Cuba was in the centre of the crisis physically, the crisis moved away from Cuba to US & USSR security issues.</p>
L3	<p><u>Utility based on content, cross-referred. One sided</u></p> <p><u>Useful</u> Useful because it suggests that Khrushchev’s actions triggered the tension through his actions. Source D says that “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”. This clearly states that Khrushchev had consciously made the decision to send missiles to Cuba and it had not been an accident. His actions caused the tension between the USA and the USSR. This perspective is supported by source B where it clearly states that “We had an Obligation to do everything in our power to protect, Cuba’s existence as a Communist country”. This shows that Khrushchev had sent missiles to Cuba in an attempt to protect Cuba from America, resulting in the rivalry between the USA and the USSR coming to central America.</p> <p><u>Limitation</u> Source E’s limitation is further supported by source B where it is apparent that</p>

	Khrushchev's initial reason for sending missiles to Cuba was to secure Cuba's safety and prevent a US invasion, is totally forgotten when the opportunity remove offensive missiles from Turkey is factored in to resolve the crisis.
L4	<u>Utility</u> Both Sides Of L3

e) Study all the Sources. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.</u>
L2	<u>Yes/No, supported by valid source use.</u> <i>Award 2m for one Support or not support with valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4m.</i>
L3	<u>Support/Not support, supported by valid source use.</u> <i>Award 5m for one supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7m.</i> Note: 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 reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark must not exceed 8. <u>Supports the Khrushchev was to blame</u> Source A Source C Source D <u>Source A</u> Supports blame was Khrushchev's because he was attempting to disguise his actions and pretending that he was giving "technical assistance" to Cuba only. His "technical assistance" was the installation of missiles which would be a threat to the USA and it was seen by Kennedy as establishing a communist state at the foot of the American continent. This is further seen in Source A where Castro is comfortably sitting in Khrushchev's pocket smoking seemingly smug & confident being he was now being helped by Khrushchev. <u>Source C</u> Supports that Khrushchev was to blame. Kennedy explicitly stated that the naval blocked was enforced because of Khrushchev's installation of missiles in Cuba. Explicitly states that the blockade would end if the missiles were removed. <u>Source D</u> Supports that Khrushchev was to blame because he did not understand how the USA would react to missiles at their door step. Had expected the USA to react the same way the USSR reacted by being unhappy that missiles in Turkey and

	<p>NATO countries and protest. Did not expect a naval blockade and an increase in tensions.</p> <p><u>Do not Support that Khrushchev was to blame-</u></p> <p>Source B Source E Source F</p> <p><u>Source B</u> Does not support the statement that the crisis was caused by Khrushchev because Khrushchev takes it as his responsibility to protect Cuba from an American invasion. Had there not been any rivalry here, there would not have been a need for Khrushchev to ship missiles halfway around the world to Cuba. It was America's intimidation of Cuba that made Khrushchev decide to help Cuba.</p> <p><u>Source E</u> Does not support the statement that the crisis was caused by Khrushchev. Instead it blames both the USSR and the USA. Accusatory in tone that although it was called the Cuban Missile Crisis, the interests of the USA and the USSR came first, not the interests of Cuba. The negotiations were such that neither party consulted Cuba but both agreed to remove offensive missiles from each other's backyards. The USSR would remove missiles from Cuba while the USA would remove missiles from Turkey.</p> <p><u>Source F</u> Does not support the statement that Khrushchev was to blame. Instead it blames both the USA and the USSR and mocks them as being unfriendly neighbours. Khrushchev seizing the opportunity to install missiles in Cuba to threaten the USA in return for USA having US Bases in Turkey, West Germany and Japan which threatened the USSR. "Hints on pruning" suggests that both parties were finding to find a way to deal with threats to their countries posed by their rivals.</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 + Evaluation on 'how far'</u></p> <p>In conclusion, the sources largely show that the Cuban Missile Crisis was caused by Khrushchev. The USSR saw the opportunity to give the USA a taste of her own medicine by constructing missile sites in Cuba & supplying Cuba with missiles that could be fired at the USA. The USA responded to the threat of USSR supported Cuban Missiles by enforcing a naval blockade to keep these missiles out.</p> <p>In conclusion, the CMC was caused by the USA. Had the USA not threatened Cuba & not supported and trained exiles in the Bay of Pigs Incident, Castrol would not have turned to the USSR for assistance and given Khrushchev the opportunity to construct Missile Bases in Cuba.</p>

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2.

