

METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL

Founded in 1887



PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024

Secondary 4

HISTORY

Paper 2 Developments in the post-World War II world: The Cold War and decolonisation in Southeast Asia, 1940s–1991

Thursday

2174/02

15 August 2024

1 hour 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

The total marks for both sections: **5**

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 which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why did Marshall make this speech in 1947? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Marshall Plan? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D make Source C surprising? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

How far would the authors of these two sources have agreed with each other? Explain your answer. [6]

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

‘The Marshall Plan was introduced to rebuild war-torn Europe.’ How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Was the Marshall Plan introduced to rebuild war-torn Europe?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

It was believed that weak economies in war-torn Europe would be vulnerable to the threat of Soviet communism. In 1946, George Kennan, American diplomat in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), sent a Long Telegram that shaped the United States of America (USA)'s foreign policy to "contain" Soviet expansionism and communism. This led to American President Harry Truman announcing the Truman Doctrine in 1947 to resist the spread of communism through the containment policy. The policy was solidified by the Marshall Plan, an economic aid plan created in 1947 by George Marshall, American Secretary of State. President Truman signed the Marshall Plan in April 1948 to provide US\$13 billion of economic aid to European nations. Stalin, USSR leader, countered it by creating Cominform and Comecon for communist Eastern Europe, USSR's defensive buffer zone, and turned them into satellite states. Some argued that the Marshall Plan started the Cold War.

Was the Marshall Plan introduced to rebuild war-torn Europe?

Source A: *From a speech made by Marshall about setting out the Marshall Plan in his press release and radio broadcast to the world, June 1947.*

It is logical that the USA should do whatever it can to help countries restore economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world to produce the conditions in which free institutions can exist.

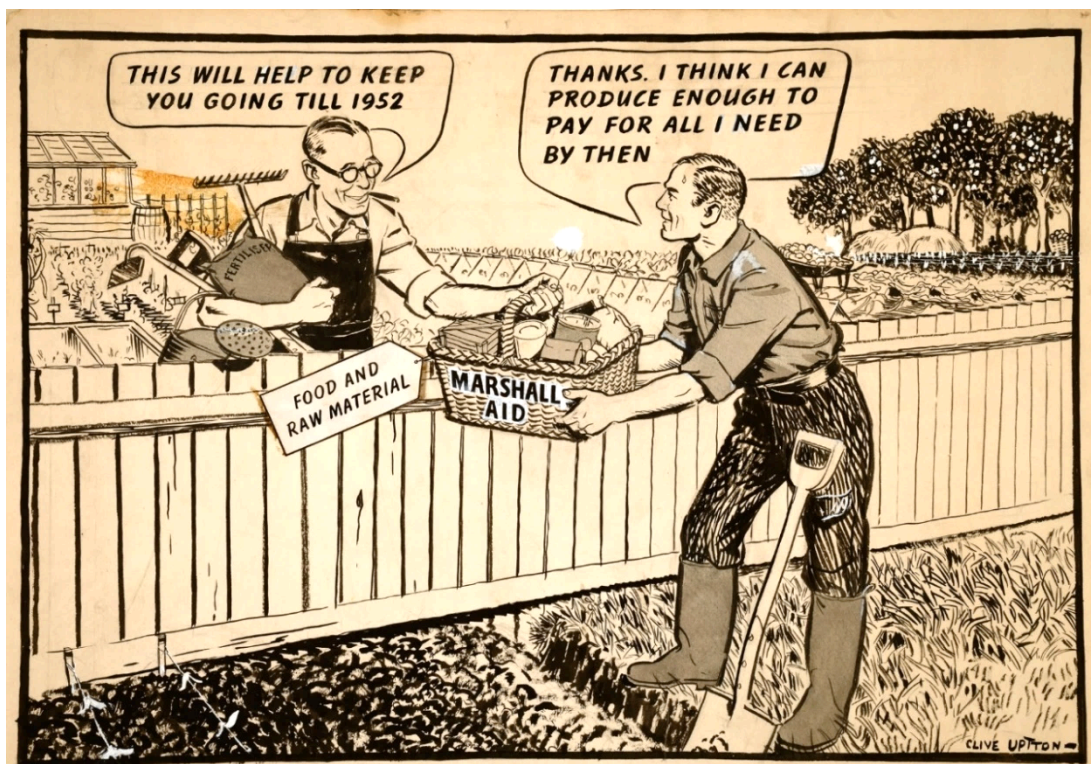
Any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full co-operation from the American Government. But any government which blocks the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us. Furthermore, governments, political parties, or groups which seek to perpetuate human misery and profit politically from there will encounter the opposition of the USA.

Source B: *From a speech delivered by Soviet Deputy Foreign Secretary to the United Nations General Assembly, September 1947.*

The “Marshall Plan” is in fact, as it is perfectly clear now, only another version of the “Truman Doctrine.” It is becoming more and more clear to everyone that the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the USA. It will mean direct interference by the USA in the internal affairs of these countries. The Plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps and to complete the formation of a bloc of European countries hostile to Eastern Europe and the USSR.

The intention is to make use of Western Germany as one of the most important economic bases for American expansion in Europe, in disregard of the national interests of countries which suffered from German aggression.

Source C: *A British cartoon titled ‘The good neighbour’, showing American President Truman providing Marshall Aid to a British farmer, published in June 1947.*



Source D: *From an article by an American historian on the impact of the Marshall Plan, published in 2018 on the website of an Institute that is non-political and seeks a free-market economy.*

Britain received the most and twice as much aid as West Germany did, but economic growth in Britain dramatically lagged behind that of West Germany. France, West Germany, and Italy began their economic recoveries even before they started getting Marshall Aid. Austria and Greece received a lot of Marshall Aid, per capita, and yet their economic recovery only got under way as Marshall aid was being phased out.

