

Peicai Secondary School
Sec 4EXP/5NA 2023
Prelim History Mark Scheme

1(a) Study Source A.

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Why was this poster published in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [5m]

L1	Answers in the form of reason based on source	1 m
	The skeleton represents the Russian people.	
L2	Answer in the form of reason based on message and/or intended outcome and/or context, unsupported	2-3m
	This poster was published to convince the international community / French people that the Russians were suffering under Stalin's rule. (Message)	
	AND/OR	
	The cartoonist hopes that the international community intervenes against communism and Stalin's tyrannical rule to save the Russian people. (outcome) OR The cartoonist wanted to warn the French people of the horrors of communism so that they do not adopt the same ideology in their own country.	
L3	Answer in the form of reason based on message and/or intended outcome, supported	3-4m
	This poster was published to convince the international community that the Russians were suffering under Stalin's rule. (Message) The evidence is the dressed skeleton that represents the Russian people. It is holding a sign that says, "We are happy". This shows that the people were starving and living in poor conditions to the point of malnourishment.	
	AND/OR	
	The cartoonist hopes that's the international community intervenes against communism and Stalin's tyrannical rule to save the Russian people. (outcome) The evidence is the stern-looking policeman who is pointing a gun at the skeleton. This shows that the people were forced to declare their support for Stalin's rule by falsely indicating they were happy.	
L4	Answer in the form of reason based on message and intended outcome with context, supported	5m

Award 5m for a developed answer with context.

This poster was published to convince the international community that the Russians were suffering under Stalin's rule. (Message)
The evidence is the dressed skeleton that represents the Russian people. It is holding a sign that says, "We are happy". This shows that the people were starving and living in poor conditions to the point of malnourishment.

The cartoonist hopes that's the international community intervenes against communism and Stalin's tyrannical rule to save the Russian people. (outcome)
The evidence is the stern-looking policeman who is pointing a gun at the skeleton. This shows that the people were forced to declare their support for Stalin's rule by falsely indicating they were happy. The poster was published in 1930s which was the peak of Stalin's rule and a period when many were suffering but dared not speak up as they were fearful of being killed or imprisoned. (context)

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How are the sources similar? Explain your answer. [5m]

L 1	Answers based on source details / False Matching	1m
	Both sources are about Stalin's rule.	
L 2	Similarity in content, unsupported	2 – 3m
	<i>Award 3m for similarity. Award an additional mark for further details.</i>	
	Both sources are similar in showing that Stalin's rule was effective.	
	AND/OR	
	Both sources are similar in showing that life was difficult under the Tsarist rule.	
L 3	Similarity in content, supported	3 - 4m
	<i>Award 4m for similarity. Award an additional mark for further details.</i>	
	Both sources are similar in showing that Stalin's rule was effective. Source B states that, "No fear of not having enough money at the birth of a child. No fear of crippling doctors' fees,	

L 4

L3 + Similar in tone, supported

4 – 5m

Award 4m for similarity. Award an additional mark for further details.

The sources are similar in their tone. Source B is written by a pro-communist English priest in 1939, at the peak of Stalin's rule. Being pro-communist, the priest is naturally impressed by Stalin's and sings his praises. The evidence is, "Stalin has removed fear from the Soviet Union", "Stalin had achieved his aim of making the Soviet Union an industrial power" and "His government was indeed an inspiring example." Moreover, Source C is a letter from a Russian citizen to a Soviet newspaper in 1936. Information was controlled in the 1930s and only positive things about Stalin was published. The evidence is, "It's a pity that I am seventy years old, for the young people are lucky to have such a free life and to have such a leader as Comrade Stalin." and "I get two or three bonuses for my honest labor, and this year my life has gotten even better." It is not surprising that the author is also full of praises of Stalin and is filled with gratitude and admiration for him.

(c)

1]

Yes, Source D is useful as evidence about Stalin's Russia

although it is only a joke as it reflects the brutal and dictatorial rule of Stalin. The evidence is, “Two hours later, Stalin found his pipe behind the sofa.” and “When Stalin told them to release the men as he had found his pipe, the secret police officer replied, ‘But, Comrade Stalin, seven of them have already confessed.’” This shows that the secret police would force false confessions out of the people and wrongfully detain them.

