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**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017
SECONDARY FOUR
GCE O-Level Programme**

COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE)

2267/03

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

Wednesday

1 August

1 hour 40 mins

Additional materials:
1 Cover Sheet
5 sheets writing paper

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, 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 Sheet and attach accordingly.

At the end of the examination, fasten Section A and Section B TOGETHER.

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, Background Information and 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.

What can you learn about the Cuban Missile Crisis from this source? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these sources? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

Does this source surprise you? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source in explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

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

"Khrushchev was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis." How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Who was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in October 1962. For thirteen days, from 15 to 28 October, the world was on edge as tensions between the USA and the USSR came to the brink of a nuclear war.

In April 1961, USA had supported exiled Cubans in a failed attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Following this, the Soviet Union's Nikita Khrushchev suggested to Castro that Soviet missiles be secretly placed in Cuba to deter the Americans from similar acts in future. Upon discovery of this plan, the Americans engaged in tense negotiations with the Soviets to remove these missiles from Cuba. On 22 October 1962, a naval blockade of Cuba was imposed by America. On 28 October, 1962, the Soviets decided to remove the missiles from Cuba, thus, ending the crisis. In the aftermath of the conflict, a hotline was set up to facilitate communication between the USA and the Soviet Union, with the aim of preventing a similar crisis from occurring again. Historians are divided as to who or which country was most responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Source A: Russian "Peace Corps", a cartoon published in an American newspaper.



Source B: An extract from Khrushchev's memoirs written in the late 1960s

Everyone agreed that America would not leave Cuba alone unless we did something. We had an obligation to do everything in our power to protect Cuba's existence as a Communist country and as a working example of communism to other countries in Latin America. I want to make one thing clear. We had no desire to start a war. Only a fool would think that we wanted to invade the American continent from Cuba. Our aim was the opposite. We wanted to keep the Americans from invading Cuba.

Source C: A part of Kennedy's broadcast announcing the naval blockade on 22 October 1963.

Unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missiles sites is now in preparation. To halt this offensive build-up, a strict quarantine on all military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being introduced ... I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and remove this threat to world peace ... by withdrawing those weapons from Cuba.

Source D: A comment by Sergei Khrushchev, Nikita Khrushchev's son, made in an interview when he was a US permanent resident in January 1999. He later obtained his US citizenship in July that year.

Why the Cuban Missile Crisis was so dangerous was because it was one of my father's biggest mistakes. When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba, he understood that it would cause a crisis, but he did not understand the level of the crisis. He thought the American reaction would be the same as the Soviet reaction to the Americans stationing nuclear missiles in Europe – they would feel unpleasant but not regard it as an act of war. Had my father expected the Americans to react so strongly to the presence of the Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, he would have thought twice about sending them there in the first place.

Source E: A Cuban perspective of the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis or the Caribbean Crisis

The primary lesson Cuba drew, then, was that neither superpower could be trusted. It viewed U.S. guarantees as ploys and Soviet promises as hollow. Both countries ignored Cuba during the crisis, and Castro's suspicion that the Soviets were treating Cuba as a bargaining chip were confirmed early in 1963 during his trip to the Soviet Union. He learned inadvertently then about the secret agreement between Kennedy and Khrushchev to exchange U.S. missiles in Turkey for Soviet ones in Cuba.

But from the Cuban perspective, it was Soviet-U.S. interests that defined the terms by which the actual conflict was avoided. By serving their own interests and not addressing the Cuban-U.S. conflict, the two superpowers thus did not resolve the underlying causes of the missile crisis.

Source F: Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy as neighbours reading their 'Hints on Pruning' as both trees overhang each others' gardens



OVER THE GARDEN WALL

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is about the Impact of World War I

- (a) Explain why Germany felt that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair. [8]
- (b) "The League of Nations failed because it was structurally flawed". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the Cold War

