

Visit
FREETESTPAPER.com
for more papers



Website: freetestpaper.com



[Facebook.com/freetestpaper](https://www.facebook.com/freetestpaper)



[Twitter.com/freetestpaper](https://www.twitter.com/freetestpaper)

Index Number	Class	Name
--------------	-------	------



CHIJ ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

O

COMBINED HUMANITIES

Paper 3 History Elective

Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

O

2204/03

Wednesday, 12 August 2015
1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1. Begin each part of the question on a new page.

Section B

Answer **one** question. Begin each part of the question on a new page.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, attach this Cover Page to your answers.

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

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section A	30
Section B	20
Total	50

This document consists of **7** printed pages, including **1** blank page.

Setter(s): Ms. Nazeema Parveen & Miss Anisha Johnson

[Turn over]

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2. **This question is about World War II in Europe.**
- (a) Explain why the Nazi Party rose to power by 1933. [8]
- (b) "The main reason for the end of the war in Europe was the participation of Americans." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]
3. **This question is about the Cold War.**
- (a) Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis broke out. [8]
- (b) "The main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union was its inability to compete with the USA." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

-End of Paper-

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A <https://yesteryearsnews.wordpress.com/tag/russia/>
- Source B https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ce/Soviet_Poster_4.jpg/220px-Soviet_Poster_4.jpg
- Source C *Ben Walsh GCSE Modern World History*
- Source D <https://books.google.com.sg/books?isbn=142406967X>
- Source E www.mltranslations.org/Britain/Stalin88.htm

4 EXP 5NA SA1 2015**Section A: SBCS Answers**

1 (a) Study Source A.

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

[5]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Answers based on provenance/ Incorrect interpretation of source/ Description of source The message of the source is that Russian children were sad (<i>literal but not quite related to the IQ?</i>) The message of the source is that Russian children were not allowed to read fairy tales.	1m
L2	Answers based on valid inference(s) of sub-message(s) Award 2m for sub-message unsupported Award 3m for sub-message supported Valid Sub-messages: The message of the source is that Russian children were controlled/ were only allowed to read materials approved by the communist party.	2m
L3	Answers based on main message without reference to contextual knowledge Award 4m for a VAM, unsupported Award 5m for a VAM, supported The message of the source is that Russian children were prohibited from knowing about the aristocracy. This is evident in the source where it says that "fairy-tale princes and fairy-tale kings to Bolshevik leaders are dangerous things and stories like that must go!." This suggests that any stories pertaining to the royal family was not allowed to be circulated in Russian society. The message of the source is that there was heavy censorship of the literary works that Russians children could read. The message of the source is that censorship restricted Russian children's readings.	3-4m

L4	L3+Contextual Knowledge The message of the source is that Russian children were prohibited from knowing about the aristocracy. This is evident in the source where it says that "fairy-tale princes and fairy-tale kings to Bolshevik leaders are dangerous things and stories like that must go!" This suggests that any stories pertaining to the royal family was not allowed to be circulated in Russian society. This is part of the censorship that Stalin enforced to counter the conservatives in society who wanted to revert back to the system of monarchy.	5
----	--	---

(b) Study Source B.

How do you think Russians were expected to respond to this poster?

Explain your answer.

[5]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Answers based on description of the source/ provenance Russians were expected to respond to this poster by producing more.	1m
L2	Answers that identify valid responses from Russians (Impact on Russians) Russians were expected to educate themselves and their children after seeing this poster.	2m
L3	L2+Inference Russians were expected to educate themselves and their children after seeing this poster. They would want to do this because according to this poster education will allow them to be more productive and hence have a better life. This is seen in the grouping of the sickle, the wheat and the book in the poster as one unit suggesting that the three are linked to one another. Message: Education will allow them to be more efficient in their production so that they can have a better quality of life.	3-4m
L3	L3+ Contextual knowledge Russians were expected to educate themselves and their children after seeing this poster. They would want to do this because according to this poster education will allow them to be more productive and hence have a better life. This is seen in the grouping of the sickle, the wheat and the book in the poster, suggesting that the three are linked to one another. During the period of collectivisation, there was much propaganda about the importance of training and education for farmers. Stalin insisted on farmers being trained in the use of technology to increase the productivity levels in the farms.	5m

c) Study Source C.