Moreover, when I cross-refer to Source F, it supports Source D in showing the dictatorial rule of Stalin. Source F states that, “He often chose the path of repression and physical annihilation*, not only against actual enemies, but also against individuals who had not committed any crimes against the party and the Soviet government.” Thus, it was common for innocent people to be implicated of any wrongdoings to ensure his power was not threatened. Since Source F supports Source D, Source D is reliable and therefore, useful as evidence of Stalin’s Russia.

Also, based on my contextual knowledge, the 1930s was the period of Great Terror where millions of Soviets were purged or sentenced to concentration camps in the pretext of being a threat to Stalin and the Politburo despite little evidence. This was also the period where show trials were held. Many Soviets confessed to crimes they did not commit in these show trials due to intimidation by the secret police. Thus, Source D is useful as evidence about Stalin’s Russia. Although it is just a joke, it accurately reflects the climate of fear created by Stalin to maintain his control.

(d)

L 3 Surprised / Not surprised, explained by cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge 4 - 5m

Award 4m for further details

L2+

Moreover, when I cross refer Source E to Source B, it also shows that Stalin was an effective leader who made progress for USSR. The source states that, "Stalin has removed fear from the Soviet Union. No fear of not having enough money at the birth of a child. No fear of crippling doctors' fees, school fees or university fees. No fear of work in a land where none are unemployed." Since Source B supports Source E in showing Stalin was a good leader, I am surprised by Source F.

L4	Not surprised, explained by provenance/context of both sources.	5 - 6m
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I am not surprised by both accounts made by Khrushchev. Source E was a speech made by him in 1937, at the peak of Stalin's power as well as the Great Terror. Khrushchev goes out of his way to praise Stalin extensively, "Stalin is our hope. Stalin is the beacon which guides all progressive mankind. Stalin is our banner. Stalin is our will. Stalin is our victory." to most likely pledge his loyalty and secure his role in the communist party. Even if Khrushchev felt otherwise about Stalin, he would not have expressed his feelings in 1937 as this would jeopardise his political career as well as his life.

Source F was a speech made in 1956, three years after Stalin's death. As Khrushchev had succeeded Stalin as the next leader and secured his power, he had no more fear of speaking out against him. Also, Khrushchev was most likely denouncing Stalin's way of ruling USSR to appease to the people who had suffered under him to gain their support. Thus, it is not surprising that Khrushchev gives two varying accounts of Stalin in 1937 and 1956.

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

'Stalin improved the lives of his people.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer? [8m]

L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use	1m
	<p>Sources B, C, E support the view that Stalin improved the lives of his people.</p> <p>Sources A, D, F do not support the view that Stalin improved the lives of his people.</p>	
L2	Yes or No, supported by valid source use	2 – 4m

L3 Yes and No, supported by valid source use 5 – 8m

Award 5m for one Y and N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7m.

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 8m.

Notes:

- **To score in L2/L3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content.**
- **Only credit source use where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the source is not enough.**
- **Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on numbers of sources used.**

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2(a) Explain how Japan's aggressive foreign policy led to the outbreak of war in the Asia Pacific. [8]

L1	<p>Describes the event Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two. Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.</p> <p>e.g. Japan started WW2 in Asia-Pacific by bombing Pearl Harbour.</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Identifies OR describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for detailed description</p> <p>Japan embarked on an expansionist foreign policy to acquire resources for its growing population.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Japan adopted an aggressive foreign policy due to rise of militarism.</p>	3 – 4
L3	<p>Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</p> <p>Japan embarked on an aggressive foreign policy to acquire resources for its growing population. Japan is a small country. It has limited space to grow food. Its population grew quickly. This caused overcrowding, unemployment and a shortage of food. Japan thus had to import food. The population also needed more space. Japan decided to adopt an aggressive foreign policy to meet her needs. <u>Expansion into Manchuria and Southeast Asia would provide land for housing and farming. They had large areas of land and raw materials. This would thus solve Japan's problems. Thus, Japan was motivated to attack and conquer these countries to fulfil its needs which led to the outbreak of WW2 in Asia-Pacific.</u></p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Japan adopted an aggressive foreign policy due to rise of</p>	5 – 8

