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CHI J KATONG CONVENT
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2017
Secondary 4 Express

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03

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

Duration: **1 hour 40 min**

Classes: 403, 404, 405, 406

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and registration number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink.

You may use an HB pencil for any rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid/tape.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Begin your answer to Section B on a new and separate sheet of paper.

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

At the end of the examination, hand in separately:

- i) Section A and Section B
- ii) Question Paper

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

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

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think this cartoon was published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

What is the message of this source? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Explain why the views of these sources differ regarding the role of the USA in Cuba. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

How far does Source F prove what Source E says is right? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

'USA was to blame for triggering Castro's acceptance of missiles on Cuba.'
How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

How far was USA to blame for Castro's acceptance of missiles on Cuba?**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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

In 1959, a revolution in Cuba placed Fidel Castro in power. Castro's anti-American stance was seen as a threat by the USA. In 1961, the USA supported a failed attempt to overthrow him known as the Bay of Pigs disaster. USA's hostility led Castro to turn to Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union for help, and he proposed the idea of placing Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba to deter any future invasion attempt. A secret agreement was reached and the construction of launch sites and military bases began on 4 October 1962. However, President Kennedy was informed of the presence of such missiles. On 20 October Kennedy decided on a naval blockade of Cuba and the Cuban Missile Crisis developed in October 1962

Source A: A cartoon published in the South African daily newspaper, in 1962.



Source B: *The Kennedy Administration: The Reasons for Invading Cuba at the Bay of Pigs, April 1961.*

The present situation in Cuba confronts the Western Hemisphere and the inter-American system with a grave and urgent challenge.

The challenge results from the fact that the leaders of the revolutionary regime betrayed their own revolution, suppressing the rekindled hopes of the Cuban people for democracy. What began as a movement to enlarge Cuban democracy and freedom has been perverted into a mechanism for the destruction of free institutions in Cuba, for the seizure by international communism of a base.

It is the considered judgment of the Government of the United States of America that the Castro regime in Cuba offers a clear and present danger to the authentic and autonomous revolution of the Americas to the whole hope of spreading political liberty, economic development, and social progress through all the republics of the hemisphere.

Source C: *A cartoon published in a Canadian magazine, The Gazette March 1960.*



"Imperialism
Sabotage" Charges

Source D: *An extract from an article written by the son of Robert F. Kennedy who served under President John F. Kennedy as Attorney General – addressing relations between the United States and Cuba during the 60-year period of the U.S. embargo against the island nation, published in 2015.*

It is clear to everyone that the embargo in October 1960 unfairly punishes ordinary Cubans. The embargo impedes economic development by making virtually every commodity expensive and difficult to obtain. The Cuban leadership has pointed to the embargo with abundant justification as the reason for economic deprivation in Cuba. The embargo allows the regime to portray the United States as a bully and itself as the personification of courage, standing up to threats, intimidation and economic warfare by history's greatest military superpower.

It perpetually reminds the proud Cuban people that our powerful nation, which has staged invasions of their island and plotted for decades to assassinate their leaders and sabotaged their industry, continues an aggressive campaign to ruin their economy.

Source E: *A report written by an American political analyst in 1995.*

Castro's acceptance of the missiles also enabled him to achieve a far more significant objective. First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution. In addition, Castro also believed that the missiles would enable him to strengthen his ability to eliminate Cuba's dependence on the United States.

In essence, the missiles would enable Cuba, as a member of the Soviet bloc, to "thumb its nose" at the United States in retaliation for two hundred years of oppression. By possessing nuclear missiles, Castro could finally end any traces of Cuba's long history of vulnerability to the United States.

Source F: *A recording of Fidel Castro taken from 'Reflections on a Crisis', a conference on the Cuban Missile Crisis, held in Cuba in 1992.*

It was a strategic issue, it was necessary for the socialist bloc to strengthen itself, and it was necessary to make it clear to the United States that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with the Soviet Union. It was then that they (USSR) proposed the missiles.

