

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION ORDINARY LEVEL

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**HISTORY**

**2174/01**

Paper 1: European Dominance and Challenges  
(1870s – 1945)

**19 August 2022**

**1 hour 40 minutes**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, register number, and class on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
Do not use highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

**Section A**

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

**Section B**

Answer **one question**.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.  
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.  
You may keep the question paper.

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This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



圣尼各拉女校  
**CHIJ ST. NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL**

Girls of Grace • Women of Strength • Leaders with Heart

**[Turn Over**

**Section A: Source-Based Case Study**

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

**1**      **(a)**      Study Source A.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [5]

**(b)**      Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source C prove that Hindenburg made the '*right choice*' in Source B? Explain your answer. [5]

**(c)**      Study Source D.

How useful is Source D in telling us about how Hitler's rule impacted workers? Explain your answer. [6]

**(d)**      Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [6]

**(e)**      Study all sources.

"Hitler was the hero of Germany." How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer. [8]

## Hitler's Germany

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Hitler assumed the German chancellorship in January 1933 during a time of great instability in the country. On top of a political crisis, the German economy was in dire straits. A large proportion of Germany's work force was unemployed. By 1936 however, most of the jobless had disappeared from official unemployment statistics. How did Hitler pull it off? Had Hitler and the Nazis accomplished an extraordinary feat no other industrialised nation had?

**Source A:** *A cartoon published in a magazine in March 1933. The caption reads, "Hitler in the role of Nero<sup>1</sup>: Just as Old Rome died, may communism do the same – in a great fire".*



<sup>1</sup>: Nero was an infamous Roman emperor known for his corrupt practices and political murders. He was a passionate musician and according to legend, was playing his fiddle while Rome burned to the ground.

**Source B:** Adapted from a historian's account about the celebrations that accompanied the re-opening of the Reichstag in March 1933.

Even greater fanfare was devoted to the re-opening of the Reichstag. Goebbels was assigned to choreograph the opening ceremonies of what became the "Day at Potsdam". The small town of Potsdam just outside Berlin featured a sea of Imperial flags of black-white-red. A young man living in Potsdam, twelve-year-old Hoimar von Ditfurth fondly remembered Hitler's inspiring words at the ceremony, "We have become again, real Germans."

The Reich president, Hindenburg, appeared in the uniform of a Prussian general field marshal. He was deeply moved by what seemed to him a moment of national rebirth. To him, it was further proof that appointing Hitler was the right choice.

**Source C:** *An excerpt from a Nazi Party brochure, published in 1938*

Do you remember the state of Germany in the days before the aged Reich President von Hindenburg chose Adolf Hitler and his party as the last hope of saving Germany from certain political, social and economic collapse? Tens of thousands of factories had closed their gates. Millions lost their jobs. People depended on meagre public assistance and spent their time without hope of escaping their misery.

By the end of 1933, 2 million citizens had jobs again. By September 1936, the number of unemployed had fallen beneath a million. By 1937, unemployment vanished. Now the problem was a shortage of workers for the tasks at hand. A shortage of jobs became a shortage of workers! This is all thanks to the Führer's rapid and energetic actions.

**Source D:** *An excerpt from a report titled 'Mood Among Workers.' Published by the exiled leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, a Marxist influenced group in 1938.*

Among industrial workers there are many who do not care about the successes of the Hitler system and have only scorn and contempt for the whole show. Most of the skilled workers who were unemployed for a long time are not enthusiastic Nazis. They complain about the conditions but at the end of the day, they always say: 'It's all the same to us; at least we have work'. These workers know there is a labor shortage, but they are all scared of losing their jobs. The years of unemployment have not been forgotten.

Those who are still Nazis in the plant are subdued. The facts speak clearly enough for themselves. The fact that one's wages continually buy less and less and that the slave driving gets worse and worse every day cannot be denied.

**Source E:** *Adapted from a propaganda poster published in the Daily Mirror, a British newspaper in 1939.*

Page 10 THE DAILY MIRROR Monday, September 4, 1939

# WANTED!

**FOR MURDER . . . FOR KIDNAPPING . . .  
FOR THEFT AND FOR ARSON**



**ADOLF HITLER**  
**ALIAS**  
Adolf Schicklegruber,  
Adolf Hittler or Hidler

Last heard of in Berlin, September 3, 1939. Aged fifty, height 5ft. 8½in., dark hair, frequently brushes one lock over left forehead. Blue eyes. Sallow complexion, stout build, weighs about 11st. 3lb. Suffering from acute monomania, with periodic fits of melancholia. Frequently bursts into tears when crossed. Harsh, guttural voice, and has a habit of raising right hand to shoulder level. **DANGEROUS!**

Can be recognised full face by habitual scout. Rarely smiles. Talks rapidly, and when angered screams like a child.

