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**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY FOUR**

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/03

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

Wednesday

29 July 2015

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional materials:
2 Cover Sheets

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 on the writing paper provided.

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

Complete the Cover Sheets and attach accordingly.

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.

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

[Turn Over

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 were told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this cartoon published? Use the source and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

[4]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Does Source C prove that Khrushchev was wrong? Explain your answer.

[6]

(c) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.

[5]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Which source is more useful as evidence for the outbreak of the Korean War? Explain your answer.

[7]

(e) Study all the sources.

"The Korean War was an extension of the Cold War in Europe." How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

[Turn Over]

To what extent was the Korean War a proxy war?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In post-World War Two, pending the return of Korean independence, Korea, a Japanese colony since 1910, was to be occupied north of the 38th parallel by Soviet Russia and South by the United States military administration. In the North, the Soviets backed a Stalinist regime under their client Kim Il-sung and created the North Korean Peoples' Army, equipped with Russian tanks and artillery. In the South, the chaotic political situation resulted in an American-backed administration under the presidency of Syngman Rhee, whose openly declared aim was the imposition of national unity by force. As a result of this stance, the American-trained South Korean army was limited to a lightly armed gendarmerie, lacking tanks, combat aircraft and all but a small amount of field artillery.

After several years of increasingly bloody frontier incidents along the 38th parallel, the Republic of Korea was invaded by the North Korean Peoples' Army on 25 June 1950. With the involvement of international powers in this war, questions were raised if this war was indeed a civil war or a proxy war fought in Asia.

Source A: A cartoon published during the Korean War.



[Turn Over

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 This question is about Stalin's rule.

- (a) Explain why Trotsky lost the leadership contest. [8]
- (b) "Stalin's use of force was key to his success in controlling Russia in the 1930s." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is about End of Cold War.

- (a) Explain why superpower relations eased in the 1970s. [8]
- (b) "Gorbachev was largely to be blamed for the collapse of communism in the Soviet empire." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper.

Acknowledgements:

Source A: Taken from <http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/exhibits/veterans/images/Korea/KnoxCartoonStalinUSam.jpg>
 Source B: Taken from Nikita Khrushchev, "Truth About the Korean War," in Kim Chulbaun (Editor), *The Truth About the Korean War*, Seoul: Eulyoo, 1991: 61
 Source C: Taken from <http://www.psywarrior.com/PsyopOfficerKorea.html>
 Source D: Taken from <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/114909>
 Source E: Taken from <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/110686>
 Source F: Taken from Ben Walsh, "GCSE Modern World History," Hodder Murray, 2001, p. 338.



**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY FOUR
MARK SCHEME**

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this cartoon published? Use the source and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

[4]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark
1	Content Only Eg. The cartoon shows both Stalin and the American president staring at each other intensely.	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 both the Americans and the Russians were in conflict with one another over Korea. This can be seen in the cartoon where both parties were staring at each other in a hostile manner and pointing at the map of Korea. This shows that both parties wanted a share of their influence in Korea.	2
3	Identifies the main message of the cartoon <i>Award the higher mark in the level for identifying the main message of the source.</i> Eg. The cartoon aims at showing that the Soviets were the aggressors in the conflict in Korea. The cartoonist was suggesting that the blood of the Korean soldiers were on the hands of Stalin as evidenced in the communist hammer and sickle which was dripping in blood. The Americans, represented by Uncle Sam was seen as standing up for the Koreans by not being intimidated by the Soviets. The caption "Looking him in the eye" tells us that the Americans would take on the challenge head on with the Soviets to protect Korea.	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 published this cartoon to draw support for the Americans from the international community so that Korea would not fall into the hands of the aggressors who were namely the communists.	4

[Turn Over]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Which source is more useful as evidence for the outbreak of the Korean War? Explain your answer.

