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Class:	Register No:	Name:
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CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2016

HISTORY

Paper 3 History Elective

2204/03

5 May 2016

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

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, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **one** question.

Section B

Answer **one** question

Write all answers in the writing paper.

Start each question on a fresh sheet of paper.

Candidates are encouraged to support their examples with the use of relevant examples.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together if you use more than one writing paper.

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

This document consists of 5 printed pages.

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 does this source tell you about the Cuban Missile Crisis? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Does Source B prove that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for the US? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence about the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

Why do you think Khrushchev's stance in Source E changed from that of Source D? Explain your answer. [5]

(e) Study all sources.

'The Soviet Union lost more than what it gained from the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

Did the Soviet Union lose more than what they gained from the Cuban Missile Crisis?

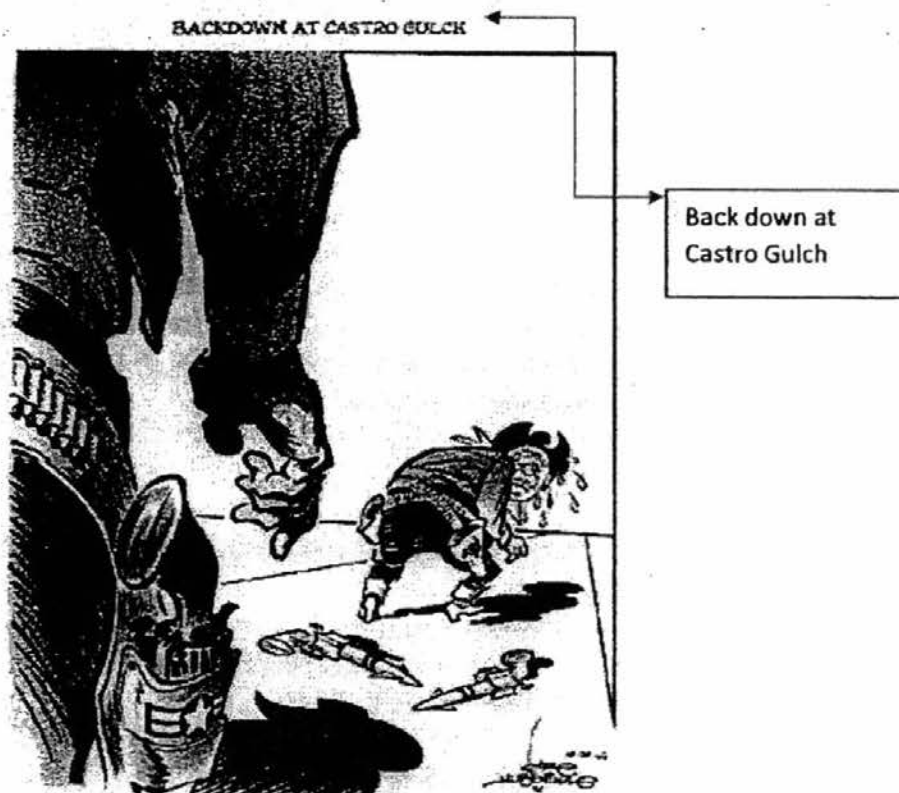
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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 United States and the Soviet Union over the ballistic missiles installed by the Soviet Union in Cuba. The fiery exchange of response from both sides gradually increased the tensions during the crisis. The missiles in Cuba were capable enough to strike at the heart of the USA, creating great threat to the nation, which prompted USA to counter respond by imposing a naval blockade on all Soviet ships sailing towards the region. Tensions continue to run high on both sides during the course of the event, pushing the world to the brink of war. However, the two powers were eventually able to resolve the crisis peacefully and avert nuclear war. The Crisis ended with the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.

Study the sources below to find out whether Soviet Union lost more than they gained from the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Source A *An American editorial cartoon on the Cuban Missile Crisis. The figure on the right is Khrushchev while the figure on the left refers to USA, Oct 29, 1962*



A gulch is a deep V-Shaped valley formed by erosion

Source B: *A comment by Kennedy after the crisis in 1963.*

When one party is clearly wrong, it will eventually give way. They had no business in putting those missiles in and lying to me about it. They were in the wrong and they knew it. So, when we stood firm, they had to back down. But I refrain from calling this American victory a victory and Russian defeat a defeat. We tried to make their setback in Cuba not the kind that would bring about an increase in hostility but provide an easing of relations.