For the **MURDER** of over a thousand of his countrymen on the night of the Blood Bath, June 30 1934.

For the **KIDNAPPING** of countless victims in his concentration camps.

For **ROBBING** mankind of peace, of humanity and for his cruel assault on civilisation.

For **ARSON** on the night of February 27, 1933 at the Reichstag.

**Source F:** *An extract from a book about the German economy by a historian. It was published in 1954.*

The biggest consideration was to take the unemployed off the streets. By putting the unemployed workers by to work, Hitler not only made himself the idol of the nation but he put at his disposal an extra productive power on which to carry on his desire to rearm.

However no effort was made to either raise wages for workers or prices of goods. On the contrary every effort was made to prevent their rising, the intention being to keep costs down. There were also restrictions on investments in industries that produced goods for consumers. So although greater employment created increased demands for such consumer goods, there was an insufficient supply.

**Section B: Structured-Essay Questions**

Answer **one** question.

**2 This question is on British Malaya**

- (a) Explain why the British implemented the Federated Malay States in 1896. [8]
- (b) 'The need for raw materials was the main reason for British intervention in Malaya in the 1870s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

**3 This question is on World War Two in Europe.**

- (a) Explain why the British pursued appeasement with Germany in the 1930s. [8]
- (b) 'The decision to invade the Soviet Union was the main reason for Germany's defeat during World War II.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

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**Copyright Acknowledgements:**

- Source A Political Cartoon, taken from [https://www.womkat.edu.pl/resources/upload/konkursykuratoryjne/arkusze/Historia/arch\\_hist\\_20202021\\_sp\\_wo\\_ar.pdf](https://www.womkat.edu.pl/resources/upload/konkursykuratoryjne/arkusze/Historia/arch_hist_20202021_sp_wo_ar.pdf)
- Source B Gellately, Robert. Hitler's True Believers: How Ordinary People Became Nazis. Published by Oxford University Press.
- Source C Calvin University – German Propaganda Archive. "We Owe it to the Fuhrer", adapted from <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/danken.htm>
- Source D Shaw, G. B. , "The Sopade Report on the Mood Among Workers", adapted from [https://ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub\\_document.cfm?document\\_id=1553](https://ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1553)
- Source E Peterson, Edward, "Hjalmar Schacht: for and against Hitler; a political-economic study of Germany, 1923 - 1945", adapted from <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001069574>
- Source F The Daily Mirror, "Wanted!", adapted from <https://www.bl.uk/learning/timeline/item105922.html>



<b>(a) Study Source A.</b> <b>What is the message of the source? Explain your answer.</b>		<b>[5]</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Answers question without relevant support</b>  e.g. The message of the source is that Hitler caused the Reichstag fire. The source shows Hitler in the role of Nero, playing a fiddle as the Reichstag burns in the background. This shows that Hitler doesn't care about the fire because he caused the fire to happen.	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Inference based on source content, unsupported (or irrelevant support)</b>  e.g. The message of the source is that Hitler is a corrupt leader. The source depicts Hitler as Nero, an infamous Roman emperor known for his corrupt practices. This suggests that Hitler is corrupt as well.	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Inference based on source content, supported</b> Award 4m for responses that are more developed.  e.g. The message of the source is that Hitler is an ineffective leader. The source shows a fire in the background. The caption states "Hitler in the role of Nero: Just as Old Rome died, may communism do the same – in a great fire." This suggests that Hitler wants communism to die. However, in wanting to eliminate communism, Hitler is also destroying Germany as depicted by the fire. Hitler is also depicted playing a fiddle and not caring about the situation. This suggests that he does not care about Germany and is an ineffective leader for the country.	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>L3 + evaluates context of the source</b>  e.g. The message of the source is that Hitler will lead Germany to her doom. Hitler is depicted as an ineffective leader in the cartoon as he is compared to Nero – the infamous Roman emperor who played the fiddle as Rome burned to the ground. In the caption, it states that 'Just as Old Rome died, may communism do the same – in a great fire.' This shows that Hitler was far more concerned about his own needs and wants. He'd rather allow the German Reichstag to burn so he can blame the communists despite the consequences for the country. The cartoon was also published in March 1933 – after the Reichstag Fire which Hitler used to seize power and remove his political opponents unethically. This suggests that Hitler is also a cruel leader. Just like Nero, Hitler will also lead Germany to disaster.	<b>5</b>

