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CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR
PRELIMINARY EXAM 2016

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/03

Paper 3 History Elective

22 August 2016

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question

Write all answers in the writing paper.

Write all answers in the writing paper provided.

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

At the end of the examination, fasten Section A and Section B **SEPARATELY**. They will be collected **SEPARATELY**. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this leaflet dropped in South Korea? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer.

[4]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Sources B and C have differing views on American involvement in the Korean War. Does it mean one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.

[7]

(c) Study Source D.

This proposal was made on 7 June 1949. Does it mean it is useless as evidence for why the Americans got involved in the Korean War? Explain your answer.

[6]

(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.

[5]

(e) Use all the sources.

'The Americans went into the Korean War to safeguard the interests of the world.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

To what extent was the American involvement in the Korean War due to its commitment to safeguard the interests of the world?

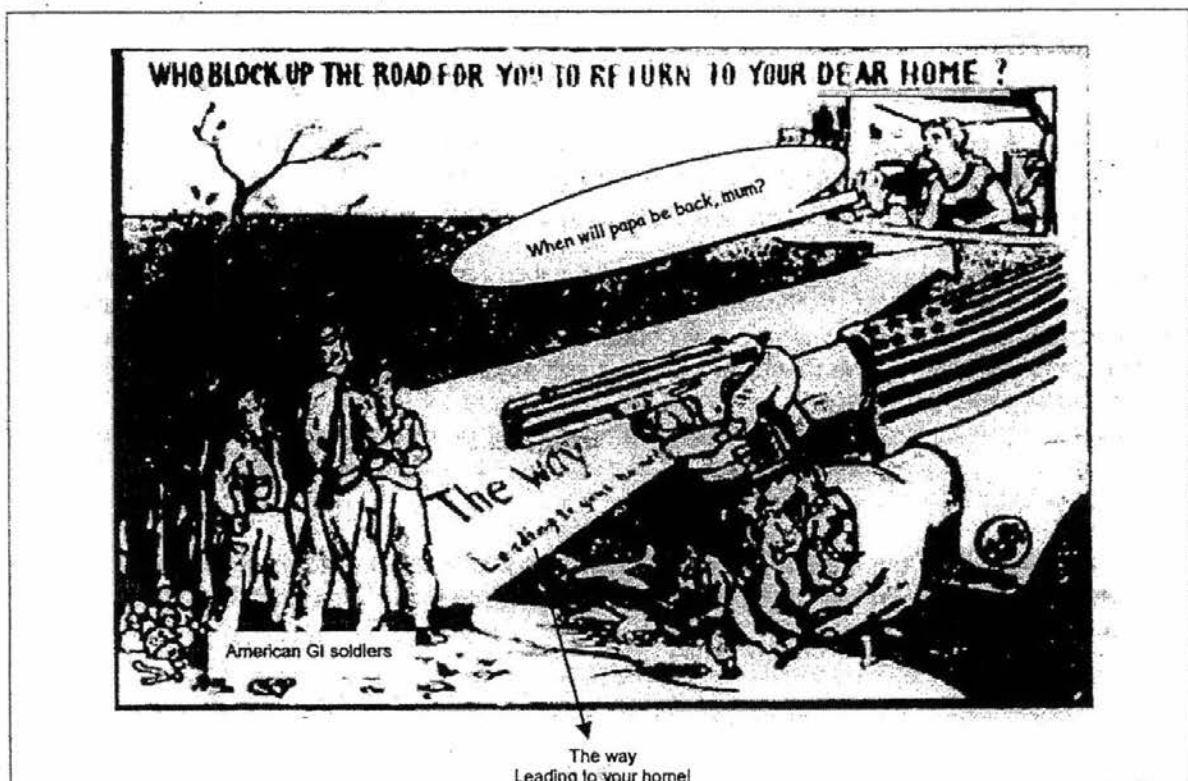
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

On June 25, 1950, the Korean War began when the North Korean People's Army crossed the 38th parallel, the boundary between the Soviet-backed Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the north and the pro-Western Republic of Korea to the south. This invasion was the first military action of the Cold War and convinced the Americans that they needed to heed the recommendations of NSC-68 to contain the spread of communism. The United Nations Security Council responded to the attack by adopting (by a 9-0 vote) a resolution that condemned the invasion as a "breach of the peace." The Council did not have a Soviet delegate as the Soviet Union had left 6 months earlier to protest the United Nations' refusal to accept a delegate from China. President Harry S. Truman quickly committed American forces to a combined United Nations military effort and named General Douglas MacArthur Commander of the U.N. forces. Fifteen other nations also sent troops under the U.N. command. Truman did not seek a formal declaration of war from Congress; officially, America's presence in Korea amounted to no more than a "police action."

Study the sources below to find out whether the Americans had valid reasons to enter the war.

Source A: A leaflet that was air-dropped in South Korea on July 1950.



Source B: A response published in the Soviet newspaper, Pravda, after President Truman's speech on 27 June 1950 to announce America's involvement in the war.

Truman's statement and actions, unprecedented in the international relations of the post-war period, are just one more indication that the American ruling circles no longer limit themselves to preparation for aggression, but have gone over to direct acts of aggression... As is known, neither the United Nations nor any other international organ empowered the government of the USA to take those actions related to Korea and China that Truman announced yesterday. Undertaking their open aggressive act, the American government apparently intended to present the United Nations with a *fait accompli*.*

fait accompli: a thing that has already happened or been decided before those affected hear about it, leaving them with no option but to accept it.

