



SERANGOON GARDEN SECONDARY SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2023

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

HUMANITIES (HISTORY ELECTIVE)

2273/02

Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal (Academic)

22 Aug 2023

1 h 40 min

0820 - 1000

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.
No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Class, index number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

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 **one** question (**both parts**).

Write your answers on the answer booklet provided.

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

For Examiner's Use	
1(a)	5
(b)	6
(c)	6
(d)	5
(e)	8
2/ 3(a)	8
2/ 3(b)	12
Total	50

This question paper consists of **8** printed pages and **0** blank page.

[Turn over

Section A: Source-based Case Study (30 marks)

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.

Why do you think the American cartoonist drew this shortly after the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer, using details of the source and your knowledge. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer, referring to details of the source and your knowledge. [6]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer, using details of the sources and your knowledge. [6]

(d) Study Source F.

How useful is Source F in telling us who should be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer, using details of the source and your knowledge. [5]

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

‘America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis.’ How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain 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 arose from the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, when US-supported Cuban exiles hoping to instigate an uprising against Castro were defeated by Cuban armed forces. Castro then sought protection and support from Soviet Union from the Americans. On 14 October 1962, an American spy plane discovered missile launch sites in Cuba which were found to be deployed with nuclear missiles. The Soviets assured US President Kennedy the Soviet deployment in Cuba were purely defensive. However, with nuclear threats in such close proximity to the US, the Americans decided to carry out a naval blockade of Cuba. Soviet leader Khrushchev condemned the blockade as an act of war against Cuba and ordered Soviet forces stationed in Cuba to prepare to use the missiles in case of hostilities.

Which side held the greatest responsibility for bringing the world to the brink of yet another war – the US or the Soviet Union?

Source A: A cartoon by an American cartoonist, Harold Maples, published on 26 November 1962. It is titled: "Beware the Truce of the Russian bear!"



* Truce means a temporary agreement to stop hostilities

Source B: *Khrushchev wrote the following in his personal memoirs after the Cuban Revolution and the Bay of Pigs Invasion had just ended in April 1961.*

We welcomed Castro's victory, of course, but at the same time we were quite certain that the invasion was only the beginning and that the Americans would not let Cuba alone. The country was vulnerable to attack, lying only a few miles off the American coastline. There are infinite opportunities for invasion, especially if the invader has naval artillery and air support. The problem of how to defend Cuba was constantly on my mind... one thought kept hammering away at my brain: what would happen if we lost Cuba?

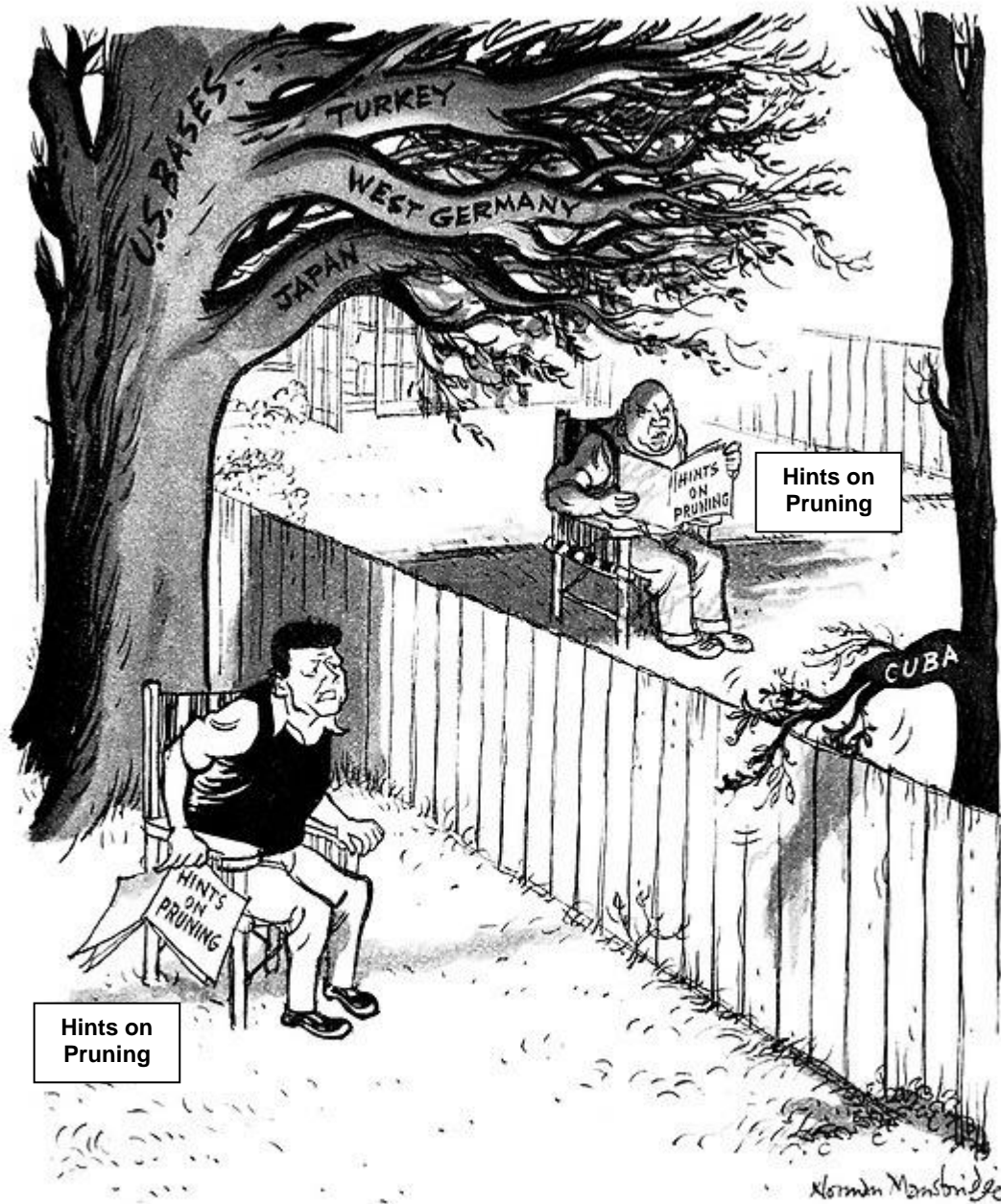
It would have been a terrible blow to Marxism-Leninism. It would gravely diminish our statute throughout the world, especially in Latin America.

