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SUBJECT : Humanities (History)

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LEVEL/STREAM : Sec 4E/5N

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This document consists of 7 printed pages including this cover page.

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.
What is the message of the broadcast? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Study Source B.
Why did Khrushchev reach out to Kennedy via that letter? Explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study Sources C and D.
Does Source D validate what Dr. Martin Luther King Jr (Source C) said about President Kennedy's response to the discovery of missiles in Cuba? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) Study Source E.
Are you surprised by the source? Explain your answer. [6]
- (e) Study **all** sources.
'President Kennedy's use of a blockade as a response to the discovery of missiles in Cuba was justified'. How far do these sources support the view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

Cuban Missile Crisis

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a standoff which lasted between 16th October to 28th October 1962 between USA, USSR and Cuba as a result of US discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba. USA accused USSR and Cuba of threatening US' security while USSR maintained that the missiles were for defensive purposes. One of Kennedy's first reaction was to call for a blockade around Cuba to prevent more weapons from reaching Cuba. While many saw Kennedy's response to the crisis as a display of moderation, other saw his response as an example of over-reaction.

Was Kennedy's response to the discovery of missiles in Cuba justified?

Source A: US President Kennedy address to the nation on 22th October 1962.

This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base-by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas, the Charter of the United Nations, and my own public warnings to the Soviets on September 4 and 13. Their action also contradicts the repeated assurances of Soviet spokesmen, both publicly and privately delivered, that the arms buildup in Cuba would retain its original defensive character.

Source B: Soviet leader Khrushchev's letter to Kennedy during the crisis on 28th October 1962.

I understand your concern for the security of the United States, Mr. President, because this is the first duty of the president. However, these questions are also uppermost in our minds. The same duties rest with me as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. You have been worried over our assisting Cuba with arms designed to strengthen its defensive potential -- precisely defensive potential -- because Cuba, no matter what weapons it had, could not compare with you since these are different dimensions, the more so given up-to-date means of extermination. Our purpose has been and is to help Cuba, and no one can challenge the humanity of our motives aimed at allowing Cuba to live peacefully and develop as its people desire.

Source C: A December 1962 letter from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr, an American

pastor and human rights activist, to President Kennedy. He wrote the letter to praise Kennedy for his actions.

I feel you have utilised some of the elements of non-violent creativity in international conflict, despite the presence of a deadly threat. Non-violent resistance has so much spiritual power because it endlessly pursues its goal and yet it recognizes that every opponent is receptive to reconciliation. You may well have reached into the deep recesses of a divided world and found a bridge of accommodation.

Source D:

A photo of a protest held in Britain on 24th October 1962 regarding US reaction to the discovery of missiles in Cuba.



Source E:

Extract from the Executive Committee meeting with President Kennedy

regarding an appropriate response to the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba. Bundy was the US National Security Advisor. McNamara was US Secretary of Defence.