- (a) Explain why relations between the USA and the USSR deteriorated between 1945 and 1949. [8]
- (b) "The Soviet Union collapsed because of Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A: Russian "Peace Corps", published in *The Gazette*, 1962.. Musee-McCord Museum collection.
<http://collections.musee-mccord.qc.ca/en/collection/artifacts/M965.199.7015>, extracted 5 June 2017.
- Source B: Steven Waugh, *Essential Modern World History*, Nelson Thornes Ltd 2001, p 275 Source A.
- Source C: Steven Waugh, *Essential Modern World History*, Nelson Thornes Ltd 2001, p 277, Source D.
- Source D: <http://old.post-gazette.com/magazine/19990128sergei2.asp> Khrushchev's son says U.S. too hot in Cold War Thursday, January 28, 1999, By Bill Steigerwald, Post-Gazette Staff Writer. Extracted 5 June 2017.
- Source E: Lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis from *CUBA'S PERSPECTIVE: Conflict Averted but Crisis Endures*, by James G. Blight and Philip Brenner, found at <http://www.historyofcuba.com/history/Sad-1.htm>
- Source F: Punch Magazine, <http://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000KJx5ZVh3U5I>, extracted 5 June 2017.

ANSWER KEY
SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRL'S SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017
SECONDARY FOUR
COMBINED HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE) 2267/03
SECTION A [30 MARKS]

1.

a) Study Source A. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>No inference; merely describes source details (lifting from source)</u> E.g. Source A tells me that the Khrushchev was taking over the world piece by piece.
L2	<u>Makes inference, unsupported. Up to a maximum of 3 marks</u> <u>Possible inferences:</u> • Khrushchev was misleading the world by pretending to help Cuba. • Castro was relying on Khrushchev to protect him from the USA. • Khrushchev & Kennedy's were engaged in a cold war. Kennedy's was wary of Khrushchev's actions in helping Cuba as it was an extension of Soviet Communist Influence into the region.
L3	<u>Makes Inference(s) , supported</u> <u>Possible Inferences</u> Khrushchev was misleading the world by pretending to help Cuba - this can be seen in the source where Khrushchev is masquerading as a "technician" assisting Cuba but the item being assembled are missiles. The cartoonist is mocking Khrushchev's poor attempt to hide his intention of bringing the competition in Europe to Central America, the USA's backyard. The Cuban Missile Crisis was caused by Khrushchev who tried to sneak missiles into Cuba on the pretext of helping Cuba develop with "technical" assistance. Castro was relying on Khrushchev to protect him from the USA - Castro was Relaxing in Khrushchev's pocket smoking a cigar as he now had a "big brother" in Khrushchev to protect him from America actions. Castro's actions in embracing Khrushchev as an ally had brought US/USSR competition with each other into Central America. It was this competition between the two superpowers that caused the Cuban Missile Crisis as the USA saw Khrushchev extending communist influence into the region. Khrushchev and Kennedy were engaged in a cold war. Kennedy was wary of Khrushchev's actions in helping Cuba as it was an extension of Soviet Communist Influence into the region – this can be seen in his surprise while

	relaxing in his rocking chair, he sits up & takes note of what was going on in Cuba. Khrushchev's actions of building missile sites on Cuba brought Cold War tensions from Europe to Central America. This could also be perceived by Kennedy as threatening the USA as Cuba was at the foot of America & missiles located there could be launched to any US city. Khrushchev's actions thus led to the Cuban Missiles Crisis as the USA saw Khrushchev's actions as a threat. Therefore the USA imposed an embargo on ships sailing to Cuba, using ships to inspect & block ships sailing to Cuba.
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b) Study Source B & C [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Comparison based on provenance & source type</u> Both Sources are different. Source B is Khrushchev's memoirs & Source C is part of Kennedy's broadcast.
L2	<u>Similarities OR Differences based on content</u> Both sources are different in content because they blame the other party for the rise in tensions over Cuba. In Source B Khrushchev accuses America of harbouring intentions to invade Cuba, claiming to be installing missiles there to protect Cuba & deter an American invasion. Source B states that "Everyone agreed that America would not leave Cuba alone unless we did something... We wanted to keep the Americans from invading Cuba". In Source C, Kennedy accuses Khrushchev for causing the crisis by constructing missile sites in Cuba. Source C states that "Unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation... I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and remove this threat to world peace... by withdrawing those weapons from Cuba". Thus both sources claim that the other party is responsible for the rise in tensions in Cuba.
L3	<u>Similarities & differences in content</u> Both aspects of L2.
L4	<u>Different Intent</u> Both Source B and C differ in their intention. Source B was a memoir written by Khrushchev after the crisis had declined. He is attempting to justify his actions of sending missiles to Cuba so as to reduce criticism of his actions. This is seen in Source B where it clearly states "Everyone agreed that America would not leave Cuba alone unless we did something". This suggests that Khrushchev's actions were prompted by American actions. This is consistent with contextual knowledge that Khrushchev's actions caused the CMC. Source C's intent was also different as it was made at the point of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Kennedy's intention was to force Khrushchev to back down to avert a nuclear war & force Khrushchev to withdraw Russian missiles from Cuba.