a) Explain why Germany felt that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes TOV rule</u>
L2	<u>Identifies or describes factors</u> <u>Felt that the Terms of the TOV was too harsh & unfair.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany felt unjustly treated by the demilitarisation. Accordingly to the clause, Germany's army was allowed only 100,000 men. All her Warships except a few were taken away and her air force was dismantled. Germany was unjustly treated by the reparation clause. According to the clause, Germany had to pay compensation of 6,600 million Pounds for her responsibility in the devastations of the WWI to the Allies. The War Guilt Clause was a primary cause of discontentment. It led to widespread hostility among the Germans. Under the War Guilt Clause, Germany had to accept complete blame for causing World War I. This made many Germans greatly humiliated & upset.
L3	<u>Explains factors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g. Germany felt unjustly treated by the demilitarisation clause of the TOV. This clause compromised their national defence. According to the clause, Germany's army was allowed only 100,000 men and its navy was limited to 15, 000 men. It was also not allowed to have an air force, tanks or submarines. This greatly reduced Germany's ability to defend her own borders against foreign invasions. Germany therefore felt unjustly treated by the military terms of the TOV because it compromised their national defence and left them vulnerable to foreign invasions. Demilitarisation of Germany as a result of the Treaty of Versailles caused wide spread hostility among the Germans. Tight limitations were placed on German armed forces. The size of the German army was limited to 100,000 men. The German Navy was limited to 15, 000 men. Germany was also not allowed to have an air force, tanks or submarines. This angered Germany. Germany that the TOV was unfair because she was forced to pay reparations for the War. The terms of the TOV were designed to put a huge strain on Germany's economy. The reparation clause meant that Germany had no pay compensation for all the damage caused in the war. The reparations demanded were 6,600 million Pounds. In the aftermath of the war where most economies in Europe were struggling to recover from the ravages of war, the amount demanded as reparations was a

	<p>very large sum and Germany could ill afford to pay that kind of money especially when her colonies were taken away, her industries were ruined and she lost her empire. Germany therefore felt unjustly treated by the reparation clause because the huge sum demanded would result in Germany's economy suffering very badly for many years to come. Besides it was incorporated in the war Guilt Clause which made Germany solely responsible for the war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The War Guilt Clause led to widespread hostility among the Germans. Under the War Guilt Clause, Germany had to accept complete blame for causing World War I. The War Guilt Clause formed the basis for the limitations, territorial reductions and reparations, as well as other terms of the Treaty that were meant to keep Germany weak. As a result, the War Guilt Clause provoked widespread hostility among the Germans because they did not feel that they deserved total blame for the war. They argued that World War I was the result of a variety of reasons, not just the actions of Germany. For example, the major powers in Europe such as Britain & France had been involved in the forming of alliances which increased the tensions in Europe. In addition, the Germans were convinced that by making Germany accept total blame for causing World War I, it paved the way for the Allies to impose other crippling terms on Germany to keep it weak. Hence, the War Guilt Clause led to widespread hostility among the Germans.
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b) "The League of Nations failed because it was structurally flawed". How far do you agree with this statement? explain

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the event/ factor, with no focus on the question</u>
L2	<p><u>Agrees Or Disagrees</u></p> <p>Structurally Weak & Powerless- lack of its own military- dependent on member countries for support</p> <p><u>Membership</u> The membership of the LON was exclusive and not inclusive. The three most powerful countries in the world were not members. The USA, the USSR and Germany were not members of the League. The membership of the USA was not supported by the US Congress hence the USA left affairs of Europe to pursue and isolationist policy. The USSR was the only communist country at that point in time and Stalin was not allowed to join the LON. Germany was not allowed to join the LON until 1925 when its foreign minister Gustave Stresemann successfully persuaded the League to admit Germany.</p> <p>Without America by their side, the League's reputation was not as high, and</p>

thus could not enforce their decisions on everyone. The exclusive of Russia and Germany refuted the idea of world peace, which the League was trying to promote, as they were purposely excluded, creating a further division between the victors and the losers of World War One- Russia did not lose the war, but were treated as outcast by the Allies due to their new communist government.

Flaws in its membership hence contributed to its failure as its decision lacked the support of all countries including the largest and most influential ones.

Weak Organisation

The contribution and organisation of the League made it difficult for a consensus to be reached between the League members. Adding to this issue, the League only met once a year, prolonging the time to take action in solving a problem that occurred long before or long after a meeting.

The countries in the Council and/or Assembly were at times neutral when reaching a verdict on an issue, it took time for a decision to be made as indecisiveness and indecision took over. This made the League ineffective on issues which required prompt action. Thus, problems that were brought to the League's attention progressively worsened due to the faulty organization and structure, creating time lags in taking action.

Unanimous Decision making

The problem was that a unanimous decision had to be taken by the nine members of the League Council in order for any action to be taken. Some decisions even required the unanimous consent of all members of the LON. This structure of decision making caused extensively delay between the recognition of the problem, reaching a consensus and putting that consensus into operation

The permanent members had veto powers so as long as so one country disagreed; no actions could be taken by the LON. This impacted the ability of the League to deploy military deterrence as it had no army and was dependent on member countries to provide military support to form a combined army. When there was a crisis, no-one could agree hence no action could be taken against countries.

Other Reasons

Political Self Interest

The League failed to impose meaningful sanctions on Italy, resulting in the successful Italian takeover of Abyssinia. Instead, the League's member countries Britain and France had made several concessions to Italy because they were allies at that time. The Hoare-Laval Pact that was signed by Britain and France thus allowed Mussolini to invade Abyssinia successfully. All these discredited the League's reputation further and allowed Hitler to successfully carry out his expansionist aims. As the League was distracted with the Abyssinian Crisis, Hitler was able to remilitarise the Rhineland and the reputation of the League after the crisis made Hitler more confident in making his expansionist plans a reality, eventually causing the outbreak of war in Europe. Independent bilateral agreements in the interest of individual countries largely undermined the