Source C: *A comment by Fidel Castro during the conversation with the Soviet representative, 28 October 1962.*

Recent events of the crisis have considerably influenced the moral spirit of our people. They were regarded as a retreat at the very moment when every nerve of our country had been strained. Our people are brought up in the spirit of trust in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, many people do not understand the linkage between the Cuban events and the issue of removal of American bases in Turkey. The unexpected withdrawal of Soviet missiles without consultations with the Cuban government has produced a negative impression upon our people.

Source D: *Khrushchev's letter to Kennedy on 24 October 1962.*

You, Mr President ...are setting forth an ultimatum and threatening that if we do not give in to your demand, you will use force. You are no longer appealing to reason but wish to intimidate us. The Soviet government will not simply be bystanders with regard to piratical acts by American ships. We will then be forced on our part to take the measures we consider necessary and adequate in order to protect our rights. We have everything necessary to do so.

Source E: *An extract from Khrushchev's memoirs on the Cuban Missile Crisis, 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 a working example to other countries in Latin America. I want to make one thing absolutely 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.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is about the Impact of First World War.

- (a) Explain why the League of Nations failed to achieve its aims. [8]
- (b) 'The Treaty of Versailles was without merit' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is about the Second World War.

- (a) Explain why USA had to give up its policy of isolation in 1941. [8]
- (b) "Germany's attempts at defeating Allies were without merit." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Acknowledgements:

Source A: <https://apus-b.wikispaces.com/60s-political+cartoons>

Source B : <http://www.quotationspage.com/quote/36977.html>

Source C: <http://www.wilsoncenter.com>

Source D: microsites.jfklibrary.org/cm/oct24/doc2.html

Source E: spartacus-educational.com › American History › Cold



CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION

COMBINED HUMANITIES

Paper 3 History Elective

2204/03

5 May 2016

Marking Scheme

This mark scheme consists of **13** printed pages.

[Turn over

SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

1 (a)	Study Source A. What does this source tell you about the Cuban Missile Crisis?? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer.	[5]
L1	Describes the source / repeats provenance	[1]
L2	Makes inference, supported with source details	[2-3]
L3	Makes inference, supported with contextual knowledge The source tells me that the US had emerged as winner in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source shows the US as cowboy standing firm in the duel with the Soviet Union. This means that the US was not easily intimidated by the Soviet Union. <u>From my contextual knowledge, I know, that on learning about the Soviet Missiles in Cuba, Kennedy decided to embark on the strategy of brinkmanship and announced a naval blockade around Cuba. The American forces were also mobilised in Florida. Thus the US faced the threat of the Soviet Missiles with an outright action against Cuba and the Soviet Union.</u> The source tells us that the US has been able to make the Soviet Union retreat by its reaction to the Soviet Missiles in Cuba. The source shows that the Soviet Union, faced by strength of the US, was retreating away in shame. Soviet Union is seen as abandoning their weapons and running away in shame. Khrushchev is portrayed as a loser helplessly retreating and perspiring when confronted by the US power. This means that the Soviet Union lost face and was defeated by the US in the Cuban Missile Crisis. <u>From my contextual knowledge, I know that faced with the US naval blockade, Khrushchev ordered recently departed the Soviet ships to return to the port and sent a letter of appeal to negotiate peace with the US. Finally the crisis ended with Soviet Union removing its missiles from Cuba under the UN supervision.</u>	[4-5]

1(b)	Study Sources B. Does it prove that the Cuban Missile crisis was a triumph for USA? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Describe source details	[1]
L2	Proves OR/and does not prove , unsupported	[2]
L3	Proves OR does not prove supported	[3]