How useful is this source in telling you about Stalin's control of Russia? [6]
Explain our answer.

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Useful based on source provenance This source is useful because it is the opinions of Russian exiles who went through industrialisation under Stalin.	1m
L2	Uncritical acceptance of source <i>Award 2 marks for unsupported answers</i> <i>Award 3 marks for answers with valid support</i> This source is useful in telling me about Stalin's control of Russia because according to this source, Stalin used force to ensure that Russians followed his orders. This is seen in the source where Stalin is depicted as a larger than life figure, pointing a gun at workers who seem to be struggling to hoist large concrete. This shows that Stalin had Russians do his bidding by threatening them.	2-3m
L3	Not useful based on missing information, with explanation Not useful based on bias explain, unsupported This source is not useful because it tells me that Stalin used force to ensure that Russians followed his orders but it does not show the other perspective which is that Stalin also used propaganda to persuade Russians rather than threatening them. This source is not useful because it is by Russian exiles, according to him Stalin used force to control them. However, because they were exiles, naturally they would not have anything positive to say about Stalin. It is expected that they would portray his rule in a negative light, highlighting that Russians suffered under Stalin's rule.	3m
L4	Useful or Not useful based on analysis of source reliability This source is useful because it is supported by source E in showing that Stalin used violence to control the Russians. In this source, Stalin is depicted as a larger than life figure, pointing a gun at workers who seem to be struggling to hoist large concrete. This shows that Stalin had Russians do his bidding by threatening them. Source E supports this by also claiming that Stalin used violence to control the Russians. This is evident in source E where it states that "Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power." Since source C is supported by source E, it is proven to be reliable and hence is useful. OR	4m

	Source C is not useful as it is refuted by source B, making it unreliable. According to source C, Stalin used violence to control the Russians. In this source, Stalin is depicted as a larger than life figure, pointing a gun at workers who seem to be struggling to hoist large concrete. This shows that Stalin had Russians do his bidding by threatening them. This is refuted by source B, according to which Stalin controlled the masses through propaganda instead of violence. This is evident in source B where the grouping of the sickle, the wheat and the book in the poster suggest that farming, food and education are interconnected so that Russians would be willing to undergo training. Source B contradicts source C by claiming that Stalin used propaganda to control the Russians. Hence, source C is proven unreliable and is thus not useful.	
L5	Useful and Not useful based on analysis of source reliability Refer to both elements in L4	5m
L6	Not useful based on Bias in source Source C is not useful as it is from Russian exiles claiming that Stalin used violence to control Russia. This is seen in the source where Stalin is depicted as a larger than life figure, pointing a gun at workers who seem to be struggling to hoist large concrete. This shows that Stalin had Russians do his bidding by threatening them. Being exiles, it is expected that they would be unsupportive of Stalin and portray him as a tyrant. Hence, this source not useful in telling me about Stalin's control of Russia as it is biased and hence unreliable. Source C is useful as it is from Russian exiles claiming that Stalin used violence to control Russia. Being in France, they were finally free from the suppression under Stalin's rule and were able to voice out the truth without fear of persecution. Hence this is a reliable source, making it useful in telling me about Stalin's control of Russia.	6m

(d) Study Sources D and E.