Source C: *Kennedy addressing the Cubans on 22 October 1962, as he was on national television with Americans to announce the discovery of the Soviet missiles in Cuba.*

I speak to you as a friend, as one who knows of your deep attachment to your fatherland, as one who shares your aspirations for liberty and justice for all. And the American people have watched with deep sorrow how your nationalist revolution was betrayed— and how your fatherland fell under foreign domination. Now your leaders are no longer Cuban leaders inspired by Cuban ideals. They are puppets and agents of an international conspiracy which has turned Cuba against your friends and neighbours in the Americas— and turned it into the first Latin American country to become a target for nuclear war—the first Latin American country to have these weapons on its soil.

These new weapons are not in your interest. They contribute nothing to your peace and well-being. They can only undermine it.

Source D: A British cartoon published in 'Punch', a weekly British magazine of humour and satire. The cartoon was titled 'Over the Garden Wall' on 17 October 1962. US President Kennedy is on the left, while Soviet leader Khrushchev is on the right.



OVER THE GARDEN WALL

* Pruning means cutting off branches of a plant

Source E: *Letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy on 26 October 1962, proposing for a negotiation using Turkey.*

You are worried over Cuba. You say that that it worries you because it lies at a distance of ninety miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. However, Turkey lies next to us. Our troops are pacing up and down and watching each other. Do you believe that you have the right to demand security for your country and the removal of such weapons that you qualify as offensive, while not recognizing this right for us?

You have stationed devastating rocket weapons which you call offensive, in Turkey literally right next to us.

Source F: *A historian's evaluation of Soviet intentions in the Cuban Missile Crisis, published in 1997.*

Khrushchev acknowledged that he had the Soviet Union's strategic inferiority in mind when he made the decision to deploy missiles in Cuba, saying "our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call the balance of power"... His associates remember his strong complaints about the Jupiters in Turkey. As he often vacationed in the Black Sea, Khrushchev would ask visitors after handing them binoculars: "What do you see?" "Nothing," they would reply, puzzled. He would then seize the binoculars, survey the horizon, and make his point: "I see US missiles in Turkey, aimed at my *dacha".

* *Dacha* refers to a holiday house or cottage in Russian.

Section B: Structured-Essay Question (20 marks)

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is on the impact of World War I.

- (a) Explain why both Lloyd George and Clemenceau wanted a harsh peace for Germany. [8]
- (b) 'The League of Nations was more of a failure than a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain why Glasnost and Perestroika led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. [8]
- (b) 'The Korean War was more of a proxy war than a civil war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

- End of Paper -

Acknowledgements

Source A: <https://repository.tcu.edu/handle/116099117/7888>

Source B: Odd Arne Westad (2007) *The Global Cold War*

Source C: <https://www.atomicarchive.com/resources/documents/cuba/kennedy-speech.html>

Source D: <https://magazine.punch.co.uk/image/10000KJx5ZVh3U5I>

Source E: <https://www.atomicarchive.com/resources/documents/cuba/khrushchev-letter-2.html>

Source F: John Lewis Gaddis, *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History*, pp. 264 – 265, Oxford University Press (New York), 1997.

Sec 4E5N History Elective Preliminary Examination 2023

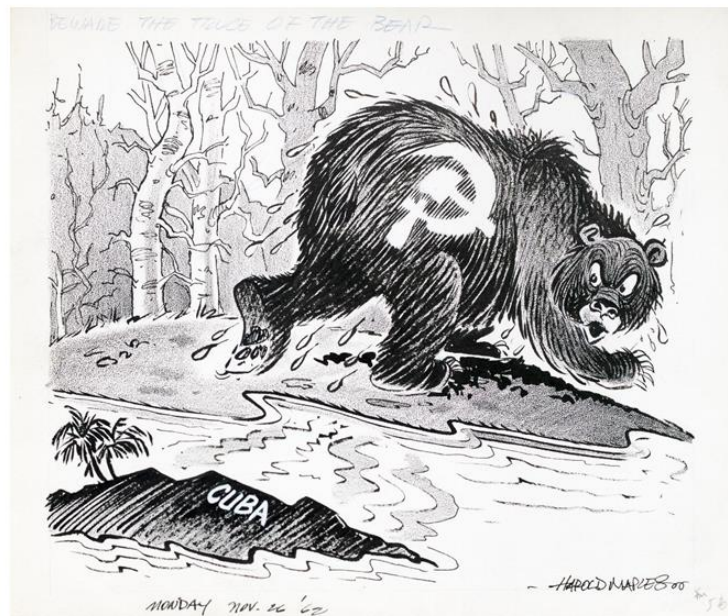
LoRMS

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think the American cartoonist drew this shortly after the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer, using details of the source and your knowledge. [5]

Source A: A cartoon by an American cartoonist, Harold Maples, published on 26 November 1962. It is titled: "Beware the Truce of the Russian bear!"



Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Describes or lifts source content without answering the question/ Misinterpretation</p> <p>E.g. Source A shows a Russian bear running away from Cuba. (1m)</p> <p>E.g. Source A shows USSR being part of a Cold War conflict. (1m- vague cold war context)</p>	1
L2	<p>Because of context or sub-message</p> <p><i>Award the higher mark for sub message, supported.</i></p> <p>E.g. The American cartoonist drew this to depict how Soviet Union was pretending to turn away from Cuba. (sub-message) (2m) The source shows a Russian bear moving away from Cuban island with words "Beware the Truce of the Russian bear!" (supporting evidence) This implies that Soviet Union was not really turning away from Cuba, but pretending to do so.</p>	2 – 3