The Marshall plan was not responsible for the economic recovery of Europe. It was the return to free market economies after World War II (WWII) that was responsible for restoring Europe. During WWII, there were tremendous wartime economic controls in all these countries. With the end of the war came the end of those controls and economic prosperity. After all, the German economic miracle was based on ending the economic controls of the Nazi-era.

Source E: *From an interview with a senior official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, 1997.*

There were conflicting views in the USSR about the offer. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister then, was willing to consider accepting the offer. He understood the USSR needed help. He noted that reconstruction was everyone's main aim and thus the USA's offer of help should be welcomed. Stalin, with his suspicious nature, did not like it. 'This is a ploy by Truman. They don't want to help us. What they want is to infiltrate European countries,' he said. But Molotov insisted on his view and went to the Paris conference in 1947.

Stalin, meanwhile, received information that the Americans did not want the Soviets to take part. Stalin became even more suspicious and moved to stop the Eastern European countries from taking part. The USA never really wanted the USSR and its satellites to benefit from Marshall Aid. They made no effort to persuade the USSR to take part.

Source F: *From an extract of a book by a British professor, published in 2005.*

The American Congress was convinced that Marshall Aid would be an economic barrier to Soviet expansion. Whatever their private plans, the Americans, having made the offer to all, would have had no choice but to include Eastern Europe. Stalin's decision to denounce the Marshall Plan was one of his greatest mistakes. The aid was confined to the West and marked the division between Western and Eastern Europe.

Apart from rebuilding Europe, the Marshall Plan would benefit the USA. This self-interest was distinctly enlightened. The loans—especially to major western European states such as Britain—came with strings attached. American diplomat Allen Dulles argued that the Marshall Plan helped restore Europe which could compete with them in world markets and buy substantial amounts of American products.

The Marshall Plan represented progress. Marshall's invitation did at least oblige the mutually suspicious European states to sit down together and co-ordinate their responses.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2** 'American entry into the war was the main reason for the end of World War II (WWII).' How far do you agree with this statement? Choose EITHER the end of WWII in Europe OR the Asia-Pacific as your context. Explain your answer. [10
]
- 3** 'The Gulf of Tonkin incident was the main reason for the escalation of the Vietnam War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10
]
- 4** 'The impact of Gorbachev's leadership was the main reason for the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10
]

END OF PAPER

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Acknowledgements:

- Source A © <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/cold-war-on-file/marshall-on-marshall-plan/#:~:text=CAMBRIDGE%2C%20Massachusetts%E2%80%94U.S.%20Secretary%20of,utili%20of%20aid%20the%20United>
- Source B © <https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/text-speech-delivered-ay-vyshinsky-general-assembly-united-nations-september-18-1947>
- Source C © <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/cold-war-on-file/marshall-aid-cartoon/>
- Source D © <https://mises.org/mises-wire/marshall-plan-isnt-success-story-you-think-it>
- Source E © Wilmot, E. (1992). *The Great Powers, 1814-1914*. Nelson Thornes Ltd.
- Source F © Judt, T. (2005). *Postwar: A history of Europe since 1945*. New York: The Penguin Press.

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PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024 Secondary 4

History Paper 2

Thursday
15 August 2024

2174/02
1 hour 50 minutes

Levels of Response Marking Scheme (LORMS)

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

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

Was the Marshall Plan introduced to rebuild war-torn Europe?

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why did Marshall make this speech in 1947? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	Sub-message i.e., only about the content e.g. It is to tell the world that the USA would intervene in Europe.	1
L2	Specific context of 1947 i.e., because the circumstances in 1947 e.g. Marshall gave the speech in June 1947 after Truman announced the Truman Doctrine in 1947 where the USA would provide political, military and economic assistance to all democratic nations under threat from external or internal authoritarian forces.	2
L3	Main message in context Award the higher mark for the author's message in context. e.g. In the context of shattered economies in post-war Europe that would be susceptible to the threat of Soviet communism and expansion, Marshall wanted to convey the message that the Marshall Plan would be an economic solution to rebuild war-torn Europe. Source A states that 'It is logical that the USA should do whatever it can to help countries restore economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace' and 'Any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full co-operation from the American Government.' This suggests that helping Europe with economic recovery through the Marshall Plan would lift Europe out of poverty.	3-4
L4	Reason based on purpose i.e., because of what he wanted the European states to do e.g. Marshall was ordered by Truman to come up with an economic aid, that is, the Marshall Plan, as an extension of Truman Doctrine that was announced in 1947 to contain the spread of Soviet expansion and communism. Marshall wanted to appeal to the world in June 1947, especially war-torn European states, to take up the offer of the Marshall Plan to rebuild their weak economies so that they would not be swayed by communism.	5

(b) Study Source B.