Source C: A call by President Truman to act on the communist aggression at the start of the war.

In my generation, this was not the first time that the strong had attacked the weak. I recalled some earlier instances: Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria. I remembered how each time the democracies failed to act, it had encouraged the aggressors to keep going ahead. Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted... If this were allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third World War, just as similar instances had brought on a Second World War.

Source D: A proposal, "Little Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) for Korea", by President Truman to the US Congress on June 7 1949.

Korea has become a testing ground in which the validity and practical value of the ideals and principles of democracy which the Republic is putting into practice are being matched against the practices of communism which have been imposed on the people of North Korea. The survival and progress of the Republic toward a self-supporting and stable economy will have an immense and far-reaching influence on the people of Asia. Moreover, the Korean Republic, by demonstrating the success and tenacity of democracy in resisting communism, will stand as a beacon of the people of Northern Asia (USSR) in resisting the control of communist forces which have overrun them.

If we are faithful to our ideals and mindful of our interests in establishing peaceful and prosperous conditions in the world, we will not fail to provide the aid which is so essential to Korea at this critical time.

Source E: A letter on 27 August 1950 from Stalin to Communist Czech leader Klement Gottwald who questioned USSR's withdrawal from the Security Council.

Following our withdrawal from the Security Council, America became entangled in a military intervention in Korea and is now squandering its military prestige and moral authority. Few honest people can now doubt that America is now acting as an aggressor and tyrant in Korea and that it is not as militarily powerful as it claims to be. In addition, it is clear that the United States of America is presently distracted from Europe in the Far East. Does it not give us an advantage in the global balance of power? It undoubtedly does.

First, America, just like any other country, cannot cope with China, a country with such large armed forces at the ready. It follows that America would overextend itself in this struggle. Second, having overextended itself in this matter, America would be incapable of a third world war in the near future. This would provide the time necessary to strengthen socialism in Europe. Does all this not give us an advantage from the perspective of the global balance of power? It unquestionably does.

Source F: A flier published in 1952 reads "It was four years ago that Kim Il Sung and his group established the government. Kim Il Sung is a devil dancing for Kremlin's future."



Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 This question is on World War Two in Europe.

- (a) Explain why the actions of Britain and France led to the outbreak of WWII. [8]
- (b) 'Germany's weaknesses and miscalculations contributed more to her defeat than the entry of USA into the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

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

- (a) Explain why internal reforms were introduced when Gorbachev came into power. [8]
- (b) Gorbachev's foreign policies contributed more to the end of the cold war than Reagan's change in US foreign policy towards Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper.

Acknowledgments:

1. Source A: Taken from <http://www.psywarrior.com/NKoreaH.html>
2. Source B: Taken from <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/korean-conflict/activities.html>
3. Source C: Taken from Truman, Harry S. 1956. Years of Trial and Hope, 1946-1953, London, UK. Hodder & Stoughton. P. 351
4. Source D: Taken from http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/korea/large/documents/pdfs/ki-18-4.pdf
5. Source E: Taken from www.wilsoncenter.org/nkidp
6. Source F: Taken from <http://www.digitalhorizonsonline.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/ndsu-korea/id/484/rec/10>

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this leaflet dropped in South Korea? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer.

[4]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark
1	Describes the source / repeats provenance Eg. The cartoon shows Americans	1
2	Identifies sub-message <i>i.e. makes valid comments interpreting the cartoon but misses the main message of the source.</i> Eg. The cartoon was published to show that the Americans were unwilling to fight the war. This can be supported by the American GI soldiers looking towards home and the American citizens back home beckoning for their return. This shows the reluctance of the Americans in fighting this war in Korea as they could not identify with the intent of the war.	2
3	Identifies the main message of the cartoon Eg. The cartoon aims at showing that the American soldiers were deceived into fighting the war in Korea. The cartoon shows the U.N. troops fighting the war for the profit of American big business. It depicts the American GIs looking to walk a path identified as "The way leading to your home." The leaflet pictures two hands. One has the flag of the United States on the sleeve and holds a pistol. The other has a dollar sign on the sleeve and releases more troops into Korea. At the upper left a child asks "When will papa be home, mum?" Text at the top of the leaflet is "WHO BLOCK UP THE ROAD FOR YOU TO RETURN TO YOUR DEAR HOME?" From the captions, it shows that the war was fought to chum out profits for the American entrepreneurs and thus they would want the war to continue to ensure that they will continue to bring in the profits.	3
4	Identifies intent of the source <i>Award the higher mark in the level for identifying the main purpose of the source and placing this in the context of the conflict.</i> Eg. L3 + The cartoonist dropped this leaflet in South Korea to convince the American GI soldiers that they were deceived into the war by the American government and should therefore not continue with the fight. This leaflet was probably dropped by the North Koreans in an attempt to get the American soldiers to stop fighting in the early stages of the war and to return home. This was a military strategy to ensure that the Americans, together with the United Nations forces would not be too committed to the war so as to limit their influence to the outcome of the war at its early stages.	4