	<p>(explanation) (3m) - Explanation no evidence of contextual understanding.</p> <p>E.g. This source depicts the part of the Cuban Missile Crisis where Soviet Union withdraws their missiles from Cuba. (2m) – context of CMC</p>	
L3	<p>Because of what the American cartoonist wanted to say (message/ outcome)</p> <p><i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. The American cartoonist drew this shortly after the Cuban Missile Crisis to convince/persuade (purpose) American government (audience) that Soviets could not be trusted. (message) (3m) The source shows a Russian bear moving away from Cuban island with words “Beware the Truce of the Russian bear!” (supporting evidence) This implies that while the Soviet forces had promised to remove the missiles from Cuba, they are unreliable and should not be easily trusted. (explanation) (4m)</p>	3 – 4
L4	<p>Because of the impact Khrushchev wanted his speech to have (purpose)</p> <p><i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. The American cartoonist drew this shortly after the Cuban Missile Crisis to convince/persuade (purpose) American government (audience) that Soviets could not be trusted. (message) (3m) The source shows a Russian bear moving away from Cuban island with words “Beware the Truce of the Russian bear!” (supporting evidence) This implies that while the Soviet forces had promised to remove the missiles from Cuba, they are unreliable and should not be easily trusted. (explanation) (4m) This cartoon was published in the aftermath of the Cuban Missile Crisis and I know that Americans were cheering about their victory over the Cuban Missile Crisis, after John F Kennedy’s strategy of brinkmanship. There were those who were distrustful of how easily the conflict was resolved, and this cartoonist must be one of them. (context) Hence, the American cartoonist wanted to warn American government to not rejoice so quickly, and be wise and careful to ensure the Soviets do as promised since they cannot be trusted. (outcome) (5m)</p> <p>Note: Context provided should be specific to Cuban Missile Crisis to get full 5 marks.</p>	4 – 5

1 (b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer, referring to details of the source and your knowledge. [6]

Source B: *Khrushchev wrote the following in his personal memoirs after the Cuban Revolution and the Bay of Pigs Invasion had just ended in April 1961.*

We welcomed Castro's victory, of course, but at the same time we were quite certain that the invasion was only the beginning and that the Americans would not let Cuba alone. The country was vulnerable to attack, lying only a few miles off the American coastline. There are infinite opportunities for invasion, especially if the invader has naval artillery and air support. The problem of how to defend Cuba was constantly on my mind... one thought kept hammering away at my brain: what would happen if we lost Cuba?

It would have been a terrible blow to Marxism-Leninism. It would gravely diminish our stature throughout the world, especially in Latin America.

Source C: *Kennedy addressing the Cubans on 22 October 1962, as he was on national television with Americans to announce the discovery of the Soviet missiles in Cuba.*

I speak to you as a friend, as one who knows of your deep attachment to your fatherland, as one who shares your aspirations for liberty and justice for all. And the American people have watched with deep sorrow how your nationalist revolution was betrayed— and how your fatherland fell under foreign domination. Now your leaders are no longer Cuban leaders inspired by Cuban ideals. They are puppets and agents of an international conspiracy which has turned Cuba against your friends and neighbours in the Americas— and turned it into the first Latin American country to become a target for nuclear war—the first Latin American country to have these weapons on its soil.

These new weapons are not in your interest. They contribute nothing to your peace and well-being. They can only undermine it.

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Agree/disagree based on provenance/ typicality.</p> <p>E.g. They disagree as Source C is written by Kennedy, while Source B is written by Khrushchev. (1m)</p> <p>E.g. They disagree as they are both different accounts by opposing key political leaders in the Cold War. (1m)</p>	1
L2	<p>Agree/disagree, based on difference/ contrast of source content.</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for 1 comparison, unsupported.</i></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for 2 comparisons, not well supported.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for 1 comparison, supported and explained.</i></p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for 2 comparisons, supported and well explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. Sources B and C are disagree in telling me <u>who was the aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis. (common criteria)</u> (2m) Source B implies that America was the aggressor while Source C implies that Soviet Union was the aggressor. (inferences of Sources B + C) Source B states “.. we were quite certain that the invasion was only the beginning and that the Americans would not let Cuba alone.” This means that America was determined to continue destabilizing Cuban government after the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion, and would want to destroy the pro-socialist</p>	2 – 5

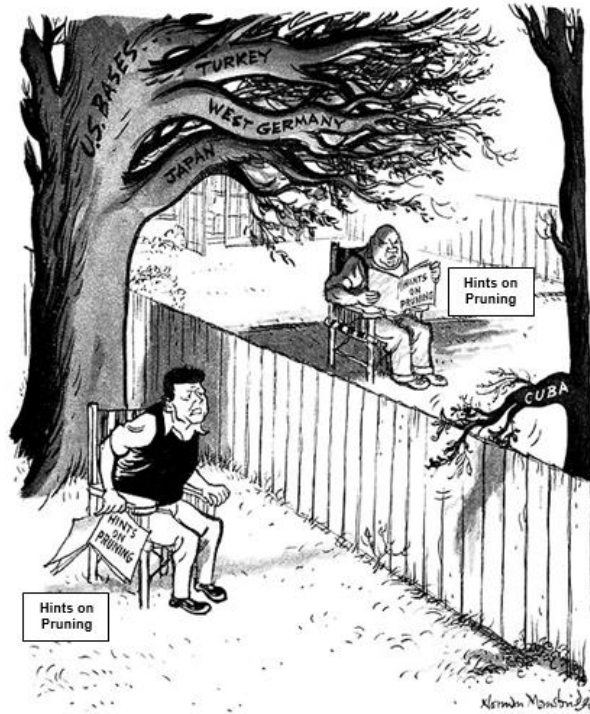
	<p>government in Cuba. (supporting evidence and explanation of B) In contrast, Source C states “These new weapons are not in your interest...they can only undermine (your peace and well being).” This means that Soviet Union was manipulating Cuba using the nuclear warfare placed on Cuban soil, and wanted to harm Cuba. (supporting evidence and explanation of C) (4m)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sources B and C <u>agree with one another as Cuba was in precarious situation and needed to be protected from external threat.</u> (common inference) Source B states “The country was vulnerable to attack, lying only a few miles off the American coastline.” (support of B) Source C states “...turned it into the first Latin American country to become a target for nuclear war.” (support of C). Both sources reflect the two political leaders’ similar worry for the well being and defence of Cuba, that could become a security threat for the region. (common explanation) (4m)</p>	
L3	<p>Agree/disagree, using purpose and context.</p> <p>E.g. Sources B and C disagree as they represent the two opposing political leaders’ points of views in the historical context they were in.</p> <p>In Source B, Khrushchev was concerned about the possible impact of losing Cuba after the Bay of Pigs Invasion in April 1961 on Soviet sphere of influence and strength in the region. Source B states “it would gravely diminish our statute throughout the world, but especially in Latin America.” Since this was the context then, and Khrushchev was the leader of the Soviet Union and communist bloc, <u>it was natural for him to perceive American aggression in Cuba as a threat.</u> (using historical context to explain why disagree)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Khrushchev was writing in his personal memoirs his worries and concerns for Cuba, and the type of political consequences Cuba falling to American imperialism would have on the larger political sphere and control of the USSR. <u>Naturally, he would view America as the enemy and not agree with Source C.</u> (purpose/intent to explain why disagree)</p> <p>In Source C, Kennedy was addressing his own people on national television, right after the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba. He would naturally portray to the Cuban people, who were listening too, that America was here to help and Soviet Union was the threat instead. At this point, <u>Kennedy was concerned about the dangers of the Domino Theory truly happening, and with Cuba being so near America, it was natural he would see Soviet Union as an aggressor preying on Cuba, which had for years been perceived as an American ally. This means he could not agree with Khrushchev in Source B.</u> (using historical context to explain why disagree) – 6</p>	5 – 6

