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BUKIT PANJANG GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination, 2016
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

2204/03

Combined Humanities **Elective History**

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

Date: 18th Aug 2016 (Thursday)

Duration: 1 hr 40 mins

Time: 11.15am – 12.55pm

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.

Staple the cover page together with your answer scripts to Section A.

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.

Do you think the cartoonist was an American or North Korean? Explain your answer.

[5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was this poster published? Explain your answer.

[5]

(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by the Chinese view of the Korean War? Explain your answer.

[6]

(d) Study Source D and E.

The two sources differ as evidence about the Korean War. Does this mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.

[6]

(e) Use all the sources.

'The USA is to be blamed for the Korean War.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer.

[8]

Is the USA to be blamed for the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Korea had been ruled by Japan until 1945. At the end of World War II, Korea was split along the 38th parallel - the northern half was occupied by Soviet troops and the southern half by American troops. In 1948, after the withdrawal of foreign troops, the North remained communist under Kim Il Sung, while the South was anti-communist under Syngman Rhee. There was bitter rivalry and hostility between the two Koreas leading to small-scale military actions by both sides.

On 25th June 1950, North Korean troops invaded the South and managed to conquer almost the whole country, except a small corner in the southeast, by September. Under pressure from U.S. President Truman, the United Nations condemned the actions of North Korea and placed the troops of its members under the command of US General MacArthur. In a bold counterattack, UN troops regained the territories of South Korea and pushed on into North Korea.

When the U.N. troops came near the People's Republic of China's (PRC) border in November 1950, Mao Zedong, their leader, sent Chinese troops to counterattack and drive them back across the 38th parallel. After UN forces had regrouped and recaptured the South Korean territories south of the 38th parallel in early 1951, the war became a stalemate until an armistice was signed in 1953. Since then, tensions persisted between the two Koreas as no permanent peace treaty was signed between them.

Source A: A poster airdropped in 1951. The caption reads, "One Chinese soldier says to the other, 'Let him do the heavy fighting on North Korean troops. When the Koreans are weakened, we shall have the whole country.'"



Source B: A North Korean poster distributed to its soldiers in 1950. The caption reads: 'For only ONE Korea!'



Source C: Extracts from the diary of Chinese leader, Mao Zedong in June 1950.

The leaders of the two Koreas have attempted to unify their country which was only recently set free of Japan. However, border conflicts between them have been fierce and unity seems highly unlikely. Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea... (Soon we, the communists, will be in complete control and the Communist party will be a dominant world power.)

Source D: US President Harry Truman's address to the American people, 27 June 1950.

In South Korea, the government forces were attacked by invading forces from North Korea. The United Nations Security Council called on the invading forces to cease hostilities and to withdraw. This they have not done, but on the contrary, they have continued with their attack. The Security Council called on members of the United Nations to give assistance. I have ordered US air and naval forces to give the Korean government troops cover and support.

Source E: An interview with a North Korean general in October 1950 by a foreign press.

The Americans do not understand the pain and sorrow suffered by the Korean people. Our country has been cut into two and many families have been separated by an artificial border created by the 'pawns' of the American imperialist. America joined this war to turn Korea into a 'tool' it can use in Asia, like they did with Japan. We will not tolerate such injustice! We have the right to unite all Koreans under one banner! Our aim is to drive the South Korean government and their American allies out of Korea. Despite our setbacks, we will, at the end, win this war because the Korean people will rally behind us. Our allies, China and the USSR will fight alongside us.

Source F: A Chinese poster distributed to its people in 1950. The caption reads, 'The Chinese people absolutely cannot condone the invasion of other countries.'



Section B: Structured-essay Questions

Answer one question.