[7]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark
1	Answers based on provenance	1
2	Utility of sources based on content without reference to the question	2
3	Comparison of utility based on content.	3
4	Comparison of utility based on content, cross-referred. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for both sources cross-referred..</i> Eg. Source E is more useful as evidence for the outbreak of the Korean War as Source E is useful as it shows the Soviet involvement in the war right from the preparation stage. A top secret report on the military situation in South Korea from Soviet military officer Shtykov to Comrade Zakharov, Source E states that "The concentration of the People's Army in the region near the 38th parallel began on June 12 and was concluded on June 23, as was prescribed in the plan of the General Staff." This shows Soviet involvement in the planning of the war and thus, the Russians would not be able to claim innocence in the start of the war. This is further supported by my cross-reference to Source A which shows Stalin claiming control over Korea and had already started action against Korea as evidenced from the dripping blood from the sickle. This source supports the utility of Source E in demonstrating that the Soviets took the lead in the war. Source F is less useful as it shows the US entering the war only after it had started. Source F shows US involvement as a reaction to the North Koreans' invasion of the South in protection of their authority in the world. Source F states "If we allow Korea to fall within the Soviet orbit, the world will feel we have lost another round in our match against the Soviet Union". This shows a reaction of the Soviet involvement in the war and thus demonstrates that they were not the ones who started the war but joined in the war in retaliation to Soviet involvement. This is further supported by my contextual knowledge that first US involvement only started on 4 July, with a commitment made with the UN on 27 June to support the South Korean government.	4-5
5	L4 + Comparison based on reliability of sources. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more well-developed answers based on historical context.</i> Eg. L4 + Source E is reliable as it is a top secret report to ensure that proper planning leading to the outbreak of the war was properly carried out and reported to ensure success in their quest. Thus there is no reason for them to hide the truth, thereby making this source reliable and useful to show that the Russians were involved in the lead up towards the outbreak of the	6-7

[Turn Over]

war.	Source F is also reliable as it calls on the defensive action of the western world in reaction to the Soviet offensive. It shows the true character of the Cold War manifested into a hot war in Asia in response to the rising threat of the communists in leading up to the war. Thus this source is useful in showing that the Americans and UN were not the aggressors in this war, instead they only joined the war in defence of South Korea and their ideology.	
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(e) Study all sources.

"The Korean War was an extension of the Cold War in Europe." How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

Levels	Descriptors	Mark
1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.	1
2	Yes/No, supported by valid source use. Award 2m for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4m.	2-4
3	Yes and No, supported by valid source use. Award 5m for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7m. <i>Note: For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks (i.e. +1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark must not exceed 8.</i> Eg. Sources A, B, C, E and F support this assertion as all the sources show that the Korean War was not merely a civil war between North and Korea but an involvement of the western powers in conflict in Europe. Source A shows that the conflict between the Russians and the Americans over Korea as characterized by the figures of Stalin and Uncle Sam staring at each other over Korea. This shows that the conflict has taken on a more global nature than simply a civil war, involving the western powers. Source A is corroborated by Sources B, C and E which show that the Soviets were involved in the planning and consultation of the war right from the start. Source B states "at the end of 1949, Kim Il-sung arrived with his delegation to hold consultations with Stalin." And a proposal was drawn up for his support which he did in consultation with the Chinese. This demonstrates that Russia was consulted at different stages and the involvement of China further confirms that this was more than a civil war but a further extension of the Cold War conflict.	5-8

[Turn Over]

	This is also seen in Source E which shows the planning stage of the war under the advice of the Soviet officers as seen in "I report about the preparation and course of the military operations of the Korean People's Army" which shows the direct involvement of the Russians, demonstrating their intent to extend their ideological warfare into Korea. Source C is the most useful source in showing that the war was an extension of Russia's intent of making it an ideological warfare, feeding back to Moscow, thus showing that the war not merely an internal war but a struggle for power of the communist world. Source F shows that the Americans were also drawn into the conflict for fear of the spread of communism as seen in "If we allow Korea to fall within the Soviet orbit, the world will feel we have lost another round in our match against the Soviet Union". This suggests that the entrance of the US into the Korean War was part of their containment effort. Eg. Source D does not support the assertion as they demonstrate the war was merely a response to the South Korea invasion which clearly indicates that it was a war within the country itself. This can be seen in "The DPRK Ministry of Internal Affairs has issued an order to security detachments to repel the attacks of the enemy." This shows that this was merely a civil war.	
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2 This question is about Stalin's rule.

(a) Explain why Trotsky lost the leadership contest.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the Reichstag Fire 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. Trotsky's unpopularity in the Politburo led to his loss in the leadership contest. Trotsky was over-confident that he would succeed Lenin as he was regarded as Lenin's right-hand man. Furthermore, as the head of the Red Army, he had a great deal of power. As such, he was complacent about building support within the ranks of the Party, thinking that it was sufficient to have a power base consisting of the youths, students and the Red Army. This proved to be a wrong move as members of the Politburo saw him not only as the biggest threat but also as arrogant and were willing to work with Stalin to remove him	5-8

[Turn Over

from power. For example, Kamenev and Zinoviev formed a troika alliance with Stalin to discredit him and eventually removed him from power. Furthermore, with his idea of permanent/ worldwide revolution, he was constantly away from home and was thus unable to capture support from the Politburo as well as the people. Trotsky was also outspoken and had openly argued with Lenin and the party on several topics such as the New Economic Policy and the increasing control of the Party by the Politburo and Central Executive Committee. These criticisms openly challenged the organisation and policies of the Party and were seen as acts of disloyalty to Lenin and the Party. *He was unable to deal with the Party's politics as members of the Politburo began to exclude him from decision-making and this undermined his position in the Party. Thus, with the death of Lenin, Trotsky's lack of vigilance due to over-confidence and complacency allowed Stalin to maneuver the situation and gain support for himself, leading to him losing the leadership contest.*