Nikita Krushchev has different opinions in these sources. Does this mean that he has changed his mind about Stalin? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Answering question without reference to source content. Yes, he has changed his mind/ No, he has not changed his mind.	1m
L2	Identifying the difference in Krushchev's opinions. <i>Must still answer the question/ use question stem.</i> <i>As the question inherently states that there is a difference in Krushchev's opinion, identification of this difference is not very necessary and hence, kept at a lower level.</i> Yes, he has changed his mind as the two sources show that he had different opinions about the kind of ruler that Stalin was. According to source D, Stalin was a beloved leader but according to source E, Stalin was a tyrant. From source D, Stalin being a beloved leader is evident where it claims that Stalin was the "beacon which guide(ed) all progressive mankind. Stalin (was) our banner. Stalin (was) our will. Stalin (was) our victory." However in source E, it is evident that Stalin was a tyrant as it is evident from the source that "Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power."	2
L3	Answering question with reference to difference in purpose of sources. <i>Award 3m for purpose compared, unsupported and 4 marks for answers with support</i> No, Krushchev had not changed his mind about Stalin but this difference in opinion is the result of the differing circumstances during the time when he made these speeches. Source D is a speech made during the purges to convince Russians that Stalin was their beloved leader as seen in the source where he claims that Stalin was the "beacon which guide(ed) all progressive mankind. Stalin (was) our banner. Stalin (was) our will. Stalin (was) our victory." This speech was given to praise Stalin so that Krushchev would not be identified as an opponent and be punished. However, source E is a speech made after Stalin's death to discredit Stalin to the communist party members by portraying him as a tyrant as seen in the source where he claims that "Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power." This is done so that the party members will support Khrushchev. Hence, it is not that he had changed his mind but that he had different purposes at the point that he made the speeches.	3-4

L4	L3 + with contextual knowledge explained <i>6 marks for answers with specific reference to content to support student's claims.</i> No, Krushchev had not changed his mind about Stalin but this difference in opinion is the result of the differing circumstances during the time when he made these speeches. Source D is a speech made during the purges to convince Russians that Stalin was their beloved leader as seen in the source where he claims that Stalin was the "beacon which guide(ed) all progressive mankind. Stalin (was) our banner. Stalin (was) our will. Stalin (was) our victory." This speech was given to praise Stalin so that Krushchev would not be identified as an opponent and be punished. <u>During the purges, anyone who was suspected of being an opponent was brought to Stalin for a show trial and subsequently put to death. Hence, to win Stalin's favour, it is expected that Krushchev would praise Stalin and keep his actual thoughts to himself.</u> However, source E is a speech made after Stalin's death to discredit Stalin to the communist party members by portraying him as a tyrant as seen in the source where he claims that "Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power." This is done so that the party members will support Khrushchev. As Stalin was dead at this point, there was no reason for Krushchev to continue to praise Stalin. <u>His intention was to consolidate his own power as the supreme leader through the process of de Stalinisation. Hence, it is very possible that he had all along hated Stalin but was able to voice out his opinions only upon Stalin's death. Thus, the two speeches do not mean that he had changed his opinion about Stalin but rather that he was saying different things depending on the situation that he was in.</u>	5-6
----	---	-----

- (e) Study all sources.

"Stalin controlled Russia through the use of force." How far do these sources support this view? Explain your answer.

[8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Identification of sources <i>This is a simple listing with no reference to content.</i>	1-2m
L2	Support or/and do not support statement based on source content <i>Surface level analysis of content. Award 3 marks for one source analysis/ 4 marks for 2 source analyses.</i>	2-4m
L3	Support or/and do not support statement based on critical analysis of sources <i>Award 5 marks for critical analysis of source for either side of hypothesis statement.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for critical analysis from 2 sources on the same side of hypothesis statement.</i> <i>Award 7 marks for critical analysis of statement based on both sides of hypothesis statement.</i> <i>Award the 8th mark for critical analysis of a third source.</i> <i>Source A does not support this statement because according to the source, Russian children were unhappy because of censorship under Stalin's rule. This is seen in the source where it says "They're crushing your dreams," and "They've robbed you of bliss," suggesting that Stalin's rule suppressed them. However, this source does not explicitly refer to force though it hints at it and it is true that Stalin used force on anyone who went against his policies. It does not refer to the issue of controlling Russians but more about the restriction of intellectual content.</i> <i>Source C supports the statement because according to this source Stalin threatened the Russians with death to do what he wanted. This is seen in the source where Stalin is depicted as a larger than life figure point a gun at workers who seem to be struggling to hoist large concrete. This shows the use of force to control Russians. However, being a cartoon from the Russian exiles, it is expected to portray Stalin in a negative light as it will be biased against him. These exiles were most probably ousted from Russia for having wronged Stalin and hence they will not have anything good to say about Stalin.</i>	5-8m
	<i>Source E supports the statement because it portrays Stalin as a tyrant as evident in the source where it says that "Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power." This speech was made to communist party members in a closed door meeting and was a revelation of the extent of cruelty that</i>	