1 This question is on the Asia-Pacific War 1941 - 1945.

(a) Explain how the USA caused the defeat of Japan in the Asia-Pacific War. [8]

(b) 'Japan was responsible for the outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

2 This question is on the Cold War.

(a) Explain how the postwar actions of the USSR caused the Cold War in Europe. [8]

(b) 'US economic and military superiority were responsible for the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper



BUKIT PANJANG GOVT HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS (ELECTIVE HISTORY)
ANSWER SCHEME
SECTION A (SOURCE-BASED QUESTION)

1(a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist was an American or North Korean? Explain your answer.

[5]

L1 Misinterpretation of source

[1]

Eg. Cartoonist was a North Korean as there are Korean characters on the poster.

L2 Inference based on provenance OR mere description of cartoon

[2]

Eg. Cartoonist was an American as the North Koreans would not be airdropping the poster on their own troops.

L3 Inference based on Inference of content details of cartoon

[3-4]

Award 4 marks for more detailed explanation.

Eg. Cartoonist was an American. He is suggesting that the Chinese were making use of the North Koreans to fight for them so that they can control Korea / scheming to takeover of the whole of Korea by sacrificing the North Korean soldiers. "Let him do the heavy fighting. When the Koreans are weakened, we shall have the whole country." (3 marks)

Eg. Cartoonist was an American. He is suggesting that the Chinese were making use of the North Koreans to fight for them so that they can control Korea / scheming to takeover of the whole of Korea by sacrificing the North Korean soldiers. "Let him do the heavy fighting. When the Koreans are weakened, we shall have the whole country." Moreover, the poster shows the North Korean soldier being ostracised by the Chinese soldiers / lack of unity between the North Korean and Chinese soldiers. (4 marks)

L4 Inference based on Inference of content details of cartoon + explanation of intent

[5]

L3 + this must have been a US propaganda poster airdropped on the North Korean soldiers to create disunity / sow discord between them and the Chinese soldiers.

1(b) Study Source B.

Why was this poster published? Explain your answer.

[5]

0 marks for not phrasing answer as reasons

L1 Describes attitude of cartoonist.

[1]

Eg. The poster was published to show the bravery / determination / might of the North Korean soldiers.

L2 Identifies sub message.

[2-3]

Award 2 marks for identifying message OR purpose, unsupported.

Award 3 marks for identifying message OR purpose, supported.

Eg. This poster was published to show that the North Korean soldiers were invincible / brave / determined. The poster shows three North Korean soldiers drawn in large scale with a North Korean flag in the background. (3 marks)

L3 Identifies main message OR main purpose.

[3-4]

Award 3 marks for identifying purpose, unsupported.

Award 4 marks identifying purpose, supported.

Eg. This poster was published by the North Korean government to encourage North Korean soldiers to fight bravely. The poster shows three North Korean soldiers drawn in large scale with a North Korean flag in the background. (4 marks)

OR

Eg. This poster was published by the North Korean government to let their soldiers that they were fighting to unite North and South Korea. Caption shows, "For ONE Korea." (4 marks)

L4 Identifies message AND impact/outcome (purpose).

[4-5]

Award 5 marks for identifying message and purpose, unsupported.

Award 6 marks for identifying message and purpose, supported by source and provenance details.

Eg. This poster was published by the North Korean government to encourage North Korean soldiers to fight bravely. The poster shows three North Korean soldiers drawn in large scale with a North Korean flag in the background. Caption shows, "For ONE Korea." This suggests that the North Korean government wanted their soldiers to know that they were fighting for the noble cause of uniting North and South Korea. (6 marks)

1(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by the Chinese view of the Korean War? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1: Yes/No, identifies content that is surprising / not surprising without explanation.

[1]

E.g. Yes, as it said that China wanted to use the Korean War to expand the influence of communism. (1 mark)

E.g. No, as it said that North Korea started the Korean War. (1 mark)

L2: Yes – based on provenance.

[2]

E.g. I am surprised by the source because it is from Mao Zedong, the Chinese leader. (2 marks)

E.g. I'm not surprised as it is from a diary. (2 marks)

OR

L2: No, based on author's attitude. [2]

E.g. I'm not surprised that the source would present the communist view. (2 marks)

L3: Yes or NO, based on content message, supported.