	<p>marks.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Kennedy wanted to persuade Cubans to withdraw support from the pro-communist government led by Castro, and thus he portrayed Cuba as the prey and Soviet Union was the aggressor. <u>Since this was the case, he had a motive behind portraying the Soviets negatively when he should have known it was the Americans who had been oppressing Cuba. Thus, he could not agree with Khrushchev in Source B.</u> (using outcome/purpose to explain why disagree) – 6 marks</p>	
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1 (c) Study Sources D and E.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer, using details of the sources and your knowledge. [6]

Source D: A British cartoon published in 'Punch', a weekly British magazine of humour and satire. The cartoon was titled 'Over the Garden Wall' on 17 October 1962. US President Kennedy is on the left, while Soviet leader Khrushchev is on the right.



OVER THE GARDEN WALL

* Pruning means cutting off branches of a plant

Source E: Letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy on 26 October 1962, proposing for a negotiation using Turkey.

You are worried over Cuba. You say that that it worries you because it lies at a distance of ninety miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. However, Turkey lies next to us. Our troops are pacing up and down and watching each other. Do you believe that you have the right to demand security for your country and the removal of such weapons that you qualify as offensive, while not recognizing this right for us?

You have stationed devastating rocket weapons which you call offensive, in Turkey literally right next to us.

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Comparisons based on provenance / false matching / superficial analysis of purpose</p> <p><i>Answers comparing source type makes no sense and should not be awarded any marks.</i></p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised, because Khrushchev was responding to Kennedy in Source E, and in Source D, it portrayed both leaders as well.</p>	1
L2	<p>Surprised or not surprised based on <u>surface analysis of source content only</u></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for 1 agreement or disagreement, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for 1 agreement or disagreement, supported.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for 1 agreement <u>and</u> disagreement, supported (with analysis of content and provenance but without appropriate historical context).</i></p> <p><u>Agree / Similarity → Not Surprised</u></p> <p>E.g. Having read Source E, I am not surprised by Source D, since both sources <u>agreed that Americans were unreasonable. (claim + common criteria). (2m)</u> Source D portrays Kennedy over-reacting to the missiles in Cuba when he himself had plenty of missiles around the globe, posing a military threat to USSR and other nations (D evidence + explanation). Similarly, in Source E it states “You have stationed devastating rocket weapons which you call offensive, in Turkey literally right next to us...This does not tally at all.” This suggests that America was reacting negatively to presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba when it had other missiles threatening the Soviet Union. (E evidence + explanation). Hence, I am not surprised by Source D, since both sources agree that America had double standards/ hypocritical when it came to the presence of nuclear warfare. (explanation of agreement between both accounts). (3m)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Disagree / Contradict / Difference → Surprised</u></p> <p>E.g. Having read Source E, I am surprised by Source D as <u>whether Khrushchev was concerned about the presence of nuclear warfare that threatened USSR (common criteria). (2m).</u> <u>In Source E, Khrushchev seemed very frantic about the presence of Jupiter</u></p>	2 – 4

	<p>missiles in Turkey (E claim). In Source E, it states “You have stationed devastating rocket weapons which you call offensive, in Turkey literally right next to us.” This suggested that Khrushchev was upset by the presence of US missiles near to USSR (E evidence + explanation). This is surprising, because in Source D Khrushchev appeared to be calm and remained seated (D claim & evidence). This meant that Soviet Union was seemingly calm about missiles in Turkey, and rest, as seen in the US military bases growing overhead into Khrushchev’s garden, casting a shadow over him reading (D evidence + explanation). Hence, I am surprised by Khrushchev’s calm demeanor in Source D, as he was seemed anxious in Source E about Jupiter missiles in Turkey (explanation of disagreement between both accounts). (4m)</p>	
L3	<p>Surprised OR nor surprised based on <u>cross reference for either Source D/E</u>.</p> <p><i>Award higher marks for answers which are well-developed.</i></p> <p>E.g. When I cross refer to contextual knowledge, it supports Source D that <u>Americans were unreasonable and had double standards in terms of nuclear presence.</u> (CR inference match) My contextual knowledge tells me that Americans had their own missile bases in other parts of the world, such as Jupiter missiles in Turkey. Turkey is situated very close to Soviet Union, and possibly posed a nuclear threat to it. However, when the US discovered Soviet missiles in Cuba, Kennedy reacted very strongly to it, despite it already posing a military threat to USSR since 1950. Placing soviet missiles in Cuba was Soviet attempt to achieve some form of balance of atomic parity amidst Cold War arms race, supporting the cartoon in Source D. (contextual knowledge) Thus, since contextual knowledge supports Source D, I am not surprised by Source D. (CR conclusion to address surprise)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. When I cross refer to Source F, it supports Source D. Source F implies that <u>Americans were unreasonable and had double standards in terms of nuclear presence</u>, justifying Khrushchev’s soviet missiles in Cuba. (inference of F) Source F states “he had the Soviet Union’s strategic inferiority in mind when he made the decision to deploy missiles in Cuba” because “I see US missiles in Turkey, aimed at my dacha.” (support of F) This means that Source F agrees with Source D that the USA was over-reacting with their naval blockade, when the soviet missiles in Cuba was merely responding to the USA’s existing nuclear presence in other parts of the world. (explanation of F and CR match) Since Source F supports Source D, I am not surprised in Source D. (CR conclusion to address surprise)</p>	4 – 5