c) Study Source D. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Yes/ No, Identifies content that is surprising / not surprising without explanation.</u>
L2	<u>Yes- based on provenance.</u> E.g. I am surprised by the source because it is from Khrushchev's son. No further explanation.
L3	<u>Yes, based on Enhanced Reliability of the main message of the source.</u> E.g. I am surprised by its views, as it is said by Khrushchev's son, whom I expect to push the responsibility of causing the crisis to the US. Instead he admitted that his father was responsible for causing the crisis. From Source E, Why the Cuban Missiles Crisis was so dangerous was "Because it was one of my father's biggest mistakes. When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba, he understood that it would cause a crisis, but he did not understand the level of the crisis." This suggests that the crisis escalated due to Khrushchev's misjudgement of US reactions. His placing of nuclear missiles in Cuba had escalated the crisis. Thus, I am surprised. Must place blame on Khrushchev to get 5 marks.
L4	<u>Yes or No, based on cross- reference/ or contextual knowledge</u> E.g. I am not surprised by its views, as it tells us that Khrushchev sent nuclear missiles to Cuba in response to American sending nuclear missiles to Europe. From Source D, "When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba, he understood that it would cause a crisis" ... "He thought the American reaction would be the same as the Soviet reaction to the Americans stationing nuclear missiles in Europe". This suggests that Khrushchev's actions were in response to earlier US actions. This is supported by Source D, Which also tells us that the Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba were in response to US nuclear missiles in Europe. From Source D, "The Americans had surrounded our country with military bases & threatened us with nuclear weapons & now they would learn just what it feels like to have enemy missiles pointing at them". This suggests that the USSR was not fully responsible for the crisis. Thus, I am not surprised.
L5	<u>No, based on explanation of provenance & context.</u> E.g. I am not surprised by its views, as I would expect Khrushchev's son, who is a US permanent resident awaiting citizenship, not to push the blamer for causing the crisis to the US, as he was interviewed in the USA. He would have feared that he would not be given citizenship had he blamed the US for causing the crisis. Thus he said in Source E, "Why the Cuban Missiles Crisis was so dangerous was because it was only of my father's biggest mistakes. When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba, he understood that it

	would cause a crisis, but he did not understand the level of the crisis”. This suggests that the crisis escalated due to Khrushchev’s misjudgement of US reactions. His placing of nuclear missiles in Cuba had escalated the crisis. He later successfully obtained US citizenship. Thus, I am not surprised as he had to say something that would not jeopardise his application for citizenship.
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d) Study Source E. [5]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Answers based on provenance</u> Useful/ Not Useful because it is from a Cuban perspective. It’s useful because Cuba was in the middle of the conflict.
L2	<u>Utility based on content.</u> <u>Useful</u> Useful because it shows how the USA & the USSR rivalry in the Cold War was transferred to Central America. Source E states that “the Soviets were treating Cuba as a bargaining chip” to further Soviet interests. Hence it can be seen that Cuba was not important but using Cuba as a threat against the USA was. <u>Limitation</u> Source E is not useful because it is written by a Cuban Who was Critical of both Khrushchev & Kennedy’s actions, interpreting their actions as self- serving. The real causes of the Cuban Missiles Crisis were not addressed. Source E states that “By serving their own interests and not addressing the Cuban-US conflict, the two superpowers thus did not resolve the underlying causes of the missiles crisis”. This suggests that whilst Cuba was in the centre of the crisis physically, the crisis moved away from Cuba to US & USSR security issues.
L3	<u>Utility based on content, cross-referred. One sided</u> <u>Useful</u> Useful because it suggests that Khrushchev’s actions triggered the tension through his actions. Source D says that “When he decided to send the nuclear missiles to Cuba; he understood that it would cause a crisis, but he did not understand the level of the crisis”. This clearly states that Khrushchev had consciously made the decision to send missiles to Cuba and it had not been an accident. His actions caused the tension between the USA and the USSR. This perspective is supported by source B where it clearly states that “We had an Obligation to do everything in our power to protect, Cuba’s existence as a Communist country”. This shows that Khrushchev had sent missiles to Cuba in an attempt to protect Cuba from America, resulting in the rivalry between the USA and the USSR coming to central America. <u>Limitation</u> Source E’s limitation is further supported by source B where it is apparent that