L4	Proves AND Does not Prove supported Source B proves that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for the USA. Source B says 'So, when we stood firm, they had to back down.' This is confirmed by Source A which shows Soviet Union retreating and abandoning its weapons when faced by US strength. <u>This means that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for the USA as it was able to make the Soviet Union give-in to its demands confirming Source B that the Crisis ended with Soviet Union agreeing to remove its missiles from Cuba as demanded by USA. Thus Source A proves Source B to be reliable as an evidence of triumph of the USA in the Cuban Missile Crisis.</u> OR Source B proves that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for the USA. Source B says 'But I refrain from calling this American victory a victory and Russian defeat a defeat. We tried to make their setback in Cuba not the kind that would bring about an increase in hostility but provide an easing of relations.' This is confirmed by my contextual knowledge according to which, the period after Cuban Missile Crisis from 1969-1974 USA implemented the period of Détente towards Soviet Union. This was a time of reduced tensions and attempted to reduce direct conflict so as to avoid another crisis that could lead to nuclear war. There was establishment of the Moscow- Washington Hot line to facilitate direct communication between the leaders of the two countries. There were attempts to limit the nuclear weapons as well as foster economic cooperation and improve political relations between the two superpowers. <u>This means that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for the USA as it led to better relations between the the USA and USSR. Thus Source A proves Source B to be reliable as an evidence of triumph of the USA in the Cuban Missile Crisis.</u> AND Sources B does not prove that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for USA. Source B says "They were in the wrong and they knew it. So, when we stood firm, they had to back down." This is challenged by contextual knowledge according to which, the two aims Khrushchev himself specified during the crisis were both satisfied in the settlement the U.S. promise not to invade Cuba and the removal of the US missiles from Turkey. This means that <u>even though the Soviet Union had to remove its missiles from Cuba, but they also were able to get the US to agree to its terms and thus the crisis did not end with complete US victory. Thus based on my contextual knowledge Source B is proved to be unreliable as evidence of triumph of the USA in the Crisis because USA too had to agree to the conditions laid down by Soviet Union to get the Soviet missiles removed from Cuba.</u>	[4-5]
L5	L4 + extent of reliability based on perspective	[6]

	Sources B is proves that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for the USA because it is said in retrospect after the crisis is over and it does present a balanced view of the outcome of crisis where there are no clear winner or loser. Moreover, Kennedy is able to portray himself as a victor because he is successful in achieving his political agenda of showing that he is more powerful than Khrushchev in the Cold War by forcing the Soviet Union to remove its missiles from Cuba.	
1(c)	Study Sources C. How useful is the source as evidence for the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer using source details and your own knowledge	6
L1	Describes the sources, without addressing the question	1
L2	Useful or not limited unsupported	2-3
L3	Useful and Limited supported by contextual knowledge or cross reference to another source or Contextual Knowledge Source C is useful as evidence for the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source C says "Recent events of the crisis have considerably influenced the moral spirit of our people. They were regarded as a retreat at the very moment when every nerve of our country had been strained." This is confirmed by Source A which shows Khrushchev looks disgraced and loosing face in its face-off with the US. Thus this source is useful as it tells that Cuba is not impressed by the withdrawal of the Soviet Union thereby confirming Source C is useful in showing that Soviet Union's image as the protector of Cuba suffered a setback at the end of the Crisis and sees it as the defeat of Soviet Union. Source C is limited as evidence for the outcome of Cuban Missile Crisis because it does not tell me the balanced view of impact of the crisis on Cuba. This is shown in my contextual knowledge according to which, which at the end of the Crisis, the Soviet Union was able to make the US recognise Cuba as a communist country, remove its missiles from Turkey and agree not to invade Cuba. So Source C is limited as it fails to see the long term positive impact of withdrawal of Soviet missiles for Cuba.	4-5
L5	L4 + Evaluation of C to determine usefulness based on perspective Source C is limited as evidence for the outcome of Cuban because it is from point of view of Cuba alone. The reliability of the source is limited as this was a comment made by the Castro who would have a narrow vision of the outcome only reacting to withdrawal of Soviet Missiles, based on the impact only on Cuba. It fails to provide the outcome from the broader perspective of the event on the cold war ie withdrawal of Soviet Missiles saved the world from another world war and paved the way for détente.	[6]