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Sources B and C have differing views on American involvement in the Korean War. Does it mean one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark
1	Comparison based on content Eg. Sources B and C differ in showing the reasons	1
2	Comparison of Reliability based on provenance Eg. Sources B is wrong as it is a response in the Soviet newspaper, Pravda so it will be biased against the Americans. Source C is not wrong as it is from the President of USA and thus cannot be wrong as he was representative of his country and has to be credible in order to be respected.	2
3	Comparison of Reliability based on content <i>Award 3m for explaining only 1 source as right/wrong, supported with source details only</i> <i>Award 4m for explaining both sources as right/wrong, supported with source details only</i> Eg. Source B is wrong as it states that the Americans were taking advantage of the situation to advance their cause of aggression. Source B states that "the American ruling circles no longer limit themselves to preparation for aggression, but have gone over to direct acts of aggression." This is wrong as America had only announced their intention to enter the war on 27 June, 2 days after the start of the war, thus this shows that they were not the aggressor and had time to consider the next course of action. Eg. Source C is not wrong as it states the American involvement was to prevent the rise of another threat to world peace. Source C states "Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted...if this were allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third World War." This is not wrong as President Truman had made this call to the Americans and the international community to react to the communist aggression after they had made their advance into South Korea.	3-4
4	Comparison of Reliability based on content with cross-reference <i>Award 4m for explaining only 1 source as right/wrong, supported with cross-reference</i> <i>Award 5m for explaining both sources as right/wrong, supported with cross-reference</i> Eg. Source B is wrong as it states that the Americans were taking advantage of the situation to advance their cause of aggression. Source B states that "the American ruling circles no longer limit themselves to preparation for aggression, but have gone over to direct acts of aggression." This is wrong as America had only announced their intention to enter the war on 27 June, 2 days after the start of the war, thus this shows that they were not the aggressor and had time to consider the next course of action. Based on cross-reference to contextual	4-5

	knowledge, upon the invasion, the UN Security Council had unanimously condemned the North Korean invasion of the Republic of Korea. The Security Council had also passed a resolution calling upon the North Korean to end all hostilities and withdraw north of the 38th parallel. When the North Koreans did not respond to the Security Council Resolution, President Truman then urged the UN to employ the use of force on North Korea. This shows that the Americans had not merely grabbed the chance at aggression but had only responded to an act of aggression when the most legitimate means did not work. Thus, based on this contextual knowledge, Source B is wrong. Eg. Source C is not wrong as it states the American involvement was to prevent the rise of another threat to world peace. Source C states "Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted...if this were allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third World War." This is not wrong as President Truman had made this call to the Americans and the international community to react to the communist aggression after the communist had made their advance into South Korea. Based on cross-reference to contextual knowledge, Korea was seen to be of strategic significance to the Soviet Union and the communist bloc due to its proximity to the Soviet Union, China and other countries in the Asia-Pacific. The incorporation of North Korea into the communist bloc provided the communist with a platform to spread their ideology to the countries in the Asia-Pacific and communist control in North Korea would also serve to counterbalance American influence in Japan. Thus, based on cross reference to contextual knowledge, President Truman's worry was not without truth.	
5	L4 + Answers based on Intent of the sources <i>Award 6m for overall evaluation of sources based on purpose and the higher mark in the level for more developed answer.</i> Eg. L4 + Source B is wrong as it is a response to President Truman's speech published in the Pravda. This response aims at dismissing the claims made by President Truman about the intention of communist aggressive acts. Instead the response accused Truman and the Americans of being the aggressor and have deceived UN into acting with them. This is supported by stating "undertaking their open aggressive act, the American government apparently intended to present the United Nations with a fait accompli." This is aimed at warning the Soviets that the Americans and the UN was threatening the communist world so that the Soviets would be enraged and support the government to help Korea and Russia. With the accusatory tone used to achieve this intent, the source is wrong. Eg. L4 + Source C is also wrong as it is a call by President Truman who wanted to convince the Americans and international community that their acts of defence for South Korea was in the interest of the world and thus they should support the call of UN to fight against the Communist acts of aggression. This is seen in "Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted...If this were allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third World War." By painting this aggressive acts of the communists, President Truman had not been	6-7

	truthful in showing that this war was also part of his idea of containment spelt out in the NSC-68 report to contain the spread of communism from North to South Korea in the fear that it will be spread to other areas in the Asia Pacific. Since Truman had not been totally truthful, he is also wrong.	
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(c) **Study Source D.**

This proposal was made on 7 June 1949. Does it mean it is useless as evidence for why the Americans got involved in the Korean War? Explain your answer.

[6]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark
1	Useful/ Not Useful based on provenance	1
2	Useful &/OR Not Useful based on content <i>Award 2m for one-sided evaluation and 3m for both sides evaluated.</i> Eg. Source D is not useless as it states that it was critical that America should give support to democratic states to ensure that communism would not spread. Source D states "The survival and progress of the Republic toward a self-supporting and stable economy will have an immense and far-reaching influence on the people of Asia." This shows that Korea was considered important in the eyes of the American as their success would determine not only her survival as an independent democratic state. It would also have direct implication on Asia which was watching her development. America believed that only if South Korea remained prosperous under the democratic system would she be of influence to the countries around her and this would contain the spread of communism and at the same time to allow people within the communist states to question the efficacy of their ruling system. Thus, this source is useful in showing that America would involve herself to ensure South Korea's continued prosperity and survival as a democratic state to ensure the containment of the communist ideals. Therefore, with this in mind, it would not be surprising that the Americans was quick to respond when the North Koreans invaded South Korea as they saw South Korea as an important country to contain the spread of communism. Based on cross reference to contextual knowledge, America had been conscious of the rising threat of the communists in the region during this period of time, considering that they had to aid the nationalists in the fight against the Chinese Communists in China and the continual superpower rivalry against the Soviets. The Americans were keenly aware of this and knew that despite their military withdrawal in June 1949 from South Korea, they had the obligation to continue to ensure its survival as a rich and independent state so that it would not fall into the hands of the communists. Thus, this source is not useless as it was in line with the American mentality when they entered the war in July 1950. Eg. Source D is useless as it was written in June 1949 which had no direct impact on the Korean war. It was written with the intention of advising the American congress that they needed to continue to support the South Koreans economically.	2-3
3	Useful &/OR Not Useful based on content, cross-referred. <i>Award 4m for one-sided cross-referred and 5m for both sides cross-</i>	4-5