We preferred the risks, whatever they were, of a great tension, a great crisis, to the risks of the impotence of having to await a United States invasion of Cuba. We unanimously agreed on the issue of the missiles in spite of all the disadvantages we thought it would entail. We were aware of them.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is on Stalin's Soviet Union.

- (a) Explain how Trotsky's arrogance and Lenin's last testament allowed Stalin to rise to power. [8]
- (b) 'Stalin's use of terror was the main tool in consolidating his power in the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain the role played by US economic might and USSR economic weakness which led to the end of the Cold War. [8]
- (b) 'World War Two only postponed the outbreak of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

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**CHIJ KATONG CONVENT
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2017
Secondary 4 Express**

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1.

(a) Study Source A. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Message</u> E.g. It was published to blame Cuba for threatening USA with the missiles.
L2	<u>Context – because of what was going on at the time</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The Americans discovered the missile deployment in Oct 1962 and felt that it was an aggressive move on the part of the Cubans and the USSR to counter the presence of USA's missiles in Turkey. Thus, it was seen by Kennedy as an offensive weapon because of its capability to strike at the heart of USA. [2] This meant that USA will have less response time to counter a nuclear attack in Cuba and urgently needed to respond to this threat so as to safeguard their sovereignty and safety. Thus, in October 1962, USA imposed a naval blockade around Cuba, and mobilized troops to Florida. [3]
L3	<u>Purpose – because of the intended outcome, impact on the audience.</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The cartoon was published to convince the world that Castro's decision to allow nuclear missiles to be placed in Cuba is definitely a threat to the USA. This is in the hope that the world will side the USA in their actions against Cuba, or pressure Cuba to remove the missiles.

b) Study Source B. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>L1 Content only</u> E.g. The Cuban revolution was seen as a challenge for the President Kennedy's Administration.
L2	<u>L2 Identifies sub-messages</u> I.e. makes valid comments interpreting the source but misses the main message of the source. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. It shows that USA was justified in invading Cuba- the Bay of Pigs incident due to the present danger of Castro's government.
L3	<u>L3 Identifies the main message</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. The message of this source was to convince the Americans that the new Cuba government under Castro was destroying the essence of democracy and economic progress that USA had been trying to spread and secure in the Americas. This is made worse with the alliance made with the communist government in Soviet Union and thus there was an urgent need for USA to respond to this challenge accordingly through the Bay of Pigs operation.

(c) Study Source C and D [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Identifies the difference, no reason given</u> E.g. Source C and D are different as Source C shows that USA is innocent in its actions in Cuba but Source D show that USA is guilty for its actions in Cuba.
L2	<u>Undeveloped difference of provenance</u> E.g. Source C is from a Canadian newspaper while Source D is an article written

	by son of Robert F. Kennedy who served under President John F. Kennedy as Attorney General
L3	<u>Explains differences using only the content</u> Answers in this level will show no specific knowledge about the larger reasons for the USSR's actions. E.g. Source C and D are different as Source C shows that USA is innocent in its actions in Cuba but Source D show that USA is guilty for its actions in Cuba. Source C shows that Cuba has wrongly accused America of imperialism and sabotage charges. This meant that Cuba's claim that USA was aggressive to them is untrue. In the picture, it can be seen that the Americans looked innocent and almost clueless to the charges that Cuba had towards them and their justification to defend themselves against the USA may not be true. On the other hand, Source D shows that USA played a big role in pushing the Cubans to fight for their country against the oppressive stance of the former. The source states, "The Cuban leadership has pointed to the embargo with abundant justification as the reason for economic deprivation in Cuba. The embargo allows the regime to portray the United States as a bully and itself as the personification of courage, standing up to threats, intimidation and economic warfare by history's greatest military superpower."
L4	<u>L4 Explains differences, using contextual knowledge of the Crisis</u> <i>Award the higher mark within the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Source C and D are different as Source C shows that USA is innocent in their role played in Cuba but Source D show that USA is guilty for its actions in Cuba. Source C pointed out that USA has always have interest in the affairs of Cuba. This was evident through the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, which states that any European powers to colonise or interfere in the Americas would be viewed by American government as 'acts of aggression' against the USA. America has always believe their investment in Cuba provided economic development as well as jobs for the people in the country. Thus, claims by the Castro regime that USA was guilty of oppressing and sabotaging them may not be true as they only seek to establish democracy in Cuba & provide freedom for the people. However source D pointed out that the economic embargo by the USA against Cuba was means of oppressing and sabotaging the country from developing further. This can be seen when USA wanted to force Castro's government to change their economic policies that were seen as anti-USA. The American government pressured its companies not to process Soviet oil, and even reduced the Cuban Sugar Quota. USA even placed an embargo on American exports to Cuba on everything except food and medicine. Thus, it can be seen that USA was guilty in their actions towards Cuba
L5	<u>Explains differences in purpose, using evaluation of provenance to determine the motive of each source</u>