	Thus Source C is limited as it is biased because it focusses on immediate reaction of Cuba to withdrawal of Soviet Missiles and fails to see the benefits for Cuba too.	
1(d)	Study Sources D and E. Why do you think Khrushchev's stance in Source E changed from that in Source D? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Answers based on provenance	[1]
L2	Shows difference in stance, unsupported	[2]
L3	Shows difference in stance supported <i>3m for explaining 1 source, supported</i>	[3]
L4	Shows difference in stance based on CK <i>4m for explaining BOTH sources, supported with source details</i> <i>5m for good explanation/additional details</i> Khrushchev's stance is changed in Source E from Source D because he is more conciliatory in Source E than in Source D due to changes in his political life. Source D says "The Soviet government will not simply be bystanders with regard to piratical acts by American ships. We will then be force on our part to take the measures we consider necessary and adequate in order to protect our rights." However in Source E he says, "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." So whereas in Source D Khrushchev was uncompromising and is declaring his intention of meeting challenge of the US need be, however, in Source E he is conciliatory and says that he is in Cuba for protecting it from the US and not to fight war with the US. Based on my contextual knowledge, in Source D Khrushchev's stance is aggressive than in Source D due to changes in his political life. Source D was written during the Cuban Missile Crisis when he was under pressure from the communist hardliners to adopt an aggressive stance against US so that the communist bloc did not lose face during the crisis. However Source E is written after the Crisis and Khrushchev has fallen from power and is trying to save his reputation so is more conciliatory and underplays his role in the Cuban Missile Crisis.	[4-5]
L5	L4 + Difference in stance based on provenance Khrushchev's stance is changed in Source E from Source D because of the circumstances he is facing. In Source E his stance is aggressive and unyielding because US naval blockade had started and he appears firm to make the US give in to his demands of removing missiles from Turkey. However in Source F Khrushchev is writing in late 1960s after the crisis is over so he is justifying Soviet Union's role in the crisis for protection of Cuba and not for his personal ambitions. Since by then he has been placed under house	[6]

	arrest so while writing his memoirs he is not under the pressure of the Communist Party so can write as he saw the situation.	
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1(e)	Study all sources. 'Soviet Union lost more than what it gained in the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer.	[8]				
L1	Identifies sources that agree AND/OR disagree the statement, unsupported with source details	[1]				
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 2m for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 3m.</i>	[2-3]				
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use <i>4 marks for reference to 1 source that supports and another source that challenge the statement. Award another mark for any further reference to another source.</i> <table><tr><th>Support</th><th>Not Support</th></tr><tr><td>A, B, C</td><td>D,E</td></tr></table>	Support	Not Support	A, B, C	D,E	[4-5]
Support	Not Support					
A, B, C	D,E					
L4	L4 + Answers which evaluates the extent to which the sources support or not support the view. <i>7m only if three sources are evaluated with contextual knowledge. Award another mark for additional details.</i> <u>Yes</u> Source A supports the view that the Soviet Union lost more than what it gained in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source A clearly shows that the Soviet Union, faced by strength of USA, was retreating away in shame. The Soviet Union is seen as abandoning their weapons and running away in shame. Khrushchev is portrayed as a loser helplessly retreating and perspiring when confronted by the US power. This means that the Soviet Union lost face and was defeated by the US in the Cuban Missile Crisis. <u>From my contextual knowledge, I know that Khrushchev had been shipping large amount of ballistic missiles into Cuba. There were several missiles sites which were found in Cuba, containing long and medium range missiles which could easily reach the heart of the US should any missile be launched from there.</u> Source B supports the view that the Soviet Union lost more than what it gained in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source B says 'They were	[6-7]				

in the wrong and they knew it. So, when we stood firm, they had to back down.' This shows that the Soviet Union had to give in to the will of the US during the crisis. According to my contextual knowledge, I know that the Soviet Union placed the missiles in Cuba to threaten the peace of the US and faced with possibility of outbreak of war had to make appeal for peace to the US and finally agreed to withdraw the missiles that the US deemed as offensive. Thus the Soviet Union lost its gamble in the crisis as its aim of intimidating the US through stationing missiles in Cuba failed completely.

Source C supports the view that the Soviet Union lost more than what it gained in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source C says 'The unexpected withdrawal of Soviet missiles without consultations with the Cuban government has produced a negative impression upon our people.' This shows that withdrawal of the Soviet missiles created rift with Cuba. According to my contextual knowledge, I know that Castro was greatly displeased by the resolution of the Crisis and saw it as betrayal by the Soviet Union. Khrushchev never consulted or even informed him regarding the negotiations with US. Thus Soviet Union lost its gamble in the crisis as it lost the good will of Cuba.