[3]

E.g. I'm not surprised by its views, as it tells us that North Korea initiated the war. "Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea." This suggests that the North Koreans were the aggressors. (3 marks)

E.g. I'm not surprised by its views, as it tells us that China assisted North Korea's invasion of the South. Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea." This suggests that China played a part in North Korea's aggression. (3 marks)

E.g. I'm surprised by its views, as it tells us that North Korea was the aggressor in the Korean War. "Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea." This suggests that the North Koreans initiated the war. (3 marks)

L4: No, based on explanation of source provenance. [3]

E.g. I'm not surprised as this is from Mao's diary and so he would be honest about his views without expecting anyone to know about what he wrote.

L4: Yes or NO, based on cross-reference/or contextual knowledge. [3-4]

Award 3 marks, unsupported.

Award 4 marks, supported.

E.g. I'm not surprised by its views, as it tells us that North Korea initiated the war. "Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea." This suggests that the North Koreans were the aggressors. This is supported by Source D, which also tells us that the North Koreans started the aggression. From Source D, "In South Korea, the government forces were attacked by invading forces from North Korea." This suggests that the North Koreans were responsible for the crisis. Thus, I'm not surprised. (4 marks)

E.g. I'm not surprised by its views, as it tells us that China assisted North Korea's invasion of the South. Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea." This suggests that China played a part in North Korea's aggression. This is supported by Source A, which shows two Chinese soldiers and a North Korean soldier together on the same side in the Korean War. This suggests that they are allies in the war. Thus, I'm not surprised. (4 marks)

OR

E.g. I'm surprised by its views, as it tells us that North Korea was the aggressor in the Korean War. "Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea." This suggests that the North Koreans initiated the war. However, this is contradicted by Source F, another Chinese source, which tells us that the US were the aggressors in the war. The poster shows US warplanes bombing North Korea and China while US General MacArthur was portrayed as killing innocent children. This suggests that the US were responsible for the war. Thus, I'm surprised. (4 marks)

L5: Yes, based on Enhanced Reliability of the source. [4-5]

Award 5 marks, unsupported.

Award 6 marks, supported.

(Answers must show what we expect Mao Zedong to say and what he actually said)

E.g. I'm surprised by its views, as it is said by Mao Zedong, the Chinese leader, an ally of North Korea, whom I expect to push the responsibility of causing the war to the US. Instead he admitted that North Korea was responsible for the war. "Kim Il Sung has

paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea." This suggests that the North Koreans were the aggressors. Thus, I'm surprised. (5 marks)

OR

Eg. I'm surprised by its views, as it is said by Mao Zedong, the Chinese leader, whom I expect to deny China's motives in supporting North Korea. Instead he admitted that China supported North Korea to spread the communist influence. "Soon we, the communists, will be in complete control and the Communist party will be a dominant world power." This suggests that the communists were the aggressors. Thus, I'm surprised. (5 marks)

L6: Yes, based on Enhanced Reliability of the main message AND No, based on explanation of provenance context. [5-6]

Award 5 marks, unsupported.

Award 6 marks, supported.

Eg. L5 + I'm not surprised as this is from Mao's diary and so he would be honest about his views without expecting anyone to know about what he wrote.

1(d) Study Source D and E.

The two sources differ as evidence about the Korean War. Does this mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1 Yes or No, based on use of provenance.

Eg. Yes, Source D is wrong as it is said by US President Truman.

OR

Eg. Yes, Source E is wrong as it is said by a North Korean general.

OR

No, as both sources are from the perspectives of different nationalities, they are likely to be different but not necessarily wrong.

[1]

L2 Yes or NO, based on author's attitude.

Eg. Yes, Source D is wrong as it is said by US President Truman and he would obviously be biased against North Korea.

OR

Eg. Yes, Source E is wrong as it is said by a North Korean general and he would obviously be biased against the USA.

[2]

L2 Yes, based on contradiction of content in Sources D and E, supported.