	<p>authority of the League and caused its failure.</p> <p><u>Economic Problems</u></p> <p>Economic problems also spurned from the destruction caused by World War One, which further became problems of the League of Nations. Europe was in the process of rebuilding after it had devoted itself to "total war" for four years. Nation's resources had been depleted and every country was only worried about themselves. The problem was that the League could only function if its members were willing to fund the organization. Funding could come in the form of money or military support, but neither of these resources was in excess for any country. Old superpowers like Britain and France were looking to rebuild their nations into their pre-war stature, while new nations, which had been created by the various treaties following the war, were looking to start building a nation. No one was willing to aid the League, and the notion of "helping oneself before helping others" was into heavy consideration by members of the League. Solving world issues was a secondary issue, thus loosening the League's grasp on solving world issues. As a result, the League was badly funded and under-resourced, making it difficult for them to enforce their decision around the world.</p>
L3	<p><u>Agrees and Disagrees with explanation</u></p> <p>Both sides of L2</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 plus a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of "how far do you agree"?</u></p> <p>Answers must show a weighing of reasons for the failure of the LON as a result of its structure and organization vs the impact of world events.</p> <p>Answers MUST reflect understanding of the weaknesses caused by the structural flaws as well as circumstantial effect of world events like the Great Depression and its impact on bilateral relations between countries.</p>

3.

- a) Explain why relations between the USA and the USSR deteriorated between 1945 and 1949. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describe the power vacuum after world War 2.</u>
L2	<u>Identifies or describes factors</u>
L3	<p><u>Explain factors</u></p> <p><u>Establishment of Satellite States by Eastern Europe</u> The USSR caused the Cold War by establishing Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe after the war. Between 1945 and 1948, Soviet troops occupied Eastern European and the USSR set up communist governments in each of them using "rigged" elections and salami tactics. The Eastern European countries became satellites states of the USSR- their governments and policies were heavily influenced by the USSR. The USA and Britain were convinced that Stalin was trying to spread communism in Europe. They criticised of the USSR of violating the Yalta Conference by denying the citizens of Eastern Europe the right to determine which forms of government they wanted, while the USSR defended its actions as self-defence against Western invasion. This war of words resulted in mutual suspicions, hostility and worsening of relations between the two sides.</p> <p><u>Kennan's Telegram, February 1946</u> George Kennan was an American Diplomat in Moscow. He sent a "Long Telegram" from Moscow in February 1946 recommended what would eventually become a policy of containment of communism in Eastern Europe.</p> <p><u>Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech at Westminster College on Fulton, Missouri, March 1946</u> Warned the listeners about an "Iron Curtain" descending on Eastern Europe. He warned against the expansionistic policies of the Soviet Union. In addition to the "iron curtain" that had descended across Eastern Europe. He drew parallels with the policy of appeasement adopted by Western leaders prior to the outbreaks of World War II. Churchill advised that in dealing with the Soviets there was "nothing which they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness".</p> <p><u>The Truman Doctrine, March 1947</u> In March, Truman made this speech in Congress that the United States would provide political, military and economic assistance to all democratic nations under threat from external or internal authoritarian forces. This effectively</p>

defined U.S. foreign policy where the USA would directly become involved in conflicts where countries were threatened by third parties.

The Marshall Plan, June 1947

George Marshall issued a call for a comprehensive program of economic aid to rebuild Europe. Initially, this offer of assistance was applicable to both Western and European countries, until Stalin realized this was an economic attempt to contain the spread of communism in Europe by removing the conditions conducive for communism to thrive.

The Berlin Blockade 24 June, 1948

The USSR caused the Cold War by establishing the Berlin Blockade. Stalin feared the rise of a strong West Germany which would threaten the security of the USSR. As a protest, he blocked all road, rail and canal links to West Berlin to force the Western powers to leave West Berlin. This was known as the Berlin Blockade. The Western powers were concerned that the USSR would become bolder and even invade West Germany if the Western powers allowed Stalin to have his way. However, they knew that a military response would risk a world war, so they successfully sent airplanes to fly supplies into West Berlin, now seen as the symbol of democracy. Stalin then called off the blockade in 1949 after 10 months of failing to starve West Berlin into submission. The Berlin Blockade had convinced USA and Britain that the USSR was bent on dominating Europe and spreading communism. They allowed the West German military to rearm in self-defense as part of a member of the democratic military alliance, NATO, in 1949. Unable to prevent the setting up of a democratic and capitalist West Germany, Stalin then set up a rival communist country of East Germany (German Democratic Republic or GDR) with the USSR zone. In response to the remilitarization of West Germany, the USSR also rearmed the East Germany military in self-defense as part of their communist military alliance, Warsaw Pact, in 1955. The Berlin Wall was eventually built in 1961 to prevent East Berliners from fleeing to West Berlin for a higher standard of living. These divisions further intensified the rivalry and hostilities between the two sides.