	Khrushchev's initial reason for sending missiles to Cuba was to secure Cuba's safety and prevent a US invasion, is totally forgotten when the opportunity remove offensive missiles from Turkey is factored in to resolve the crisis.
L4	<u>Utility</u> Both Sides Of L3

e) Study all the Sources. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.</u>
L2	<u>Yes/No, supported by valid source use.</u> <i>Award 2m for one Support or not support with valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4m.</i>
L3	<u>Support/Not support, supported by valid source use.</u> <i>Award 5m for one 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. <u>Supports the Khrushchev was to blame</u> Source A Source C Source D <u>Source A</u> Supports blame was Khrushchev's because he was attempting to disguise his actions and pretending that he was giving "technical assistance" to Cuba only. His "technical assistance" was the installation of missiles which would be a threat to the USA and it was seen by Kennedy as establishing a communist state at the foot of the American continent. This is further seen in Source A where Castro is comfortably sitting in Khrushchev's pocket smoking seemingly smug & confident being he was now being helped by Khrushchev. <u>Source C</u> Supports that Khrushchev was to blame. Kennedy explicitly stated that the naval blocked was enforced because of Khrushchev's installation of missiles in Cuba. Explicitly states that the blockade would end if the missiles were removed. <u>Source D</u> Supports that Khrushchev was to blame because he did not understand how the USA would react to missiles at their door step. Had expected the USA to react the same way the USSR reacted by being unhappy that missiles in Turkey and

	NATO countries and protest. Did not expect a naval blockade and an increase in tensions. <u>Do not Support that Khrushchev was to blame-</u> Source B Source E Source F <u>Source B</u> Does not support the statement that the crisis was caused by Khrushchev because Khrushchev takes it as his responsibility to protect Cuba from an American invasion. Had there not been any rivalry here, there would not have been a need for Khrushchev to ship missiles halfway around the world to Cuba. It was America's intimidation of Cuba that made Khrushchev decide to help Cuba. <u>Source E</u> Does not support the statement that the crisis was caused by Khrushchev. Instead it blames both the USSR and the USA. Accusatory in tone that although it was called the Cuban Missile Crisis, the interests of the USA and the USSR came first, not the interests of Cuba. The negotiations were such that neither party consulted Cuba but both agreed to remove offensive missiles from each other's backyards. The USSR would remove missiles from Cuba while the USA would remove missiles from Turkey. <u>Source F</u> Does not support the statement that Khrushchev was to blame. Instead it blames both the USA and the USSR and mocks them as being unfriendly neighbours. Khrushchev seizing the opportunity to install missiles in Cuba to threaten the USA in return for USA having US Bases in Turkey, West Germany and Japan which threatened the USSR. "Hints on pruning" suggests that both parties were finding to find a way to deal with threats to their countries posed by their rivals.
L4	<u>L3 + Evaluation on 'how far'</u> In conclusion, the sources largely show that the Cuban Missile Crisis was caused by Khrushchev. The USSR saw the opportunity to give the USA a taste of her own medicine by constructing missile sites in Cuba & supplying Cuba with missiles that could be fired at the USA. The USA responded to the threat of USSR supported Cuban Missiles by enforcing a naval blockade to keep these missiles out. In conclusion, the CMC was caused by the USA. Had the USA not threatened Cuba & not supported and trained exiles in the Bay of Pigs Incident, Castrol would not have turned to the USSR for assistance and given Khrushchev the opportunity to construct Missile Bases in Cuba.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2.