	<p>militarism. Japan had a desire for equality and recognition amongst the world powers. Japanese involvement in conflicts with the major world powers in the early 1900s such as the Russo-Japanese War built its confidence. <u>Thus, Japanese aggressive foreign policy led to the outbreak of war in Asia-Pacific as Japan started the war to conquer territories in the Asia-Pacific to build its own empire similar to the Europeans.</u></p>	
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2(b) 'Japan was to be blamed for its own defeat in WW2.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1	<p>Describes WW2 in Asia-Pacific, but without focus on the question Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2.</p> <p>E.g. Japan was defeated in the war in 1945.</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</p> <p><u>YES</u></p> <p>Japan was to be blamed for its own defeat due to its ineffective defence of an overextended empire. Japan had overstretched herself. Her empire stretched from China in the north down south to Papua New Guinea. The vastness of her empire meant that Japan fought a war on many fronts – China, Burma and the Pacific. It became difficult keeping its many territories under control. Japan struggles to keep up with the war effort with its limited funds, resources and manpower whereas the Allied forces could quickly recover from Japanese attacks. Japan faced key military defeats from 1942 to 1945. As a result, having overstretched herself, the Japanese war effort faced with key military defeats weakened Japan's resources to continue with the war effort.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>NO</u></p> <p>No, the US was to be blamed for Japan's defeat. The USA was the largest industrial producer in the world at that time with many of its citizens eager to contribute to the war effort. Japan's economy and industries already limited by lack of resources could not match those of the USA. Furthermore, when the Allies intensified their attacks on Japan, many of its merchant ships and factories were destroyed causing industrial production to slow down. The Americans had a strategy to defeat the Japanese by sea and air. The attack on Pearl Harbour had not brought about its desired</p>	3– 6

	devastation. Damaged battleships were quickly repaired. The oil supply was not destroyed and the naval repair dock was virtually unscathed. Also, three aircraft carriers were intact and were out at sea during the attack. This allowed the Americans to recover quickly. As a result, the entry of the US enabled the Allied troops to outnumber the Japanese troops. On its own, the US military and naval strength was a reason as the USA had more troops than Japan, raw materials, fuel and industrial output, important wartime resources to defeat Japan.	
L3	Explains Yes and No Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.	7 – 10
L4	Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more develop answers. Not just L3 but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.	11 - 12

3 (a) Explain why the superpowers were interested in Cuban affairs before the Cuban Missile Crisis. [8]

L1	Describes the event Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two. Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question. e.g. The Cuban Missile Crisis involved the tensions between the USA, USSR and Cuba	1-2
L2	Identifies OR describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for detailed description The USA was interested in Cuba as the latter was located near the USA and for the safeguarding of USA's economic interests in Cuba. AND/OR The USSR was interested in Cuba for the following reasons.as they intended to use Cuba as a bargaining chip for more concessions / political gains from the USA.	3 – 4