- b) "The Soviet Union collapsed because of Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
[12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the event/factor, with no focus on the question</u>
L2	<p><u>Explains Yes or No</u></p> <p><u>Yes</u></p> <p>Gorbachev's two policies were responsible for the collapse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term "Glasnost" means "openness" and gave the people of the USSR a voice in social and political reforms. • Freedom of thought and expression was allowed and censoring of the media was removed. Writers and journalists could now write freely and expose news of government corruption and the poor living conditions of the Soviet people. • Glasnost or openness encouraged criticism and embraced new ideas. • It encouraged more social freedoms like those that Western societies had already provided. • Perestroika's goal was to reconstruct the economic and political system of the USSR led to increased criticism of the government and corruption as consumer goods. • Politically, contested elections were introduced to reflect the democratic practices of the West and give citizens a say in government. <p>OR</p> <p><u>No</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural weakness of the communist command economy was the problem. Rigid central planning left little room for deviation and improvement • Not dynamic nor creative as ideas were controlled rather than shared • Led to much discontentment in the USSR as goods were poor in quality when compared to the West • The restrictions of the command economy could not complete with the dynamic movement of the western economies leading to increased polarization of quality of life in between the countries in the communist bloc and western countries. <p><u>Other policies like the ending of the Brezhnev Doctrine in 1988</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The termination of the Brezhnev Doctrine meant that the USSR would not support her Eastern Bloc allies in domestic disturbances <p><u>Reagan's support for the Strategies Defence Initiative(SDI) or "Star Wars" were more key</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDI drained the USSR's financial resources massively and forced Gorbachev to introduce radical reforms the economic spiral downwards
L3	<p><u>Explains Yes or No</u></p> <p>Both aspects of level 2</p>
L4	<p><u>L3 plus a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far'?</u></p> <p>Coming together of two worlds. The clash of ideas that had stagnated in the USSR since central control was implemented in Stalin's time versus the openness of ideas in Gorbachev's reforms led to the inevitable collapse of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>On its own, the Soviet Economy was struggling to compete with the West. Gorbachev's reforms accelerated its decline and collapse as Glasnost allowed for criticism of the government and the communist party. Sudden and immediate freedom also led to insecurity amongst people who had no means of dealing to the sudden deluge of information both positive and negative. This discredited the Communist Party and Gorbachev. Where Gorbachev stood, his reforms gave the opportunity for reformers, hard-line supporters and the Russian public to criticize him, ultimately resulting in the collapse of communism in Russia.</p> <p>In conclusion, Gorbachev's policies were indeed the main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union.</p>

Name	Class	Index Number
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UNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS



COMBINED HUMANITIES 2204/03

21 AUGUST 2017

HISTORY ELECTIVE

1 HOUR 40 MINUTES

Additional Materials : 4 Writing Papers

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and register number in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Write in dark blue or black pen on 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. Start Section B on a fresh piece of paper.

Submit **all sections** even if not attempted.

Submit Section A and Section B **separately**

Candidates are encouraged to support their answers with relevant examples.

At the end of the exam, tie the writing papers together and hand them in.

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

The total mark for this paper is 50 marks

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

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Section A

Source-based Case Study [30 marks]

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 the 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 is the purpose of the cartoon? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far would Khrushchev in Source B have agreed with Kennedy in Source C? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source D

How useful is this source in telling us how Khrushchev played a significant role in the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer. [6]

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

'America was responsible for the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer. Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answers. [8]

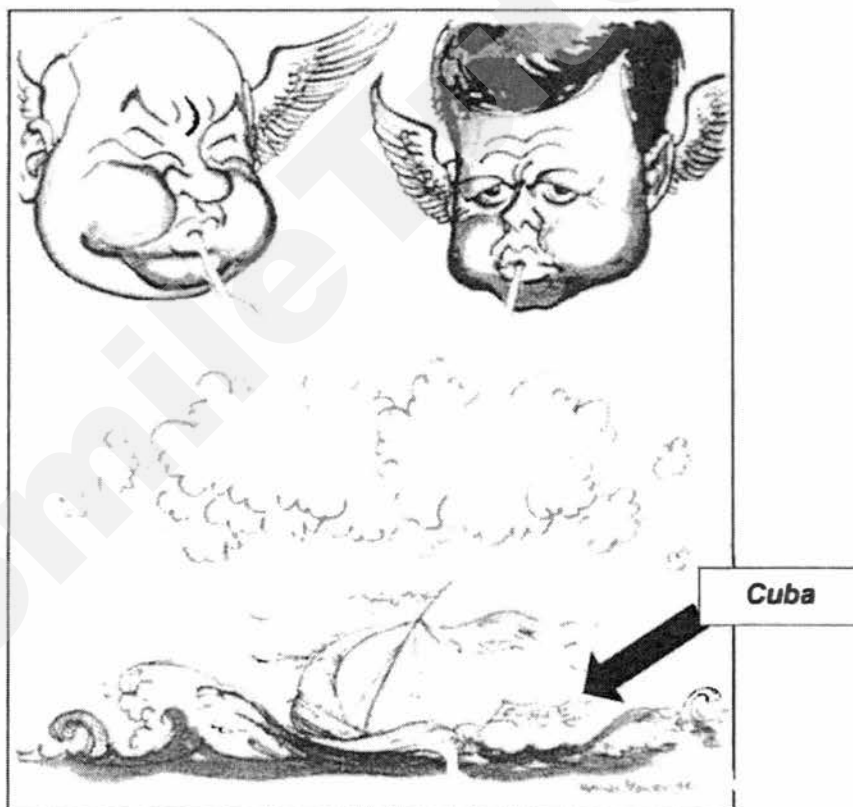
Who was responsible for the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a 13-day confrontation in October 1962 between the Soviet Union and Cuba on one side and the United States on the other side. The crisis is generally regarded as the moment in which the Cold War came closest to turning into a nuclear conflict.