Eg. Yes, as Source D, tells us that North Korea was the aggressor. From Source D, "In South Korea, the government forces were attacked by invading forces from North Korea." (3 marks) This contradicts Source E, which tells us that the USA is the aggressor. From Source E, "Our country has been cut into two and many families have been separated by an artificial border created by the 'pawns' of the American imperialist. America joined this war to turn Korea into a 'tool' it can use in Asia, like they did with Japan." Therefore one of them must be wrong.

[2]

L3 Yes or No, developed evaluation of Source D. Answers must be focused on the responsibility of the war

Award 3 marks for cross-reference, unsupported or failed support.

[3-4]

Award 4 marks for cross-reference, supported.

Eg. Source D is not wrong. It tells us that North Korea was the aggressor. From Source D, "In South Korea, the government forces were attacked by invading forces from North Korea." This is supported from what I know, that the North Korean army was preparing for an invasion of the south and were well-equipped with tanks and other offensive weapons by the USSR. The South Korean army on the other hand, was weaker than the North Korean army and were only armed with defensive weapons by the US. Source D is reliable and is not wrong. (6 marks)

OR

Eg. Source D is wrong. It tells us that North Korea was the aggressor. From Source D, "In South Korea, the government forces were attacked by invading forces from North Korea." This is contradicted by Source F which blamed the USA for causing the war. The posters shows US warplanes bombing North Korea and China while US General MacArthur was portrayed as killing innocent children. Source D is unreliable and is wrong.

L3 Yes or No, developed evaluation of Source E. Answers must be focused on the responsibility of the war

Award 3 marks for cross-reference, unsupported or failed support.

[3-4]

Award 4 marks for cross-reference, supported.

Eg. Source E is not wrong. It tells us that the USA was the aggressor. From Source E, "Our country has been cut into two and many families have been separated by an artificial border created by the 'pawns' of the American Imperialist. America joined this war to turn Korea into a 'tool' it can use in Asia, like they did with Japan." This is supported by Source F which also blamed

the USA for causing the war. The posters shows US warplanes bombing North Korea and China while US General MacArthur was portrayed as killing innocent children. Source E is reliable and is not wrong.

OR

Eg. Source E is wrong. It tells us that the USA was the aggressor. From Source E, "Our country has been cut into two and many families have been separated by an artificial border created by the 'pawns' of the American imperialist. America joined this war to turn Korea into a 'tool' it can use in Asia, like they did with Japan." This is contradicted from what I know, that the North Korean army was preparing for an invasion of the south and were well-equipped with tanks and other offensive weapons by the USSR. The South Korean army on the other hand, was weaker than the North Korean army and were only armed with defensive weapons by the US. Source E is unreliable and is wrong.

L4 Yes, based on critical analysis of provenance of Source D (dubious purpose).

[4-5]

Eg. Source D is wrong. This speech was made by US President Truman to the American people after the outbreak of the Korean War. It tells us that North Korea was the aggressor. From Source D, "In South Korea, the government forces were attacked by invading forces from North Korea." Truman was trying to persuade the American public to support his actions of sending military help to intervene in the Korean War / help South Korea fight North Korea. Therefore Source D is unreliable and is wrong.

L4 Yes, based on critical analysis of provenance of Source E (dubious purpose).

[4-5]

Eg. Source E is wrong. This speech was made by a North Korean general to the international public during the outbreak of the Korean War. It tells us that the war was caused by the Americans seeking to control Korea through dividing the nation into two. North Korea was merely fighting to liberate and unify the whole country. From Source E, "Our country has been cut into two and many families have been separated by an artificial border created by the 'pawns' of the American imperialist." This general is trying to shift the blame of the war on the USA so that the international public will condemn the US intervention / pressure the US to withdraw their forces from Korea. Therefore Source E is unreliable and is wrong.

L5 Yes OR No, based on evaluation of both sources D & E, supported.