**How useful is this source as evidence about the Marshall Plan?
Explain your answer.**

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	Answers based on undeveloped provenance e.g. Source B is not useful as it is a speech by a Soviet official.	1
L2	Answers based on useful for what the source tells us OR not useful for what the source does not tell us about the Marshall Plan Award the higher mark for both aspects [i.e., useful AND not useful]. e.g. Source B is useful as it tells me that European nations that accepted the Marshall Plan would lose their economic and political freedom. Source B states that 'It is becoming more and more clear to everyone that the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the USA.' This means that there were conditions that came with accepting the Marshall Aid as the USA wanted to expand their power over Europe. OR e.g. Source B is not useful as it does not tell us how the Marshall Plan would enable the USA to make use of Germany to expand into Europe. Source B merely states that 'The intention is to make use of Western Germany as one of the most important economic bases for American expansion in Europe.' Thus, Source B is limited as it does not show how the USA would make capitalism and free trade attractive to Europe.	2-3
L3	Answers which argue that the source is not useful based on assertions about Marshall's purpose e.g. Source B is not useful as it is unreliable. The Soviet Deputy Foreign Secretary wanted to convince the United Nations General Assembly to oppose the Marshall Plan. Therefore, what he says cannot be trusted and thus, not useful.	4

L4	Answers which attempt to evaluate what is said by cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge [Answers which address just reliability and not utility should be given L2/3 marks.]	5
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	<p>e.g. Source B is useful as it is reliable in revealing that European nations that accepted the Marshall Plan would be under the USA's influence. Source B states that 'It is becoming more and more clear to everyone that the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the USA.' This is true as it is corroborated/confirmed by Source F where it states that 'The loans—especially to major western European states such as Britain—came with strings attached.' This means that what Source B says is useful as there would be political and economic conditions in taking up the Marshall Aid as they were meant to serve the USA's interests of expanding democracy and capitalism.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. Source B is not useful as it is not reliable about European nations losing their sovereignty when accepting the Marshall Plan. Source B states that 'It will mean direct interference by the USA in the internal affairs of these countries.' This implies that European nations that accepted the Marshall Plan would not have political independence and freedom of their choice of political ideology. This is not true as it is challenged by Source A. Source A states that 'Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world to produce the conditions in which free institutions can exist.' Marshall in Source A assures the European nations that the Marshall Plan was solely for humanitarian reasons to uplift struggling post-war Europe with economic aid so that they could survive, and their freedom could be protected.</p>	
L5	<p>Answers which evaluate the source as in L4 but argue that the source is useful by evaluating the author's purpose in context, that is, a critical analysis of purpose and provenance</p> <p>e.g., [As L4 plus] Even though what Source B says can be disproved by Source A, Source B is still useful as evidence about the USSR's concerns about the Marshall Plan. In Source B, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Secretary was putting pressure on the United Nations (UN) General Assembly to oppose the Marshall Plan. He foresaw the problem of the USA encroaching on the USSR with the Marshall Plan. Source B states that 'The intention is to make use of Western Germany as one of the most important economic bases for American expansion in Europe, in disregard of the national interests of countries which suffered from German aggression.' Source B is still useful as it is typical of the USSR to be concerned with security as they had been attacked from the West before. The USSR needed Eastern Europe as a defensive buffer zone to protect their security. The Soviet official was trying to rally the UN General Assembly to maintain collective security against the USA's expansion.</p>	6

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D make Source C surprising? Explain your answer?

[6]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	<p>Answers based on undeveloped provenance</p> <p>e.g., Source D makes Source C surprising as Source D is from an American historian while Source C is from a British cartoonist on the Marshall Plan.</p>	1
L2	<p>Surprised OR Not Surprised based on agreement OR disagreement of the content of Sources C and D</p> <p>Award the higher mark for more developed answers or both aspects.</p> <p>e.g., Source D makes Source C surprising as they show different outcomes of the Marshall Plan on Britain. Source D's historian claims that the Marshall Plan did little to benefit Britain. Source D states that 'Britain received the most and twice as much aid as West Germany did, but economic growth in Britain dramatically lagged behind that of West Germany.' This implies that Britain did not benefit much from the Marshall Plan even though it received the largest amounts of financial aid from it. However, Source C shows American President Truman providing a basket labelled 'Marshall Aid' of 'food and raw material', and bags of fertiliser to a British farmer, assuring him that 'This will help to keep you going till 1952' and the British farmer replying 'Thanks, I think I can produce enough to pay for all I need by then.' This suggests that the Marshall Aid benefited Britain as the economic aid would help re-start the production of goods for sale and profits.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g., Source D does NOT make Source C surprising as both sources show that Britain received economic aid from the Marshall Plan. Source D states that 'Britain received the most and twice as much aid as West Germany did.' Similarly, Source C shows that Britain was one of the recipients of Marshall Aid. Source C shows American President Truman providing a basket labelled 'Marshall Aid' of 'food and raw material', and bags of fertiliser to a British farmer, assuring him that 'This will help to keep you going till 1952.' This means that the Marshall Plan was a generous package from the USA to help rebuild Britain's shattered economy from scratch.</p>	2-3
L3	<p>L2 + Surprised OR Not Surprised based on cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge</p> <p>Award the higher mark for more developed answers or both aspects.</p> <p>e.g., Source D makes Source C surprising as they show different outcomes of the Marshall Plan on Britain. Source D's historian claims that the Marshall Plan did little to benefit Britain. Source D states that 'Britain received the most and twice as much aid as West</p>	4-5