→ neutral
Source A: A British cartoon showing Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy as mythical gods, published in October 1962.



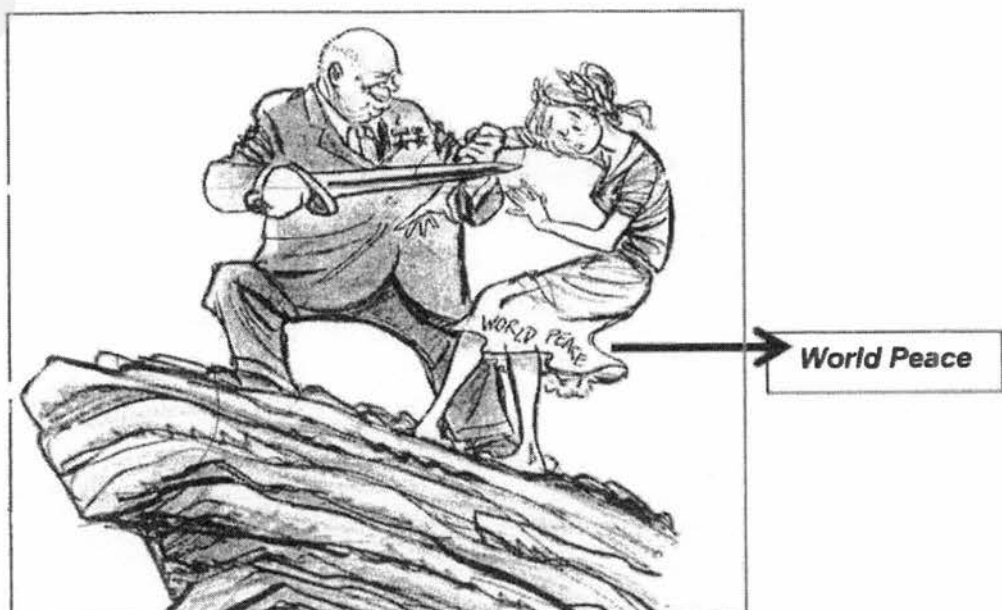
Source B: *Adapted speech by Khrushchev to the Supreme Soviet Council, 6 weeks after the crisis.*

We saw how the American imperialists were sharpening their knives, threatening Cuba. We could not remain observers in the face of this bandit-like policy. Had there been no threat of an invasion, there would have been no need for the stationing of our rockets in Cuba. It is not true that the rockets were meant for an attack on the United States. Why should we station rockets for this purpose when we are able to strike from our own territory as we do possess the inter-continental missiles of the required range and power?

Source C: *Adapted from John F. Kennedy's speech to the American public on television in 1962 after detection of missile sites in Cuba.*

We have made efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons and the elimination of all arms and military base. We are prepared to discuss the possibility of an independent Cuba. We have no wish to war with the Soviet Union. But it is difficult to discuss these problems in an atmosphere of intimidation. This latest Soviet threat must and will be met with determination. Any hostile move anywhere in the world against the safety and freedom of peoples' will be met by whatever action is needed.

Source D: *An American cartoon entitled "Once more into the brink" published in October 1962.*



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Source E: *A political cartoon of John F. Kennedy published in Cuba's state-run newspaper in 1962.*



The text reads "A different dog but the same collar"

Source F: *Adapted extract from Khrushchev's memoir about the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1964.*

Prior to the missile crisis, the United States had around 3,500 nuclear warheads capable of reaching the Soviet Union, a 10-1 advantage over the Soviet Union, especially in Turkey. By building missile bases in Cuba capable of launching sixty nuclear warheads into the United States, Khrushchev would be able to redress this military imbalance. The Soviet Premier thought it was high time America learned what it felt like to have her own land and her own people threatened.

Section B

Structured Essay Question [20 marks]

Answer ONE question

2 This question is on the impact of World War I.

- (a) Explain why the League of Nations was formed after the end of WW 1. [8]
- (b) "The Treaty of Versailles was unfair to Germany." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on Nazi rule of Germany.

- (a) Explain the political circumstances that led to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in 1933. [8]
- (b) "Nazi rule was a disaster for the German people." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

END OF PAPER

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ANSWER KEY
UNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017

COMBINED HUMANITIES HISTORY ELECTIVE 2240/03

SECTION A [30 Marks]

1.

a) Study Source A [5]

E.g. the message of this cartoon is to convince the British that both USA and USSR, both powerful countries should be blamed for the Cuban Missiles Crisis. Like mythical gods, Khrushchev and Kennedy were controlling Cuba's fate, trying to decide on its destiny.

The message of this cartoon is to convince the British that both USA and USSR should be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis. Khrushchev and Kennedy, the "mythical gods" puffing at were controlling the Cuba's fate as it caught between them. In doing so, he wanted the readers to stop blaming Cuba for the crisis and hero-worshipping Kennedy as he too had been directly responsible for the crisis.

b) Study Source B and C [5]

Agree:

Khrushchev in Source B would agree with Kennedy in Source C in terms of the plausible outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Both had no intention of going to war. In source B, Khrushchev indicates that 'It is not true the rockets were meant for an attack on the United States'. Similarly in Source C, Kennedy states 'we are prepared to discuss the possibility of an independent Cuba. We have no wish to war with the Soviet Union. Both source clearly suggest that the two powers, USA and USSR, had no intention of starting a war which would jeopardise the safety of many.

