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# **ANGLICAN HIGH SCHOOL** **END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2022**

**S3**

## **HUMANITIES (HISTORY)**

**2273/02**

Paper 2: The Making of the Contemporary World Order

**28 September 2022**

Secondary 3

**1 hour 40 minutes**

Additional Materials: 5 sheets of writing paper

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Follow the instructions on the front cover of the Answer Booklet.

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

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

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

## **Section A**

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

## **Section B**

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

**Hand in the question paper, Section A and Section B separately.**

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

<b>Section A</b>		<b>30 marks</b>
<b>Section B</b> Qn. No: ( )		<b>20 marks</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>50 marks</b>

<b>Parent's Name:</b>	
<b>Parent's Signature:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	

*This document consists of 5 printed pages.*

**[Turn over**

**Section A (Source-Based Case Study)**

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates

Study the background information and all the sources carefully and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

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

What can you learn from Source A about Stalin's rise to power? [5]  
Explain your answer.

**(b)** Study Source B.

Why was this poster created? Explain your answer. [5]

**(c)** Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C agree with Source D? Explain your answer. [6]

**(d)** Study Source E.

How far does Source E prove that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's incompetence? Explain your answer. [6]

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

'Stalin manipulated his way to power.' How far do the sources support this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

## Stalin's rise to power

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

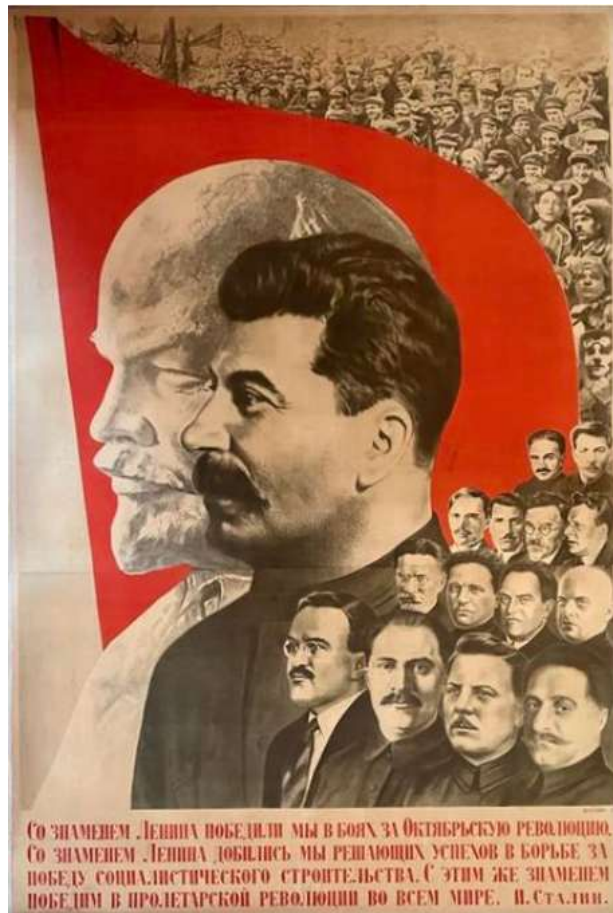
Vladimir Lenin founded the Soviet Union in 1922. Upon his death in 1924, a power struggle took place among potential successors - Joseph Stalin, Leon Trotsky, Alexei Rykov, Nikolai Bukharin, Lev Kamenev and Grigory Zinoviev. In the midst of the power struggle, Trotsky was removed as Head of the Red Army in January 1925. Even though Stalin still paled in comparison to his remaining political rivals in his status and authority, he emerged as the leader of Soviet Union by 1929.

Did Stalin rise to power due to his own abilities?

**Source A:** *An extract taken from Lenin's Testament, 1922.*

Comrade Trotsky, in his struggle on his differences with the Central Committee, has already proved his outstanding ability. He is personally perhaps the most capable man in the present Central Committee – but he has displayed excessive self-confidence and preoccupation with the purely administrative side of the work.