	<p>Germany did, but economic growth in Britain dramatically lagged behind that of West Germany.' This implies that Britain did not benefit much from the Marshall Plan even though it received the largest amounts of financial aid from it. However, Source C shows American President Truman providing a basket labelled 'Marshall Aid' of 'food and raw material', and bags of fertiliser to a British farmer, assuring him that 'This will help to keep you going till 1952' and the British farmer replying 'Thanks, I think I can produce enough to pay for all I need by then.' This suggests that the Marshall Aid benefited Britain as the economic aid would help re-start the production of goods for sale and profits. However, when cross-referred to Source F, Source F further confirms Source C to be surprising due to the different outcomes of receiving the Marshall Aid.</p> <p>Source F states that 'The loans—especially to major western European states such as Britain—came with strings attached. American diplomat Allen Dulles argued that the Marshall Plan helped restore Europe which could compete with them in world markets and buy substantial amounts of American products. Even though Britain received the highest amount of economic aid from the Marshall Plan, Britain's products were not as competitive as the American products in the world markets. Thus, the Marshall Plan did not benefit Britain. As such, Source D makes Source C surprising.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g., Source D does NOT make Source C surprising as both sources show that Britain received economic aid from the Marshall Plan. Source D states that 'Britain received the most and twice as much aid as West Germany did.' Similarly, Source C shows that Britain was one of the recipients of Marshall Aid. Source C shows American President Truman providing a basket labelled 'Marshall Aid' of 'food and raw material', and bags of fertiliser to a British farmer, assuring him that 'This will help to keep you going till 1952.' This means that the Marshall Plan was a generous package from the USA to help rebuild Britain's shattered economy from scratch. When cross-referred to Source A, it further confirms that the Marshall Plan was introduced to Britain and Europe for economic and humanitarian reasons. Source A states that 'Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world to produce the conditions in which free institutions can exist.' The Marshall Plan was meant to restore Europe's economy so that there would be economic, political, and social stability after the war.</p>	
L4	<p>L3 + Answers based on a critical analysis and evaluation of Source C's or Source D's purpose and provenance</p> <p>e.g., [As L3 plus] While Sources D and C differ on the role of the Marshall Plan in the economic recovery of Britain, Source D does not make Source C surprising due to the backgrounds of the authors and the different stages in which the Marshall Plan was carried out. Source D is an article from an Institute that is non-political and seeks a free-market capitalist economy. This explains why the American historian</p>	6

	would not credit the Marshall Plan for Britain's economic recovery as he does not believe in foreign governments' intervention in providing foreign economic aid. Furthermore, the article was published in 2018, and thus, Britain would have experienced the impact of the Marshall Plan by then. Source C's provenance shows that the cartoon was published in June 1947 at a time when Marshall first announced his Marshall Plan to the world including Britain, 'The good neighbour' of the USA as they were the close political allies. Therefore, it is not surprising to see the British cartoonist representing the Americans in a positive light helping Britain and that it was too early to show Britain's economic recovery then.	
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(d) Study Sources E and F.

How far would the authors of these two sources have agreed with each other? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	Answers based on undeveloped provenance e.g., Source E is from a Soviet official while Source F is from a British historian so they would have disagreed with each other on the Marshall Plan.	1
L2	Agree OR Disagree based on source content explained	2-3

	<p>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers or both aspects.</p> <p>e.g., Both authors would have agreed with each other on how the offer of the Marshall Plan brought Europe together to discuss about how to rebuild their economies. Source E states that ‘Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister then, was willing to consider accepting the offer. He understood the USSR needed help. He noted that reconstruction was everyone’s main aim and thus the USA’s offer of help should be welcomed’, and he ‘went to the Paris conference in 1947.’ Similarly, Source F states that ‘Marshall’s invitation did at least oblige the mutually suspicious European states to sit down together and co-ordinate their responses.’ Both sources suggest that the Marshall Plan was attractive to the extent of bringing rival European nations together as it involved humanitarian help for the survival of nations from war-torn Europe.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g., Both authors would have disagreed with each other on the extent of the offer of the Marshall Plan to Europe. Source E states that ‘Stalin, meanwhile, received information that the Americans did not want the Soviets to take part’ and ‘The USA never really wanted the USSR and its satellites to benefit from Marshall Aid.’ This reveals that the Marshall Plan was not meant for the whole of Europe, especially the USSR since it was a political rival to the USA. In contrast, Source F states that ‘Whatever their private plans, the Americans, having made the offer to all, would have had no choice but to include Eastern Europe. This implies that the Marshall Plan was a generous gesture from democratic USA that was meant for the whole of Europe including communist Eastern Europe and the USSR regardless of conflicting political ideologies.</p>	
L3	<p>Both aspects of L2</p> <p>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</p>	4-5
L4	<p>Disagreement of opinion on the big message about the Marshall Plan based on a critical analysis of provenance</p> <p>e.g., Both authors would have largely disagreed with each other as Source E is from a Soviet who is largely critical of the Marshall Plan while Source F is from a British historian who is largely in favour of it.</p> <p>Source E’s senior official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry would have access to archives and intelligence reports when the interview was conducted in 1997. This access would have helped him uncover the truth of the Marshall Plan that it was not meant to rebuild the USSR. While he openly acknowledges the ‘conflicting views in the USSR about the offer’ between Molotov and Stalin, his main point/message is that the Marshall Plan was introduced to save only Western Europe instead of the entire Europe that included Eastern Europe and the USSR. Source E states that ‘Stalin, meanwhile, received information that the Americans did not want the Soviets to take part’ and ‘The USA never really wanted the USSR and its satellites to benefit from Marshall Aid.’</p>	6

	<p>The Soviet official portrays an overall negative light of the Marshall Plan in disclosing the USA's deception. He blames the USA for being insincere and selective in providing economic aid. However, Source F's British historian represents the Marshall Plan in an overall positive light. This could be due to Britain receiving the largest amounts of financial aid from the Marshall Plan since it was one of the USA's closest political allies. Source F states that 'the Americans, having made the offer to all, would have had no choice but to include Eastern Europe. Stalin's decision to denounce the Marshall Plan was one of his greatest mistakes', 'Apart from rebuilding Europe, the Marshall Plan would benefit the USA. This self-interest was distinctly enlightened', and 'The Marshall Plan represented progress.' The British historian gives credit to the Marshall Plan for its generosity in extending it to the whole of Europe including Eastern Europe and the USSR despite the USA's self-interests. He blames Stalin for not taking up the offer.</p>	
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(e) Study all the sources.