Disagree

However, both sources disagree in terms of who started the conflict. Khrushchev in Source B viewed USA as the aggressor. He states that the 'American

imperialists were sharpening their knives, threatening Cuba... Had there been no threat of an invasion; there would have been no need for the stationing of our rockets in Cuba'. The source suggests that USA was the cause of the conflict for bullying Cuba, the Soviet's ally. However, in Source C, President Kennedy accused the USSR as the aggressor. He states that... 'It is difficult to discuss these problems in an atmosphere of intimidation... This latest Soviet threat must and will be met with determination'. Hence, suggesting that the USSR was the aggressor in the crisis for posing a threat to the world.

Disagree based on purpose, supported

The purpose of the sources differs. In his speech, Khrushchev wanted to convince the world that USA was an evil empire who had threatened the survival of smaller states like Cuba. He wanted to justify his stance for the placement of the missiles in Cuba so that the world would empathize Cuba and support his act of chivalry. However in Source C, Kennedy wanted to convince the world readers to view the USA positively, that it had done its utmost to cut down its military production to avoid conflict. He pushed the blame of the crisis on the USSR, accusing it of threatening world peace. Hence, he wanted the readers to continue to have faith and belief in the USA's good intention in maintaining peace.

c) Study Source D [6]

Useful due to cross reference, explained

E.g. the source is useful as it tells me that Khrushchev had played a significant role in the CMC. Khrushchev was the main culprit that escalated the crisis and made USA embark on possible offensive measures. From the source, we can see Khrushchev pointing a dagger to 'world peace' and pushing 'world peace' into the brink. This implies that Soviet and Khrushchev actions in the CMC will cause the world to plunge in disaster and chaos. This can be supported by my contextual knowledge because when Soviet and Khrushchev sent the missiles to Cuba it triggered a negative reaction from USA. Khrushchev should have anticipated that sending missiles to USA's hemisphere would result in direct confrontation with USA. He also strategically sent the missiles to balance the nuclear threat that he was facing in Europe.

Not Useful due to cross reference, explained

E.g. the source is not useful as it does not tell you other the roles of other countries specifically the role of USA who started the conflict. Based on my contextual knowledge it was USA's secret invasion during the Bay of Pigs to

remove Cuba and Fidel Castro that led to the Start of the Cuban missile crisis. Hence it was USA's actions that contributed to the escalation of Cuban Missile crisis as it pushed Castro to seek Soviet's protection.

Not Useful base on the intent of the cartoon- purpose

E.g. the source is not useful as the intent of the cartoon is to mock and criticize Soviet and Khrushchev. Being an American cartoon, the message is to criticize Soviet actions and portray them as the aggressive party in the CMC. The expected reaction would be for Americans/ American senate to support Kennedy's actions and ensure that peace be protected.

d) Study Source E [6]

E.g. Yes, I am surprised by what Source E shows because it makes Kennedy looks bad/ evil. From the source, we can see that Kennedy is portrayed as a dog who is only interested in making money and fascist idea. This is surprising because America and Kennedy are always seen as defenders of democracy and champion of world peace. Based on contextual knowledge, that is the main reason why America and Kennedy decided to stop Soviet alliance and supply of nuclear war heads to Cuba.

E.g. I am not surprised by what Source E shows because based on my contextual knowledge; I know that USA relationship worsen after the Cuban revolution. USA was fearful that her economic interest in Cuba would be affected especially after Castro nationalised certain industries crucial to USA's economic growth. USA even imposed certain embargoes on sugar to 'punish' Cuba. Hence it is not surprising that Kennedy's portrayal is negative in this source.

No- evaluates Source E

E.g. Source E is not surprising as it is produced by Cuba's state-run newspaper. Obviously the cartoon was critical of Kennedy. The expected reaction of the newspaper was to cast Kennedy in a bad light and to condemn him. Therefore it is not surprising to see Kennedy being shown this way.

e) Study all the sources [8]

Yes

Source B states that the USA had posed a threat on Cuba. Khrushchev states that the 'American imperialists were sharpening their knives, threatening Cuba. We could not remain observers in the face of this bandit-like policy'. This suggested that USA's aggressive policy had necessitated the USSR to provide protection to its weaker ally, Cuba. **Hence, the USA was the aggressor in the crisis**

The cartoonist in Source E disapproved of Kennedy's style of ruling. He viewed Kennedy negatively. Kennedy was seen as the lackey to the Nazi and the capitalist by the symbols of dollar notes as depicted on the dog's collar. The writer was making a prediction that the USA would resort to aggressive in its pursuit for economic gains and power. **Hence, the USA was the aggressor in the crisis.**

In Source F Khrushchev claimed that United States was responsible for the crisis. According to him, the USA had stationed around 3,500 nuclear warheads capable of reaching the Soviet Union, especially in Turkey. By building missile bases in Cuba, he would be able to redress this 'military Imbalance'. **Hence, if the USA had not been viewed as a threat to the USSR, Khrushchev might find it not necessary to place missiles in Cuba.**