	E.g. Source C is from a Canadian magazine and Canada is a close ally of the USA. Thus, it would want to portray the Castro government in a negative light, and highlight the innocence of the USA. It was meant to convince the international audience that USA is not to be blame for the accusations made by the Castro government on allegations of imperialism and sabotages by the American government. On the other hand, Source D is from President Kennedy's nephew many years after the Cold War and Cuban Missile crisis and thus he would be able to reflect on the impact of USA's economic embargo on the Cubans. He wanted to convince the international audience that the negative responses of the Cubans towards USA maybe justified as they saw that the latter was aggressive in oppressing them.
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(d) Study Sources E and F [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Yes: Identifies content in Source E without explanation</u> E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as Source E states that Castro's agreement to the missiles to be placed in Cuba was to defend itself from USA.
L2	<u>L2 Yes- because of the similarity between Source E and F</u> E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as both sources mentioned that Castro agreed to have missiles in Cuba as it was meant to deter American aggression towards them, thus securing the sovereignty of the country. Source E states, "First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution." Similarly Source F states that, "it was necessary for the socialist bloc, to strengthen it-self, and it was necessary to make it clear to the United States that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with the Soviet Union. It was then that they proposed the missiles."
L3	<u>L3 Yes, explained by cross references to other sources or contextual knowledge</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as Source E states that Castro's agreement to the missiles to be placed in Cuba was to defend itself from

	USA. Source E states, "First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution. This can be supported with contextual knowledge that after the Operation Mongoose and Bay of Pigs incident, Castro believed that USA's invasion maybe inevitable and thus he needed an ally. Castro's primary interest in allying with USSR was to secure a public defence treaty between the two countries as a deterrent against the USA as he felt it was necessary to made it clear to the USA that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with USSR OR This can be supported with Source A which shows Cuba was confident after receiving missiles (which is in the shape of cigars)
L4	<u>Yes- evaluates Source E</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. Yes, Source F can prove what Source E says is right as it mentioned that Castro agreed to have missiles in Cuba as it was meant to deter American aggression towards them, thus securing the sovereignty of the country. The source is a report written by an American political analyst in 1995, a period after the Cold War. It does not show any biasness. On hindsight the American political analyst might have felt that USA might have triggered the responses of the Castro's government to accept the missiles. The source was meant to convince readers that Cuba's agreement to have the missiles placed in the country was justified as it was a move to deter USA from continuing their aggressive policies towards them.

(e) Study all the sources. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>L1 Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use</u> E.g. USA was involved in both Operation Mongoose and the Bay of Pigs incident meant to overthrow the Castro's government.
L2	<u>L2 Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</u> <i>Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source used up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i> <u>Yes</u> E.g. Yes, Source D agrees with the statement as it states that USA played a big role in pushing the Cubans to fight for their country against the oppressive stance of the former. The source states, "The Cuban leadership has pointed to the embargo with abundant justification as the reason for economic deprivation in Cuba. The embargo allows the regime to portray the United States as a bully and itself as the personification of courage, standing up to threats, intimidation and economic warfare by history's greatest military superpower." E.g. Yes, Source E agrees that USA triggered Castro's acceptance of missiles in Cuba. It mentions that Castro agreed to the missiles to be placed in Cuba so as to defend itself from USA. Source E states, "First and foremost, the missiles provided Castro with the ability to deter an American invasion. Still convinced that the United States would invade Cuba a second time, the missiles provided Castro with the fire power he needed to deter such an invasion and thus guarantee the security of Cuba and of the Cuban revolution." E.g. Yes, Source F also mentions that it was the aggressive acts of USA that forces Castro to find a deterrent strategy for Cuba. Source F states that, "it was necessary for the socialist bloc, to strengthen itself, and it was necessary to make it clear to the United States that an invasion of Cuba would imply a war with the Soviet Union. It was then that they proposed the missiles." <u>NO</u> E.g. No, Source A does not believe that USA was the threat. Instead, Cuba was to be blame for threatening USA with the missiles. This can be seen from the picture which shows Castro having his missile in his mouth and mocking USA by blaming the smoke coming from the cigars. E.g. No, Source B does not agree with the statement. The source shows that the new Cuba government under Castro was destroying the essence of democracy and economic progress that USA had been trying to spread and secure in the Americas.