[Turn over

	referred. Eg. Source D is not useless as it states that it was critical that America should give support to democratic states to ensure that communism would not spread. Source D states "The survival and progress of the Republic toward a self-supporting and stable economy will have an immense and far-reaching influence on the people of Asia." This shows that Korea was considered important in the eyes of the American as their success would determine not only her survival as an independent democratic state. It would also have direct implication on Asia which was watching her development. America believed that only if South Korea remained prosperous under the democratic system would she be of influence to the countries around her and this would contain the spread of communism and at the same time to allow people within the communist states to question the efficacy of their ruling system. Thus, this source is useful in showing that America would involve herself to ensure South Korea's continued prosperity and survival as a democratic state to ensure the containment of the communist ideals. Therefore, with this in mind, it would not be surprising that the Americans was quick to respond when the North Koreans invaded South Korea as they saw South Korea as an important country to contain the spread of communism. Eg. Source D is useless as it was written in June 1949 which had no direct impact on the Korean war. It was written with the intention of advising the American congress that they needed to continue to support the South Koreans economically. This was important then as the Americans had planned on withdrawing their troops from South Korea in June 1949 and they had little intention on providing strong military aid to the South Koreans and Syngman Rhee as his rule was dictatorial and cruel especially towards their political opponents. Rhee was also viewed as reckless in wanting to invade North Korea. Thus, Truman was unwilling to provide excessive military aid to strengthen South Korea for fear of being dragged into any war between the two. This speech was given in this context to gain the support of the Congress to continue to provide economic aid to South Korea to ensure its prosperity so that they would be able to continue to help South Korea remain an attractive democratic state without giving too much military aid to them. Considering this goal, this source is useless as evidence as to why the Americans entered the war in July 1950.	
4	L3 + Based on provenance of source Eg. L3 + This source is not useless as it contained the principles that were so true of American containment policies. The Americans had always advocated the importance of using economic recovery and prosperity to ensure that states would remain more committed to democracy. This is seen in the introduction of the Marshall Plan in June 1947 in Europe and was possibly an extension of this belief into Asia to ensure that Asia would not fall into the hands of the communists. With this in mind, Truman wanted to convince the Congress to continue to support South Korea economically to ensure that they would thrive and become strong even if military aid was withdrawn from them. Thus this	6

	source is not useless as it shows the principles that guided the Americans in their containment policy.	
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(d) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.

[5]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark
1	Answers based on provenance	1
2	Answer based on source content	2
3	Answers based on cross-reference Award 3m for 1 inference and 4m for greater explanation. Eg. Yes, Source E surprises me as it states that Stalin was glad that the Americans had entered the Korean War. Source E states "America became entangled in a military intervention in Korea and is now squandering its military prestige and moral authority" and "In addition, it is clear that the United States of America is presently distracted from Europe in the Far East. Does it not give us an advantage in the global balance of power? It undoubtedly does." This shows that Stalin saw then entry of USA into the war as a positive outcome of the war as it allowed him to gain political advantage in Europe. This is contradicted by my contextual knowledge which showed that Stalin was afraid of American involvement in this war and had repeatedly rejected Kim Il Sung's request for help to start the war till he was sure that the communist bloc was ready to meet the challenge. It was only in April 1950 that Stalin gave the green light. This was after he had achieved atomic parity (August 1949), assured of a strong communist partner with the newly formed Communist government in China (October 1949) and the signing of the Sino-Soviet alliance (February 1950) and the assurance of Mao's commitment to aid North Korea. Another key reason why he agreed to allow Kim to start the war was the announcement of the American Defence Perimeter and its exclusion of Korea which assured him that the USA was unlikely to enter the war. Thus, I am surprised by Stalin's remark that he was glad that the Americans had entered the war. Eg. However, upon closer examination, I am not surprised as Stalin had hoped to gain political leverage from this war. Source E states "having overextended itself in this matter, America would be incapable of a third world war in the near future. This would provide the time necessary to strengthen socialism in Europe. Does all this not give us an advantage from the perspective of the global balance of power? It unquestionably does." In the context of the superpower rivalry, this would not be surprising as Stalin had agreed to the war in the hope of gaining Korea as a platform to spread communism to the countries in the Asia-Pacific. This added advantage would be welcomed by him as he would see this as a further opportunity to strengthen his hold in Europe as well.	3-4
4	L3 + Answers based on purpose Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.	4-5

[Turn over]

	Eg. I am also not surprised since this source was written on 27 August 1950 when the Americans were fully engaged in the war. Stalin wanted to assure the Czech leader that as leader of the communist bloc, he was in control of the situation and knew what he was doing when he withdrew from the Security Council. He wanted to assure him that the decision he made which resulted in him being unable to exercise his veto power on the issue of Korea was a calculated move and this had worked to the advantage of the communist bloc which could now use this opportunity to consolidate their power in Europe. With this intent of Stalin in mind, I am not surprised by this letter as he hoped to allay the fears of other communist states in Europe and urged them to make full use of this opportunity.	
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(e) Study all sources.