[6]

Eg. L3 + L4 OR L4 (both sources)

1(e) Use all the sources.

'The USA is to be blamed for the Korean War.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [8]

L1 Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use OR

[1]

Identifies sources, however, no valid source use (simply quoting evidence)

L2 Yes OR No, supported by valid source use

[2-4]

(students must provide reasons explained in own words from each source to support or not support the statement)

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 4m

Support the statement

Source E supports the judgement as it tells us that the war was caused by the Americans seeking to control Korea through dividing the nation into two. North Korea was merely fighting to liberate and unify the whole country. From Source E, "Our country has been cut into two and many families have been separated by an artificial border created by the 'pawns' of the American imperialist... We will not tolerate such injustice! Our aim is to drive the South Korean government and their American allies out of Korea. We have the right to unite all Koreans under one banner!"

Source F supports the judgement as it tells us that the US was the aggressor causing much destruction and loss of lives. The poster shows US warplanes bombing North Korea and China while US General MacArthur was portrayed as killing innocent children. This suggests that the Americans started the war.

Does not support the statement

Source A does not support the judgement as it tells us that the Chinese were the instigators of the war. The poster shows two Chinese soldiers saying to each other about a North Korean soldier. "Let him do the heavy fighting. When the Koreans are weakened, we shall have the whole country." This suggests that the Chinese schemed to make use of the North Koreans to fight for them before taking over the whole of Korea.

Source B does not support the judgement as it tells us that North Korea started the war to unify the whole of Korea under their rule. The poster shows three North Koreans soldiers drown in large scale with a North Korean flag in the background. Caption shows, "For ONE Korea." This suggests that North Korea was responsible for the war.

Source C does not support the judgement as it tells us that North Korea and China had started the war to unite the country and increase communist power in the world. "Kim Il Sung has paid me a visit to guarantee China's support for their bold plans for a large-scale invasion of South Korea... Soon we, the communists, will be in complete control and the Communist party will be a dominant world power." This suggests that North Korea / the communists were responsible for the war.

Source D supports the judgement as it tells us that the war started due to North Korean aggression on the South. From Source D, "In South Korea, the government forces were attacked by invading forces from North Korea... The Security Council called on members of the United Nations to give assistance. I have ordered US air and naval forces to give the Korean government troops cover and support."

Question reliability of Source A, B, D, E, F [+1, up to max. of 2m] by cross-referencing content with contextual knowledge

L3 Yes AND No, supported by valid source use (detailed reference to sources) – Both aspects of L2 [5-7]
Award 5m for ONE YES AND NO supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to maximum of 7m

L4 Evaluate the sources in terms of their reliability in order to address the 'how far' aspect of the question. [8]

Students should demonstrate the ability to bring sources together and offer a perspective based on the sources given to them.

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

1 This question is on the Asia-Pacific War 1941 - 1945.

(a) Explain how the US caused the defeat of Japan in the Asia-Pacific War. [8]

L1 Describes the Asia-Pacific War without focus on the policies or impact. [1-2]
Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question
Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.

L2 Describes Japan's defeat [3-4]
Award 3 marks for one detailed description of impact
Award 4 marks for another detailed description of impact

L3 Explains reasons for Japan's defeat. [5-8]
Award 5-6 marks for one explained reason.
Award 7-8 marks for two explained reason.
(Accept any possible answer as long as the reason for Japan's defeat is explained)

Eg. The US defeated Japan as it had vast industrial and manpower resources. The USA was the world's largest industrial power which had many women workers and many factories which could be quickly converted to produce armaments. It could produce large amount of oil and armaments such as warplanes, tanks and warships, which boosted the might of the US military. Moreover, the US also had vast military manpower resources. Millions of US troops were sent to the Pacific to fight Japan on land, at sea and in the air, which greatly outnumbered the Japanese forces. This made it easier for the US to successfully counterattack the Japanese and capture Iwo Jima and Okinawa in 1945, which could be used to bomb and invade Japan directly.
OR