	Thus, USA had to take action to help the Americas, and thus not to be blamed for triggering the missile crisis. E.g. No, Source C does not support the statement. Source C shows that Cuba has wrongly accused America of imperialism and sabotage charges. This meant that Cuba's claim that USA was aggressive to them is untrue. In the picture, it can be seen that the Americans looked innocent and almost clueless to the charges that Cuba had towards them and their justification to defend themselves against the USA may not be true. Thus, USA is not responsible for Cuba having the missiles.
L3	<u>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</u> E.g. Both aspects of L2. 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 its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark must not exceed 8. <u>Notes:</u> • To score in L2/3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content • Only credit source where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough. • Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on the numbers of sources used. E.g. Source B's reliability is in doubt as coming from the President Kennedy, he would want to justify their actions in Cuba as being a savior of democracy and thus needed the support of his people to continue his efforts against Castro's government. E.g. Source C may also not be reliable. Source C is from a Canadian magazine and Canada is a close ally of the USA. Thus, it would want to portray the Castro government in a negative light, and highlight the innocence of the USA. It was meant to convince the international audience that USA is not to be blamed for the accusations made by the Castro government on allegations of imperialism and sabotages by the American government. E.g. Source D is a reliable source. Coming from President Kennedy's nephew, we might think that he would be bias. However, he was able to reflect on the impact of USA's economic embargo on the Cubans. He wanted to convince the international audience that the negative responses of the Cubans towards USA maybe justified as they saw that the latter was aggressive in oppressing them. E.g. Source F may not be reliable as it is an extract by Castro. He would want to defend his actions in Cuba during the Cuban missile crisis as an act to protect and defend his country from the aggression of the USA, thus putting the USA in a negative light.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2. This question is on Stalin's Soviet Union.

(a) Explain how Trotsky's arrogance and Lenin's last testament allowed Stalin to rise to power. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor [8]
L1	<u>Describes the rise of Stalin</u> Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question. E.g. A power struggle entailed within the Communist party when Lenin died in January 1924. There were many key players who wanted to gain the power within the party, and amongst them were Stalin, Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev
L2	<u>Describes reasons</u> Award 3 marks for one detailed description. Award 4 marks for two detailed description E.g. Stalin removed Trotsky from power through the Troika Alliance and totally eliminated the possibility of him regaining power and challenging him for the position of the leader of Soviet Union.
L3	<u>Explains reasons</u> Award 5-6 marks for one explained reason. Award 7-8 marks for two explained Reasons E.g. One of the reasons for Stalin's rise to power was due to Trotsky's arrogance. Trotsky was unpopular because he had clashed with Lenin over the latter's New Economic Policy and was seen as disloyal. His ideas were also seen as extreme and impractical. His idea of a 'permanent revolution' did not win support unlike Stalin's idea of 'Socialism in one country' which resonated as a stronger idea to the people. Trotsky was politically naïve and failed to counter Stalin's stunning political moves and therefore lost in the building his power base. Trotsky drew his support from a narrow base consisting of youths, students and members of the Red Army. Most party members considered him arrogant. <u>Trotsky believed he would succeed Lenin, and became complacent about building support within the ranks of the party. Thus, Trotsky did not have enough supporters. Hence, Trotsky's unpopularity was a reason for Stalin's rise to power as it allowed him to gain more influence within the Bolshevik Party.</u> OR E.g. The other reason for Stalin's rise to power was due to the non-disclosure of Lenin's Testament. Lenin's will had actually recommended Trotsky as his successor, and warned Party leaders against Stalin. Lenin even proposed having Stalin removed from his post as Secretary- General, raising his concern that Stalin had amassed too much power in his hands as Secretary-General and