'The Marshall Plan was introduced to rebuild war-torn Europe.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
1	<p>Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use</p> <p>e.g., The Marshall Plan was an economic aid to help recover Europe's economy.</p>	1
2	<p>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</p> <p>e.g., Source A supports the view as the Marshall Plan was introduced for humanitarian reasons. Source A states that 'Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world to produce the conditions in which free institutions can exist.' The Marshall Plan was meant to revive Europe's economic health for survival as that would bring hope and social order to the European nations.</p>	2-4

	<p>OR</p> <p>e.g., Source B does NOT support the view as the Marshall Plan was seen as an economic bait to advance American interests of spreading democracy and capitalism. Source B states that 'the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the USA. It will mean direct interference by the USA in the internal affairs of these countries' and 'to complete the formation of a bloc of European countries hostile to Eastern Europe and the USSR.' The means that the Soviet official saw through the USA's excuse of using economic aid for their expansion. He was concerned that American domination of Western Europe was the first step to advance into Eastern Europe and threaten Soviet security further.</p>	
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Level	Descriptor	Mark						
3	<p>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>Award 5 marks 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 7 marks.</p> <p>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge (CK) to question up to two sources in relation to their reliability, sufficiency, etc. The total mark for the question must not exceed 8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Accept any plausible L2's or L3's valid source use and (+1/+1) CK up to 2 marks in the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">e.g., L2 (+1) CK, and/or L3 (+1) CK <table><tr><th>Support</th><th>Not Support</th></tr><tr><th>A, C, F</th><th>B, D, E, F</th></tr><tr><td>As L2 Source A plus] [CK+1m] e.g., While Source A supports the view that the Marshall Plan was introduced to restore economic, political, and social stability in war-torn Europe, it is not a reliable source due to Marshall's hidden agenda. As it is speech by American Secretary of State, George Marshall, who created the Marshall Plan in 1947 under Truman's order, he was bound to make it attractive to</td><td>e.g., [As L2 plus] Source D does NOT support the view as the historian claims that the Marshall Plan did little to restore Europe's' economic health. Source D states that 'France, West Germany, and Italy began their economic recoveries even before they started getting Marshall Aid' and 'The Marshall plan was not responsible for the economic recovery of Europe. It was the return</td></tr></table>	Support	Not Support	A, C, F	B, D, E, F	As L2 Source A plus] [CK+1m] e.g., While Source A supports the view that the Marshall Plan was introduced to restore economic, political, and social stability in war-torn Europe, it is not a reliable source due to Marshall's hidden agenda. As it is speech by American Secretary of State, George Marshall, who created the Marshall Plan in 1947 under Truman's order, he was bound to make it attractive to	e.g., [As L2 plus] Source D does NOT support the view as the historian claims that the Marshall Plan did little to restore Europe's' economic health. Source D states that 'France, West Germany, and Italy began their economic recoveries even before they started getting Marshall Aid' and 'The Marshall plan was not responsible for the economic recovery of Europe. It was the return	5-8
Support	Not Support							
A, C, F	B, D, E, F							
As L2 Source A plus] [CK+1m] e.g., While Source A supports the view that the Marshall Plan was introduced to restore economic, political, and social stability in war-torn Europe, it is not a reliable source due to Marshall's hidden agenda. As it is speech by American Secretary of State, George Marshall, who created the Marshall Plan in 1947 under Truman's order, he was bound to make it attractive to	e.g., [As L2 plus] Source D does NOT support the view as the historian claims that the Marshall Plan did little to restore Europe's' economic health. Source D states that 'France, West Germany, and Italy began their economic recoveries even before they started getting Marshall Aid' and 'The Marshall plan was not responsible for the economic recovery of Europe. It was the return							

	<p>convince European leaders to take up the offer of economic aid. He denial of political intention is not true. The Marshall Plan was a result of Truman's Doctrine to resist the spread of communism through the containment policy. The hidden agenda was to protect American interests of democracy and capitalism.</p>	<p>to free market economies after World War II (WWII) that was responsible for restoring Europe.' This suggests that the Marshall Plan did not meet its aim of rescuing Europe from economic ruins, but it was due to the return of economic freedom after WWII that had helped Europe recover.</p>	
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Support	Not Support
A, C, F	B, D, E, F
<p>e.g., Source C supports the view as Britain was one of the recipients of Marshall Aid. Source C shows American President Truman providing a basket labelled 'Marshall Aid' of 'food and raw material', and bags of fertiliser to a British farmer, assuring him that 'This will help to keep you going till 1952.' This means that Truman supplied initial food and raw materials to help British farmers to get back to work and kick-start production so that they could make money for survival.</p> <p>e.g., Source F supports the view as the Marshall Plan was a generous plan of economic aid to restore the whole of Europe. Source F states that 'Whatever their private plans, the Americans, having made the offer to all, would have had no choice but to include Eastern Europe' and 'the Marshall Plan helped restore Europe which could compete with them in world markets.' This implies that Marshall Aid was even open to communist Eastern Europe to help them rebuild their economy with essential necessities after the war.</p> <p>[CK+1m] e.g., On the surface, Source F seems to show that the Marshall Plan was a generous gesture by the USA to rebuild Europe's shattered economy through economic aid regardless of political ideology. However, Source F is insufficient as the Marshall Plan appeared to make capitalism attractive to even Eastern Europe to undermine Soviet communist influence in Europe and the rest of the world. In reality, countries which did not have democratic, capitalist systems did not receive such financial support. For example, Italy did not receive any aid until a non-communist government took power in 1948.</p>	<p>e.g., Source E does NOT support the view as the Marshall Plan was introduced to bring Europe under the control of the USA. Stalin in Source E suspected that the USA wanted 'to infiltrate European countries,' and Source E's Soviet senior official said that 'The USA never really wanted the USSR and its satellites to benefit from Marshall Aid. They made no effort to persuade the USSR to take part.' This implies that the Marshall Plan intensified superpower rivalry in the Cold War by binding the USA and its allies closer together against Soviet communism.</p> <p>e.g., Source F does NOT support the view as the USA was also looking after its own interests with the Marshall Plan. Source F states that 'the Marshall Plan would benefit the USA. This self-interest was distinctly enlightened' and 'the Marshall Plan helped restore Europe which could compete with them in world markets and buy substantial amounts of American products.' This reveals that the USA needed Europe to recover so that the USA's industries had a market to export their goods to. The Marshall Plan ultimately served USA's self-interests as that would help its economy to grow and remain competitive with increased profits and revenue.</p>