	Stalin was capable of. This was made after Stalin's speech and while it may seem like Krushchev was trying to discredit Stalin there was no reason for him to do so as Stalin was already dead and not a threat to Krushchev's position. Source B opposes this statement because according to this source Stalin used propaganda to control Russians. This is seen in the source where the grouping of the sickle, the wheat and the book in the poster suggests that Stalin was appealing to the Russians to accept that education will allow them increase productivity and have a better life. This sort of posters were very common in Russia during the Stalin's rule where he appealed to the masses to adhere to his policies. Source D is not related to this statement because according to this source Stalin was a beloved leader as seen in the use of words like "beacon," "hope" and "banner" to refer to him. However, while source reflects on the kind of leader that Stalin was and how some might have seen him, it does not tell us about the strategies that he used to control Russians. Hence, this source is not really related to this statement.	
--	---	--

4 Express/5 Normal Academic Prelims 2015**Section B: Structured Essay Questions: Answers**

2. This question is about World War II in Europe.

- (a) Explain why the economic and political problems between 1924-1933 led to the rise of the Nazi party in Germany. [8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Describes the event/feature <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</i>	1-2m
L2	Describes factors <i>Award 3 marks for describing any economic factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party <u>or</u> that any political factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing any economic factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party <u>and</u> that any political factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party.</i>	3-4m
L3	Explains factors <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining any economic factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party <u>or</u> that any political factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party.</i> <i>Award 7-8 marks for explaining any economic factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party <u>and</u> that any political factor that led to the rise of the Nazi party.</i> Eg. The Nazi Party rose to power by 1933 because of the economic situation in Germany. The outbreak of the Great Depression following the Wall Street Crash took a toll on the German economy and the Weimar Republic. The recalling of the US loan forced many factories and banks to close, resulting in a sharp rise on unemployment. The measures taken by the government failed to produce quick results and unemployment reached a record high of 6 million in 1932. The Weimar Government was unable to solve many of the economic problems that the Germans faced. <u>This made many Germans unhappy as they felt that the Weimar Government was unable to help them. As a result, the Nazi Party became appealing to the Germans who felt that the party was able to take decisive action to bring them out of economic misery.</u> The Nazi Party used this economic situation to their advantage, leading to their rise to power by	5-8m

	1933. The Nazi Party rose to power by 1933 because of Hitler's leadership abilities. Hitler has excellent charisma and oratorical skills. Hitler prepared and practised his speeches and is a master at gauging the mood of the audience. He made many speeches in beer halls where people were at ease and easily swayed. <u>Hitler appeared sincere and seemed to know the concerns of the people. As a result, he was able to make the Germans believe in him and his party, gaining the support of the Germans, leading to the Nazi party's rise to power by 1933.</u>	
--	--	--