**Source B:** *A Soviet poster with the caption "With the banner of Lenin, we won in the battle for the October Revolution. - Stalin", published in 1934.*



[Turn over

**Source C:** *An extract from an article titled “Stalin versus Trotsky”.*

When Lenin became temporarily incapacitated after a stroke in May 1922, the unity of the Politburo fractured, and a troika (triumvirate) formed by Stalin, Kamenev, and Zinoviev assumed leadership in opposition to Trotsky. The troika successfully maneuvered against Trotsky and engineered his removal as head of Red Army in January 1925. Soon, however, Kamenev and Zinoviev became apprehensive about Stalin's growing power. Stalin then broke up the triumvirate by refusing to consult his partners or discuss with them his moves before the sessions of the Politburo. Stalin gradually consolidated his power base and, with this support, he ousted Kamenev and Zinoviev by 1927.

**Source D:** *An extract from an interview, published in a history textbook, 1992.*

Nobody felt that Stalin represented any danger. For example, Zinoviev and Kamenev would not have liked to see Bukharin having the role of general-secretary, and Bukharin would not have liked to see Zinoviev having that post. All of them agreed that they were afraid of Trotsky, but nobody seemed particularly opposed to the idea of Stalin having the post. That is how it happened in the end; and Stalin got his hands on such a huge amount of power that worked in his favour.

**Source E** *An extract from Stalin’s speech at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, 17 January 1925.*

The Party makes two main charges against Trotsky. First, he is trying to revise Leninism, and second, he is trying to bring about a change in the Party leadership. Trotsky has not said anything in his own defence against these charges. The usual explanation is that he has fallen ill and not been able to defend himself. But it is not the Party’s fault if Trotsky begins to get a high temperature after every attack he makes on the Party. Now he says he said nothing because he did not want to make matters worse. Personally, I do not think it is convincing. Trotsky evidently lacks the courage to frankly admit his mistakes.

**Source F:** *A university history professor’s view on Stalin, 2008.*

Trotsky insisted that Stalin won not because of his ideas on Communism, but because Stalin was Party General Secretary, and the General Secretary had the power to appoint all top Party officials. Stalin had stacked the Party with officials who were personally loyal to him, people who support him regardless of the policy options.

## Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

### 2 This question is on Hitler's Germany.

- (a) Explain why Hitler was able to consolidate his power in Germany by 1934. [8]
- (b) "The Great Depression was the main reason that led to the rise of Hitler." How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

### 3 This question is on WWII in Europe.

- (a) Explain why US involvement led to defeat of Germany in World War Two. [8]
- (b) "The weaknesses of the League of Nations was the main reason that led to the outbreak of World War Two in Europe." How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

**- End of Paper -**

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#### **Copyright Acknowledgements:**

Source A: <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/lenin-testament.asp>

Source B: <http://redavantgarde.com/collection/show-collection/2592-with-the-banner-of-lenin-we-won-in-the-battles-for-the-october-revolution.html>

Source C: <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/russia/stalin-vs-trotsky.htm>

Source D: Lynch, M. (2020). Access to History: Revolution and dictatorship: Russia, 1917–1953 for AQA. Hodder Education.

Source E: Joseph Stalin; Speech Delivered at a Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the RCP; Works Volume 7 1925; Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; 1954.

Source F: <https://www.st-ambrosecollege.org.uk/attachments/download.asp?file=690&type=pdf>

**Anglican High School**  
**Secondary 3 Final Year Examinations 2022**  
**Humanities (History) (2273/02)**  
**Source-Based Question**  
**Suggested Answer Scheme**

- 1a. Study Source A.**  
**What can you learn from Source A about Stalin's rise to power? Explain your answer. [5]**

Lvl	Mks	Descriptors
1	1	<b>Description of source details without inference</b>
2	2	<b>Infers sub-message</b>  Any other answers focusing on Trotsky's weaknesses, but has no focus on Stalin's rise
3	3-4	<b>Infers main message</b> Award 4m for supported message  Eg. Source A tells me that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's weaknesses. The source states that "but he has displayed excessive self-confidence and preoccupation with the purely administrative side of the work". This means Lenin was pointing out that Trotsky was arrogant and lacked the ability to work well with others. Hence, Soviet politicians will be aware of Trotsky's weaknesses and will not choose him as the next leader of USSR.
4	5	<b>L3 + Sets source in context</b>  Eg. L3 + By the latter half of 1921, Lenin was seriously ill and in May 1922, he had his first stroke. As such, there was a need to find a successor for USSR. Hence, Lenin then wrote down his thoughts to carefully assess who should take over as the next leader of USSR.