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 'American entry into the war was the main reason for the end of World War II (WWII) in Europe OR the Asia-Pacific.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[10]

Level (L)	Descriptor	Mark
L1	<p>Identifies/Describes the topic or other factor(s) for the topic</p> <p>Award 1 mark for identifying one factor, 2 marks for identifying two or more factors.</p> <p>Award 2 marks for describing one factor and 3 marks for describing two or more factors.</p> <p>e.g., American entry into the war was the main reason for the end of World War II (WWII) in Europe and the Asia-Pacific. When Japan bombed Pearl Harbour in December 1941, in a short time, the USA's vast resources were mobilised. Its people, factories, shipyards, farms, and movie industry joined in the war effort. The USA turned the attack on Pearl Harbour to its advantage.</p> <p>e.g., The dropping of the atomic bomb was another reason that ended WWII. The atomic bomb had devastating effects on the Japanese. When it was dropped on Hiroshima, a third of the city's population, including women and children were killed instantly, many of them evaporated by the incredible heat and blast wave of the explosion.</p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue OR Explains how other factor(s) contributed to the outcome of the issue</p> <p>Award 4 marks for an explanation of how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue OR how other factor(s) contributed to the outcome of the issue, and an additional mark for additional factor(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.</p> <p>Agree:</p> <p>e.g., American entry into the war was the main reason for the end of World War II (WWII) in Europe and the Asia-Pacific due to their economic and military might. When Japan bombed Pearl Harbour in December 1941, in a short time, the USA's vast resources were mobilised. Its people, factories, shipyards, farms, and movie industry joined in the war effort. The USA turned the attack on Pearl Harbour to its advantage. From 1942 onwards, the USA supplied the Allies with food, raw materials, industrial equipment, weapons, troops, ships, and aircraft. By 1944, the USA became known as 'arsenal of democracy' as it was producing weapons more than twice the production of Germany and Japan combined. In the Asia-Pacific War, the USA supplied the Guomindang (GMD) China with huge amounts of money, weapons, and other aid to help them fight the Japanese. The USA also supplied resistance movements across Asia fighting the Japanese. It also supplied Britain, whose forces fought the Japanese in Burma. Thus, the USA's industrial production was an essential factor in the Allied victory in ending the war as it gave them the upper hand while the Axis powers were struggling to catch up.</p>	4-5
L3	<p>Explains how the given factor AND other factor(s) led to the outcome of the issue</p> <p>Award 6 marks for an explanation of how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue AND another factor that contributed to the outcome of the issue, and an additional mark for</p>	6-8

	<p>further supporting detail or factor, to a maximum of 8 marks.</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>e.g., [As L2 plus] The dropping of the atomic bomb was instrumental in ending WWII because it certainly expedited Japan's surrender, as it was played out. The bomb had devastating effects on the Japanese. When it was dropped on Hiroshima, a third of the city's population, including women and children were killed instantly, many of them evaporated by the incredible heat and blast wave of the explosion. Another 70000 or more citizens were also injured. 30 minutes later, radioactive black rain fell on the city and poisoned even more people. A second bomb was then dropped on Nagasaki and just about six days later, the Japanese emperor announced his country's unconditional surrender to the Allies. Hence, this showed how the dropping of the bomb expedited Japan's decision on unconditional surrender.</p> <p>e.g., [As L2 plus] The weaknesses of the Axis Powers was another reason that led to the end of WWII as that made it easier for the Allied Powers to defeat them. Germany was fighting a two-front war against Russia in the east and against Britain and France in the west in 1940 that stretched her resources thin. Hitler failed to defeat Britain when he invaded the USSR in 1941. This placed Germany in a two-front war and prevented Hitler from concentrating his efforts and resources on a single front, causing the military to be gradually worn down by the Allied forces.</p> <p>The Japanese empire was clearly overstretched. By 1942, the Japanese had occupied almost the whole of Southeast Asia, which was a large territory for the forces to manage. Their resources, supplies and manpower were spread thinly across the whole empire, resulting in military defeats where they were challenged due to poor rail and road communications. To make it worse, key military defeats such as the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa by the Allies against the Japanese forces decimated the numbers of experienced Japanese pilots and aircraft carriers. Hence, Japan was already struggling hard to sustain its war efforts.</p>	
	<p>Reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors</p> <p>Award an additional 2 marks to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e., L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2.</p> <p>e.g., [as L3 plus] American entry was the main reason as it was the determining factor that changed the course of WWII. The dropping of the atomic bomb was also due to American entry as they had the means to research on it and drop it to force the Japanese to surrender. The weaknesses of the Axis Powers were made it easier for the USA and Allied Powers to defeat them. Besides, Germany was not just facing Britain on the Western Front, but the USA for most of the war. Thus, it was a matter of time for the Axis Powers to be defeated in WWII.</p>	9-10

