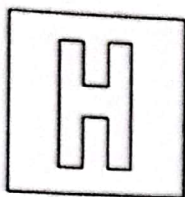


Candidate Name: _____

Class Adm No

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millennia
institute

2021 Preliminary Exams Pre-University 3

H2 HISTORY

Paper 1 Shaping the International Order (1945-2000)

9752/01

16 September 2021

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen in the answer booklet(s) provided
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Begin each question on a fresh page of the answer booklet.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.

[Turn over

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

Collapse of the Soviet Empire

- 1 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source A

By late summer in 1988 the National Independence Movement of Latvia (NIML) had begun to call for full independence. They were joined less than a year later by the Popular Front of Latvia (PFL), which would lead the independence campaign from mid-1989 to 1991. On August 23, 1989, one year after its founding, the PFL joined with the Estonian and Lithuanian independence campaigns. With this partnership between the three campaigns, the groups formed a human chain to connect from one capital city to the next with more than two million people participating.

Also in 1989, a group called the Citizens' Movement began registering all citizens who had been in Latvia before the occupation and all other residents who supported an independent Latvia in the future. The group registered nearly half the population before electing a Citizens' Congress in April 1990 to act as a parallel government in the movement towards independence.

Even before the Citizens' Congress was formed, however, the Latvian Supreme Soviet held its first open elections. On March 18, 1990, pro-independence candidates from the PFL and the NIML won the elections with two-thirds of the seats. This new pro-Latvian council quickly replaced the Citizens' Congress (which had been widely supported as a parallel government at its outset) at the head of the independence campaign.

An excerpt from a website advocating non-violent action, 23 May 2021

Source B

It was only in mid-1987 that Gorbachev adopted a more radical approach to the reform process, with his attempt to 'mix' market forces with the structure of a command economy. [However], the reform program also reflects the inconsistencies in the leadership's approach to economic reform and the continuing influence of the structures of the command economy on their economy thinking. Gorbachev actually strengthened the central planning structure in agriculture when he established a new superministry, the Gasagroprom (the State Ministry for Agriculture and Industry), in November 1985. This initiative proved to be a disastrous failure. The Gasagroprom bureaucrats took every opportunity to monopolise decision-making power in the agricultural sector, and even attempted to frustrate Gorbachev's belated moves to encourage private, family-based cooperative farming in 1987. In June 1990, the reform program was almost immediately overwhelmed by an outbreak of panic buying of basic foodstuffs on the part of consumers, especially in Moscow, and it was formally rejected by the parliaments of two republics (the Ukraine and Belorussia), while the parliament of the Russian Federation refused to even recognise it. As result, the price rises scheduled for the 1 July were postponed.

A research paper presented to the Australian Parliament analysing the progress of reforms in the Soviet Union, 1990.

Source C

In 1981, Reagan backed his rhetoric with a trillion dollar defence build-up. U.S.-Soviet arms control talks collapsed, and the two nations targeted intermediate-range nuclear missiles at each other across the Iron Curtain in Europe. The deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe rattled the Kremlin's nerves, because of the shorter time they needed to reach targets in the Soviet Union compared to intercontinental missiles deployed in the United States. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), dubbed "Star Wars," dumped the previous doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction that assumed that neither side would start a nuclear war because it would not be able to avoid imminent destruction. Even though Reagan's "Star Wars" never led to the deployment of an actual missile shield, it drew the Soviets into a costly effort to mount a response. Many analysts agree that the race drained Soviet coffers and triggered the economic difficulties that sped up the Soviet collapse in 1991. "Reagan's SDI was a very successful blackmail," [a former Russian General] told The Associated Press. "The Soviet Union tried to keep up pace with the U.S. military buildup, but the Soviet economy couldn't endure such competition."

Taken from a news article published in light of Reagan's passing in June 2004

Source D

[A] common refrain among conservatives is that Reagan simply "outspent" the Soviets. But Soviet defense spending remained flat throughout the 1980s. More significantly, Gorbachev was unalterably opposed to increasing military spending; he fought a relentless campaign by the Soviet military-industrial complex to spend exorbitant sums in response to Reagan's buildup. Despite costing taxpayers billions of dollars, SDI had no significant effect on Soviet strategic decision making. Gorbachev rejected every single proposal to build a Soviet response to Reagan's "Star Wars" program.

There is also no evidence that Reagan's "rollback" policy – which sought to aggressively challenge communist movements throughout the world, from Central America to Afghanistan and Africa – had an iota of influence on the liberalizing reforms that catalyzed the collapse of the Soviet Union. Indeed, the [Soviet problems that led to] Gorbachev's sweeping reforms predated Reagan's ascent to leadership by decades.