- (b) "The main reason for the end of the war in Europe was the participation of Americans." How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Describes the event/feature Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
L2	Describes factors Award 3 to 4 marks for describing that the the main reason was American Participation <u>or</u> that American Participation may not have been the main reason Award 5 marks for describing that that the the main reason was American Participation <u>and</u> that American Participation may not have been the main reason	3-5
L3	Explains Yes or No Award 6 marks for explaining that the the main reason was American Participation <u>or</u> that American Participation may not have been the main reason, weakly supported and/or weakly explained. Award 7 marks for explaining that the the main reason was American Participation <u>and</u> that American Participation may not have been the main reason, well suuported and well explained.	6-7
L4	Explains Yes AND No Award 8 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 10 marks. The main reason for the end of the war in Europe was the participation of Americans. The production and contribution of vast resources and manpower by the USA was an important factor for the Allied victory in the war. USA was the world's largest producer of goods at the time and it efficiently converted its factories to produce military resources. It was able to convert its factories for military production at a faster rate than that of the Axis Powers. USA was able to send large numbers of American military personnel, such as soldiers and intelligence officers, to aid Allied military campaigns. For example, a total of 11 million American soldiers fought alongside Britain's 4.5 million soldiers and France's 2.5 million soldiers. <u>This meant that USA was able to produce military resources at such a rapid rate that the Axis Powers could not keep up. Moreover, additional troops</u>	8-10

	<u>strengthened Allied war capabilities. As a result, the inability of Germany to keep up with American and Allied military production and troops tilted the war towards the Allied favour as it enabled the Allies to achieve military superiority over the German forces, contributing to German defeat. Hence, this led to the end of the war in Europe.</u> The main reason for the end of the war in Europe was due to Germany's weaknesses and miscalculation. Germany made the decision to fight the war on two fronts. While still fighting in the West in Europe, Hitler invaded the USSR in 1941. This was because Hitler wanted to quickly achieve his goal of Lebensraum. When he seemed to be gaining the upper hand against the Soviets, Hitler declared war against the USA. <u>This led to Germany having to fight a war on two fronts at the same time. As a result, Germany's limited war resources were strained/ overstretched. Germany was unable to attack his opponents who were concentrating on defeating it. War on two fronts proved to be a costly mistake which contributed to Germany's defeat, leading to the end of war in Europe.</u>	
L4	Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' <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> Ultimately, however, American participation was necessary as it came at a crucial time. Before the Americans got involved in December 1941, both the British and the Soviets seemed to be on the brink of defeat. It was only after the Americans joined in the side of the Allies with their seemingly endless supply of weapons and equipment and manpower that they were revived. German weaknesses merely made it easier for the Allies to defeat them, but these weaknesses were not as apparent yet before 1941, and were only exacerbated after the Americans got involved and caused the war to drag on.	11-12m

3. This question is about the Cold War.

(a) Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis broke out.

[8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Describes the event/feature <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</i>	1-2m
L2	Describes factors <i>Award 3 marks for describing either USSR helping Cuba defend itself <u>or</u> America not backing down from the Soviet challenge</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing USSR helping Cuba defend itself <u>and</u> America not backing down from the Soviet challenge</i>	3-4m
L3	Explains factors <i>Award 5-6 marks explaining USSR helping Cuba defend itself <u>or</u> America not backing down from the Soviet challenge .</i> <i>Award 7-8 marks for explaining USSR helping Cuba defend itself <u>and</u> America not backing down from the Soviet challenge.</i> The Cuban missile crisis broke out because of Castro's personal friendship with Khrushchev. This friendship highlighted the tensions between the superpowers as Cuba was seen associating openly with USA's cold war enemy. USA saw this friendship as another sign that Cuba was becoming ideologically distant with Castro in power and decided to respond through aggressive economic sanctions. USA pressured its companies not to process Soviet oil in Cuba and reduced sugar quota from 3 million tonnes to only 700 000 tonnes. This would cripple Cuban economy. However, in response to USA's heavy handedness, Castro nationalised the oil refineries, American owned banks, railways, hotels, ports and all major American properties in Cuba. US then interpreted Castro's actions as acts of aggression and carried out military operations such as the Bay of Pigs invasion and Operation Mongoose to overthrow Castro's government and assassinate Castro respectively. As a result of these actions, Cuba felt that an invasion by US was inevitable and turned to USSR to seek a formal alliance as an answer to its security concerns. USA's worst fears were realised as now USSR had a stronghold in Cuba through which USA can be attacked, leading to the immediate tension that resulted in the CMC. The Cuban missile crisis also broke out due to USA's response	5-8m