3 'The Gulf of Tonkin incident was the main reason for the escalation of the Vietnam War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[10]

Level (L)	Descriptor	Mark
L1	<p>Identifies/Describes the topic or other factor(s) for the topic</p> <p>Award 1 mark for identifying one factor, 2 marks for identifying two or more factors.</p> <p>Award 2 marks for describing one factor and 3 marks for describing two or more factors.</p> <p>e.g., The Gulf of Tonkin incident caused the escalation as it was the outbreak of the Vietnam War. On 2nd August 1964, North Vietnamese boats attacked an American destroyer, the USS Maddox. By this time, North and South Vietnam were already in a de facto state of conflict. The Gulf of Tonkin incident led the American Congress to take decisive action. It passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.</p> <p>The Sino-Soviet Split in 1960 was another reason that escalated the Vietnam War. Due to the Sino-Soviet Split, showing support for another communist state which was standing up to the USA was important in asserting Soviet leadership. Thus, the Soviets steadily provided more and more arms and other essential supplied to North Vietnam.</p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue OR Explains how other factor(s) contributed to the outcome of the issue</p> <p>Award 4 marks for an explanation of how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue OR how other factor(s) contributed to the outcome of the issue, and an additional mark for additional factor(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.</p> <p>Agree:</p> <p>e.g., The Gulf of Tonkin incident caused the escalation as it was the outbreak of the Vietnam War. It resulted in the Americans entering in the offensive. On 2nd August 1964, North Vietnamese boats attacked an American destroyer, the USS Maddox. By this time, North and South Vietnam were already in a de facto state of conflict. The Gulf of Tonkin incident led the American Congress to take decisive action. It passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, giving Johnson the power to take all necessary measures to prevent further aggression and achieve peace and security. This led to direct American military intervention and marked the beginning of direct US military intervention. Instead of only deploying advisors the USA sent troops to fight in Vietnam. American President Johnson's willingness to commit American forces to contain communism in Vietnam coincided with the Gulf of Tonkin incident. He intensified military efforts and further escalated tensions between North and South Vietnam. The direct clash between Viet Cong and the USA and its allies: Australia, Britain, New Zealand, South Korea exacerbated and prolonged the proxy war.</p>	4-5
L3	<p>Explains how the given factor AND other factor(s) led to the outcome of the issue</p> <p>Award 6 marks for an explanation of how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue AND another factor that contributed to the outcome of the issue, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or factor, to a maximum of 8 marks.</p>	6-8

	<p>Disagree</p> <p>e.g., [As L2 plus] The Sino-Soviet Split in 1960 was another reason that escalated the Vietnam War as it led to China and the USSR contesting over leadership of the communist world. Due to the Sino-Soviet Split, showing support for another communist state which was standing up to the USA was important in asserting Soviet leadership. Thus, the Soviets steadily provided more and more arms and other essential supplied to North Vietnam. By the late 1960s, the USSR was providing more support to North Vietnam than China, particularly in the form of aircraft and air defences. This involvement of the USSR and China exacerbated the Vietnam war as it convinced the USA that the former were planning to spread communism to countries in Asia. The USA believed that if Vietnam were to fall under the control of China and the USSR, other countries would also fall under communism like a row of dominoes. This made the USA determined to resist communism that it would support anti-communist governments, including Diem's South Vietnam.</p> <p>e.g., [As L2 plus] The Tet Offensive in January 1968 launched in early 1968 by the Viet Cong, marked a significant escalation in the scale and the intensity of the Vietnam War. In 1967 factions within the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese leadership began to call for a change of direction in the war's conduct. General Vo Nguyen Giap, who had formerly advocated waging a largely guerrilla war, came to believe a "quick victory " might now be possible. The aim, instead, was to mount as many different attacks in as many locations as possible. And in a departure from traditional guerrilla tactics, the main targets were in population centres rather than the countryside. The offensive, during which more than 100 towns and cities were attacked, began during the early hours of 31 January 1968. The first assaults achieved almost complete surprise, not least because they occurred over the Chinese New Year or Tet holiday period, which, according to recent tradition, was a time of truce. There was bitter fighting over the city of Hue and around the US military base at Khe Sanh. The offensive was costly for the communists, with the Viet Cong being badly weakened. Furthermore, the people of South Vietnam did not rise up and join the Viet Cong as hoped. The Tet Offensive shocked the Americans and their allies, especially because it occurred at a time when they thought they were winning the war. The USA and South Vietnamese forces quickly retook the towns captured in the offensive. However, in doing so, they required large amounts of weapons and air power. Many civilians were killed and the ancient city of Hue destroyed. The Tet Offensive escalated the Vietnam War due to its heightened intensity at the highest point.</p>	
	<p>Reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors</p> <p>Award an additional 2 marks to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e., L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2.</p> <p>e.g., [as L3 plus] The Gulf of Tonkin was the main reason for the escalation of the Vietnam War as it caused the outbreak of it with the USA's direct military intervention. The Sino-Soviet Split was a contributing factor that gave a reason for the USA to be committed to containing communism in Vietnam. While the Tet Offensive did intensify the war, it was considered a turning point as that saw a shift towards the end of the Vietnam War.</p>	9-10

- 4 'The impact of Gorbachev's leadership was the main reason for the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[10]