L4	<p>Surprised OR nor surprised based on <u>contextual analysis of Source D/E</u>, supported.</p> <p><i>Award higher marks for answers which are well-developed.</i></p> <p>E.g. I am surprised by Source D's portrayal of the USA in a negative light since Source D was created by a British cartoonist during the Cuban Missile Crisis itself. Britain was clearly Cold War allies with the USA, while USSR was the Cold War enemy. Instead of portraying USSR negatively, this particular cartoon actually mocks at the USA having double standards when it came to nuclear bases. It portrays the USA being agitated over a tiny branch – signifying Soviet missiles in Cuba, while it had a whole lot of military bases in a few nations. Thus, considering the Cold War context and the time frame of this cartoon, it is surprising that the British cartoonist portrays Kennedy in a negative light, implying he is hypocritical and being unfair to USSR. (historical context & analysis of provenance) (6 marks)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised by Source D's portrayal of the USA in a negative light since at that time, there were many who did not agree with Kennedy's brinkmanship strategy, and wanted to warn American government against over-reacting to missiles in Cuba (outcome), considering that Americans had their own missile bases in other parts of the world. This criticism of America was a wise advice to Kennedy, reminding him to proceed with caution, and not allow a war to erupt over a small branch of Cuban missiles that grew into US backyard, when US bases had formed a huge shadow over the Communist nations. (historical context) Considering this, I am not surprised that Britain, being an ally of the US, would remind Kennedy to take heed to good advice and not react rashly, provided it led to worse consequences. (6 marks)</p>	5 – 6

1 (d) Study Source F.

How useful is Source F in telling us who should be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer, using details of the source and your knowledge. [5]

Source F: *A historian's evaluation of Soviet intentions in the Cuban Missile Crisis, published in 1997.*

Khrushchev acknowledged that he had the Soviet Union's strategic inferiority in mind when he made the decision to deploy missiles in Cuba, saying "our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call the balance of power"... His associates remember his vehement complaints about the Jupiters in Turkey. As he often vacationed in the Black Sea, Khrushchev would ask visitors after handing them binoculars: "What do you see?" "Nothing," they would reply, puzzled. He would then seize the binoculars, survey the horizon, and make his point: "I see US missiles in Turkey, aimed at my *dacha".

**Dacha refers to a holiday house or cottage in Russian.*

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Answer based on uncritical analysis of the provenance</p> <p>E.g. Source F is useful in telling us who should be blamed for the Cuban Missile crisis because the view came from an historian and was published in 1997, years after the end of the Cuban Missile Crisis. (1m)</p>	1
L2	<p>Answer based on content</p> <p><i>Award a maximum of 2m for misinterpretation. Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers / answers which goes beyond uncritical reading of source content.</i></p> <p>E.g. Source F is useful as it implies that <u>Khrushchev was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis as Khrushchev had wanted to use Soviet missiles to restore nuclear parity against the USA (Inference)</u> In Source F, "Khrushchev acknowledged that he had the Soviet Union's strategic inferiority in mind when he made the decision to deploy missiles in Cuba, saying "our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call the balance of power", and that "His associates remember his vehement complaints about the Jupiters in Turkey". This meant that Khrushchev saw Cuba's proximity to USA as an opportunity for the Soviet Union to pose the same threat that the USA did to Soviet Union with the Jupiter missiles, hence leading to the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis. (evidence + explanation).</p> <p>Note: It is also acceptable if students infer that the USA is to be blamed for putting missiles in Turkey first.</p>	2 – 3