- 1b. Study Source B. Why was this poster created? Explain your answer. [5]**

Lvl	Mks	Descriptors
1	1	<b>Lifting of source details without addressing question</b>
2	2	<b>Infers sub-message</b>  Eg. The poster was created to show that many Soviets supported Stalin.
3	3	<b>Infers message OR outcome</b>  Eg. The poster was created to convince the Soviets that Lenin supported Stalin in his leadership over USSR. (Message)  <b>OR</b>  Eg. The poster was created to convince Soviets to support Stalin by accepting Stalin's policies. (Outcome)

<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Infers message AND outcome</b>  Eg. The poster was created to convince the Soviets that Lenin supported Stalin in his leadership over USSR, so that Soviets will accept Stalin's rule with Lenin's endorsement, by accepting Stalin's policies and directions. This can be seen with Lenin standing close behind Stalin in the background and the caption "With the banner of Lenin, we won in the battle for the October Revolution". This suggests that Lenin provided Stalin with political legitimacy to rule USSR.
<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Sets source in context</b>  Eg. L3 + This source was set in the context when Stalin was strengthening his rule in USSR. Stalin's political legitimacy was always hinged upon him being the chosen candidate to lead USSR after Lenin's death. Hence, by having Lenin in the background, it gives the impression that Stalin had learnt from Lenin and it is now Stalin's time to lead USSR.

**1c. Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C agree with Source D? Explain your answer. [6]**

<b>Lvl</b>	<b>Mks</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1-2</b>	<b>Comparison of provenance</b>  Eg. Source C disagrees with Source D because Source C is an extract from an article while Source D is an extract from an interview, published in a history textbook.  <b>OR</b>  <b>False matching (2 marks)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>3-4</b>	<b>Agree OR Disagree based on content, supported</b> Award 3 marks for unsupported answers  Eg. The sources agree in that Trotsky was seen as the main threat. Source C states 'The troika successfully maneuvered against Trotsky and engineered his removal as head of Red Army in January 1925.' and Source D states 'All of them agreed that they were afraid of Trotsky, but nobody seemed particularly opposed to the idea of Stalin having the post.' Both sources show Trotsky was the most threatening political opponent and so had to be brought down.  Eg. The sources disagree in showing the reasons for Stalin's rise to power. Source C shows that Stalin outmanoeuvred his political opponents. Source C states 'Stalin then broke up the triumvirate by refusing to consult his partners or discuss with them his moves before the sessions of the Politburo', which shows that Stalin was able to manipulate his way to power by making use of his political opponents when it was to his benefit. However, Source D states that Stalin rose to power with his position as General Secretary. This is seen with 'That is how it happened in the end; and Stalin got his hands on such a huge amount of power that worked in his favour', which implies that Stalin was able to appoint officials who were supportive of him as General Secretary. As such, Stalin was able to garner support which allowed him to rise to power.

3	5-6	<b>Agree AND Disagree based on content</b>  Both examples of L2

1d. How far does Source E prove that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's incompetence? Explain your answer. [6]