'The Americans went into the Korean War to safeguard the interests of the world.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark				
1	Identifies sources that agree AND/OR disagree the statement, unsupported with source details	1				
2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use Award 2m for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 3m.	2-4				
3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use 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. <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Support</th><th>Not Support</th></tr> <tr> <td>C, D, F</td><td>A, B, D, E</td></tr> </table>	Support	Not Support	C, D, F	A, B, D, E	5-8
Support	Not Support					
C, D, F	A, B, D, E					
4	L4 + Answers which evaluates the extent to which the sources support or not support the view. 7m only if three sources are evaluated with contextual knowledge. Award another mark for additional details. Support Eg. Source C supports the view that the Americans entered the war to protect the interests of the world as it saw in itself the role of working with the UN to prevent aggressors from advancing their cause. Source C states I remembered how each time the democracies failed to act, it had encouraged the aggressors to keep going ahead. Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted... If this were allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third World War." Thus the Americans have decided to enter the war to prevent the mistakes made by the LON in WWII. They hoped to be able to send a clear signal to aggressors that the UN would act to ensure that countries would not act rashly as the UN meant business. <u>From my contextual knowledge</u> , I know that the US under the banner of the UN led in the	6-7				

battle to drive the North Koreans out of the South after they refused to heed Security Council's resolution to call upon the North Koreans to end hostilities and withdraw north of the 38th parallel. The aim of this was to ensure that the North Koreans and their allies would not be able to overtake South Korea and extend the communist bloc which would pose as a threat to the security of the Asia Pacific. Thus Source C is useful in supporting the view that the Americans entered the war to safeguard the interests of the world so as to ensure that the war remain a safer place from the threat of aggressors who intend to spread their influence.

Eg. Source F supports this judgment as it states that Kim Il-Sung was acting under the orders of the Soviets in their acts of aggression. This is supported in the cartoon where it shows Kim Il-Sung as a puppet manipulated by the Kremlin in their acts of aggression as seen in the acts of hammering the skulls, an act of killing. This shows that the Americans were justified in entering the war to protect the innocent from the evil doings of Kim and his master, the Soviets who intended to advance the Soviet sphere of influence. This source shows that the Americans had entered the war in order to prevent future acts of aggression of the Soviets in their aim to dominate the world. This source, however, is questionable, as it was published in 1952. Based on my contextual knowledge, this was the time of stalemate in the war and thus, the flier was therefore published in the hope of influencing the minds of the North Korean soldiers to stop their fight as their leader had been made use of by the Soviets to cause death to their fellow countrymen for the purpose of the Soviets and not to unify Korea. Thus, this source is not reliable in showing that the Americans had entered the war to protect the interests of the world.

Not Support

Eg. Source A does not support the view that America entered the war to safeguard the interests of the world as they were more interested in reaping economic benefits from the war. Source A shows a cartoon of the American soldiers being forced into war by their capitalist leaders. The cartoon show two hands stretched out against the soldiers, preventing them from returning home. One of the hands held a gun pointing at the soldiers while the other with a dollar sign on it was grabbing the soldiers forcing them to stay in the fight. This shows that the American leaders had forced their own people to enter the war for the sake of boosting their own economy, instead of helping the world. According to my contextual knowledge, I know that one common propaganda strategy used by both sides was to drop leaflets to wither party to discourage the other party during the war. The North Koreans hoped to use this leaflet to discourage the Americans from fighting the war in the early stages of the war to demoralize the troops so that they would not have the spirit to continue the fight. This strategy was used to ensure that the North Koreans would be able to secure their victory in the early stages of the war where they had already penetrated into South Korea all the way to Pusan. Thus this source is not reliable as a source to support the judgment as it had the agenda of influencing the minds of the American GI soldiers to turn against their government and stop fighting the war.

Eg. Source B does not support this judgement as it claims that the Americans were the aggressors as they had made use of the war in Korea to advance their own agenda. This can be supported by

	"Undertaking their open aggressive act, the American government apparently intended to present the United Nations with a fait accompli." This shows that the Americans had the intention of entering the war even before the United Nations had decided on the course of action and was therefore seen as an aggressor interfering in a civil war that was occurring in Korea. Based on my contextual knowledge, it is true that the Americans had entered the war prior to the United Nations' decision as Truman had described American involvement in the Korean War as essential for success of global containment, as outlined in NSC-68. With this justification, they led in mobilising the UN in condemning North Korean aggression and passing resolutions to take action to support the South Korean. This source is therefore reliable in showing that the Americans had taken the lead in championing the cause of fighting the war in Korea to ensure that their sphere of influence was protected.	
5	L4 + Evaluation on 'how far' In conclusion, the sources largely show that America entered the war not for the interests of the world but to ensure that the balance of power in the superpower rivalry would not tilt in favour of the communists. The fear was that should Korea fall into the hands of the communists, the American influence in Asia would be in danger especially since Korea is so near to Japan where the Americans were.	[8]