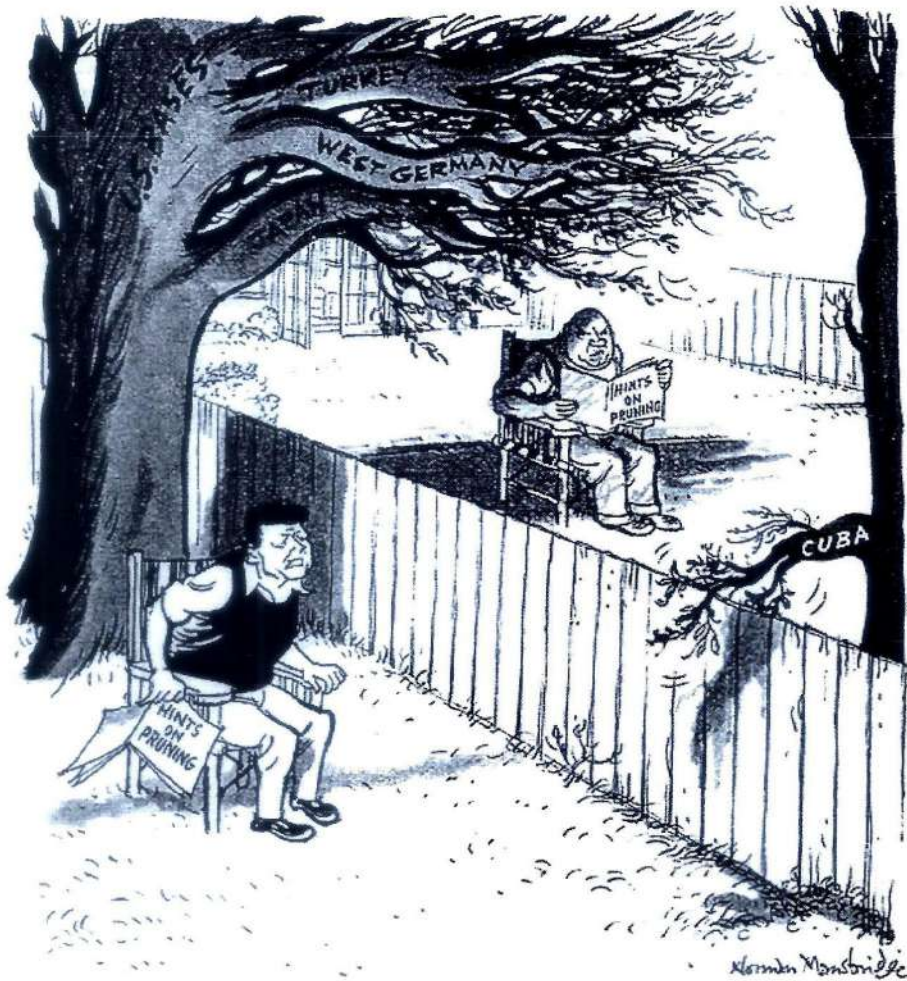
Bundy: What is the strategic impact on the position of the United States of missile in Cuba? How gravely does this change the strategic balance [between USA and USSR]?

McNamara: I asked the Chiefs that this afternoon, in effect. And they said, substantially. My own personal view is, not at all.

JFK: . . . let's just say that...you don't want to knock the missiles out because there's too much of a gamble. Then they just begin to build up those air bases there and then put more and more [missiles]. Then they start getting ready to squeeze us in Berlin, doesn't that...? You may say it doesn't make any difference if you get blown up by a missile flying from the Soviet Union or one that was ninety miles away.

Source F: A British political cartoon on the Cuban Missile Crisis published on 17th

October 1962.



Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question

2 This question is on World War Two in Asia-Pacific

- (a) Explain why Japan was involved in the Pacific War. [8m]
- (b) "Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere collapsed due to US military might." To what extent do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12m]

3 This question is on the Cold War

- (a) Explain why the Chinese were directly involved in the Korean War. [8m]
- (b) "US' sphere of influence in Europe was maintained due to US military might." To what extent do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12m]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/kencuba.htm>
 Source B <https://www.atomicarchive.com/history/cuban-missile-crisis/khrushchev-letter-2.html>
 Source C <https://journals.openedition.org/ejas/12186>
 Source D <https://www.pri.org/stories/2012-10-26/how-cuba-won-missile-crisis-photos>
 Source E <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/cmc/oct16/doc3.html>
 Source F <https://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000KJx5ZVh3U5I>

 Answer Scheme

Suggested Answer.

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

- 1 (a) Study Source A.
What is the message of the broadcast? Explain your answer.

[5]

L1	Lifting/Describe <i>e.g It is about the Cuban Missile Crisis.</i>	[1]
L2	Message without support <i>Award higher mark for 2 messages</i> <i>e.g. The message is that the Soviets were responsible for this crisis as they were the aggression who threatened US security with its missiles in Cuba.</i> <i>The message is that the Soviets were not honourable to their words.</i>	[2-3]
L3	Message. <i>Award higher mark for 2 messages</i> <i>e.g. The message is that the Soviets were responsible for this crisis as they were the aggression who threatened US security with its missiles in Cuba. This can be seen from "This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base-by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas".</i> <i>The message is that the Soviets were not honourable to their words. This can be seen from "This action also contradicts the repeated assurances of Soviet spokesmen, both publicly and privately delivered, that the arms buildup in Cuba would retain its original defensive character."</i>	[4-5]

(b) Study Sources B.