<p>L3</p>	<p>Explains factors</p> <p>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</p> <p>The USA was interested in Cuba as the latter was located near the USA and for the safeguarding of USA's economic interests in Cuba. Setting up a pro-American government in Cuba encouraged American companies to invest heavily in Cuba's sugar and tobacco industries, which became the backbone of Cuba's economy. Cuba was a major producer of sugar and tobacco which was in high demand in the USA. By 1926, American companies owned 60% of the Cuban sugar industry. Most of the sugar and tobacco plantations were also owned by wealthy upper-class Cubans who worked with American investors. The USA was interested in Cuba because of economic and political security. Since Cuba was located close to the USA, it was of strategic importance that it had a pro-US government that supported democracy. Should Cuba exhibit alternative political leaning, USA would feel threatened. Next, the USA was deriving much profits from Cuba's sugar and tobacco industries. Hence, USA was proactive in Cuban affairs to ensure that its economic interests were secured and safeguarded from threats.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>The USSR was interested in Cuba for the following reasons.as they intended to use Cuba as a bargaining chip for more concessions (Political gains) from the USA. The alliance with Cuba could allow Khrushchev to use as leverage to demand further concessions from the USA regarding the status of West Berlin, which he believed should be integrated into communist East Germany. A successful defence of Cuba from the threats of the USA could also increase Khrushchev's prestige among the communist bloc, especially with China challenging Soviet leadership. Under the international law, the deployment of nuclear missiles to Cuba was perfectly legal with the agreement of the Cuban government. Nevertheless, the Soviets decided to do so secretly. Placing missiles in Cuba meant that a greater number of USSR missiles could reach the USA. It could counter the threat of Jupiter missiles stationed in Turkey by the USA, a neighbour of the Soviet Union but also a member of NATO. It would also enable the Soviet Union to secure a base that was geographically close to the USA, which it previously never had. The USSR was interested in Cuba because Khrushchev intended to use Cuba as a bargaining chip for more concessions (Political gains) from the USA. At the same time, USSR was able to narrow the "missile gap" by having missiles in USA's backyard to achieve military and strategic gains.</p>	<p>5 – 8</p>
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3 (b) 'Gorbachev's policies led to the end of Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1	<p>Describes end of Cold War, but without focus on the question Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2.</p> <p>E.g. Cold War came to an end on the 1990s with the fall of the Soviet Union.</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</p> <p><u>YES</u></p> <p>Communism failed in the USSR when perestroika and glasnost initiated by Gorbachev failed to bring the desired economic results. With perestroika, Gorbachev wanted to end central planning of the economy. Managers of farms and factories would decide what they wanted to produce and how much they want to produce. A market economy encouraged small groups of workers to own and run their own businesses. As individuals and businesses would have a better idea of local conditions they would be in a better position to use the resources efficiently. However Gorbachev's reforms failed because Communist hardliners especially in the Politburo had always been resistant to change, seeing new ideas as a challenge to their power. Gorbachev could not get the co-operation of Communist officials as they did not want to implement them or only implemented part of his reforms. Gorbachev made the mistake of trying on one hand, to run the country in the Communist way and on the other hand, run the Soviet economy in a Capitalist way. At the ground level, the switching by factory managers to the production of expensive goods instead of basic goods, meant that less basic goods were available. Also with profitability being the bottom line and cost reduction being key, many workers were retrenched. Thus perestroika ended up not improving the lives of the Soviet citizens.</p> <p>Gorbachev's glasnost which was intended to encourage openness and to tap on the ideas and suggestions of the ordinary Soviet citizen to help him change the Communist Party and to make the economy better became a platform for the people to criticize the communist party. Allowing the people to criticise government policies weakened the power of the Communist Party. These changes made the people feel less secure and many people lost confidence in the Communist Party's ability to rule.</p>	3– 6

	<p>OR</p> <p><u>NO</u></p> <p>Gorbachev should not completely be held responsible for the failure of Communism as a result of his reforms. Even before Gorbachev came to power, the economy of the Soviet Union had stopped growing. It could not produce the goods which the Soviet people knew were produced in the West. By the 1980s the Soviet Union could not give its people basic items such as bread. There shortages in consumer goods and few incentives to work hard. Soviet citizens stopped believing that Communism could improve their lives. It was only a matter of time before the Command economy collapsed. The years of Cold War competition had bankrupted the Soviet Union. The arms race with the USA, the 'Star Wars' Programme and the war in Afghanistan had forced the USSR to spend more money that it could afford. By the time Gorbachev came to power, his attempt to restructure the economy and to reduce military spending was too late to help the Soviet economy which had been under great pressure for more than 40 years of trying to become a superpower. In calling back soviet troops from Eastern European countries as part of his cost cutting measures, promising non interference in these countries, and allowing elections to take place in these countries, it became a matter of time before East European citizens overthrew their Communist leaders leading to the collapse of communism in the East European countries. The image of the Soviet Union as leader of the Communist world suffered a beating.</p>	
L3	<p>Explains Yes and No</p> <p>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</p>	7 – 10
L4	<p>Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of 'How far?'</p> <p>Award the higher mark in the level for more develop answers. Not just L3 but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</p>	11 - 12