	hence would be likely to abuse his power. However, the Party leaders did not make public Lenin's will as they felt the contents to be too sensitive to be released; as he had also criticized them in the will and will damage their own reputation. <u>With this, Stalin was able to retain his position as Secretary-General, enabling him to manipulate his rivals and rise to power.</u>
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(b) "Stalin's use of terror was the main tool in consolidating his power in the Soviet Union." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes Stalin's rule, but without focus on the question</u> Award one mark for one detail, up to a maximum of two. E.g. The Great Terror though purges and show-trials were launched by Stalin in 1934 to tighten his grip on power and enforce party discipline. Many became fearful of the communist party.
L2	<u>L2 Explains Yes OR No</u> Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks <u>YES, Stalin's use of terror</u> E.g. Stalin's use of terror was one of the tools used to consolidate his power. For example, the Great Terror was launched by Stalin in 1934 to tighten his grip on power. Stalin was facing increased criticism from other party members and society over his handling of the forced collectivisation and the poor working conditions under industrialisation. Russian society was becoming very unstable. He then launched a series of campaigns of political repression and purges to eliminate his opponents and remove domestic opposition to the party and government between 1934-38. This period saw the use of show-trials, arrests and interrogation, widespread use of police surveillance and executions as a means of intimidating both the party and the Russians into silencing their opposition to him. <u>These actions by the state spread terror and instilled fear in people and thus forcing them into submissive silence. There was no freedom of speech and strict obedience was expected if one wished to live. In this way, Stalin became very powerful and was able to control the people easily.</u> OR <u>NO, Stalin's use of propaganda</u> E.g. Stalin's widespread use of propaganda was used effectively to build up an image of Stalin as a caring father to his people and the rightful successor to Lenin. Loyal or intimidated artists praised him in films, books posters, paintings and musicals, giving rise to a new style of art called 'Soviet Realism'. Stalin made sure he was portrayed wearing ordinary clothes and kept the modest title of Secretary-General. Pictures and propaganda posters of Stalin were placed everywhere as all offices, factories and classrooms were required to have a picture of Stalin. <u>People were taught that Stalin was all-powerful and all-</u>

	<u>knowing; a father figure who had their interests at heart. He was a god-like leader with his image found everywhere.</u> All achievements & successes were due to his leadership. Stalin also had large portions of Soviet history rewritten to boost his status and discredit his opponents. Even photographs were edited to remove unwanted people, for example, Trotsky was edited out of photographs of Lenin leading the revolution. Others whom Stalin saw as challengers were also similarly edited out. <u>Such measures boosted his authority and status, both within the Party and among the people, as the undisputed leader of the Soviet Union. No one could challenge Stalin's hold on power.</u> OR <u>NO. positive impact of Stalin's economic policies</u> E.g. Stalin's economic plans, such as industrialisation brought benefits to the Russians. His 5-Year Plans which concentrated on heavy industry were successful. New areas of industry were opened up and foreign experts were hired to educate the Soviet people. Hundreds of factories set up to increase production helped to provide employment for the people. As there were many opportunities for work, the number of women employed increased and peasants were encouraged to migrate to the cities to work in the industries. People had jobs, which led to more money for daily living, and in turn helps them fulfil their basic needs. Thus, they could see that the positive impact of his economic policies. The use of machinery made farming easier and more efficient. Farming was made less labour-intensive and more effective. Large collectivised farms would share resources and machineries that improve harvests and made food supplies more stable. Hence life was easier for the peasants who did not have to expend so much energy and labour to cultivate the crops. The increase in production of agricultural produce also means that the peasants have sufficient food unlike in the past when many suffered from famine and died of starvation. Russians' basic needs such as health care, housing and education were taken care of. In fact, those who conformed/ worked hard found their lives\ better than before. Alexey Stakhanov was the model of the new Soviet man, an ideal man who was part of the modern industrial society and who was willing to serve the state selflessly and enthusiastically. People like him were rewarded with better pay, housing and state recognition. Thus, Stalin was able to consolidate his power as the people could see the change that he brought to the country, and supported him. All this was achieved in the midst of the Great Depression when millions were unemployed.
L3	<u>Explains Yes AND No</u> <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional details or supporting details for reasons, up to a maximum of 10 marks</i> E.g. Both aspects of L2.
L4	<u>L3. pus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</u>