Eg. The US defeated Japan as it had great military strengths in the air (bomber offensive against Japan 1944 - 1945). The US air force with its large number of long range warplanes based itself in the Marianas Islands and bombed Japanese armament factories. This disrupted Japanese armament production which further

increased the numerical advantage that the Allies have in armament over Japan. Many Japanese warplanes were destroyed on the ground or in the air in these bombing attacks, which led to the US controlling the air. US control of the air allowed their warplanes to bomb Japanese army units, which reduced their effectiveness and inflicted heavy losses on them at key battles. US spy planes could gather information about Japanese military strengths and deployment which greatly aided the successful planning of battles. All these made it easier for the US to successfully counterattack the Japanese and capture Iwo Jima and Okinawa in 1945, which could be used as bases to bomb and invade Japan directly.

OR

Eg. The US defeated Japan as it had great military strengths in the air (Battle of the Pacific 1942 - 1945). The three US aircraft carriers were not at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack in 1941 and so they escaped destruction. The US navy used these aircraft carriers to launch a surprise counterattack on the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway in 1942, the turning point of the Pacific War. As a result, the Japanese lost four aircraft carriers, many warplanes and irreplaceable experienced pilots, which led to the US navy gaining control of the sea. This allowed the US military to carry out the "island-hopping strategy to counterattack and capture the Japanese-occupied Pacific islands, such as the Solomon Islands and the Marianas Islands by amphibious operations from the south. By 1945, the Americans had successfully captured Iwo Jima and Okinawa, which were within bombing and invasion range of Japan.

OR

Eg. The US defeated Japan with the use of the atomic bombs. As Allied forces advanced nearer Japan with the invasion of Iwo Jima and Okinawa in 1945, the Japanese military sent suicide pilots (kamikazes) to sink Allied warships. However, these were not enough to prevent the Allied forces from capturing these islands, which made Japan vulnerable to Allied bombing and invasion. Shocked by Japan's fanatical resistance in defence of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, US President Truman feared that an invasion of Japan would result in the loss of millions of Allied soldiers. He decided to use the newly tested atomic bomb on Japan to terrorise the Japanese government into surrendering without a fight. He then ordered the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945, which killed hundreds of thousands of civilians. However, the Japanese militarists still refused to surrender even after that. He thus ordered another atomic bomb to be dropped at Nagasaki to force Japan to surrender to the USA immediately. In desperation, the Japanese Emperor overruled the militarists and surrendered unconditionally to avoid further loss of civilian lives.

- (b) 'Japan was responsible for the outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

- L1 Describes outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War, but without focus on the question. [1-2]
Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.

- L2 Explains Yes OR No. [3-6]
Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.
(Accept any argument that puts either US or Japan as responsible for the war)

Yes (Japan was responsible)

Eg. No, Japan was responsible as it had an aggressive foreign policy to build an empire in Asia-Pacific region. Japanese military leaders wanted to emulate the example of Western countries and have an empire to boost the prestige and power of Japan. It invaded Taiwan in 1895, Korea in 1910 and Manchuria in 1931 to gain raw materials and land for resettling Japanese farmers so that they could grow more food. These achievements helped Japan to gain prestige and recognition as a great power. Japan gained confidence to invade the rest of China in 1937, which alarmed the Western Powers who had commercial interests in China. Japan even desired to occupy Western colonies in Southeast Asia to secure control of raw materials such as rubber and oil. When Japan invaded Southeast Asia in 1941, it led to direct conflict and war with the Western Powers.

OR

Eg. No, Japan was responsible as it wanted to free Asians from western colonial control. Many Japanese leaders considered their country as the greatest Asian nation and a superior race, whose emperor was descended from the sun goddess. They felt that it was Japan's responsibility to liberate Asia from Western colonial rule. They came up with the propaganda of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in 1940, to get the support of Asians who were discontented with Western rule. Supposedly, this meant an Asia free of Western colonial rule where every race and country cooperated economically and equally under the leadership of Japan. In reality, however, Japan merely wanted to replace Western colonial rule with its own colonial rule so that it could exploit the raw materials of Southeast Asia. Japan's ambitions to create an "Asia for Asians" threatened to rival and undermine the Western Powers which controlled the region. To achieve this objective, it had to use force to drive the Western Powers from Asia. This happened when Japan invaded Southeast Asia in 1941.