Lvl	Mks	Descriptors
1	1	<b>Prove/ Does not prove based on provenance</b>  Eg. Source E proves that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's incompetence as the source was Stalin's speech to the Central Committee.
2	2-3	<b>Prove based on source content</b>  Eg. Source E proves that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's incompetence. He was able to do so as the source states "Trotsky evidently lacks the courage to frankly admit his mistakes." This means that Trotsky was not able to substantiate his argument to the Central Committee and will tend to evade taking responsibility for his statements. As such, members of the Central Committee would question the credibility of Trotsky and thus support Stalin instead.
3	4-5	<b>Prove/ Does not prove based on cross-reference to contextual knowledge</b>  <i>Accept:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Stalin's manipulations</i></li> <li>- <i>Trotsky's unpopularity in the Politburo</i></li> <li>- <i>Non-disclosure of Lenin's Testament</i></li> </ul> Eg. Source E does not prove that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's incompetence as it is challenged by my contextual knowledge. From my contextual knowledge, Stalin did manipulate his way to power by pretending to be close to Lenin. This gave his fellow Party members, as well as the general public, the impression that Lenin had favoured and trusted Stalin. To the Soviets, it certainly looked like Stalin was the natural successor to Lenin. Thus, Source E does not prove that Stalin rose to power due to his manipulations.
4	6	<b>Does not prove, based on context / contextual purpose</b>  Eg. In my final analysis, the source <b>does not prove that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's incompetence</b> . The source was a speech by Stalin in January 1925, after Lenin's death in January 1924. As such, the source cannot be used to prove that Trotsky's incompetence led to Stalin's rise since Stalin would naturally downplay Trotsky's strengths in order to further solidify his claim as Lenin's successor. Upon hearing Stalin's speech, Party members would lose confidence in Trotsky and would support Stalin instead. As a result, Trotsky was then removed as the war commissariat in January 1925. This would help Stalin in removing Trotsky from power. Therefore, this speech is used to secure Stalin's position as the rightful leader of USSR and so it does not prove that Stalin rose to power due to Trotsky's incompetence.



- 1e. 'Stalin manipulated his way to power.' How far do the sources support this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

Lvl	Mks	Descriptors
1	1-2	Identifies sources that support and/or does not support
2	3-4	<p><b>Explains sources that support OR does not support</b></p> <p>Eg. Yes, Source B supports because it shows that Stalin is using Lenin to gain political legitimacy, by pretending to be closely associated with Lenin. This can be see with Lenin standing close behind Stalin in the background and the caption "With the banner of Lenin, we won in the battle for the October Revolution". This suggests that Stalin is making use of Lenin in providing him with political legitimacy and support to rule USSR.</p> <p>Eg. Yes, Source C supports because it implies that Stalin was manipulating politicians to his benefit. The source states 'Stalin then broke up the triumvirate by refusing to consult his partners or discuss with them his moves before the sessions of the Politburo. Stalin gradually consolidated his power base and, with this support, he ousted Kamenev and Zinoviev by 1927.' This means that Stalin was using them to get rid of his opponents and then turning onto them once they have served their purpose.</p> <p>Eg. Yes, Source F supports because it implies that Stalin was took advantage of his role as General Secretary. This is seen in the source 'Stalin had stacked the Party with officials who were personally loyal to him, people who support him regardless of the policy options.' This means that as General Secretary, Stalin was able to gain support from the officials whom he appointed to office, giving him the necessary support and clearing the path to power.</p> <p>Eg. No, Source A does not support because it suggests Trotsky's arrogance and his inability to work with others prove that he will not be a good leader for USSR. The source states that "but he has displayed excessive self-confidence and preoccupation with the purely administrative side of the work". This means Lenin was pointing out that Trotsky was arrogant and lacked the ability to work well with others. Thus, soviet politicians will naturally throw their support to Stalin, allowing Stalin to rise to power.</p> <p>Eg. No, Source D does not support because it suggests that Trotsky's unpopularity within the Politburo resulted in Stalin's rivals not wanting to support Trotsky. The source states "All of them agreed that they were afraid of Trotsky, but nobody seemed particularly opposed to the idea of Stalin having the post." This means that all the politicians saw Trotsky as the main threat and focused on eliminating him, giving Stalin the chance to rise to power.</p> <p>Eg. No, Source E does not support because it implies that Trotsky himself was not able to take responsibility for his own ideas. Source E states "The usual explanation is that he has fallen ill and not been able to defend himself. But it is not the Party's fault if Trotsky begins to get a high temperature after every attack he makes on the Party." This suggests</p>

		that Trotsky was not able to support the points he made, resulting in him losing respect and his reputation within the Politburo. As such, other politicians would not trust Trotsky to take over as leader and would then support Stalin instead.
3	5-7	<b>Explains sources that support AND does not support</b>
4	8	<b>Evaluation of one source based on reliability</b>

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**Structured Essay Question**  
**Suggested Answer Scheme**