Why did Khrushchev reached out to Kennedy via that letter? Explain your answer. [5]

L1	Lifting/Describe <i>e.g. The source is about the Cuban Missile Crisis. This can be seen from the source which says "You have been worried over our assisting Cuba with arms designed to strengthen its defensive potential -- precisely defensive potential -- because Cuba, no matter what weapons it had, could not compare with you since these are different dimensions"</i>	[1]
L2	Message <i>Award higher marks for support.</i> <i>e.g. Khrushchev reached out to Kennedy to convince him that he had overreacted to the discovery as the missiles in Cuba are not a threat to USA. This can be seen from the source which says "You have been worried over our assisting Cuba with arms designed to strengthen its defensive potential -- precisely defensive potential -- because Cuba, no matter what weapons it had, could not compare with you since these are different dimensions"</i> <i>Accept "Our purpose has been and is to help Cuba, and no one can challenge the humanity of our motives aimed at allowing Cuba to live peacefully and develop as its people desire."</i>	[2-3]
L3	Message + Outcome <i>e.g. Khrushchev reached out to Kennedy to convince him that he had overreacted to the discovery as the missiles in Cuba are not a threat to USA. This can be seen from the source which says "You have been worried over our assisting Cuba with arms designed to strengthen its defensive potential -- precisely defensive potential -- because Cuba, no matter what weapons it had, could not compare with you since these are different dimensions" This is so that Khrushchev could convince Kennedy to reduce his aggressive actions against Cuba.</i>	[4]
L4	Message + Outcome + Context. <i>e.g. Khrushchev reached out to Kennedy to convince him that he had overreacted to the discovery as the missiles in Cuba are not a threat to USA. This can be seen from the source which says "You have been worried over our assisting Cuba with arms designed to strengthen its defensive potential -- precisely defensive potential -- because Cuba, no matter what weapons it had, could not compare with you since these are different dimensions" This is so that Khrushchev could convince Kennedy to reduce his aggressive actions against Cuba. In the context of Kennedy initiating a blockade on Cuba which Khrushchev interpreted as an act of war.</i>	[5]

- (c) Study Sources C and D.
Does Source D validate what Dr Martin Luther King Jr said about President Kennedy's response to the discovery of missiles in Cuba? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Lifting/Describe <i>e.g. Yes, Source D does validate source C about the Cuban Missile Crisis. This can be seen from the source which says "I feel you have utilized some of the elements of non-violent creativity in international conflict, despite the presence of latent force. Non-violent resistance has so much spiritual power"</i>	[1]
L2	Yes/No, identifies content in Source C, without reason <i>Award higher mark for support.</i> <i>e.g. Yes, Source D validate Dr MLKJ (Source C) when Source C says that Kennedy's response was justified as it was extremely restrained and befitting of a role model leader when he fulfilled his duty to protect America. This can be seen from the source which says "I feel you have utilized some of the elements of non-violent creativity in international conflict, despite the presence of latent force. Non-violent resistance has so much spiritual power"</i>	[2-3]
L3	L2 + Yes/No, explained by cross-reference <i>Award 4 marks for without support. 5 marks for supported answer.</i> <i>e.g. No, Source D invalidate Dr MLKJ (Source C) because Source D contradict Source C. Source C says that Kennedy's response was justified as it was extremely restrained as befitting of a role model leader. This can be seen from the source which says "I feel you have utilized some of the elements of non-violent creativity in international conflict, despite the presence of latent force. Non-violent resistance has so much spiritual power" However Source D says that Kennedy's response was not justified as it was unrestrained, not befitting of a role model leader. This can be seen from the source which shows people protesting against Kennedy's response of a blockade which they felt was excessive as they considered as unwarranted.</i>	[4 - 5]
L4	L2 + No, cannot invalidate because different time period. <i>e.g. Although Source D appear to contradict Dr MLKJ (Source C), they are of different time period. Hence Source D cannot invalid Source C. Dr Martin Luther King Jr could evaluate and therefore praising Kennedy's effort after having seen the conclusion of the crisis while the people in Source D were criticizing his early policies in October without having the conclusion for them to evaluate Kennedy's actions. Hence there is no basis for a cross-reference which means Source D cannot validate Source C.</i> <i>Accept x-ref to support Source D.</i> <i>Source D can invalidate Source C because Source D is reliable as Source D is supported by SF in saying that Kennedy's response was not justified as</i>	[6]