	<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i>
	Not just L3 but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.

3. This question is on the Cold War.

(a) Explain the role played by US economic might and USSR economic weakness which led to the end of the Cold War. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describe the economic systems or end of Cold War</u> <i>Award 1m for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks</i> E.g. The USA's economy was based on capitalism which rewarded people for their hard work while the USSR's command economy was based on orders from the central planners and thus people had no incentive to work hard.
L2	<u>Describe US economic might/ USSR economic weakness</u> <i>Award 3m for identification without description</i> <i>Award 4m for detailed description</i> E.g. The USA's economy was severely affected by the two oil crises in 1973 and 1979 as well as the costs of the Vietnam War. (3m). President Reagan initiated a policy of economic liberalization, where individual enterprise was encouraged to provide goods and services to the public and national assets were sold off to companies as it was held that private enterprises would be more productive. This action stimulated economic growth and launched a financial boom in the West during the 1980s. (4m) E.g. The command economy of the USSR relied on central planning for all its economic decisions. Moscow would set targets that state-owned factories would have to meet. The government owned and controlled all industries, decide how resources were distributed and how much of what to produce. (3m) Citizens were not allowed to start private companies nor profit from any economic activities. As there was no freedom of enterprise, individual creativity was non-existent and people were not motivated to work hard. (4m)
L3	<u>Explains factors</u> <i>Award 5-6m for one explained factor. Award 7-8m for two explained factors.</i> E.g. The USA's economy was severely affected by the two oil crises in 1973 and 1979 as well as the costs of the Vietnam War. President Reagan initiated a policy of economic liberalization, where individual enterprise was encouraged

	to provide goods and services to the public and national assets were sold off to companies as it was held that private enterprises would be more productive. This action stimulated economic growth and launched a financial boom in the West during the 1980s. <u>This resulted in competition between companies and business-owners as each competed to win customers using creativity and innovation.</u> Both the quantity and the quality of goods and services increased rapidly as the profit motive spurred everyone to work hard. The economies generated a wide range of desirable goods which in turn spurred further economic growth. <u>As a result, governments were able to collect larger amount of taxes, some of which was channelled to defense budgets to help Reagan fund his Stars Wars programme.</u> The rapid build-up of military weapons such as missiles forced the USSR to try to keep up but its command economy could not generate enough economic activity to do so. <u>In this manner, the USSR under Gorbachev was forced to stop spending too much of its national budget on defense and compromise with the western powers in order to save the economy of the USSR.</u> E.g. The command economy of the USSR relied on central planning for all its economic decisions. Moscow would set targets that state-owned factories would have to meet. The government owned and controlled all industries, decide how resources were distributed and how much of what to produce. Citizens were not allowed to start private companies nor profit from any economic activities. As there was no freedom of enterprise, individual creativity was non-existent and people were not motivated to work hard. <u>To compound the difficulty, planners in Moscow lack sufficient information to make effective economic decisions and this often resulted in planners setting only quantitative targets with no control over quality. This resulted in both goods that are not desirable by Soviet consumers due to poor quality.</u> In addition, as there was no checks and balances on the government, officials often falsified statistics to meet quantitative quotas or engaged in corrupt practices such as bribery. As the economy was not responsive to the needs of the people and suffered badly from corruption, the command economy could not compete with the economic growth of the USA's economy in the 1980s. As a result, the USSR could not match the military spending of <u>the USA on nuclear weapons. Thus the Cold War ended when the Soviet economy buckled under the unsustainable pace of its defense spending.</u>
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(b) 'World War Two only postponed the outbreak of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describe the outbreak, but without focus on the question</u> E.g. Cold War refers to a state of tensions between two countries or alliances just short of open warfare. It developed between the USA and USSR which had emerged as superpowers after the exhaustion of European countries following the devastation of World War Two.