<b>(b) Study Sources B and C.</b> <b>How far does Source C prove than Hindenburg made the 'right choice' in Source B? Explain your answer.</b>		<b>[5]</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Misinterpretation / Inaccurate Response</b>  e.g. Source B cannot prove that Hindenburg made the right choice as it does not tell me what Hitler did to save Germany from "certain political, social and economic collapse." Source B only states that Hitler had inspired the people of Germany to "become again, real Germans".	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Reliability based on use of provenance and context</b>  e.g. Source C cannot prove that Hindenburg made the right choice because it is an excerpt from a Nazi Party brochure. Thus, it would want to convince its readers that Hitler was a great leader and is biased in its portrayal of him.	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Reliability based on source content, supported with similarities in content</b> Award 4m for responses that are more developed and/or show an understanding of why Hindenburg felt Hitler was the right choice.  e.g. Yes, Source C can prove that Hindenburg made the right choice in source B because Hitler solved the problem of unemployment in Germany. Source C states that "the Führer's rapid and energetic actions" caused "unemployment [to] vanish." This suggests that Hindenburg made the right choice because Hitler had revived the German economy.  OR  e.g. Yes, Source C can prove that Hindenburg made the right choice in Source B because both sources show that Hitler had done good things for Germany. Source B suggests that Hitler's appointment had led to a "a moment of national rebirth." This is supported by Source C which states that "the Führer's rapid and energetic actions" caused "unemployment [to] vanish." This supports the fact that Hitler was in fact able to revive Germany to its previous glory.	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>L3 + explains reliability using provenance / context</b>  e.g. L3 + However, Source C cannot be used to prove that Hindenburg made the right choice because it is unreliable. Source C is an excerpt from a Nazi Party brochure. This would mean that the purpose of the source is to convince members of the Nazi Party of Hitler's successes and would also glorify the achievements Hitler made.	<b>5</b>

	Note: Also accept responses that evaluate the reliability of Source C using an appropriate cross-reference.	
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<b>(c) Study Source D.</b> <b>How useful is Source D in telling us about how Hitler's rule impacted workers? Explain your answer.</b>		<b>[6]</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Answers based on provenance or description</b>  e.g. The source is useful in telling us about the impact of Hitler's rule on the workers mood.	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Utility based on source content, supported with evidence</b> e.g. The source is useful in telling me that Hitler's policies did not benefit workers. The source states that "one's wages continually buy less and less and that the slave driving gets worse and worse". This suggests that the workers were not paid enough and the working conditions were miserable.  <i>OR</i>  <b>Utility based only on source limitations, supported with cross-reference</b> e.g. The source is not useful in telling us about how Hitler's policies impacted workers because it does not tell us about how Hitler's policies had a positive effect on their lives. This is challenged by my contextual knowledge where I know that Hitler implemented initiatives like the 'Strength through Joy' programme which organised leisure activities for Germans.	<b>2-3</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Utility based on source content, supported with evidence and cross-reference</b>  e.g. The source is useful in telling me that Hitler's policies did not benefit workers. The source states that "one's wages continually buy less and less and that the slave driving gets worse and worse". This suggests that the workers were not paid enough and the working conditions were miserable. This is supported by Source F which suggests that "no effort was made to either raise wages for workers or prices of goods". This suggests that the lives of workers did not improve due to Hitler's policies.	<b>4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>L3 + evaluation of source by assessing reliability or context</b>  e.g. However, the source is unreliable because it was written by the Social Democratic Party of Germany during exile. As such, they would want to convince their party members that Hitler's rule	<b>5-6</b>