Another reason why Trotsky lost the leadership contest was due to the **ability of Stalin to outmaneuver Trotsky by tapping on his weakness and leveraging on others to win the contest.** His unscrupulous nature saw how he often resorted to dishonest means and trickery to get rid of others. The most notable one being, the wrong date that was given to Trotsky for Lenin's funeral. Many party members were angry with Trotsky for failing to appear at the funeral as it showed a lack of respect for Lenin. Stalin meanwhile gave himself the role of the chief mourner and was able to project himself as someone who was very close to Lenin. He also formed alliances with members to get rid of his opponents. Stalin had to resort to engage in such clique politics as he was relatively weak compared to Trotsky. He therefore, needed to engage in alliance politics to get rid of his rivals to emerge as leader of Russia. Besides that Stalin also made use of his post as Secretary-General of the party to further himself. As the General Secretary he was in a powerful position, he had the power to appoint people to key positions and he made sure that the people appointed to such positions were his loyal supporters. Thus in 1925 he was able to ruthlessly oust Trotsky from his post as Commissar for War and out of the Politburo in 1926 because of the huge support base he had built up. To completely eliminate the threat of Trotsky, Trotsky was forced out of the Communist Party in 1927 and exiled to Mexico in 1928. Thus, Stalin's personality enabled him to eliminate Trotsky and later other competitors, thus enabling him to gain sole recognition as the rightful leader of the country. Furthermore, Stalin was able to Stalin's idea of "Socialism in One Country" appealed more to the Party members and the Russia's as compared to Trotsky's idea of world revolution which did not find broad acceptance among Party members because they were weary at the prospect of more fighting as they had been involved in several wars such as the Russo-Japanese War, the

[Turn Over

	each other for power.	
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- (b) "Gorbachev was largely to be blamed for the collapse of communism in the Soviet empire." 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 additional reason, to a maximum of 10m.</i> Agree: Given Factor: Gorbachev's fault (Effects of Perestroika and Glasnost) Gorbachev was to blame for the collapse of communism in the USSR because his economic reforms failed. Gorbachev's policy of perestroika or economic restructuring failed to achieve its intended outcome of helping the illing command economy recover. He had hoped that this policy would revitalize the economy by advocating cooperative ownership to encourage greater interest, productivity and investment among Soviet workers in their respective industries. While he believed that these reforms were in line with Socialism, he faced resistance from hardliners who felt that he was betraying Marxist teachings on how a communist economy should be run. He had introduced capitalist methods to solve serious economic problems caused by inefficiency. He ended state monopolies by allowing private investors to take over and ended subsidies so that state coffers would not be depleted further. He allowed 24,000 state-owned factories that were losing money, out of 46,000, to close down. He also gave managers the freedom to make decisions on what they want to produce and to allow market forces to determine the prices of goods. Furthermore, he also cut down on military spending by reducing the size of the Red Army and withdrawing them from the Satellite States. Hardliners were furious that Gorbachev had made huge cuts on military spending. They felt that he was jeopardising the security of the Soviet Union. All these, in theory, would turn the Soviet economy around because perestroika would eventually solve the problem of inefficiency and waste. Unfortunately to the communist hardliners, this was a betrayal of the true political ideals of communism. They sabotaged his efforts and made sure that it failed. The failure of the new enterprises set up led to increased need for government support and many of the Soviet citizens lost interest in wanting to start their own businesses. Soviet workers in state owned factories that failed also suffered immensely as they were retrenched. The Soviet people also suffered initially because subsidies were removed leading to a sharp rise in prices of basic necessities. <i>Therefore, perestroika, which was meant to save the USSR, was instrumental in hastening its demise as it was unpopular with all groups of people within the country, starting from the</i>	7-10

[Turn Over

	these goods. The problems of inefficiency in the Soviet economy and the rampant corruption among communist cadre members were too numerous and unsolvable. It would have been difficult for any man, even a man of Gorbachev's ability, to solve the numerous serious political and economic problems of the Soviet Union that had accumulated over the many decades. <i>Thus, the collapse of communism would be inevitable as there was increased dissatisfaction from the people and the inherent problems of the Command economy and the inability to compete with the western powers effectively had placed the country on the brink of bankruptcy. It would be a matter of time before the communist system collapsed.</i>	
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>	11-12

[Turn Over