	Kennedy overreacted. Source D says This can be seen from the source which shows people protesting against Kennedy's response of a blockade which they felt was excessive as they considered as unwarranted. Source F also say that that Kennedy's response was not justified as Kennedy overreacted. Source F shows Kennedy having more bases closer to Khrushchev but Kennedy was the only one being furious.	
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- (d) Study Source E.
Are you surprised by the source? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1	Lifting/Describe e.g. Yes Source E is surprising about the Crisis. This can be seen from "I asked the Chiefs that this afternoon [in regards to the strategic impact the missile had on USA], in effect. And they said, substantially. My own personal view is, not at all."	[1]
L2	ATQ with inference without reason. Higher mark for supported answer e.g. Source E is surprising in saying that Kennedy knew that the missiles in Cuba were not a direct threat to USA. This can be seen from "I asked the Chiefs that this afternoon [in regards to the strategic impact the missile had on USA], in effect. And they said, substantially. My own personal view is, not at all."	[2-3]
L3	Surprise based on cross-referencing Higher mark for supported answer e.g. Source E is surprising in saying that Kennedy knew that the missiles in Cuba were not a direct threat to USA because it is contradicted by what Kennedy said in Source A. Source E says that Kennedy knew that the missiles in Cuba were not a direct threat to USA. This can be seen from "I asked the Chiefs that this afternoon [in regards to the strategic impact the missile had on USA], in effect. And they said, substantially. My own personal view is, not at all." Source A however said that Kennedy knew that the missiles in Cuba were a direct threat to USA. This can be seen from 'This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base-by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas'.	[4-5]
L4	Not surprised based on context e.g. Source E is not surprising in saying that Kennedy knew that the missiles in Cuba were not a direct threat to USA but nevertheless still identified the discovery as a concern because of the context. This can be seen from	[6]

	Source E which says that Kennedy knew that the missiles in Cuba were not a direct threat to USA. This can be seen from "I asked the Chiefs that this afternoon [in regards to the strategic impact the missile had on USA], in effect. And they said, substantially. My own personal view is, not at all." And "you don't want to knock the missiles out because there's too much of a gamble. Then they just begin to build up those air bases there and then put more and more. Then they start getting ready to squeeze us in Berlin, doesn't that...?" Kennedy was the US President, he had to consider heavily all possibilities of the missiles being a threat to USA. <u>Hence although it is not a direct threat, it is expected that he consider even indirect threat as a cause for concern to be addressed so as to safeguard his country to the best extent.</u>	
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(e) Study all sources.

President Kennedy's use of a blockade as a response to the discovery of missiles in Cuba was justified'. How far do these sources support the view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

L1	Lifting/Describe e.g Source A is about the Crisis. This can be seen from "This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base-by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas".	[1]
L2	Yes or No, supported by valid source used Award an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks. Yes e.g. Source A supports the statement. Soviets were responsible for this crisis as they were the aggression who threatened US security with its missiles in Cuba. This can be seen from "This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base-by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas". It was thus reasonable for USA to institute a blockade against Cuba to stop the threat. e.g Source C supports the statement. Source C says that Kennedy's response was justified as it was extremely restrained and befitting of a role model leader when Kennedy fulfilled his duty to protect the country from threat. This can be seen from the source which says "I feel you have utilized some of the elements of non-violent creativity in international conflict, despite the presence of latent force. Non-violent resistance has so much spiritual power" No e.g Source B oppose the statement. Source B said that he had overreacted to the discovery as the missiles in Cuba are not a threat to USA. This can be seen from the source which says "You have been worried over our assisting	[2 - 4]