	<p>brought misery to the German people so that they will continue to fight for the German people / not be fooled by widespread propaganda during the time.</p> <p>+ Despite being unreliable/bias, Source D is still useful in telling us that Hitler's rule did not impact gall workers positively as reported by the Nazis.</p> <p>Note: Award 6m for candidates that explain how reliability affects utility.</p>	
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<b>(d) Study Source E.</b>		<b>[6]</b>
<b>Are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer.</b>		
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Surprised / not surprised based on uncritical analysis of provenance or lifting of evidence</b></p> <p>e.g. I am not surprised because it is a propaganda poster and such posters are often biased.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies what is surprising / not surprising but with no explanation why (point)</b></p> <p>e.g. I am not surprised because Hitler had committed many crimes against the German people.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Surprised or not surprised, explained</b></p> <p>e.g. I am not surprised by the source as Hitler had committed many crimes against the German people. The source states that he had committed "Murder of over a thousand of his countrymen" as well as other crimes such as kidnapping, theft and arson. Hence, I am not surprised that they would produce a 'WANTED' poster of Hitler.</p>	<b>3</b>
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>L3 + understanding of provenance / accurate cross reference to other source or contextual knowledge</b></p> <p>Award 5marks for answers that are more developed.</p> <p>e.g. This is supported by cross-referencing to my contextual knowledge where Hitler's reign of terror led to the loss of many Jewish lives in the concentration camps</p>	<b>4-5</b>

	and that he also removed many of his political opponents during the Night of the Long Knives in June 1934.	
<b>L5</b>	<b>L4 + understanding of wider context</b>  e.g. Furthermore, this source was published in 1939. At the time, Hitler was pursuing his expansionist policy and had upset other countries such as Britain. In fact, it was during this period of time that Britain stopped pursuing their policy of appeasement with Germany due to Hitler's actions.	<b>6m</b>

<b>(e) Study all sources.</b> <b>“Hitler was the hero of Germany”. How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer.</b>		<b>[8]</b>																					
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>																					
<b>L1</b>	<b>Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use</b>  e.g. The sources do not support this view to a large extent. Source B, C, F support the view and sources A, D, E do not.	<b>1</b>																					
<b>L2</b>	<b>Yes or No, supported by valid source use</b> Award 2m for one Yes / No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4m  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th><th>Support</th><th>Does not support</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>B</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>C</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>D</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>E</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>F</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr> </tbody> </table> e.g. Source A does not support this view because it depicts Hitler as a corrupt and incompetent leader. Hitler is drawn playing a fiddle as disaster strikes the German Reichstag in the background.  Source D does not support this view because it shows that the workers were miserable under Hitler's rule. Source D states that “one's wages continually buy less and less”	Source	Support	Does not support	A		X	B	X		C	X		D		X	E		X	F	X	X	<b>3-4</b>
Source	Support	Does not support																					
A		X																					
B	X																						
C	X																						
D		X																					
E		X																					
F	X	X																					

	<p>which suggests that the situation was getting worst for them.</p> <p>Source E does not support this view because it depicts Hitler as a leader who has committed crimes against the people. It states that he had kidnapped “countless victims in his concentration camps”.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>Source B supports this view because it suggests that Hitler had revived Germany. Source B states that President Hindenburg felt that “appointing Hitler was the right choice” as he had constructed a “moment of national rebirth”.</p> <p>Source C supports this view because it suggests that the “Führer’s rapid and energetic actions” had saved “Germany from certain political, social and economic collapse”.</p> <p>Source F supports this view as it states that “Hitler made himself the idol of the nation”. This suggests that he was seen as the hero of Germany.</p>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Yes and No, supported by valid source use</b></p> <p>Award an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 6m</p> <p><i>Refer to L2 for sample answers</i></p>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Questions how far with regards to the reliability of a source</b></p> <p><i>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks (ie +1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge used to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc.</i></p> <p>e.g. Source C is unreliable because it was taken from a Nazi Party Brochure. Hence, it would want to convince the German people that Hitler was a good leader / hero of Germany so that they would continue to support him. Hence, because it is unreliable, it cannot be used to support the statement.</p>	<b>7-8</b>