No

Source D does not support the view that the Soviet Union lost more than what it gained in the Cuban Missile Crisis. In Source D, says that 'The Soviet government will not simply be bystanders with regard to piratical acts by American ships. We will then be force on our part to take the measures we consider necessary and adequate in order to protect our rights. We have everything necessary to do so.' This meant that the Soviet Union was did not surrender to will of the US during the crisis. According to my contextual knowledge, I know that faced with US naval blockade Khrushchev's first reaction was that of shock and outrage. He condemned the blockade as an illegal act of war against Cuba and insisted that they would ignore it. This shows that the Soviet Union did not accept the US aggression during the crisis. As such Soviet Union was not intimidate by the US during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Source E does not support the view that the Soviet Union lost more than what it gained in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source E says '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.' This means that Soviet Union did not lose the gamble because it was not there to fulfil its own interests. According to my contextual knowledge, I know that Soviet Union had been sending missiles to Cuba to lend military support against the US due to an attempt by the US to attack Cuba through Bay of Pigs incident. Moreover at the end of crisis Soviet Union was able to achieve protection of communist Cuba from the US aggression. Thus the Soviet

	<u>Union lost its gamble in the crisis because it was able to achieve its goals at the end of Crisis.</u>	
	L5 + Evaluation on 'how far' In conclusion, the sources largely show that the Soviet Union lost more than what it gained in the Cuban Missile Crisis to a large extent. Although in Sources D and E shows that Soviet Union lost its gamble during the Crisis, however Sources A, B and C shows that in the long term Soviet Union lost face at the end of crisis. Withdrawal of missiles by Soviet Union was criticised by other members of Soviet government and made him unpopular to the extent that in 1964, Khrushchev was removed from power. Moreover the Cuban Missile crisis made Soviet- Chinese relations tense. China accused the Soviet Union as weak and claimed to be true leader of the Communist movement. Therefore the Soviet Union lost its gamble in the Cuban Missile Crisis because it led to division of the International Communist Movement.	[8]

STRUCTURED ESSAY QUESTIONS

2 (a)	Explain why the League of Nations failed to achieve its aims.	[8]
Level	Band Descriptor, Award of marks & Example of answer	Marks
L1	Describes the topic	[1-2]
L2	Identifies or describes factors <i>Award 3m for description of any factor</i> <i>Award 4m to 5m for additional details</i>	[3-5]
L3	Explains Factors <i>Award 5-6m for explaining one factor</i> <i>Award 7-8m for explaining two factors</i> The League of Nations failed to achieve its aims because was the absence of USA. Despite the League being the brainchild of President Woodrow Wilson and the US delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, the US senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, leaving the USA out of the League. Instead, the US retreated into isolationism, staying out of world affairs in order to avoid getting involved in another world war. The absence of the USA meant that the League lacked the military and economic clout that the US would have provided, making it ineffective in using its power against aggressive countries. For example, during the Abyssinia Crisis in 1935, Italy was able to evade the League of Nations economic sanctions by buying oil from the United States, allowing it to keep re-supplying its military. During the Manchuria Crisis of 1931, the United States' position as Japan's largest trading partner and large navy meant it could have prevented Japan's aggressive behaviour had it been a member of the League. Its absence prevented sanctions from being effective. Therefore, the League of Nations failed to achieve its aims because of the absence of the United States as it meant the League lacked the resources provided by the US and was over-dependent on France, Britain and Italy who had their own agendas. The League of Nations failed to achieve its aims because of its structural weaknesses. The various parts of the League did not work well together and it was hard to take effective action. The Secretariat was understaffed and disorganized. Moreover, with so many nations represented in the League, it was extremely difficult to obtain unanimous consent for any decision. LON lacked the credibility because it was established by the Treaty of Versailles and soon came to be seen as a league of victorious nations. Besides this the limited representation of countries in the League also contributed to its structural weakness. USA despite being world's largest economy and strong military power, chose not to commit to the League and stayed away. Because of their policy of non-intervention, the LON did not have the necessary economic and military back-up to enforce its will.	[6-8]