No

Source A states that the USA and USSR were equally responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis. The source depicts Kennedy and Khrushchev blowing at the ship which represents Cuba, tossing it about in the strong waves. **The artist believed that USA and USSR should take equal responsibility for the crisis that took place in Cuba by manipulating a smaller and weaker country.**

In Source C, President Kennedy claimed that the USSR was responsible for the outbreak of the crisis. He states that 'We have made efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons and the elimination of all arms and military base... This latest Soviet threat must and will be met with determination'... **The source implies that the USSR was deemed as hostile and threatening the free world and that USA was ready to make compromises to avoid conflict. Hence, we can conclude that USSR was responsible to the conflict.**

Source D indicates Soviet leader, Khrushchev was responsible for activating the crisis. In Source D, we can see the Soviet leader threatening world peace and the intention of throwing world peace into the brink of disaster. **Hence, we can conclude that USSR was responsible to the conflict.**

Section B:

2.

- a) Explain why the League of Nations was formed after the end of WW1 [8]

E.g. LON was formed to establish procedure to deal with aggression and maintain peace through collective security. If a country was invaded or attacked instead of retaliating by fighting back, the League will act collectively as a group to stop the aggressor. Members of the League acted together as a group to protect each other. The League could also take economic action and not trade with aggressor through economic sanctions as a way of forcing it to stop aggression. If this failed, military action will be taken. The LON emphasized collective security to increase military man-power so as to be more powerful and as such easier to deal with attacks from another army. This was to protect one another, ensure security and stability of member countries and to protect independence and sovereignty of countries. As such, especially after the devastation of WW1, this was a reason for the formation of the LON.

E.g. The other reason for the formation of the LON was to have countries to cooperate with one another to help to solve problems like social, economic or health issues. LON will have countries working together to help each other solve economic and social problems. This can be seen with the setting up of International Labour Organisation to improve working conditions by persuading governments to take steps such as providing unemployment benefits and adequate holidays. The Health Organisation was also set up to eliminate causes of epidemics or other diseases. Not all the countries have the capabilities to look after themselves especially the smaller ones that emerged after WW1. Thus this was a reason for the formation of LON.

- b) The treaty of Versailles was unfair to Germany. [12]

TOV was unfair:

E.g. The Germans called the treaty of Diktat because it had been imposed on Germany. The German government had been forced to sign the treaty, but had not agreed to it. Thus Germans were under no moral obligation to obey its terms. They felt they could ignore its terms since they had no say in drawing up the treaty. This was seen later when Hitler took over and he did just that. It might not be entirely Germany's fault in the first place since Germany had other allies, like Austria and Turkey and thus not justifiable to put entire blame on Germany. The terms of the treaty were too unrealistic too. To impose reparation that cause 6600 million pounds on Germany was too much. No country could ever survive paying up that amount of money in the 1900s. With all their colonies taken away and many territorial areas confiscated, how can Germany survive or even feel fair about this treatment?

TOV was fair:

E.g. The TOV was a fair treaty that Germany deserves. The Allied countries faced huge debts as governments spent huge sums of money during the war. Some had borrowed money from USA to finance the war. The war too dragged on for 4 years. In France, as a result of the war, large areas of agricultural and forest land as well as public buildings and industrial plants destroyed. French economy declined tremendously. This was similarly seen in Belgium. Germany deserved to be punished because many countries had suffered huge losses and economies and industries in these countries were in a bad state as a result of the war. It was right that Germany had to compensate to make up for these losses as they must face the consequences of its own cruel actions and pay the price for it. During the war, Germans committed many atrocities. They used poison gas and other chemicals which caused blindness and other effects. They destroyed large amount of land, cities, factories and mines and millions of people, civilians and soldiers, were killed and badly affected during the war. As such, it is just fair that Germany's armed forces be limited to only 100000 men as so not to repeat the war again. These thus can be seen as a fair action to be taken on Germany.

3.

a) Hitler's appointment as chancellor in 1933. [8]

E.g. Weak Weimar government

The Weimar government had accepted TOV which brought shame and humiliation to country. The government was internally divided due to coalition which led to constant politicking between political representatives for power and position, instead of discussing how to govern Germany better, governments did not long. From 1919-1933, there were 16 chancellors and the longest government lasted only 2 years and 2 months.

Ineffective governance shown in failure to formulate effective policies to solve post-war economic problems faced by Germany e.g. hyperinflation. The result was rising unemployment, great hardship for the people as they lost their savings. Furthermore, rebellions and assassinations from 1919-1923 against the WG revealed the lack of popularity of the WG and the weakness of the WG in dealing with the opposition to the government. Although the leadership of Stresemann led to recovery between 1924 and 1928, the onset of Great Depression in 1929 pushed people towards hardship as they lost jobs. The government unable to improve lives which reminded them people of weak leadership in the past Public opinion of WG over the years was negative. People were disillusioned with WG after Great Depression, felt that there was little they could do to revive / stabilise the economy and help the people and that they needed to have an alternative government to replace the WG. Hitler grabbed opportunity to criticise WG for failures and causing misery to the people. At the same time, promised jobs, stronger economy and prosperity. He offered hope and the creation of a stronger Germany that the people could be proud of. Many felt that the Nazis would make a better government → people, esp. poorer Germans (working class) attracted to Hitler and the Nazi party and supported them 1930: 107 seats in parliament; 1933: 288 seats