2 This question is about World War Two in Europe.

(a) Explain why the actions of Britain and France led to the outbreak of WWII. [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the outbreak of WWII Award 1m for each detail up to a maximum of 2m	1-2
2	Identifies or describes factors Award 3m for identification without description. Award 4m for detailed description.	3-4
3	Explains factors Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8m for two explained factors. Actions of Britain and France led to the outbreak of WWII as they failed as leading powers of the League of Nations. Being the only two nations capable of enforcing the League's will, both nations saw their own national interests as more important than those of the League. Their unwillingness to take the lead in the reduction of their armed forces and unwillingness to compromise and work towards disarmament contributed to the general atmosphere of distrust and tension. Furthermore, as leaders of the League, they failed to address threats posed by nations against others, thus losing their credibility. For example, the League failed to intervene in	5-8

the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931. The Lynton report found that Japanese actions at the Mukden Incident went far beyond the act of self-defence. A motion was raised at the League to condemn the Japanese as an aggressor and the League refused to recognise Manchukuo. The Japanese chose to leave the League which crippled them from further actions. Similarly, the failure of the League to impose meaningful sanctions on Italy when she invaded Abyssinia in 1935 led to Italy taking over Abyssinia in May 1936. The failure of Britain and France to act on Italy and Japan was a huge mistake as it emboldened their ambition. It brought first Italy and Germany together to form the Rome-Berlin Axis in October 1936. This alliance contained a protocol committing Germany and Italy to a military and political alliance and a common foreign policy goal. This alliance was joined by the Japanese when the three parties signed the on Tripartite Pact on 27 September 1940. Thus, the actions of Britain and France in deciding to do little to provide credibility to the League led to aggressive nations becoming bolder in their actions as they look to extend their powers to other countries.

Eg. Britain and France also contributed to the war due to their policy of appeasement towards Germany. Appeasement was a miscalculation that proved costly in hindsight because it encouraged Hitler's gambling by always giving in to him, and fuelled his insatiable appetite for more territories and a stronger military force. This policy proved to be a severe miscalculation as it sacrificed the sovereignty of Austria and Czechoslovakia but failed to secure peace in Europe. The failure of Chamberlain to take a firm stand on Hitler allowed him to violate clause after clause in the Treaty of Versailles, starting with the Germany rearmaments programme 1933, the retaking of the demilitarized Rhineland 1936, Anschluss with Austria in 1938, the annexation of Sudetenland in Sept 1938, and finally the whole of Czechoslovakia in Mar 1939. The failure of Chamberlain to stop Hitler emboldened him to test the limits and to take advantage of Britain's passivity, to reassert German strength. Appeasement was the wrong policy to take with Hitler as its success relied on the trustworthiness of both parties, to honour their agreements. However, Hitler proved to be untrustworthy time and time again, and the Allied powers either failed to notice the incongruities between his actions and words, or disregarded all the warning signs that Hitler was not a reliable party. The argument that Chamberlain was restricted in his actions by the strong public opinion for peace is a weak one, as it is the responsibility of governments to secure the long term rather than short term interests of their nations, even if this means going against the myopia of the general public. A strengthened Germany clearly posed a threat to the long term stability of Europe, given Hitler's explicit aim of Lebensraum, and the government should not have been constrained by public opinion, but should have convinced the public of the need to take strong measures to halt Germany's expansionist foreign policy. Therefore, the policy of Appeasement was a costly miscalculation by Chamberlain, which brought more harm than good, as Hitler could not be trusted to keep his word.

- (b) 'Germany's weaknesses and miscalculations contributed more to her defeat than the entry of USA into the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the event/ factor, with no focus on the question <i>Award 1m for each detail up to a maximum of 2m</i>	1-2
2	Explains Yes OR No <i>Award 3m for explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons to a maximum of 6m.</i> <i>Award 4m for detailed description.</i>	3-6
3	Explains Yes AND No <i>Award 7m for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for details, to a maximum of 10m.</i> <u>Germany's weaknesses and miscalculations</u> Germany's weaknesses were also a cause of their defeat during the war. Firstly, Germany made poor military decisions because of their ineffective command structure. The German military had a poor structure and the German state and military command overlapped their authority leading to conflicting commands. Also, since Hitler viewed himself as a brilliant military strategist and insisted on making all the decisions himself, often going against the advice of his experienced generals. For example, during the Battle of Britain, Hitler ordered to air force to attack British cities instead of the British Royal Air Force. This gave the RAF time to strengthen them and prevent Germany from defeating Britain. Furthermore, the greatest mistake that Germany made was to invade the USSR without defeating Britain. This decision led to Germany fighting a war on two fronts. It enabled the red army to defeat Germany from the East and the USA and Britain to defeat Germany from the West. Next, Germany misused their resources and military funds. Germany had a slow and ineffective armament production because of there being insufficient workers after men were enlisted into the army and women were discouraged from working in factories. The workers working in factories producing weapons were slave labourers who had little motivation to work. Furthermore, there were too many weapons being mass-produced and more types of spare parts needed to be produced. This resulted in the lack of effective weapons and materials such as trucks, infantry vehicles and proper uniforms to combat extreme weather. To add on, Germany was heavily reliant on petroleum and after the Allied powers bombed their oil fields, many German weapons could not be used because of the lack of contingency plans in the case of an aerial attack on their oilfields. As a result, the wrong use of resources resulted in the Germans lacking the essential weapons to fight. Coupled with the fact that the Allies bombed their oil fields, the German weapons came to a halt in terms of their uses. As a result, this left Germany vulnerable and open to attacks by the Allied since they were unable to defend themselves. Together with their over-ambitious military strategies, the Allies who were able to exploit their weaknesses to their advantages defeated the Germans. <u>Entry of USA into the war</u> Eg. Germany was defeated in World War 2 due to the involvement of the USA that weakened Germany and eventually led to their defeat. Initially, USA adopted a policy of Isolationism and passed the Neutrality Act, which prohibited the USA from sending arms to other countries and could only	7-10