	<p><i>Cuba with arms designed to strengthen its defensive potential -- precisely defensive potential -- because Cuba, no matter what weapons it had, could not compare with you since these are different dimensions"</i></p> <p><i>e.g Source D oppose the statement. Source D says that Kennedy's response was not justified as it was unrestrained and thus his actions can damage peace. This can be seen from the source which shows people protesting against Kennedy's response of a blockade with words like "hands off Cuba" which tells that they felt his actions were excessive as they considered as unwarranted.</i></p> <p><i>e.g Source E oppose the statement. Source E says that Kennedy's response was not justified as it was extremely unrestrained especially when Kennedy knew that the missiles in Cuba were not a direct threat to USA. This can be seen from "I asked the Chiefs that this afternoon [in regards to the strategic impact the missile had on USA], in effect. And they said, substantially. My own personal view is, not at all" but Kennedy was still unhappy with the missiles in Cuba and saw it a threat.</i></p> <p><i>e.g Source F oppose the statement. Source F says that Kennedy has overreacted as the threat of the missiles in Cuba were immaterial to USA. Source F shows that USA has more branches encroaching into Soviet space than what the Soviet had onto US space via Cuba. This means that while the Soviet threat was real, US post a bigger than to the USSR than USSR onto USA. US would be able to deter the USSR, hence the threat of missiles in Cuba is immaterial.</i></p>	
L3	<p>Yes and No, supported by valid source used Award five marks for one Yes and No. Award seven marks if all sources are used.</p> <p>Y+N – 5m 2Y + 1N – 6m 2N + 1 Y – 6m 2Y + 2N – 7m</p>	[5 – 7]
L4	<p>For L3, award a bonus of up to 1 mark for use for contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark for the question must not exceed 8.</p> <p><i>Source A does not support the statement as it is unreliable in justifying Kennedy's reaction as it is by Kennedy. He would paint a scenario to support his blockade regardless of the truth so as to gather support from his people regarding his actions.</i></p>	[8]

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2. This question is about World War Two.

(a) Explain why Japan was involved in the Pacific War.

[8]

L1 [1-2m]	Describes topic. Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks. e.g. Japan was involved in the Pacific War as a reaction towards US' policy against Japan.
L2 [3 – 5m]	Award 3 to 4 marks for one described factor and 4 to 5 marks for two described factors. e.g. Japan was involved in the Pacific War because of her expansionist failures in China. Japan invaded China in 1937 to extract resources from there. However her expansionism was met with heavy resistance from the Chinese resulting in very little profits. Japan was also slapped with sanctions from USA as a result of her brutality in China further increasing Japanese loss from the war. Japan was involved in the Pacific War because of the colonial masters in Southeast Asia was distracted by the war in Europe. Hitler was undergoing an expansionist policy which brought many of the European countries like Britain, France and Netherlands into war. As these countries were either pre-occupied by war in Europe or were already conquered by Germany, they were in no position to defend their colonies in Southeast Asia properly.
L3 [6 – 8m]	Award 6-7 marks for one explanation. Award 7-8 marks for two explanations e.g Japan was involved in the Pacific War because of her expansionist failures in China. Japan invaded China in 1937 to extract resources from there. However her expansionism was met with heavy resistance from the Chinese resulting in very little profits. Japan was also slapped with sanctions from USA as a result of her brutality in China further increasing Japanese loss from the war. <u>To recover from the losses, Japan sought to invade Southeast Asia for its resources such as rubber and oil. To deter USA from intervening in the war, Japanese did a pre-emptive strike against USA at Pearl Harbour and that dragged US into the war. As a result, Japan was involved in the Pacific War with USA.</u> Japan was involved in the Pacific War because of the colonial masters in Southeast Asia was distracted by the war in Europe. Hitler was undergoing an expansionist policy which brought many of the European countries like Britain, France and Netherlands into war. As these countries were either pre-occupied by war in Europe or were already conquered by Germany, they were in no position to defend their colonies in Southeast Asia properly. <u>As such Japanese foreseen that their invasion of Southeast Asia will be a success. Japan therefore invasion Malaya in Dec 1941 which spark the Pacific War with Britain.</u>

- (b) "Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere collapsed due to US military might" To what extent do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