- (a) Explain why Hitler was able to consolidate his power in Germany by 1934.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Level
L1	<b>Describes Hitler's consolidation of power with no focus</b>	L1
L2	<b>Describes factors</b>	L2
L3	<p>Explains factors</p> <p>Eg. Hitler was able to consolidate his power in Germany through political policies. Though he was appointed as the Chancellor in 1933, the Nazis still did not have a clear majority in parliament. When the Reichstag Fire happened in February 1933, he convinced President Hindenburg to invoke Article 48 and establish emergency powers. Through the Reichstag Fire Decree, civil liberties were suspended and this allowed the Nazis to win the March 1933 Election. Hitler went on to pass the Enabling Act which greatly increased his political powers and banned the other parties from competing against the Nazis. As a result, Hitler was able to pass a law making the Nazi Party the only legal political party in Germany. Nazi officials took charge of local governments. The SA and SS intimidated political opponents with arrests. Thus, with all political competition removed, Hitler was able to merge the powers of the Chancellor and President to consolidate his power through the creation of the Fuehrer position, achieving total control of Germany.</p> <p>Hitler was also able to consolidate his power in Germany through social policies. Hitler strongly believed in the power of propaganda to influence Germans to support him and set up the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, with Joseph Goebbels as its head, to achieve his aim. Posters and portraits of Hitler were spread throughout Germany to brainwash the people. Any information hostile to the Nazi Party was censored and kept away. All literature, art, music, radio, film and newspapers are strictly controlled by the Ministry to carry pro-Nazi messages which glorified Nazi achievements. As a result, Hitler was able to enforce Nazi doctrine on the Germans and control public opinion. He was able to convince Germans that their future under the Nazis would be bright and he will be able to unite the country. Thus, Hitler was able to consolidate his power through his social policies which</p>	L3

	influenced the Germans to fully support him and be loyal to him and the Nazi Party.	
	Also accept Economic policies and use of fear.	

- (b) 'The Great Depression was the main reason that led to the rise of Hitler.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

L1	Describes the appeasement policy with no focus	1-2
L2	Describes the given factors	3-4
L3	<p>Eg. Explains given factor</p> <p>The Great Depression was the main reason that led to the rise of Hitler. The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression that affected almost country. Germany was badly affected as it depended on loans and investments from other countries including USA. USA recalled the loans from German banks and led to an economic crisis in Germany. Factories closed down and people lost their jobs. By 1932, about 6 million Germans or one-third of the working population were unemployed. The Weimar government was weak and unable to make effective decisions to solve this economic crisis. The coalition government was more concerned about making alliances than taking decisive action. The communists also used this opportunity to create unrest to gain support. As a result, Hitler used his personal armed forces to break up the unrest that the communists were causing and <b><u>this made the Germans believe that Hitler was needed to bring back order to the country.</u></b> Thus, with no obvious end to their plight under the Weimar regime, <b><u>the Germans turned to the more extreme political parties in Germany such as the Nazi Party who seemed more confident and capable of offering solutions to lead the people out of the economic depression, and this allowed the Hitler to gain mass support from the people, leading to his rise.</u></b></p>	5-6
L4	Explains given factor + describe other factor/s	7
L5	<p>Explains given factor and other factor/s</p> <p>Eg.</p> <p>Hitler's abilities was another factor that led to his rise. Hitler was a powerful speaker and communicator and he addressed the concerns of the people by making promises such as abolishing the Treaty of Versailles. <b><u>This appealed particularly to the nationalists who came to believe in Hitler as a leader who could restore pride to the country.</u></b> Moreover, by blaming the Communists for the economic problems Germany was facing and making vague promises to the farmers and the industrialists, he was able to assuage their fears of a communist takeover which they believed would end up in them losing their land and companies to the state. <b><u>This further enhanced confidence that the Germans had in the Nazis, and also brought about more financial support for the Nazis which could be used further the party's political campaigns.</u></b> As a result, the Nazis were able to rally support of the Germans by appealing to the needs of the people,</p>	8-10

	<u><b>and this convinced politicians such as von Papen that Hitler was needed to provide support for the state's policies and to keep the communists under control, leading to his rise to the position of Chancellorship by Jan 1933.</b></u>	
L6	Balanced conclusion with explicit consideration of how far.	11-12