**SEQ**

<b>2(a)</b>	<b>Explain why the British implemented the Federated Malay States in 1896.</b>	<b>[8]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes British colonial rule but with vague or invalid reference to the Federated Malay States</b> <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a max of 2 marks.</i>	<b>1-2</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Describes the Federated Malay States or Identifies reasons why the British implemented the Federated Malay States</b> <i>Award 3 marks for detailed description of 1 factor</i> <i>Award 4 marks for detailed description of both factors</i>  e.g. The British implemented the Federated Malay States in order to serve their economic interests. Before its implementation, the diversity of administration and legal systems would hinder trade in the Malay states. As a result the British decided to bring the four states together as the Federated Malay States (FMS) under a federal government. Indigenous Malay Rulers came under a Resident General based in Kuala Lumpur. Frank Swettenham was appointed as the first Resident General.	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Explain factors</b> <i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award the higher mark for a higher quality answer</i> <i>Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. Award the higher mark for a for a higher quality answer</i>  e.g. The British implemented the Federated Malay States in order to serve their economic interests. Before its implementation, the diversity of administration and legal systems would hinder trade in the Malay states. It created confusion for investors and business people as there were different rules and regulations in different states. The four states were also developing at an uneven rate and good infrastructure was key to facilitate economic progress. As a result the British decided to bring the four states together as the Federated Malay States (FMS) under a federal government. The idea of a central administration was to ensure uniformity and greater efficiency of administration. The revenues of wealthier states such as Perak could also be used to help poorer ones like Negeri Sembilan.	<b>5-8</b>



	<p>e.g. The British implemented the Federated Malay States in order to stabilise the political situation in Malaya. Under the Residential System, the Sultans lost their power to make or enforce laws as they had to heed the advice of the Residents. This meant that the Sultans had no real political power. Residents, on the other hand, had no clear guidelines on his role and had no police force or army on the ground to help them enforce order or compliance. As such, the unclear nature of the duties of the Sultan and Residents often led to the Residents having to define their own role as best as they can which could often lead to a clash with the locals. One such example was that of Perak. The differing interpretation terms of the Pangkor Treaty, coupled by the personality of Birch, the first Resident of Perak, led to conflicts with the Malay chiefs. Sultan Abdullah and his Malay chiefs plotted to kill Birch and in 1875, Birch was speared to death in a river bath house. While the perpetrators were punished and another Resident was appointed in Perak, it showed that the Sultans and the Malay chiefs were unhappy with the loss of their power. As such the FMS was aimed at curbing the power of the Residents in the Malay States and allowing the Sultans to retain their positions within the State Council. Therefore, with the formation of the FMS, it aimed at ensuring that the increased unhappiness of the local leaders was managed to ensure their continued support for the presence of the British in the Malay States.</p>	
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<b>2(b)</b>	<b>'The need for raw materials was the main reason for British intervention in Malaya in the 1870s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[12]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Writes generally about the question.</b> <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.</i>	<b>1-2</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Describes points on British intervention in Malaya or related factors</b> <i>Award higher mark for more elaboration.</i>  <p>e.g. The need for raw materials was the main reason for British intervention in Malaya in the 1870s. The British required raw materials such as tin to aid production in British factories. This was especially so as the tin canning industry had become more profitable in Europe. Malaya had large tin deposits in states like Perak which would benefit the British.</p>	<b>2-3</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Agree or Disagree with the statement with explanation.</b> <i>Award higher mark for better quality explanation</i>	<b>4-6</b>

	<p>e.g. The need for raw materials was one of the reasons for British intervention in Malaya in the 1870s. The British required raw materials such as tin to aid production in British factories. Large tin deposits were found in Malay states such as Perak and Selangor. While the British had established trading relations with these states previously, intervention was needed to secure and allow them control over the supply of raw materials. The supply of tin for example had been seriously affected by instability within these states. In both Perak and Selangor, there were major wars fought between the tin miners who were allied with the secret societies. This escalated to include Malay rulers embroiled in succession disputes. Hence, there was a need for the British to intervene to ensure that their needs for raw materials continued to be met.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. The desire for political prestige was another reason for British intervention in Malaya. The European powers competed in a race for colonies. The Europeans had wanted to establish their sphere of influence around the world and set out to compete for colonies. With German reunification in 1871, this posed a large threat to Britain, as they were afraid of further foreign competition from Germany in Southeast Asia as Germany would have wanted to increase their national prestige by accumulating colonies. Therefore, the British realised the negative impact on Britain if Germany were to seize Southeast Asia and deny the British of the resources and raw materials crucial to sustain the British economy. The British had also formed an uneasy alliance with the Dutch so as to prevent the Germans from coming to Malaya. Hence, the British intervention of Malaya was driven by the need to compete against the other European powers for national prestige by accumulating colonies. Due to the desire and need to showcase one's national prowess and pride, Britain tightened their foothold on Malaya and intervened in the Malay states in the 1870s so as to prevent other colonial masters from intruding into territories under the British sphere of influence.</p>	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Agree and Disagree with the statement with explanation.</b>  <i>Award higher mark for better quality explanation</i></p> <p>See L3 for suggested responses.</p>	<b>7-10</b>
<b>L5</b>	<p><b>L4 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</b></p>	<b>11-12</b>