a) Explain why Germany felt that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes TOV rule</u>
L2	<u>Identifies or describes factors</u> <u>Felt that the Terms of the TOV was too harsh & unfair.</u> - Germany felt unjustly treated by the demilitarisation. Accordingly to the clause, Germany's army was allowed only 100,000 men. All her Warships except a few were taken away and her air force was dismantled. - Germany was unjustly treated by the reparation clause. According to the clause, Germany had to pay compensation of 6,600 million Pounds for her responsibility in the devastations of the WWI to the Allies. - The War Guilt Clause was a primary cause of discontentment. It led to widespread hostility among the Germans. Under the War Guilt Clause, Germany had to accept complete blame for causing World War I. This made many Germans greatly humiliated & upset.
L3	<u>Explains factors</u> - E.g. Germany felt unjustly treated by the demilitarisation clause of the TOV. This clause compromised their national defence. According to the clause, Germany's army was allowed only 100,000 men and its navy was limited to 15, 000 men. It was also not allowed to have an air force, tanks or submarines. This greatly reduced Germany's ability to defend her own borders against foreign invasions. Germany therefore felt unjustly treated by the military terms of the TOV because it compromised their national defence and left them vulnerable to foreign invasions. Demilitarisation of Germany as a result of the Treaty of Versailles caused wide spread hostility among the Germans. Tight limitations were placed on German armed forces. The size of the German army was limited to 100,000 men. The German Navy was limited to 15, 000 men. Germany was also not allowed to have an air force, tanks or submarines. This angered Germany. - Germany that the TOV was unfair because she was forced to pay reparations for the War. The terms of the TOV were designed to put a huge strain on Germany's economy. The reparation clause meant that Germany had no pay compensation for all the damage caused in the war. The reparations demanded were 6,600 million Pounds. In the aftermath of the war where most economies in Europe were struggling to recover from the ravages of war, the amount demanded as reparations was a

	very large sum and Germany could ill afford to pay that kind of money especially when her colonies were taken away, her industries were ruined and she lost her empire. Germany therefore felt unjustly treated by the reparation clause because the huge sum demanded would result in Germany's economy suffering very badly for many years to come. Besides it was incorporated in the war Guilt Clause which made Germany solely responsible for the war. • The War Guilt Clause led to widespread hostility among the Germans. Under the War Guilt Clause, Germany had to accept complete blame for causing World War I. The War Guilt Clause formed the basis for the limitations, territorial reductions and reparations, as well as other terms of the Treaty that were meant to keep Germany weak. As a result, the War Guilt Clause provoked widespread hostility among the Germans because they did not feel that they deserved total blame for the war. They argued that World War I was the result of a variety of reasons, not just the actions of Germany. For example, the major powers in Europe such as Britain & France had been involved in the forming of alliances which increased the tensions in Europe. In addition, the Germans were convinced that by making Germany accept total blame for causing World War I, it paved the way for the Allies to impose other crippling terms on Germany to keep it weak. Hence, the War Guilt Clause led to widespread hostility among the Germans.
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b) "The League of Nations failed because it was structurally flawed". How far do you agree with this statement? explain

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the event/ factor, with no focus on the question</u>
L2	<u>Agrees Or Disagrees</u> Structurally Weak & Powerless- lack of its own military- dependent on member countries for support <u>Membership</u> The membership of the LON was exclusive and not inclusive. The three most powerful countries in the world were not members. The USA, the USSR and Germany were not members of the League. The membership of the USA was not supported by the US Congress hence the USA left affairs of Europe to pursue and isolationist policy. The USSR was the only communist country at that point in time and Stalin was not allowed to join the LON. Germany was not allowed to join the LON until 1925 when its foreign minister Gustave Stresemann successfully persuaded the League to admit Germany. Without America by their side, the League's reputation was not as high, and

thus could not enforce their decisions on everyone. The exclusive of Russia and Germany refuted the idea of world peace, which the League was trying to promote, as they were purposely excluded, creating a further division between the victors and the losers of World War One- Russia did not lose the war, but were treated as outcast by the Allies due to their new communist government.

Flaws in its membership hence contributed to its failure as its decision lacked the support of all countries including the largest and most influential ones.

Weak Organisation

The contribution and organisation of the League made it difficult for a consensus to be reached between the League members. Adding to this issue, the League only met once a year, prolonging the time to take action in solving a problem that occurred long before or long after a meeting.

The countries in the Council and/or Assembly were at times neutral when reaching a verdict on an issue, it took time for a decision to be made as indecisiveness and indecision took over. This made the League ineffective on issues which required prompt action. Thus, problems that were brought to the League's attention progressively worsened due to the faulty organization and structure, creating time lags in taking action.