L2

Explain Yes OR No

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

Yes

E.g. Ideological differences between the USA and the USSR emerged right from the moment the USSR was born. Under the unjust and incapable rule of the Tsars, the

Russian communists won over the exploited and hungry Russian peasants and workers with promises of a fair world where everyone would receive what they need to live. The communists successfully staged a revolution and founded new Soviet Union based on the principles of communism. Political power was centralised in the hands of the leaders of the communist party and the country's wealth was to be owned by everyone in the society. It also aimed to create a socially equal, economically fair utopian world governed through the destruction of capitalism through worldwide class struggle achieved by inciting world revolution.

On the other hand, the USA was founded on the idea of capitalism and the freedom to choose one's own government through a democratic process where regular elections were held to freely and fairly elect the people's leader of their choice. People are free to work for themselves, keep the profits from their labour and accept that inequality would exist due to each individual's capabilities and creativity.

During the outbreak of World War Two, the USA and USSR both feared a greater enemy in the form of Hitler and Nazi Germany even though they disagreed with each other's ideologies. They formed the allied powers to defeat a common enemy and implicitly agreed to put aside their distrust of each other in order to defeat Hitler. Even during the war, differences would emerge such as the decision on when to open a second front in western Europe. To aggravate matters, the USA had sent troops to help the non-communists White Russians fight against Lenin's Red Communists during the Russian Revolution of 1917. This led to mutual suspicions and tense relations between the two nations, which was only temporarily suspended during World War Two as they faced a greater enemy. In this way, World War Two only temporarily suspended the distrust of the two sides as they faced a common foe that broke out openly as the Cold War soon after World War Two ended in Europe.

OR

NO

E.g. The USSR, Britain and the USA cooperated warmly during World War Two. After the USSR was caught off guard by the invasion of Nazi Germany in Operation

Barbarossa, it quickly signed an alliance with the British and the Americans to jointly counter Nazi aggression in 1941. The western powers also tried to help the USSR by invading Italy, Germany's axis ally in 1943. As the arsenal of

	democracy, the Americans sent huge quantities of war material to the USSR via Lend-Lease in order to equip the Russian Red Army to counter the Nazi forces. This kept the Russians in the fight against the Nazis and the two sides. In 1944, the British and Americans launched Operation Overlord, the invasion of Fortress Europe in order to relieve the pressure faced by the USSR from Germany on the Eastern Front. This ambitious amphibious operation was a success and the British and American forces diverted the attention of the Nazis away from the Eastern front effectively. <u>The war-time allies worked in concert to attack the Nazi empire from both the western and the eastern front in Europe. Their cooperative strategies to divide the German forces showed that the Cold War need not have occurred at all as they were able to collaborate in defeating a common enemy.</u> The three allies met at Yalta in February 1945 to agree to post-war arrangements over a soon-to-be defeated Germany. They agreed to divide Germany into four zones of occupation, along with Berlin in a similar fashion. They agreed to provide relief to the freed peoples of Europe and for the USSR to join in the fight against the Japanese in the Asia-Pacific. The Russians kept their end of the bargain as they moved the Red Army into the Far East and occupied Manchuria and North Korea as mutually agreed in the Yalta Conference. Finally, the USSR, USA and Britain set up the United Nations as the replacement international organization to replace the League of Nations in order to maintain peace and security in the post-war world as originally agreed to. <u>Such actions of the three powers showed that the Cold War need not have broken out after World War Two as there was mutual agreement among them to settle matters amicably in Europe and around the world.</u>
L3	<u>Explains Yes AND No</u> <i>Award 7m for an explanation of positive and an explanation of negative, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks</i> E.g. Both aspects of L2.
L4	<u>L3 + reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</u> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.