OR

Eg. No, Japan was responsible due to its rise of militarism. After having conquered Manchuria in 1931, the Japanese militarists assassinated politicians and ministers who opposed to their plans for territorial and military expansion. This resulted in political instability which gave the militarists the opportunity to declare martial law to bring stability to the country. The militarists controlled the government by ensuring that most of the ministers were from the military and nobody dared to oppose them and their plans to go to war. With the militarists in control, Japan saw war and territorial expansion as the solution to its economic and political problems. In 1940, General Tojo, a fervent supporter of war with the Western Powers became Prime Minister. He believed that continued negotiations with the Western Powers were useless and decided that Japan had to fight them to achieve the nation's objectives. He thus gave orders for the bombing of Pearl Harbour and the invasion of Southeast Asia in 1941.

OR

Eg. No, Japan was responsible as it took advantage of the War in Europe to occupy French Indochina in 1941. In 1940, Germany conquered France and Holland, while Britain was busy fighting against Germany and Italy in Europe and North Africa. The Western colonies in Southeast Asia which were rich in raw materials, now looked vulnerable and undefended. Japan took the opportunity to ally with Germany and Italy (Axis Powers) in 1940 and occupied French Indochina (Vietnam) in 1941. The Japanese military now had military bases which could be used for attacking Western colonies in Southeast Asia. The USA, Britain and Holland then placed an embargo (stop in trade) on the sale of metal, rubber and oil to Japan. They also demanded that Japan withdraw its troops from French Indochina and China as a condition for the resumption of the sale of these raw materials. Japan lacked and needed rubber to produce armament and oil to power its war machines. It could not continue with its invasion of China and the further expansion of its territories without these valuable raw materials. However, it did not want to agree to Western demands to withdraw troops from all its previous conquests, as this would lead to national humiliation and loss of pride. Japan's military leaders thus opted for war against the Western powers to conquer Southeast Asia to obtain the rubber and oil which it needed. Simultaneously, they decided to bomb Pearl Harbor to prevent US warships from interfering in the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia.

No (US was responsible)

Eg. US was responsible as it made Japan sign the Washington Naval Agreement 1921. Japan was forced by the USA to reduce its battleships in the navy to just three-fifths of theirs. This was despite the fact that it fought on the side of the Allied Powers during World War I. Japan's leaders felt humiliated by the treaty and believed that the USA saw Japan as a rival and wanted to weaken Japan's military and strength. It decided to strengthen its military and expand territories to challenge the USA so that they would recognize Japan as an equal power. This resulted in tensions between the two sides, leading to war when Japan decided to invade Western-controlled Southeast Asia.

OR

Eg. US was responsible as it assisted China when Japan invaded it in 1937. Seeing Japan as a great threat to their commercial interests in China, the US President declared support for China and condemned the Japanese for the invasion. He sent military supplies to China and also restricted trade with Japan in 1939. As this made it more difficult for Japan to conquer China, tensions between the two sides increased. Japan prepared for war against the USA to stop it from assisting China. It bombed Pearl Harbour to prevent the US from further assisting the Chinese.

OR

Eg. US was responsible as it placed an embargo on the sale of metal, rubber and oil to Japan in 1941. They also demanded that Japan withdraw its troops from French Indochina and China as a condition for the resumption of the sale of these raw materials. Japan lacked and needed rubber to produce armament and oil to power its war machines. It could not continue with its invasion of China and the further expansion of its territories without these valuable raw materials. However, it did not want to agree to Western demands to withdraw troops from all its previous conquests, as this would lead to national humiliation and loss of pride. Japan's military leaders thus opted for war against the Western powers to conquer Southeast Asia to obtain the rubber and oil which it needed. Simultaneously, they decided to bomb Pearl Harbor to prevent US warships from interfering in the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia.