	Therefore, the structural weaknesses of the League of Nations was a reason for its failure because the it made their peacekeeping methods ineffective and many countries, especially newer nations did not trust the LON to defend them if they were attacked. <i>Other Factors</i> Post war attitude of the powerful countries of Europe Inability of LON to deal with the aggressors	
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(b)	'The Treaty of Versailles was without merit' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[12]
Level	Band Descriptor, Award of marks & Example of answer	Marks
L1	Talks about the issue without any specific link to the question.	[1-2]
L2	Description of sides <i>Award 3m-4m for description of any factor</i> <i>Award 5m for additional details</i>	[3-5]
L3	Explains 1 side <i>Award 6m for 1 side explained</i> <i>Award 7m-8m for additional details</i>	[6-8]
L4	Explains BOTH sides <i>Award 9marks both sides explained</i> <i>Award 10m for additional details</i> <u>YES</u> The Treaty of Versailles was without merit because it was framed with the desire to punish Germany and was a dictated peace. Keeping Germany weak was main goal of the Treaty of Versailles. France, under Clemenceau, wanted to have a weak Germany so that it would never be able to attack France again. Since most of the fighting took place in France, it suffered the most damage, so it wanted to make Germany pay for the suffering they had endured in WWI. Germany had to accept complete blame for causing WWI and had to pay reparations which weakened the German economy and put it under war debt for many years to come. Through the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies wanted to reduce German army, industry and trade so that it could never recover its former strength. Germany also suffered territorial losses and loss of its overseas colonies. Resource rich region of the Saar was given to France for 15 years and the Rhineland became a demilitarized zone and occupied by allied troops for 15 years. Further,	[9-10]

	the German army, navy and air force was severely scaled down. All her wartime weapons were destroyed and conscription was prohibited making it difficult for her to defend herself should there be an attack from other countries Therefore the Treaty of Versailles was without merit because the terms of the treaty stripped Germany of all its resources and power and was forced upon Germany under the threat of invasion. <u>NO</u> The Treaty of Versailles was with merit because while framing the terms of the Allies had the intention to prevent the reoccurrence of any such war in future. Woodrow Wilson president of USA wanted a peace that was fair and that would cause least resentment. One of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles was the creation of international organization to maintain peace in the world. Nations. It aimed to resolve conflicts among countries without war. Treaty also supported the idea of self-determination, where people could choose the kind of government they wanted and even the boundaries of their countries. Moreover disarmament was an important part of Treaty of Versailles which would encourage the countries to resolve their differences without war. Therefore the Treaty of Versailles was with merit because the term of TOV wanted to protect the future generations against a repetition of the horrors of WWI.	
L4	L3 AND reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'To what extent'. In conclusion, the Treaty of Versailles was without merit because the desire of the Allies to establish peace was motivated by their own personal vendetta while deciding the terms of the Treaty. France wanted to make Germany so weak so that it would never be powerful enough to attack France again. Though the USA did make an attempt for future peace but was more concerned with following its policy of isolation to the extent that it did not become the member of the League of Nations. Therefore the desire to keep Germany weak outweighed the desire of allies to establish peace. While it was important that those who were responsible for the outbreak of WWI be punished, however, the amount of punishment inflicted on Germany created a desire for revenge among Germans thus paving the way for WWII. Therefore the Treaty of Versailles was without merit.	[11-12]

3 (a)	Explain why USA had to give up its policy of isolation in 1941.	[8]
Level	Band Descriptor, Award of marks & Example of answer	Marks
L1	Describes the topic	[1-2]
L2	Description of sides Award 3marks for one reason described Award 4marks – 5marks for both sides described	[3-5]
L3	Explains Factors Award 6m for explaining one factor Award 7-8m for explaining two factors USA had to give up its isolationist policy in 1941 to help Britain in its fight against Germany. After the fall of France in 1940, Britain was the only major Allied country in Europe fighting against Germany but Britain's resources were greatly depleted by the end of 1940. As Roosevelt believed that the USA should be the arsenal of democracy, this meant that the USA ought to actively support democratic nations such as Britain in their fight against the Axis Power instead of not doing anything about the German threat in Europe. Thus, when Roosevelt introduced the Lend-Lease Act in 1941, it officially ended the USA's isolationist policy as Roosevelt increase its aid to Britain by readily supplying weapons, food and equipment to Britain in support of their war against Germany. Therefore the USA gave up its policy of isolation in 1941 because it wanted to protect the interests of allies faced with the aggressive expansionist policy of Axis powers especially Germany. USA gave up its isolationist policy in 1941 to protect its own interests. After WWI, USA initially thought that it was best to adopt an isolationist policy so that USA would not lose the lives of their soldiers and its economy would not be affected if USA did not intervene in European conflicts. However, when their own interests such as USA's national security, trading interests and colonies were threatened by the threat posed by the Germans in Europe and the Japanese in Asia Pacific, USA was forced to take action to protect their self-interests and prevent the aggressors from becoming bolder. Thus, when Japan launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 which aimed to destroy USA's Pacific Fleet, USA did not hesitate to declare a war on Japan, thus officially ending its isolationist policy. Therefore USA gave up its policy of isolation in 1941 because it wanted to prevent the expansion of influence of the Axis powers in Europe and Asia Pacific.	[6-8]