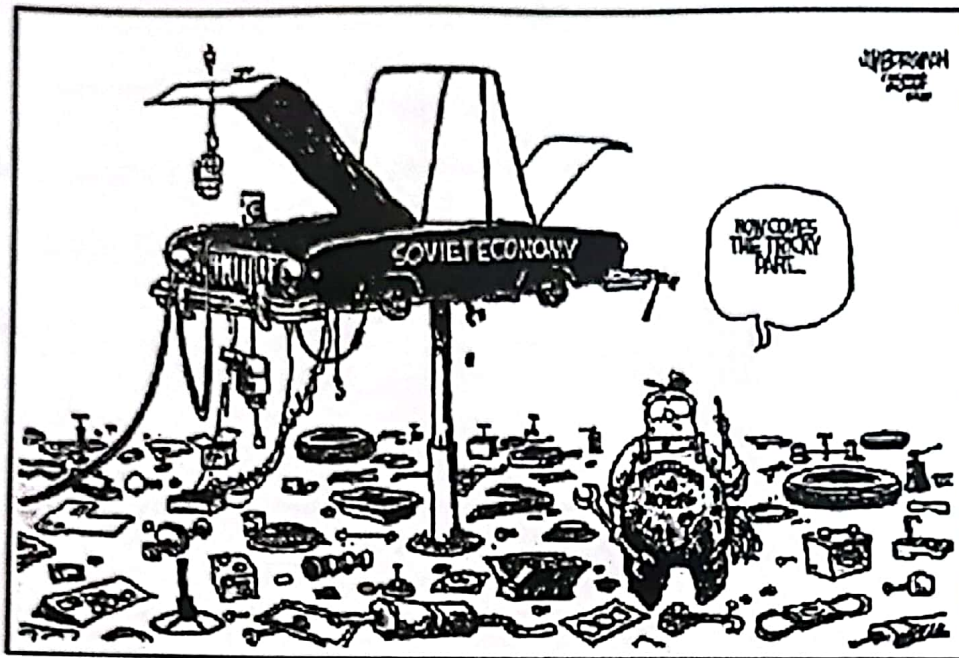
Extracted from an independent political news site, 2020.

Source E

After 1988, with a deteriorating economy and increasing instability, faith in the Soviet system waned and it became increasingly apparent that the USSR was heading towards a crisis. Nationality started playing an increasing role in domestic politics as political infighting broke out between republics, autonomies, and the central government. Popular Front organizations were formed in the Baltic Republics demanding sovereignty and, shortly after, independence. With the founding of the Congress of People's Deputies as a democratic Union-level assembly, parliaments (i.e. Soviets) in individual republics were transformed and democratized.

Extracted from an academic article, 2011.

Source F



"Now comes the Tricky Part"
"Perestroika Motors"

A cartoon by an American cartoonist, 1989.

Now answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided in Sources C and D on the impact of the Strategic Defence Initiative. [10]
- (b) How far do Sources A – F agree with the view that it was Gorbachev that brought about the collapse of the Soviet empire in 1991? [30]

Section B

You must answer two questions from this section.

EITHER

2. 'Economic liberalisation was beneficial to the development of the global economy from 1945 to 2000.' Discuss. [30]

OR

3. 'Political developments were most integral to the economic transformation of South Korea from 1970s to 1990.' How far do you agree? [30]

AND EITHER

4. Assess the role of the General Assembly in contributing to international peace and security between 1945 and 2000. [30]

OR

5. How far do you agree that the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations was dictated by Great Power interests after the end of the Cold War? [30]

Copyright Acknowledgements

- Source A: <https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/latvians-campaign-national-independence-1989-1991>, accessed on 18 August, 2021.
- Source B: Parliamentary Research Service Background Paper, The Soviet Union at the Crossroads: Gorbachev's Reform Programme, <https://www.aph.gov.au/binaries/library/pubs/bp/1990/90bp.20.pdf>, accessed August 12, 2021
- Source C: *In Russia, Regan Remembered for helping bring down the Soviet Union*, ABC News, <https://www.nbcnews.com/id/wbna5145921>, accessed on August 12, 2021.
- Source D: © "Let's Stop Revising History: Reagan didn't win the Cold War", Marik von Rennenkampff, The Hill, January 19, 2021, accessed on August 12, 2021.
- Source E: © "Causes of the Collapse of the Soviet Union", Antony Kalashnikov, accessed on August 10, 2021
- Source F: ©<https://isis.washington.edu/ellisoncenter/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2017/07/Glasnost-Goodwill-Resource-Packet-Final.pdf>, assessed 24 May, 2021.