L3 Explains Yes AND No.

[7-10]

Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.

E.g. Both aspects of L2

L4 Weighs "to what extent" is the outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War due to USA vs Japan.

[11-12]

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

(a) Explain how the postwar actions of the USSR caused the Cold War in Europe.

[8]

L1 Describes causes of the Cold War without focus on the question.

[1-2]

Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question

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

L2 Describes postwar actions of the USSR caused the Cold War.

[3-4]

Award 3 marks for one detailed description of impact

Award 4 marks for another detailed description of impact

L3 Explains how the postwar actions of the USSR caused the Cold War

[5-8]

Award 5-6 marks for one explained impact.

Award 7-8 marks for two explained impact.

Eg. 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 become 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 criticized 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-defense against Western invasion. This war of words resulted in mutual suspicions, hostility and worsening of relations between the two sides.

OR

Eg. The USSR caused the Cold War by establishing Cominform and COMECON. Stalin refused to allow the Eastern European countries to receive US aid under the Marshall Plan as he saw it as a US strategy to spread democracy and capitalism to Eastern Europe. Instead, he set up the Council for Mutual Economic Co-operation or COMECON to encourage trade and coordinate the economic policies amongst communist countries. As a result, the ideological division between the two sides was further entrenched, as Western countries were more firmly tied to the USA, while Eastern European countries were more closely tied to the USSR. This further increased the hostilities, tensions and suspicions between the two sides, which worsened relations.

OR

Eg. 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 German 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) 'US economic and military superiority was responsible for the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

L1 Describes the end of the Cold War, but without focus on the question.

[1-2]

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

L2 Explains Yes OR No.

32

[3-6]

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

(Accept any answers arguing how Gorbachev or Reagan or the Eastern European people were responsible for the end of the Cold War)

Yes

Eg. Yes, US economic and military 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. 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.

No

Eg. 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 goods worsened. 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. This led the people to organize protests against the government to demand for more basic goods. Preoccupied with economic problems at home and lacking the support of the people, Gorbachev could not continue the Cold War and had to end it.

OR

Eg. Gorbachev's policy of political transparency was responsible as it weakened the communist party's authority. 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. All these made the Soviet people lose even more faith in the communist system, who yearned for a complete change in government. Given the chance to elect non-communist party members for the Congress of People's Deputies in 1989, the people voted in many liberals and nationalists candidates who felt that Gorbachev's reforms had not gone fast or far enough. Under Boris Yeltsin, their leader, these anti-communists formed the first opposition group, which undermined the communist government's rule. Preoccupied with political problems at home and lacking the support of the people, Gorbachev could not continue the Cold War and had to end it.

OR

Eg. Gorbachev was responsible as his reversal of 'Brezhnev Doctrine' undermined the Eastern European communist party's authority. 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. 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. Democratic reforms were held for the first time in Eastern Europe from 1988 to 1990, with non-communist parties emerging victorious. By 1990, all the communist governments in Eastern Europe had been overthrown. East and West Germany were reunited as one country and the Berlin Wall was torn down. These political developments meant the end of the Cold War.

OR

Eg. No, the Eastern European people were responsible for the end of the Cold War. 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. This further made the Eastern European people disillusioned with communism and resentful of their own communist governments and of the USSR. Thousands began to participate in street protests and strikes demanding for political reforms which weakened the authority of the communist governments in Eastern Europe. The political instability made it difficult for the Eastern European and the Soviet government to continue with the Cold War. They had to end the Cold War to focus on solving the political problems at home.

- L3 Explains Yes AND No.

[7-10]

Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.

E.g. Both aspects of L2

- L4 Weighs "to what extent" is the end of the Cold War due to US economic superiority vs Gorbachev vs Eastern European people. [11-12]