<p>L1 [1-2 m]</p>	<p>Describes the topic but does not address the question <i>Award 1 mark for each detail to a maximum of 2 marks.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. Yes, The US was the world's largest producer of goods during WWII. USA turn their civilian factories to war factories, building weapons to defeat Japan and Germany. USA out-produced weapons compared to the Japanese. This means that American attacks weaken Japan's economy further as the war continued. The Japanese had lesser food and resources and thus their morale was low.</i></p>
<p>L2 [3-6 m]</p>	<p>1 sided explanation</p> <p><i>e.g. Yes, The US was the world's largest producer of goods during WWII. USA turn their civilian factories to war factories, building weapons to defeat Japan and Germany. USA out-produced weapons compared to the Japanese. This means that American attacks weaken Japan's economy further as the war continued. The Japanese had lesser food and resources and thus their morale was low. <u>The US' great economic strength allowed US to destroy the industrial capability of the Japanese as well. So with the Japanese war machine in a weakened state, the US could then defeat Japan easily. That was how Japan was defeated in WWII and therefore the reason for the sphere's collapse.</u></i></p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p><i>No, Japan had occupied most of Southeast Asia, which was too large for the Japanese military to manage. The Japanese Empire overstretched itself to the extent that the Japanese forces could not maintain nor defend the territories against the Allies. <u>Key military defeats experienced by the Japanese caused by the island hopping tactics that the US was using, continued to reduce the strength of the Japanese war machine. All these put the Japanese war machine in a vulnerable state. The US could then defeat Japan easier. That was how Japan was defeated in WWII and therefore the reason for the sphere's collapse.</u></i></p>
<p>L3 [7-10m]</p>	<p>2 sided explanation</p> <p><i>e.g. Yes, The US was the world's largest producer of goods during WWII. USA turn their civilian factories to war factories, building weapons to defeat Japan and Germany. USA out-produced weapons compared to the Japanese. This means that American attacks weaken Japan's economy further as the war continued. The Japanese had lesser food and resources and thus their morale was low. <u>The US' great economic strength allowed US to destroy the industrial capability of the Japanese as well. So with the Japanese war machine in a weakened state, the US could then defeat Japan easily. That was how Japan was defeated in WWII and therefore the reason for the sphere's collapse.</u></i></p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p><i>e.g. No, Japan had occupied most of Southeast Asia, which was too large for the Japanese military to manage. The Japanese Empire overstretched itself to</i></p>

	<p><i>the extent that the Japanese forces could not maintain nor defend the territories against the Allies. <u>Key military defeats experienced by the Japanese caused by the island hopping tactics that the US was using, continued to reduce the strength of the Japanese war machine. All these put the Japanese war machine in a vulnerable state. The US could then defeat Japan easier. That was how Japan was defeated in WWII and therefore the reason for the sphere's collapse.</u></i></p> <p><i>Accept points: The Japanese fail to get the support of the members of the JGEACP. They fail to convince those members that the Sphere was mutually beneficial.</i></p>
<p>L4 [11-12m]</p>	<p>Evaluation</p> <p><i>e.g. Agree. The gaps in Japanese defence contributed to their defeat. However even without gaps, the Japanese would not have been able to defeat US military might. US is simply too massive a military and economic giant for the Japanese to defeat. It could out produce Japan both in the short and long run, eventually creating gaps in the Japanese defence no matter how perfect their defensive plans were by wearing them thin.</i></p>

3. This question is about the Cold War.

(a) Explain why the Chinese were directly involved in the Korean War.

[8]

<p>L1 [1-2m]</p>	<p>Describes topic. Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks. e.g. Chinese were directly involved in the Korean War because of US threat towards China.</p>
<p>L2 [3 – 5m]</p>	<p>Award 3 to 4 marks for one described factor and 4 to 5 marks for two described factors.</p> <p>The Chinese were directly involved in the Korean War because of the Sino-Soviet alliance. China and Soviet Union signed a treaty which promised mutual defence. As USSR was a nuclear power that gave China significant confidence in participating in the Korean War.</p> <p>The Chinese were directly involved in the Korean War because of US actions. Despite repeated warning, US continued to push into North Korea, closing towards the Chinese border. China saw North Korea as part of a Communist sphere of influence and as North Korea had a land border with China, a democratic North Korea may weaken the Chinese newly established communist government via influence.</p>
<p>L3 [6 – 8m]</p>	<p>Award 6-7 marks for one explanation. Award 7-8 marks for two explanations</p> <p>The Chinese were directly involved in the Korean War because of the Sino-Soviet alliance. China and Soviet Union signed a treaty which promised mutual defence. As USSR was a nuclear power that gave China significant confidence in participating in the Korean War. <u>The Chinese felt that the treaty will deter US from attacking China and if it does attack China, the Chinese were confident that USSR would come to its aid successfully. As such the Chinese were emboldened to directly involved in the Korean War.</u></p> <p>The Chinese were directly involved in the Korean War because of US actions. Despite repeated warning, US continued to push into North Korea, closing towards the Chinese border. China saw North Korea as part of a Communist sphere of influence and as North Korea had a land border with China, a democratic North Korea may weaken the Chinese newly established communist government via influence. <u>As such for the survival of a Chinese communist regime in China and the protection of a Communist sphere of influence, the Chinese were directly involved in Korea to prevent it from turning democratic.</u></p>