L3	<p>Answer based on cross-referencing to another source or contextual knowledge</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for valid cross-reference, supported but not well explained. Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. When I cross refer to Source D, it supports Source F in terms of implying that <u>U.S. should be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis as their aggressive actions first threatened Soviet Union's security.</u> (inference of D) Source D shows me Kennedy over-reacting and jumping up in response to Soviet missile branch in Cuba slightly growing into his garden, when US missiles have cast a shadow over Khrushchev's garden. (support of D) (3m) This means that the USA was indeed the one who first posed a nuclear threat to the Soviet Union, and yet kicked up a fuss when the soviets tried to achieve some atomic power balance through the missiles in Cuba. (explanation) Since Source D supports Source F, Source F is reliable and useful in putting the blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis on the Americans. (CR conclusion for reliability & utility) (4m)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. When I cross refer to Source E, it contradicts source F in implying that the <u>U.S. should be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis as their aggressive actions threatened Soviet Union's security.</u> (inference of E) Source E shows "You have stationed devastating rocket weapons which you call offensive, in Turkey literally right next to us... This does not tally at all." (supporting evidence) (3m) This suggests that the U.S. was the aggressor whose deployment of missiles in Turkey and Persia incited a response from Khrushchev who may have wanted to close the missile gap or to gain political advantage and bargain with the USA to remove their missiles in Turkey. (explanation) Since Source E contradicts Source F, Source F is unreliable and thus not so useful. (cross reference conclusion) (4m)</p> <p><i>* Note: Without cross conference conclusion, answer will be awarded maximum 4 marks.</i></p>	3 – 4
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L4	<p>Answer based on critical analysis of provenance and purpose, explained with understanding of historical context</p> <p>When I analyse the historical context and purpose of Source F, it is <u>useful</u> as evidence that Soviet Union should be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis. The historian wanted to convince (purpose) the international community (audience) that Soviets were not pure in their intentions of wanting to defend Cuba, but instead, wanted to take the opportunity to use Soviet missiles even out the balance of power between the two superpowers. (context) With this knowledge, and the hindsight of how Cubans did not stand to gain since the Soviet missiles were removed in exchanged for the Jupiter missiles in Turkey were removed, Soviet Union was clearly to blame for using the Cubans to remove a military threat for itself. The historian wanted to shed light and educate international community and academics of the truth behind Soviet intention during the Cuban Missile Crisis. (outcome) Hence, Source F is reliable and useful as evidence that Soviet intervention is not justified, and USSR should be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis. (5m)</p>	5
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- 1 (e) “America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis.” How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated				
L1	<p>Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use</p> <p>E.g. Khrushchev deployed Soviet missiles in Cuba.</p>	1				
L2	<p>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p>	2 – 4				
L3	<p>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i></p> <p>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks (i.e. +1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency, etc. The total mark must not exceed 8.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To score in L2/L3, there must be source use (i.e. direct reference to source content).• Only credit source use where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough.• Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on numbers of sources used. <table><tr><th>Support</th><th>Does not Support</th></tr><tr><td>B, D, E, F</td><td>A, C, F</td></tr></table> <p><u>Support</u></p> <p>E.g. Source B <u>supports</u> the view that America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis as <u>Cuba needed protection from Soviets against an impending American invasion. (inference)</u> Source B states that “the invasion was only the beginning and that the Americans would not let Cuba alone.” These suggest that Khrushchev was determined to protect Cuba due to American aggression, justifying their intervention. (supporting evidence + explanation)</p> <p>E.g. Source D <u>supports</u> the view that America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis as it implies that <u>Americans were hypocritical and aggressive in their placement of missiles.</u></p>	Support	Does not Support	B, D, E, F	A, C, F	5 – 8
Support	Does not Support					
B, D, E, F	A, C, F					

	<p>Source D shows how Kennedy is reacting strongly over the missiles in Cuba where there are so many more US missile bases which are threatening the security of USSR. This implies that Soviet deployment of missiles in Cuba is justified since somebody needs to stand up to American, who is being a tyrant and imperialist. (supporting evidence + explanation)</p> <p>E.g. Source E <u>supports</u> the view that America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis as it implies that <u>the US missile base in Turkey posed a serious threat to Soviet national security and political standing.</u> (inference) Source E states that "You have stationed devastating rocket weapons which you call offensive, in Turkey literally right next to us." This implies that Soviet deployment of missiles in Cuba helped achieve some form of balance of power in the region. (supporting evidence + explanation)</p> <p>E.g. Source F <u>supports</u> that America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis as it implies that <u>the USA started the nuclear aggression first by placing nuclear base in Turkey which threatened USSR security</u> (Inference) In Source F, "I see US missiles in Turkey, aimed at my dacha." This suggests that the aggression of the USA was the first trigger that provoked Soviet Union into wanting to achieve a greater balance of atomic parity amidst Cold War tensions, as a form of defence. (supporting evidence + explanation)</p> <p><u>Does not Support</u></p> <p>E.g. Source A <u>does not support</u> the view that America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis as it implies that <u>the Soviet Union was the one which was likely aggressive and unreliable.</u> (inference) Source A shows a Russian bear running away while looking back at Cuba with the caption: "Beware the Truce of the Russian bear!" This suggests that Khrushchev's deployment of missiles in Cuba had ulterior motives and likely wanted to gain some military upper hand over the USA, making it not justified as Cuba became just a pawn in Soviet's global communist plan. (supporting evidence + explanation)</p> <p>E.g. Source C <u>does not support</u> the view that America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis as it implies that <u>the Soviets placed missiles in Cuba as a part of their large imperialist plan to dominate the world with Communism.</u> (inference) Source C states "they are puppets and agents of an international conspiracy which has turned Cuba against your friends and neighbors." This suggests that Soviet Union put missiles in Cuba to gain military leverage over the USA in order to carry out its global plan to spread Communism to rest of the world. This makes Soviet deployment of missiles in Cuba not justified as Soviet Union was being aggressive. (supporting evidence + explanation)</p> <p>E.g. Source F <u>does not support</u> that America was the main aggressor in the Cuban Missile Crisis as it implies that <u>Khrushchev</u></p>	
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	<p>wanted to use Soviet missiles to restore nuclear parity against the <u>USA</u> (Inference) In Source F, “Khrushchev acknowledged that he had the Soviet Union’s strategic inferiority in mind when he made the decision to deploy missiles in Cuba, saying “our missiles would have equalized what the West likes to call the balance of power””, and that “His associates remember his vehement complaints about the Jupiters in Turkey”. This meant that Khrushchev saw Cuba’s proximity to USA as an opportunity for the Soviet Union to pose the same threat that the USA did to Soviet Union with the Jupiter missiles, hence leading to the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis</p>	
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Section B: Structured-Essay Question

2 This question is on the impact of World War I.

- (a) Explain why both David Lloyd George and Clemenceau wanted a harsh peace for Germany. [8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Describes the topic without addressing question</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2.</i> <i>Answers which describe the event/ feature without focus on the question.</i></p> <p>The Treaty of Versailles with its harsh terms had adverse political, military and economic effects on the Germans. (2m)</p>	1 – 2
L2	<p>Identifies or describes factors.</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for identification without description.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</i></p> <p>David Lloyd George wanted a harsh peace for Germany as he faced great pressure from British citizens who wanted to have Germany kept weak. This particularly applied to German military—many British citizens wanted the German navy to be weak as its own position of naval superiority was previously threatened by German naval armaments. Britain had always had the strong navy in Europe until Germany began its own rearmament and became a threat to British naval strength. (4 marks)</p>	3 – 4
L3	<p>Explains factors.</p> <p><i>Award 5-6m for explaining one factor, and 7-8m for explaining both factors.</i></p> <p>E.g. <u>David Lloyd George wanted a harsh peace for Germany as he faced great pressure from British citizens who wanted to have Germany kept weak.</u> This particularly applied to German military—many British citizens wanted the German navy to be weak as its own position of naval superiority was previously threatened by German naval armaments. Britain had always had the strong navy in Europe until Germany began its own rearmament and became a threat to British naval strength. Politically, David Lloyd George was re-elected in 1918 on a platform of making Germany pay for the war, and he was pressurized to exact a harsh peace on Germany although he himself was wary that too harsh a peace might lead to yet another war. <u>Therefore, Britain wanted to exact a harsh peace on Germany in order to protect its own future security and sphere of influence in Europe, by ensuring Germany remained militarily weak. Lloyd George also exacted a harsh</u></p>	5 – 8