<b>3(a)</b>	<b>Explain why the British pursued appeasement with Germany in the 1930s</b>	<b>[8]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes the topic of appeasement</b> <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a max of 2 marks.</i>	<b>1-2</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Identifies reasons for appeasement in the 1930s</b> <i>Award 3 marks for detailed description of 1 factor</i> <i>Award 4 marks for detailed description of both factors</i>  e.g. The British pursued appeasement with Germany as they were not ready to fight another war.	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Explain factors</b> <i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award the higher mark for a higher quality answer</i> <i>Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors. Award the higher mark for a for a higher quality answer</i>  e.g. The British pursued appeasement with Germany in the 1930s as they feared another war. WWI resulted in huge consequences suffered by Britain and France. The public disgust towards war, along with the effects of the Great Depression on the economics of both countries made rearmament very difficult even if the leaders wanted it. The lack of interest shown by Britain when Hitler remilitarized the Rhineland and public enthusiasm for the Munich Agreement were evidence to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that public opinion was against starting a war. As a result, the policy of Appeasement was adopted and politicians appeased Hitler through talks, discussions and giving in to him, with the aim of avoiding another war in Europe.  AND/OR  e.g. The British pursued appeasement with Germany as they viewed Hitler as less threatening than the communist Soviet Union. They were afraid of the violence brought about by the communists to overthrow the existing government. The rich businessmen and industrialists in British society were afraid of communism. They were afraid that their wealth would be taken away from them and redistribute to the poor. Therefore, despite the western powers being aware of Germany's rapid remilitarisation programme from 1935 onwards, they also knew that Hitler was a strong opponent of Communism and they believed that a stronger Germany could act as a shield	<b>5-8</b>

	against the Soviet Union, and prevent the spread of communism to the West.	
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<b>3(b)</b>	<b>'The decision to invade the Soviet Union was the main reason for Germany's defeat during World War II.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[12]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Writes generally about the question.</b> <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.</i>	<b>1-2</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Describes factors related to German defeat during WWII.</b> <i>Award higher mark for more elaboration.</i>	<b>2-3</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Agree or Disagree with the statement with explanation.</b> <i>Award higher mark for better quality explanation</i></p> <p>e.g. One reason for Germany's defeat during WWII was the decision to invade the Soviet Union. The fatal decision to invade the Soviet Union was in direct violations to the agreements of 1939 with the Soviet Union on non-aggression. The formidable foe of Soviet opposition highlighted the inherent issues of Germany fighting such and extended war that will last for 6 years. Germany's limited resources and its decision to embark on a 2 front war resulted in her defeat and the Allies final victory.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>e.g. The main reason for German defeat was the entry of the United States of America to the war. America formally entered the war in Europe after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. The Americans were invaluable as they had a massive amount of military resources and manpower. As the world's largest producer of goods at that time, they were able to escalate their military resource production for the battles ahead. Their deep financial strength allowed the Americans to be able to spend the most money and prepare for the most extensive resources to deal with the war. This greatly emphasised the Allies strength against the Germans in the world war. The Americans were also invaluable in the planning and execution of Allied Military Strategies. This is most evident in the Operation Overlord (the code name for the Battle of Normandy)—the Allied operation in 1944 that launched the successful invasion of German occupied Western Europe. This was essential for the victory of the Allies as American support</p>	<b>4-6</b>

	in such an essential turning point of the war was vital in Allies victory against the Germans.	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Agree and Disagree with the statement with explanation.</b>  <i>Award higher mark for better quality explanation</i></p> <p>See L3 for suggested responses.</p>	<b>7-10</b>
<b>L5</b>	<p><b>L4 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</b>  Overall, the American entry into the war was the most important reason for German defeat during WWII. Their vast superior economic and military strength propelled the allies to be much stronger than Germany. Furthermore, Germany with her essential mis-step of engaging Soviet Union in war made the allies far more resources superior to Germany. The American entry to the war at the later stage of the war also meant that she brought along fresh energy and resources to support the allies in their victory against Germany.</p>	<b>11-12</b>