- (b) "US' sphere of influence in Europe was maintained due to US military might" To what extent do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer [12]

<p>L1 [1-2 m]</p>	<p>Describes the topic but does not address the question Award 1 mark for each detail to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p><i>e.g. Yes, democratic countries across western Europe and North America was afraid that Stalin would use military means to spread its sphere of influence. That fear was exacerbated by Stalin use of force to blockade the western controlled zones in Berlin to achieve its foreign policy objectives. As a result, those western Europeans and North American countries found the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an organization to deter any potential aggression from USSR.</i></p>
<p>L2 [3-6 m]</p>	<p>1 sided explanation</p> <p><i>e.g. Yes, democratic countries across western Europe and North America was afraid that Stalin would use military means to spread its sphere of influence. That fear was exacerbated by Stalin use of force to blockade the western controlled zones in Berlin to achieve its foreign policy objectives. As a result, those western Europeans and North American countries found the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an organization to deter any potential aggression from USSR. <u>US' military might was the backbone of NATO's credibility as the other countries were either too small or too weak as a result of World War Two to form a credible defence against USSR. NATO's deterrence was strong enough to prompt USSR to form its own alliance. Hence it was the deterrence that prevented any expansionist attempts by USSR therefore allowing US to maintain its sphere of influence in Europe.</u></i></p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p><i>No, US economic might contributed to US maintaining its sphere of influence. US was shock by the soviet establishment of its satellite states. This as a result prompt US to contain Soviet expansion via economic aid. The idea stemmed from the belief that the development of strong capitalist economy across Europe will discourage the people from supporting communism. Economic aid was first given to Turkey through Truman Doctrine and then the rest of Europe via Marshall Plan. <u>Western Europe were therefore beholden to US influence due to the aid given to them. Capitalist economies flourished and that reduced the appeal of USSR and communism. Therefore US economic might contributed to US maintaining its sphere of influence.</u></i></p>
<p>L3 [7-10m]</p>	<p>2 sided explanation</p> <p><i>Yes, democratic countries across western Europe and North America was afraid that Stalin would use military means to spread its sphere of influence. That fear was exacerbated by Stalin use of force to blockade the western controlled zones in Berlin to achieve its foreign policy objectives. As a result, those western Europeans and North American countries found the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an organization to deter any potential</i></p>

	<p><u>aggression from USSR. US' military might was the backbone of NATO's credibility as the other countries were either too small or too weak as a result of World War Two to form a credible defence against USSR. NATO's deterrence was strong enough to prompt USSR to form its own alliance. Hence it was the deterrence that prevented any expansionist attempts by USSR therefore allowing US to maintain its sphere of influence in Europe.</u></p> <p>and</p> <p><u>No, US economic might contributed to US maintaining its sphere of influence. US was shock by the soviet establishment of its satellite states. This as a result prompt US to contain Soviet expansion via economic aid. The idea stemmed from the belief that the development of strong capitalist economy across Europe will discourage the people from supporting communism. Economic aid was first given to Turkey through Truman Doctrine and then the rest of Europe via Marshall Plan. Western Europe were therefore beholden to US influence due to the aid given to them. Capitalist economies flourished and that reduced the appeal of USSR and communism. Therefore US economic might contributed to US maintaining its sphere of influence.</u></p>
<p>L4 [11-12m]</p>	<p>Evaluation <i>Disagree. Although military might had a deterrence effect, US would require economic might to maintain military might in addition to contributing to economic containment. Without economic might, the Americans would not have the ability to maintain a large arsenal of weapons to successfully deter Soviet expansion.</i></p>