	to USSR's deployment of missiles in Cuba. Although USSR claimed that the missiles were deployed as a defensive measure, Kennedy felt that they were indeed offensive because of the stealthy method in which they were placed in Cuba by the Soviets. Facing Florida, Kennedy believed that these missiles had the capability to strike the heart of USA. As a result, Kennedy embarked on his strategy of brinkmanship, where a naval blockade would be formed around Cuba and the American forces would be mobilised in Florida, all in an attempt to force Cuba to remove the missile facing Florida. Cuba was the heart of a major crisis between the two superpowers. Khrushchev did not intend to use the missiles to attack the USA but rather to counter the presence of the American Jupiter missiles in Turkey. This led to an escalation of tension between US and Cuba in which Cuba responded with mobilisation of its own forces as well as a public declaration of their readiness to die fighting, being the immediate cause of the breakout of the Cuban missile crisis.	
--	--	--

- (b) "The main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union was its inability to compete with the USA". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors	Marks Allocation
L1	Describes the event/feature Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
L2	Describes factors Award 3 to 4 marks for describing USSR inability to compete with USA <u>or</u> that USSR has structural weaknesses. Award 5 marks for describing USSR inability to compete with USA <u>and</u> that USSR has structural weaknesses.	3-5
L3	Explains Yes or No Award 6 marks for an explaining USSR inability to compete with USA <u>or</u> that USSR has structural weaknesses, supported and/or weakly explained.	6-7

	Award 7 marks for explaining that USSR inability to compete with USA or that USSR has structural weaknesses, well supported and well explained.	
L4	Explains Yes AND No Award 8 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 10 marks. I agree that the Soviet Union collapsed because of its inability to compete with the USA. Soviet Union could not compete with USA's economic liberalisation, where individual enterprise was stimulating growth and launching a financial boom in America. In addition, the economies of West Germany and Japan, also grew after the success of the Marshall Plan. In contrast, the Soviet economy continued to stagnate with much of its resources being used to finance the military efforts of its satellite states. The American economy also enabled Reagan to renew the Cold War, which exerted pressure on the Soviet Union's ability to keep up with the expenditure and production. Unable to keep up with the USA, it was inevitable that USSR could not sustain itself and eventually collapsed. Another reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union was Glasnost and Perestroika which were meant to rescue the Soviet Union from collapsing but had the unintended effect of accelerating its collapse. For example, Glasnost, which means openness, was meant to give voice to the changes that the people wanted, but it increased communism's popularity. However, it ended up increasing people's dissatisfaction, further eroding communism's popularity. The picture of Soviet life that the government previously projected quickly fell apart. Gorbachev's Glasnost and Perestroika had negative impacts that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union as the government failed to solve people's problems and failed to improve the quality of life. Many felt that the changes were not enough and hard to implement. They did not fit in with communist beliefs and wanted to go back to the old system. Gorbachev lost support leading to the August coup and the end of the communist party in the Soviet Union, thus leading to its collapse.	8-10

L4	Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' <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> In conclusion, I believe that the inability to compete with the USA was the main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union. This competition had led to structural weaknesses within the communist system whereby the government's focus defeating the American's instead of catering to the Soviet's needs. As a result, communist party had already lost the support of the people even before Gorbachev's policy came into effect. All his policies did was to surface these existing problems and hastened what is surely an eventual collapse. Hence, While both factors played a part in the collapse of the Soviet Union, it is the long term competition with the USA that was the main factor.	11-12m