E.g. Fear of communism

The people's fear of communism led them to support Hitler and the Nazi Party in the early 1930s. Many people supported the communists during the Great Depression as the communists seemed to be able to offer solutions to the economic problems that Germany was facing then. However, majority of the population did not want the Communists to govern the country as the Nazi party painted a bleak picture that a Communist dictatorship like the one in Russia would be set up. The people were afraid that they might suffer the same fate as those in Russia e.g. poor peasants would be forced to work in collectives, rich farmers would be sent to concentration camps and property confiscated, and businessmen were not allowed to own businesses and be forced to accept harsh

living conditions. Hitler and the Nazi Party made use of this fear of communism and projected an anti-communist image to save the country from the evils of communism. Thus, they were popular with the rich businessmen who gave the Nazis financial support by donating funds to hold rallies, recruit members to the SA, and for the intensive propaganda campaigns, to ensure that the communists do not gain popularity in Germany. Also, the middle and lower classes started to support Nazis for fear of the establishment of a Communist Germany under harsh rule and Russia's influence. Hitler was thus popular among the rich and poor in society and rose to power and became Chancellor.

E.g. Hitler as Chancellor

In the July 1932 elections the Nazi Party won 230 seats in Reichstag. Though the Nazis was the single party that won't the most votes, the Party did not win the majority of the seats in the Parliament. Thus, they could not form the government, unless they form a coalition with other political parties. Franz von Papen was appointed Chancellor. He was a friend of Hindenburg and a Conservative. He could not get enough support in the Reichstag, and he too could not form the government with members from his own political party. He was unpopular as Chancellor Elections was called again in November 1932, and though the Nazis again failed to get a majority of seats in the Reichstag, they were still a dominant force in the Reichstag. Hindenburg again refused to appoint Hitler the Chancellor as he considered him to be dangerous, not trustworthy, and backed by thugs. However, the Chancellor appointed, von Schleicher, was ineffective. This was a political crisis for Germany. In Jan 1933, Hindenburg and von Papen offered Hitler the post of vice-Chancellor if he promised to support them to form a coalition govt. Hitler refused and he demanded to be made Chancellor. Von Papen advised Hindenburg to appoint Hitler Chancellor.

Hitler could help government control the communists, (2) politicians who support Hitler would support government and policies could be carried out effectively, (3) ministers in the coalition government from other parties would be able to ensure that Hitler did not introduce too drastic policies and control his power→

Hence the lack of support for chancellors and the need to prevent a political crisis urgently gave recognition that Hitler could be a stabilizing force in the Reichstag despite their reservation of him and the Nazi Party led Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor on 30 Jan 1933, and von Papen would be vice-Chancellor. Hitler was presented with the position which led to his appointment as Chancellor.

b) [12marks]

Disaster for certain groups of people:

It was a disaster for opponents of regime such as trade unions, political opponents of Nazis and Hitler. Trade unions were banned while other politicians persecuted, i.e. sent to concentration camps / imprisoned. The secret police / Gestapo would arrest anyone suspected to be an opponent to the regime and sent to concentration camps to be tortured and abused. Even children tell on parents or relatives if they speak ill of the regime. This led to people living in fear as their lives were tightly controlled. They had no freedom to voice out their problems nor unhappiness as they were unsure if they could be arrested or sent to concentration camps. Nazi dictatorship resulted in oppression and deaths of many innocent people who oppose the regime.

It was a disaster for women. The Nazis believed that women should only be concerned about 'children, church, kitchen'. Hitler thought that the role of German women was to produce racially pure and healthy German babies and to look after their families. Many professional women were forced to give up their jobs e.g. doctors, civil servants / pursue education and stay at home. Women who bore many children received special awards and cash to encourage them to have more children. Abortion and divorce were discouraged. Unmarried mothers were settled in special homes and encouraged to have more babies with racially pure German men. This led to a lack of freedom in Germany society as people were forced to accept defined roles and be submissive, obedient and confident to the home environment. Women did not have lack political representation in government and the welfare was neglected.

Not a disaster for certain groups of people:

E.g. **Nazi Party members benefitted:** The Nazi officials received the best houses, preferential treatment, good jobs, and power after positions were vacated by women / Jews etc. → They were well-fed and clothed and drew high salaries for being loyal to the Nazi Party and Hitler. They led a good life and benefited from the dictatorship.

E.g. **Youths benefitted:** Received education, took part in training camps, activities organised by the Nazi government. The Youths led interesting and vibrant lives, underwent training and picked up various life skills. Hence they benefited from the dictatorship

Conclusion

Nazi rule turned the fate around for Germany in the 1930s, but at a high human cost. For many Germans, the standard of living and quality of life was much better compared to life during the rule of the WG, as there were job opportunities and an overall sense of progress and stability in the country. Those who suffered under Nazi rule endured severe hardship and stigmatisation, e.g. the Jews and non-Aryans, and even Germans who opposed Nazi rule, and many lost their lives because of this. While these people formed a smaller proportion of the overall population, the impact of Nazi rule on them cannot be trivialised.