	<p><u>peace on Germany in order to protect his own political standing and position as the Prime Minister of Britain. Britain, being a democratic state, required its politicians to have politically support from its people. Under pressure from British citizens and his own parliament, Lloyd George felt forced to support a harsh peace on Germany. (6 marks)</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Clemenceau wanted to exact a harsh peace on Germany after the World War I due to the great suffering France went through during the war. France hoped to reclaim Alsace-Lorraine, which was lost to Germany in 1871. France wanted Germany to accept total blame for the war, and to pay heavy reparations as a form of revenge and compensation for the French war losses. Thus, Clemenceau, known for being ‘the tiger’ was firm in ensuring Germany would remain both militarily and economically weak after the World War I. This was ultimately to ensuring the fury and injustice the French felt was appeased, as the World War I was fought on French soil and thousands of French men died as a result of the war. Thus, the main reason for exacting harsh peace on Germany is to exact revenge and protect the security of France in future. (8 marks)</u></p>	
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- (b) ‘The League of Nations was more of a failure than a success.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Describes the League of Nation without focus on the question. Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>The League of Nations was an international organization created after the First World War to provide a forum for resolving international disputes. (1m)</p> <p>The authorization for any action required both a unanimous vote by the Security Council and a two-third majority vote in the General Assembly. (2m)</p>	1 – 2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No <i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons up to a maximum of 6 marks</i></p> <p>E.g. <u>Yes, the League was more of a failure than success as it was unable to resolve territorial disputes, which was its main objective when it was set up.</u></p> <p><u>While the League had some successes in resolving disputes between smaller nations, it faced failure in getting bigger nations to</u></p>	3 – 6

	<p><u>obey and adhere to its resolutions or even to be an arbitrator of disputes.</u> Examples of this failure included the Polish invasion of Vilna as well as Italy's invasion of the Greek island of Corfu in 1925. When Poland seized Vilna, the former capital of Lithuania, the League did not take any action, demonstrating its inability to resolve disputes among countries. In addition, when an Italian general was murdered in Greece and Mussolini invaded and occupied the Greek island of Corfu, Greece appealed to the League for help. The League decided that Greece should pay compensation to Italy but the money would be held by the League until the issue was resolved. The failure of the League was clearly shown when Mussolini worked behind the League and made Greece pay the compensation directly, while openly boasting that he had managed to bypass the authority of the League. Its inability to prevent international conflict and to resolve disputes peacefully proved that it was a failure. <u>Any country that wanted to defy its authority would know that the League would not be able to stop it. This would encourage countries to become more daring and aggressive. Thus, the League was ineffective in this aspect as it was unable to achieve its objective of bringing about international peace and stability. It also failed in its duty to be an arbitrator of international disputes. (6m)</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. <u>No, League also did have some successes in resolving smaller conflicts, especially in the 1920s.</u></p> <p><u>The League of Nations enjoyed some successes in resolving conflicts with smaller nations who had wanted the support of the League against more powerful nations.</u> One example was the case of the territorial dispute between Finland and Sweden where both countries laid claim to the Aaland Islands, they accepted the decision of the League to award the islands to Finland. This showed that the League was able to solve disputes through negotiations. Another example would be the case of the Greek-Bulgaria border dispute where Greece invaded Bulgaria. The League demanded that Greece withdraw from Bulgaria and Greece complied, an indication of the League's ability to get countries to submit to its decisions thus rendering it a success in managing international conflict. <u>Thus, the League of Nations can be considered a success in the 1920s in these aspects because at times, it was able to uphold peace and stability amongst countries. It was able to solve conflicts between countries. (6m)</u></p>	
L3	<p>Explains Yes AND No</p> <p><i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 10 marks.</i></p>	7 – 10
L4	<p>E.g. In conclusion, I agree with the statement that the League of Nations was more of a failure than success. The intent of the</p>	11 – 12

	League was to maintain collective security and disarmament, which both failed in the post-World War I years. The fact that within a span of 20 years, World War 2 broke out in Europe revealed that the League had largely failed in its role to maintain peace by the 1930s. The few successes the League had in the 1920s were sporadic and not representative at large that it had failed as a neutral, objective and reliable peace keeping organization. (12 marks)	
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3 This question is about the Cold War.

- (a) Explain why Glasnost and Perestroika led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. [8]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Describes the topic without addressing question</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2.</i> <i>Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.</i></p> <p>E.g. The end of cold war happened due to Gorbachev's policies. (1m) This represented the collapse of the Soviet Union. (2m)</p>	1 – 2
L2	<p>Identifies or describes factors. <i>Award 3 marks for identification without description.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</i></p> <p><u>Perestroika led to the collapse of the Soviet Union as it did not solve USSR's economic problems.</u> The people did not see any improvement in their quality of life. Instead the lines to buy food grew longer. Fewer basic goods were available. This was because the factory managers switched to the production of expensive luxury goods instead of basic goods, like food to maximise profit. Moreover, Eastern European states no longer had to provide cheap food and raw materials to the USSR. The price of food and other basic goods became more expensive. (4m)</p>	3 – 4
L3	<p>Explains factors. <i>Award 5-6m for explaining one factor, and 7-8m for explaining both factors.</i></p> <p>Perestroika did not solve USSR's economic problems but worsened things instead. The people did not see any improvement in their quality of life. Instead the lines to buy food grew longer. Fewer basic goods were available. This was because the factory managers switched to the production of expensive luxury goods instead of basic goods, like food to maximise profit. Moreover, Eastern European states no longer had to provide cheap food and</p>	5 – 8