	trade non-military weapons. However, after realizing the threat of the Germans during WW2, Roosevelt introduced 'Cash and Carry', which enabled the USA to sell arms to Britain and France if they paid upfront and if they were responsible for the transportation of these arms. This allowed for the USA to remain neutral but at the same time, provide France and Britain with the weapons that they needed. After France was defeated by the Germans in 1940 and Britain was left to fight Germany on its own. Furthermore, Britain was facing bankruptcy and could not afford the necessary weapons that they needed to face Germany. Realising that USA's national interests was at stake, the USA decided to approve the Lend-Lease act that allowed for the USA to sell and deliver arms to countries that needed them to combat the Axis Powers and those countries that got the help need not pay immediately. Hence, the Lend-Lease Act enabled for the USA to send aid to Britain. Additionally, the US traded 50 naval destroyers in exchange for 8 British naval bases in the Caribbean. This gave Britain the crucial naval ships in its war against Germany and at the same time, the US was able to increase its naval might in the Caribbean. Hence, through USA's indirect involvement, the Allied nations were strengthened in terms of its arm size and therefore, were more effective in combating the German threat. With the formal entry of USA into the war, the USA was able to send large numbers of American personnel, such as soldiers and intelligence officers, to aid Allied military campaigns. These not only solved Allied problems of military shortages, but also bolstered the Allied war machine. American participation in the planning and execution of Allied military strategies were also invaluable, especially in helping the Allies achieve control of the air and the sea. These prevented essential resources from reaching Germany, thereby aiding in the success of bombing German cities and Axis military sites, such as their synthetic oil plants and oilfields. The control of air and sea helped greatly in Allied tactical successes against Germany. The best known of such tactical successes was 'Operation Overlord' – the assault on 'Fortress Europe'. Thus the entry of the USA added great strength to the exhausted and depleted Allied forces in the fight against the Germans. This was a great advantage as compared to the Germans whose allies were fighting hard battles on their own, thereby leaving Germany to face the onslaught of the American forces, leading to their defeat.	
4	L3 plus a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'To what extent?' Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Eg. The entry of USA into the war contributed more to Germany's defeat than Germany's weaknesses and miscalculations as the resources from the USA greatly bolstered the Allied war machine. These helped rebuild the Soviet forces, which decimated the German forces on the Eastern front. Furthermore, these resources were far superior to the German's and would outlast them in the war. Germany's weaknesses and miscalculations only sped up the defeat as the Allied powers were able to take advantage of this to destroy them.	11-12

3 This question is about End of Cold War.

- (a) Explain why internal reforms were introduced when Gorbachev came into power.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes Gorbachev's reforms <i>Award 1m for each detail up to a maximum of 2m</i>	1-2
2	Identifies or describes factors <i>Award 3m for identification without description.</i> <i>Award 4m for detailed description.</i>	3-4
3	Explains factors <i>Award 5-6m for one explained factor.</i> <i>Award 7-8m for two explained factors.</i> Eg. Gorbachev introduced perestroika to help address the economic and political problems faced by the USSR. Firstly, USSR had an inefficient economy, the 'command economy', which failed to provide Soviets with basic goods such as food and clothing and also lacked consumer goods, due to the emphasis on heavy industry and military. Secondly, there was no quality control as targets were set for quality and not quantity, making goods poor in quality. Hence, the lack of proper good and sufficient basic goods led to the people being disillusioned with the ideology due to the lack of basic necessities they could receive. Furthermore, there was no incentive to work hard, since everyone was given the same benefits, making the USSR less efficient than their Western capitalist counterparts. Other reasons, such as alcoholism, which created health-related problems and causing little productivity, the lack of improvement on farms and factories and the inefficient transport and distribution system all caused the stagnation of the USSR's economy and were not able to solve economic and social problems for the people. Moreover, the inefficient government who were not willing to change and were corrupt and conservative which led to the poor decisions by central government. Examples would include how most of the money was spent on the military resulting in little left to produce consumer goods and the slow decisions made by the central government causing goods to take a longer period to reach the people, which ultimately created discontentment within the people who found the government to be ineffective. To address these issues, Gorbachev introduced perestroika, which means 'restructuring', to encourage greater interest, productivity and investment among Soviet workers in their respective industries. He advocated that cooperative ownership was vital to the new Soviet economy, and believed that the Communist Party would be rejuvenated only by admitting leaders who would carry out his institutional reforms. He introduced the Law on State Enterprises in June 1987 which saw the removal of the central planners' total control over raw materials, production quota and trade, and made factories work to orders from customers. Through his reforms, he hoped to ensure greater efficiency in their use of resources to meet the needs of the people and thereby improving the economy of the country. Eg. Gorbachev introduced glasnost to allow for greater transparency and freedom of speech and expression so that people can contribute to the development of Soviet Union. Prior to this, the Soviet leadership had a fearsome reputation for crushing opposition. It sustained the communist system with Soviet Union through force rather than consent. Gorbachev's	5-8