- (a) Explain why US involvement led to defeat of Germany in World War Two.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the relations with no focus	1-2
L2	Describes factors	3-4
L3	<p><b>Explains factors</b></p> <p><b>Eg.</b> US involvement led to the defeat of Germany in WW2 due to their contribution of vast resources and manpower. USA had many natural resources, efficient factories, personnel and advanced technology, which none of its Allies could match. They were also able to quickly switch its factories to rapid war production and produced war machines at a much faster pace than Germany. It produced many warships and helped Britain achieve control of the Atlantic. This allowed war supplies to be shipped over to Europe securely from 1943 onwards, allowing the build-up of men and material for the liberation of Europe. <b>As a result of the US involvement with their vast resources, Germany was unable to produce enough machines and fuel to continue fighting and sustain their war efforts. The USA, on the other hand, was powerful enough to sustain both its key allies and lead the direct assault into occupied Europe, leading to the defeat of Germany.</b></p> <p>US involvement led to the defeat of Germany in WW2 due to their military strategies. It was able to send 11 million troops to fight in Europe, helping the allies plan and coordinate strategy to achieve control of the air and sea. For example, daytime bombing raids by the US destroyed German manufacturing capability and fuel production from 1942 onwards. US participation in planning and execution of military strategies also gave the Allies greater success in bombing German cities and military sites. When the US navy took over escort duties, they focus on producing longer-range aircraft that could attack the German U-boats. As a result of the US military strategies to control the air and sea, US troops then led the D-Day invasion of June 1944 to secure the liberation of Western Europe. US expertise and preparations for the invasion was a tactical success which opened up the Western front to overstretch German resources, leading to the defeat of Germany.</p>	5-8

- (b) The weaknesses of the League of Nations was the main reason that led to the outbreak of World War Two in Europe.” How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

L1	States the factors that led to end of cold war	1-2
L2	Describes the given factor	3-4
L3	<p><b>Explains given factor</b></p> <p>Eg. The weaknesses of the LON was the main reason that led to the outbreak of WWII in Europe due to the failure of disarmament. The LON was set up to ensure collective security and prevent another world war from happening. Disarmament was seen as the most effective step to ensure world peace but despite several attempts, the LON failed to convince member countries to disarm. During the World Disarmament Conference in 1932-34, France refused to limit their armaments while Britain and USA refused to commit at a level requested by France. This resulted in Hitler withdrawing Germany from the conference and the LON. <b>The failure of disarmament showed a general unwillingness by the LON to disarm which will make them vulnerable to foreign attacks. The lack of action towards Hitler walking out of the Disarmament Conference also showed the failure of the LON to take action against such show of contempt. This discredited the League of Nations as it showed that it was powerless to carry out its main aim of disarmament and was unable to enforce its will on any country, especially when Hitler executed his expansionist policy which will later lead to WWII.</b></p>	5-6
L4	Explain given factor + describe other factor/s	7
L5	<p>Eg. The failure of the appeasement policy was another reason that led to the outbreak of WW2. Appeasement by Britain and France helped to embolden Hitler and encouraged him to carry out his aggressive expansionist policies, thus leading to the outbreak of WW2. The Munich Agreement was an act of active appeasement, where Britain gave in to Hitler's demands of attaining Sudetenland in exchange for his promise to stop his aggressive expansion into Eastern Europe. However, instead of stopping Hitler's aggression, the Munich Agreement only served to convince Hitler that the major powers were weak and would not go to war. This was evident in how Hitler proceeded to take over Czechoslovakia, and even ignored the ultimatum given by Britain and France by invading Poland as he came to believe that the major powers would not go through with their words and would not go to war for Poland. Moreover, the exclusion of USSR from the Munich Agreement increased resentment and suspicion between USSR and the Western powers, contributing to Stalin's decision to sign the Nazi Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with Germany, where USSR and Germany agreed not to go to war with each other. <b>This meant that Hitler would not have to risk a war with two fronts even if war was declared with the Western powers, which would allow Hitler to focus on defeating Britain and France before turning his attention to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the arrangement made to split Poland up between USSR and Germany further assured Hitler that he would not risk Soviet involvement with the invasion of Poland. This further emboldened Hitler to carry out his expansionistic plans, leading to the invasion of Poland and the outbreak of WWII.</b></p>	8-10
L5	Balanced conclusion with explicit consideration of how far.	11-12