Level (L)	Descriptor	Mark
L1	<p>Identifies/Describes the topic or other factor(s) for the topic</p> <p>Award 1 mark for identifying one factor, 2 marks for identifying two or more factors.</p> <p>Award 2 marks for describing one factor and 3 marks for describing two or more factors.</p> <p>e.g., The impact of Gorbachev's leadership led to the end of the Cold War. For example, Gorbachev encouraged openness and transparency by introducing Glasnost where past mistakes and current problems in the USSR were encouraged to be voiced out in public.</p> <p>e.g., The impact of American President Reagan's leadership was another reason for the end of the Cold War in 1991. The economic boom in the USA in the 1980s provided President Reagan with the means to fund the costly Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) or the "Star Wars" programme to develop new technologies to protect the USA from nuclear attacks.</p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue OR Explains how other factor(s) contributed to the outcome of the issue</p> <p>Award 4 marks for an explanation of how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue OR how other factor(s) contributed to the outcome of the issue, and an additional mark for additional factor(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.</p> <p>Agree:</p> <p>e.g., The impact of Gorbachev's leadership led to the end of the Cold War as it sped up the process. He implemented reforms that unwittingly discredited Communism as a political ideology. Gorbachev came to power in 1985 and he was less ideologically motivated than his predecessors and wanted peaceful relations with the West. For example, Gorbachev encouraged openness and transparency by introducing Glasnost where past mistakes and current problems in the USSR were encouraged to be voiced out in public. Gorbachev even encouraged criticism of the leadership of the Communist Party and its policies in the media. Gorbachev hoped to restore the people's confidence in Communist ideals to save the Communist regime. However, glasnost resulted in an outpouring of harsh criticism and public discontent directed at the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) where people called for the removal of the communist party and installation of democratic governments instead. Gorbachev's reforms unwittingly led to calls for political change within the Soviet satellites such as Polish solidarity and Velvet Revolution where the communist government fell without Soviet military backing and free elections saw the establishment of democratic governments. The adoption of democracy in Soviet satellite states reflected the loss of credibility and prestige of Communist ideals and proved that democracy (USA) has won in the ideological competition. As the USSR lost influence in Eastern Europe and slowly disintegrated, it could no longer sustain its superpower status.</p>	4-5

<p>L3</p>	<p>Explains how the given factor AND other factor(s) led to the outcome of the issue</p> <p>Award 6 marks for an explanation of how the given factor led to the outcome of the issue AND another factor that contributed to the outcome of the issue, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or factor, to a maximum of 8 marks.</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>e.g., [As L2 plus] The impact of American President Reagan's leadership was another reason for the end of the Cold War in 1991 as he was able to build up the USA's economy and renew the arms race which out-rivalled the USSR's. The economic boom in the USA in the 1980s provided President Reagan with the means to fund the costly Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) or the "Star Wars" programme to develop new technologies to protect the USA from nuclear attacks. Under SDI, the USA developed new technologies that could potentially detect, intercept, and destroy Soviet missiles before it reached the USA. The USA's renewed arms race put pressure on the USSR and made it difficult for the USSR to keep up with the former's military production due to its limited resources. The Soviet leadership also realised that the USSR could not keep up in the arms race with the USA and that continuing the arms race could be done only at the expense of neglecting the people's needs and losing their support. This can be seen at how the majority of USSR's GDP was channelled to military spending at the expense of consumer goods. As the USA outperformed the USSR and the gap in the military and space race became wider, it was clear that the USA is the clear winner in the military and space race. As such, due to the impact of the arms race on USSR's economy and USA's realisation that there was no need for any military or space competition anymore since they have already won, both US President Reagan and the new Soviet leader, Gorbachev, sought ways to work towards nuclear disarmament, hence leading to the end of the Cold War.</p> <p>e.g., [As L2 plus] The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 was another reason that ended the Cold War. As the Berlin Wall had been the most enduring symbol of Cold War bi-polarity, its fall signalled the disintegration of the satellite states. On 9th November 1989, an official of the East German Communist Party, announced at a press conference that the Berlin Wall would be open for "private trips." Thousands of Berliners decided to cross the border for a "private trip" that very night, and the border checkpoints were overrun. The physical wall itself was gradually dismantled by the East Germans, and later the unified German military from June 1990 to November 1991. Many of the Soviet-controlled East European Communist states were toppled by their own people and new governments were elected or chosen by the people where they were attracted to democracy. Thus, its fall clearly symbolised the fall of the Soviet bloc as well as the "Iron Curtain", and this sped up the process towards the end of the Cold War. This resulted in the removal of a physical entity of an ideological conflict. The communist ideology was no longer relevant to the East European states as the communist leaders were unable to lead them, resulting in the dissolution/disintegration of the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>6-8</p>
	<p>Reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors</p> <p>Award an additional 2 marks to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e., L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2.</p> <p>e.g., [as L3 plus] In conclusion, Gorbachev was responsible for ending the Cold War. The circumstances and rivalry in the last decade of the Cold War were not new but Gorbachev's</p>	<p>9-10</p>

	<p>desire to reform the USSR led to the verdict that the USA was ideologically, economically, and militarily superior. The internal problems and dissent within the USSR and the Eastern bloc had been present since the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. Reagan's policies that started an arms race was really a continuation of the already running military competition between USA and USSR that the Soviet economy had never been able to sustain. However, Gorbachev's desire to reform the Soviet Union at the expense of the Cold War led to him being willing to negotiate and cooperate with the USA instead of competing with them. His reforms also unwittingly opened the Pandora Box and hastened the process of collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War.</p>	
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