	policies led to lesser censorship and more press freedom. Glasnost allowed Soviet people and dissidents to voice their opinions freely on governmental issues without fearing punishment. Under Glasnost, the media was allowed to report on the problems of the country as press freedom was allowed. In this way, Gorbachev hoped to win the people's support for his reforms. For example, atrocities of Stalin could be published in the media. Furthermore, to show his seriousness in making the USSR more open and to improve the country, Gorbachev put corrupt officials on trial and legalized publications, which had been banned previously. Political prisoners, such as Andrei Sakharov, were released from exile in Siberia, signifying that previous dissident voices would be forgiven and heard without imprisonment. Gorbachev also permitted new discussions on and reconstructions of Soviet history, believing that this would help explain why his reforms were necessary. He wanted both the Communist Party and the Soviet people to view socialism as a work in progress, rather than being perfected by previous leaders such as Stalin. In this way, he hoped to gain more supporters to his reforms and built a greater sense of ownership amongst his people for the development of the country.	
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- (b) 'Gorbachev's foreign policies contributed more to the end of the cold war than Reagan's change in US foreign policy towards Soviet Union'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the event/ factor, with no focus on the question Award 1m for each detail up to a maximum of 2m	1-2
2	Explains Yes OR No Award 3m for explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons to a maximum of 6m. Award 4m for detailed description.	3-6
3	Explains Yes AND No Award 7m for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reason, to a maximum of 10m. Eg. Gorbachev's reforms had been instrumental in bringing about the end of the Cold War in terms of restructuring of the USSR's policies, which eventually led to the dismantling of USSR's sphere of influence. Firstly, Gorbachev's reforms affected external relations as it resulted in a collaborative relationship between the Western democracies and the USSR. Gorbachev had introduced 'New Thinking' to the Soviet foreign policy, which states that global problems were to be solved based on shared moral and ethical principles instead of the conflict between capitalism and communism. He also sought to cultivate friendly relations with the West, including Reagan. For example, he had met with Reagan for the Nuclear Disarmament Talks in November 1985, established goodwill and personal friendship with Reagan and signed the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty in December 1987 to remove intermediate range missiles deployed in Europe, which marked the first agreement between the two superpowers. He also wanted to end ideologically-driven policies that had brought the superpowers into conflict and withdrew the	7-10

[Turn over]

troops from Afghanistan in 1989, stated that each country had its right to choose its political and economic system, abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine, hence allowing satellite states to choose their own government and also promised that there would be no interference from the USSR in the satellite states. Hence, this resulted in the weakening of the Soviet's sphere of influence, leading to eventual collapse of the USSR and ending the Cold War due to popular revolutions across Eastern Europe such as those in East Germany and Romania. Thus, after the Eastern European countries had broken away from USSR, the Soviet Republics began to demand independence and this resulted in the dissolution of the USSR, thereby no longer posing a threat to the USA and ending the Cold War. Secondly, Gorbachev reduced military spending by not interfering in Eastern European affairs and removing troops in Eastern Europe and Afghanistan. However, this created chaos because there was no direction for the people to work towards and they could not handle the freedom given to them. On the other hand, Glasnost was introduced and called for the relaxation of censorship, which led to the criticism of the Communist rule not being able to be controlled since press freedom was allowed. The people were made aware of the atrocities made by the Communist government, especially during Stalin's rule. This led to them being angry and losing confidence in the Communist government since they realised that people in the Western countries were leading better lives than they were and they were also informed that Communism was not as good as what they thought it would be. Hence, these external factors led to the dismantling of the entire Soviet's sphere of influence in Eastern Europe, which led to the independence of the Soviet republics, who were motivated by revolutions in Eastern Europe. This ultimately led to the dissolution of the USSR and the end of the Cold War since the USA no longer had a competitor over ideology.

Eg. Reagan's desire to improve superpower relations also played an instrumental role in bringing about the end of the Cold War in terms of it led to a fundamental change from the hostile and aggressive stance he had adopted previously. Previously, Reagan believed that his militaristic policy would protect the USA from Soviet aggression. However, after Able Archer in 1983, where the Soviets prepared their nuclear forces and put their air force units in East Germany and Poland in response to a joint military exercise amongst the US and NATO, the two superpowers faced the possibility of a nuclear war. Hence, when the exercise ended, he realized that his aggressive stance had pushed the two sides closer to a nuclear war and the fearful reaction of the Soviets made him realize that they wanted peace too. Hence, he reconsidered his confrontational stance and was flexible in adjusting his policies to respond to the conciliatory gestures of Gorbachev. For example, both Reagan and Gorbachev met in November 1985 for Nuclear Disarmament talks and agreed to remove intermediate range missiles as a result of Able Archer. This decreased tensions as both were willing to reach a compromise with each other and led to the thawing of relations between the USSR and the USA, thus decreasing the chances of war due to the shift to a less aggressive foreign policy. Therefore, Reagan's desire to improve the superpower relations played an important role as it enabled him to cooperate with Gorbachev on matters such as nuclear disarmament. This therefore brought about the end of the Cold War since relations had significantly improved and

	both sides could agree on similar objectives that ensured world stability.	
4	L3 plus a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'To what extent?' <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Eg. In conclusion, I think that Gorbachev's reforms had been more instrumental than Reagan's desire for superpower relations in ending the Cold War. Although Reagan's reciprocal actions were important in imposing the relationship between the two leaders, it was Gorbachev's initiatives that created the possibility for fundamental change in superpower relations. Furthermore, with Gorbachev's reforms opened the USSR to changes in terms of political freedom, Reagan was able to use this opportunity to establish good relations with Gorbachev and this eventually ended the Cold War since both sides stopped fighting over ideology.	11-12