Unanimous Decision making

The problem was that a unanimous decision had to be taken by the nine members of the League Council in order for any action to be taken. Some decisions even required the unanimous consent of all members of the LON. This structure of decision making caused extensively delay between the recognition of the problem, reaching a consensus and putting that consensus into operation

The permanent members had veto powers so as long as so one country disagreed; no actions could be taken by the LON. This impacted the ability of the League to deploy military deterrence as it had no army and was dependent on member countries to provide military support to form a combined army. When there was a crisis, no-one could agree hence no action could be taken against countries.

Other Reasons

Political Self Interest

The League failed to impose meaningful sanctions on Italy, resulting in the successful Italian takeover of Abyssinia. Instead, the League's member countries Britain and France had made several concessions to Italy because they were allies at that time. The Hoare-Laval Pact that was signed by Britain and France thus allowed Mussolini to invade Abyssinia successfully. All these discredited the League's reputation further and allowed Hitler to successfully carry out his expansionist aims. As the League was distracted with the Abyssinian Crisis, Hitler was able to remilitarise the Rhineland and the reputation of the League after the crisis made Hitler more confident in making his expansionist plans a reality, eventually causing the outbreak of war in Europe. Independent bilateral agreements in the interest of individual countries largely undermined the

	authority of the League and caused its failure. <u>Economic Problems</u> Economic problems also spurned from the destruction caused by World War One, which further became problems of the League of Nations. Europe was in the process of rebuilding after it had devoted itself to "total war" for four years. Nation's resources had been depleted and every country was only worried about themselves. The problem was that the League could only function if its members were willing to fund the organization. Funding could come in the form of money or military support, but neither of these resources was in excess for any country. Old superpowers like Britain and France were looking to rebuild their nations into their pre-war stature, while new nations, which had been created by the various treaties following the war, were looking to start building a nation. No one was willing to aid the League, and the notion of "helping oneself before helping others" was into heavy consideration by members of the League. Solving world issues was a secondary issue, thus loosening the League's grasp on solving world issues. As a result, the League was badly funded and under-resourced, making it difficult for them to enforce their decision around the world.
L3	<u>Agrees and Disagrees with explanation</u> Both sides of L2
L4	<u>L3 plus a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of "how far do you agree"?</u> Answers must show a weighing of reasons for the failure of the LON as a result of its structure and organization vs the impact of world events. Answers MUST reflect understanding of the weaknesses caused by the structural flaws as well as circumstantial effect of world events like the Great Depression and its impact on bilateral relations between countries.

3.

- a) Explain why relations between the USA and the USSR deteriorated between 1945 and 1949. [8]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describe the power vacuum after world War 2.</u>
L2	<u>Identifies or describes factors</u>
L3	<u>Explain factors</u> <u>Establishment of Satellite States by Eastern Europe</u> The USSR caused the Cold War by establishing Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe after the war. Between 1945 and 1948, Soviet troops occupied Eastern European and the USSR set up communist governments in each of them using "rigged" elections and salami tactics. The Eastern European countries became satellites states of the USSR- their governments and policies were heavily influenced by the USSR. The USA and Britain were convinced that Stalin was trying to spread communism in Europe. They criticised of the USSR of violating the Yalta Conference by denying the citizens of Eastern Europe the right to determine which forms of government they wanted, while the USSR defended its actions as self-defence against Western invasion. This war of words resulted in mutual suspicions, hostility and worsening of relations between the two sides. <u>Kennan's Telegram, February 1946</u> George Kennan was an American Diplomat in Moscow. He sent a "Long Telegram" from Moscow in February 1946 recommended what would eventually become a policy of containment of communism in Eastern Europe. <u>Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech at Westminster College on Fulton, Missouri, March 1946</u> Warned the listeners about an "Iron Curtain" descending on Eastern Europe. He warned against the expansionistic policies of the Soviet Union. In addition to the "iron curtain" that had descended across Eastern Europe. He drew parallels with the policy of appeasement adopted by Western leaders prior to the outbreaks of World War II. Churchill advised that in dealing with the Soviets there was "nothing which they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for military weakness". <u>The Truman Doctrine, March 1947</u> In March, Truman made this speech in Congress that the United States would provide political, military and economic assistance to all democratic nations under threat from external or internal authoritarian forces. This effectively

defined U.S. foreign policy where the USA would directly become involved in conflicts where countries were threatened by third parties.