	<p>raw materials to the USSR. The price of food and other basic goods became more expensive. These shortages made people organise protests against the government to demand more supplies of food. Many workers also lost their jobs in the new market economy because of retrenchments by state-owned companies to reduce their costs. Unemployed workers demonstrated in the streets and prevented business from being conducted. (support) (4m) <u>Improvements were superficial and marginal as the root causes of the weaknesses of the Soviet economy were not addressed. Gorbachev's Perestroika was a failure because it failed to bring about an improvement in the standard of living in the USSR and failed to restore faith in the system of government. (5m)</u> <u>This was worsened by increasing reports in the media of the ailing economy as Gorbachev's reforms did not seem to bring about improvement in the promised standard of living. (explanation) (6m)</u></p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p><u>Glasnost led to the collapse of the Soviet Union as it caused the people of the USSR and its satellites to lose their sense of fear and were more vocal about challenging the government and exercising their newfound autonomy. The failings of communism were exposed through the press and television. The credibility of communist government was affected (5m – with support) due to the re-examination of Soviet history enabled by Glasnost. For example, the secret terms of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 were widely circulated in the republics and it lent legitimacy to the Baltic nationalist movement against the Russians. Large scale demonstrations against Soviet rule were held in August 1987, the anniversary of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. All these discredited the communist regime. Glasnost also allowed for open debate or discussion of government policies. Gorbachev's opponents made use of the media to criticise him and his policies. (support) (4m) <u>The liberalising reforms of Glasnost and Perestroika allowed repressed political sentiments and dissidence to emerge, thereby accelerating the collapse of the Soviet Union. (explanation) (6m)</u></u></p>	
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3 This question is on the Cold War.

- (b) 'The Korean War was more of a civil war rather than a proxy war.'
How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [12]

Level of Response	Level Descriptors and Rubrics	Marks Allocated
L1	<p>Describes the Korean War, without addressing question focus</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for additional details describing given factor/s.</i></p> <p>E.g. The Korean War broke out when North Korea invaded South Korea in June 1950. (1m)</p>	1 – 2
L2	<p>Explains either given factor/s</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for an explanation of 1 factor, with further marks for additional supporting details, up to a maximum of 6 marks for a detailed and well-reasoned explanation.</i></p> <p><u>Agree</u></p> <p>E.g. <u>The Korean War was indeed a civil war at the start. (claim)</u> Both North and South Korea aimed to unify the Korean Peninsula under their own rule, and were determined to use force to achieve this aim. <u>This meant that in terms of objectives, the Korean War was never fought by the two Koreas with the intention to extend the influence of Communism or Democracy, but merely for national re-unification. (explanation)</u> (5m) Furthermore, from the border skirmishes that precipitated the war to the initial stages of North Korea's invasion, the conflict involved only troops from North Korea and South Korea as combatants. During the border skirmishes, the USA had shown itself reluctant to be embroiled in South Korea's conflict with the North and was even cautious not to equip Rhee's army with extensive military capabilities to prevent Rhee from launching into a military offensive that could drag the Soviet Union and China into a major conflict. The Soviet Union as well was cautious to avoid sparking any retaliation from the Americans, and rejected Kim's proposals to invade the South numerous times before 1950. In terms of the actual combat, there was little intervention from the Soviet Union or the USA at the initial stages. <u>(support) This proved that in the initial stages of the Korean War, it was indeed more a civil war of national re-unification than a proxy war that the two superpowers were using to advance their ideological interests. (explanation)</u> (6m)</p> <p>OR</p>	3 – 6

	<p><u>Disagree</u></p> <p>E.g. <u>On the other hand, the Korean War did develop into a proxy war. (claim)</u> In fact, most of the Korean War was fought not by South Korea, but by US-led UN forces on behalf of the South on the pretext of upholding the sovereignty of South Korea. The US had been convinced that the Korean War was masterminded by the Soviet Union as the leader of a monolithic Communist bloc, and a stand for democracy was necessary in Korea to forestall the further spread of Communism in Asia and eventually the world. (support) <u>The US intervention in the conflict from September 1950 demonstrated the strategic interest that the US had in the outcome of the war, and that the US indeed saw the war as critical to the containment of Communism around the world given the predictions of NSC-68 and the fear of the Domino Theory. (explanation)</u> (5m) In addition, the entry of China to support North Korea further proved that the Korean War was not merely a civil war, but a proxy war. While China's intervention was justified to the international audience in terms of preserving its own security by defending its border, (support) <u>Chinese propaganda had shown that the Chinese saw themselves as part of a united Communist force to defeat the imperialism of America. This proved that China's intervention was due to ideological interests and not just for its own security. (explanation)</u> (6m)</p>	
L3	<p>Explains given AND other factor</p> <p><i>Award 7 marks for explanations of both factors, with further marks for additional supporting details, up to a maximum of 10 marks for detailed and well-reasoned explanations of both factors.</i></p> <p>E.g. See all above.</p>	7 – 10
L4	<p>Level 3 and reaches balanced conclusion based on a <u>clear criteria</u> of evaluation for "How far"</p> <p><i>Award 12 marks for more developed answers.</i></p> <p>E.g. While the objectives of the two Koreas was indeed in line with a civil war, it was also almost certain that given the Cold War context, the USA and Soviet Union and China would intervene in the Korean War. American beliefs about the war made US intervention inevitable to contain Communism, while Kim and Stalin were from the start aware of the risks of American intervention against any invasion by North Korea of South Korea. This proved that even though the Soviet Union and China did not take part in the war in the initial stages, the Korean War was already part of the wider Cold War and hence inevitably a proxy war. (11m) Kim's ability to wage war came only by the hands of Soviet support, without which he would be unlikely to have the confidence to</p>	11 – 12

	repeatedly propose an invasion of South Korea to Stalin. While Stalin did not intervene, China eventually did so on behalf of Communism. The Korean War was hence a civil war only at the initial stages, as it would inevitably be caught by the two superpowers' desire to preserve their ideological interests. (12m)	
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