(b)	'Germany's attempts at defeating Allies were without merit.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[12]
Level	Band Descriptor, Award of marks & Example of answer	Marks
L1	Talks about the issue without any specific link to the question.	[1-2]
L2	Description of sides <i>Award 3marks for one reason described</i> <i>Award 4marks – 5marks for both sides described</i>	[3-5]
L3	Explains 1 side <i>Award 6m for 1 side explained</i> <i>Award 7m – 8m for additional details</i>	[6-8]
L4	Explains BOTH sides <i>Award 9marks for 2 sides explained</i> <i>Award 10marks for additional details</i> <u>YES</u> Germany's attempts at defeating the Allied Powers in WWII were without merit because of the determination of USA and the Allied Powers to defeat their common enemy, Hitler. With USA's financial might, they were able to supply the Allied Powers with \$50 billion worth of weapons and food. This boosted the strength of the Allied Powers and caused Germany to face setbacks during their battle in Soviet Union in 1943 which led to their eventual defeat. Moreover, USA collaborated well with Britain in military strategies. Their combined air offensive with Britain which focused on strategic bombing of German infrastructure successfully weakened Germany's ability to produce weapons and food to sustain their war efforts USA also provided escort roles for all the allied convoys of sea which helped the Allies to achieve control of land and sea. With US help, Allied forces also managed to overcome strong German resistance in Normandy on D-Day in 1944 which allowed them to go on to liberate Western Europe and led to a decisive victory for the Allied powers. Therefore Germany's attempts at defeating the Allied Powers in WWII was without merit because faced with combined force of Allies with USA, Germany were unable to sustain its war efforts. Other factors Miscalculation by Germans Allied Resistance <u>NO</u> Germany's attempts at defeating the Allied powers was with merit because during the early stages of war when allies were not united. Before 1941, USA was still following its isolationist policy and was not	[9-10]

	willing to support the Allied Powers wholeheartedly in their war efforts against Germany. Moreover, Soviet Union was not part of the Allied Powers and was instead in an alliance with Germany after signing the Nazi Soviet Pact in 1939. It was only after Germany invaded Soviet Union that resulted in Soviet Union fighting on the same side as the Allied Powers. France was also weak and fell quickly to the Nazis in 1940, leaving Britain to be the only major Allied Powers struggling to fight against Germany which was extremely ambitious and high in morale after smoothly carrying out Blitzkrieg in Western Europe without being stopped by the Allied Powers. Britain would have been defeated if Germans had not changed their strategy to bomb British cities, thus allowing the Royal Air Force to have a chance to recover and make a comeback to pose problems for the Germans. Therefore German attempts at defeating Allies was with merit because when the German armies were still strong before suffering from setbacks in their battle against Soviet Union and Britain, Germany actually had a good chance to defeat but for their wrong decisions.	
L4	L3 AND reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'To what extent'. To a large extent, Germany's attempts at defeating the allies was without merit because though Germans stood a chance to defeat the Allied Powers in WWII but Hitler made significant miscalculations which greatly deprived them the chance to defeat the Allied Powers in the earlier 1940s. As war prolonged which gradually exposed the failure of Hitler's war strategies and the decline in morale in the German troops, it was inevitable that Germany had to concede defeat as they were no match to USA which played an instrumental role in helping the Allied Powers to defeat the ambitious Germany.	[11-12]