The Marshall Plan, June 1947

George Marshall issued a call for a comprehensive program of economic aid to rebuild Europe. Initially, this offer of assistance was applicable to both Western and European countries, until Stalin realized this was an economic attempt to contain the spread of communism in Europe by removing the conditions conducive for communism to thrive.

The Berlin Blockade 24 June, 1948

The USSR caused the Cold War by establishing the Berlin Blockade. Stalin feared the rise of a strong West Germany which would threaten the security of the USSR. As a protest, he blocked all road, rail and canal links to West Berlin to force the Western powers to leave West Berlin. This was known as the Berlin Blockade. The Western powers were concerned that the USSR would become bolder and even invade West Germany if the Western powers allowed Stalin to have his way. However, they knew that a military response would risk a world war, so they successfully sent airplanes to fly supplies into West Berlin, now seen as the symbol of democracy. Stalin then called off the blockade in 1949 after 10 months of failing to starve West Berlin into submission. The Berlin Blockade had convinced USA and Britain that the USSR was bent on dominating Europe and spreading communism. They allowed the West German military to rearm in self-defense as part of a member of the democratic military alliance, NATO, in 1949. Unable to prevent the setting up of a democratic and capitalist West Germany, Stalin then set up a rival communist country of East Germany (German Democratic Republic or GDR) with the USSR zone. In response to the remilitarization of West Germany, the USSR also rearmed the East Germany military in self-defense as part of their communist military alliance, Warsaw Pact, in 1955. The Berlin Wall was eventually built in 1961 to prevent East Berliners from fleeing to West Berlin for a higher standard of living. These divisions further intensified the rivalry and hostilities between the two sides.

- b) "The Soviet Union collapsed because of Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika". How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
[12]

Level	Level Descriptor
L1	<u>Describes the event/factor, with no focus on the question</u>
L2	<u>Explains Yes or No</u> <u>Yes</u> Gorbachev's two policies were responsible for the collapse • The term "Glasnost" means "openness" and gave the people of the USSR a voice in social and political reforms. • Freedom of thought and expression was allowed and censoring of the media was removed. Writers and journalists could now write freely and expose news of government corruption and the poor living conditions of the Soviet people. • Glasnost or openness encouraged criticism and embraced new ideas. • It encouraged more social freedoms like those that Western societies had already provided. • Perestroika's goal was to reconstruct the economic and political system of the USSR led to increased criticism of the government and corruption as consumer goods. • Politically, contested elections were introduced to reflect the democratic practices of the West and give citizens a say in government. OR <u>No</u> • Structural weakness of the communist command economy was the problem. Rigid central planning left little room for deviation and improvement • Not dynamic nor creative as ideas were controlled rather than shared • Led to much discontentment in the USSR as goods were poor in quality when compared to the West • The restrictions of the command economy could not complete with the dynamic movement of the western economies leading to increased polarization of quality of life in between the countries in the communist bloc and western countries. <u>Other policies like the ending of the Brezhnev Doctrine in 1988</u>

	- The termination of the Brezhnev Doctrine meant that the USSR would not support her Eastern Bloc allies in domestic disturbances <u>Reagan's support for the Strategies Defence Initiative(SDI) or "Star Wars" were more key</u> - SDI drained the USSR's financial resources massively and forced Gorbachev to introduce radical reforms the economic spiral downwards
L3	<u>Explains Yes or No</u> Both aspects of level 2
L4	<u>L3 plus a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far'?</u> Coming together of two worlds. The clash of ideas that had stagnated in the USSR since central control was implemented in Stalin's time versus the openness of ideas in Gorbachev's reforms led to the inevitable collapse of the Soviet Union. On its own, the Soviet Economy was struggling to compete with the West. Gorbachev's reforms accelerated its decline and collapse as Glasnost allowed for criticism of the government and the communist party. Sudden and immediate freedom also led to insecurity amongst people who had no means of dealing to the sudden deluge of information both positive and negative. This discredited the Communist Party and Gorbachev. Where Gorbachev stood, his reforms gave the opportunity for reformers, hard-line supporters and the Russian public to criticize him, ultimately resulting in the collapse of communism in Russia. In conclusion, Gorbachev's policies were indeed the main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union.