



SPRINGFIELD SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2023
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

HUMANITIES

Paper 2 History

(The Making of the Contemporary World Order, 1900s–1991)

2273/02

24 August 2023

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing paper

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1(a) Study Source A.

Are you surprised by Source A? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Answers which do not consider the concept of surprise</p> <p>E.g. <i>Source A shows that Trotsky has proved his outstanding ability.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Surprise/lack of surprise in content/context Award the higher mark for answers with supporting details.</p> <p>E.g. <i>I am surprised by Source A as Lenin was critical about Stalin in the testament. It is surprisingly as in the early years of their association, Lenin regarded Stalin as a loyal and capable party member. Stalin played a significant role during the Russian Revolution and the Civil War, and he held important positions within the Communist party [2].</i></p> <p>Or</p> <p>E.g. <i>I am not surprised by Source A as it shows that Lenin felt that Trotsky was the best person to succeed him, This is supported by “Comrade Trotsky, on the other hand, has already proved his outstanding ability. He is perhaps the most capable man in the present.” Therefore, in Source A, Lenin felt that there was another contender, Trotsky, who had better qualities than Stalin to succeed him. [3]</i></p>	2-3
L3	<p>Surprise/lack of surprise through cross-referencing to other sources Award the higher mark for well-developed answers.</p> <p>E.g. <i>I am not surprised by Source A as it shows that Lenin felt that Trotsky was the best person to succeed him, This is supported by “Comrade Trotsky, on the other hand, has already proved his outstanding ability. He is perhaps the most capable man in the present.” Therefore, in Source A, Lenin felt that there was another contender, Trotsky, who had better qualities than Stalin to succeed him.</i></p> <p><i>However, when I cross-refer Source A to Source B, Source B challenges the idea that Trotsky had better qualities than Stalin to succeed Lenin. [3] Source B states that “While he was a brilliant orator, he had too many characteristics that made it extraordinarily hard to work with him. He was not a ‘natural comrade’ compared to Stalin.” This shows that Trotsky had numerous negative traits as a leader and not the best candidate to succeed Lenin. Since Source B challenges Source A , Source A is not reliable and hence, I am surprised.</i></p>	3-4
L4	<p>L3 + Lack of surprise through evaluating the purpose of the source OR contextual knowledge</p> <p>E.g. <i>I am not surprised by what Lenin says about Trotsky. Source A is from Lenin himself, as he wanted to criticize (verb) Stalin's leadership and highlight Trotsky as a potential successor. By doing so, Lenin hoped that the Politburo (the audience) would support Trotsky over Stalin as his successor (intended impact). Therefore, I am not surprised by Source A as it is reliable. [5]</i></p>	5

	<p>Or</p> <p><i>Based on my contextual knowledge, Lenin wanted to remove Stalin as the Secretary-General of the Communist Party because he felt that Stalin was too ambitious and could potentially abuse his power. Therefore, he believed that Trotsky was a better candidate to succeed him. Therefore, I am not surprised by Source A as it is reliable. [5]</i></p>	
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1(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B prove that Source C was wrong about Stalin's rise to power? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Repeats details of the source or undeveloped provenance</p> <p><i>E.g. Source B proves that Source C was wrong as Source B is from a Communist Party member while Source C is from a Russian Historian.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Answers only analyse either Source B or Source C</p> <p><i>E.g. Source B proves that Source C was wrong as Source B is from a Communist Party member. Source B shows that Stalin was able to rise to power due to Trotsky's weakness.</i></p> <p>Or</p> <p><i>E.g. Source B proves that Source C was wrong as Source B is from a Communist Party member. Source C shows that Stalin was able to rise to power due to his manipulations.</i></p>	2
L3	<p>Sources disagree, so Source B prove that Source C was wrong</p> <p>Award the higher mark for supporting details in both sources.</p> <p><i>E.g. Source B proves that Source C was wrong as both disagree on the reason for the rise of Stalin. Source B states that it was Trotsky's unpopularity that led to the rise of Stalin while Source C states that it was due to Stalin's manipulations. [3] The evidence from Source B is, "While he was a brilliant orator, he had too many characteristics that made it extraordinarily hard to work with him." This shows that Trotsky had numerous negative traits as a leader and unable to build up his own support and allies from within the party, paving the way for Stalin to take advantage of his weakness and rise to power. On the other hand, the evidence from Source C is, "Stalin's strategic planning and manipulation of party dynamics were indeed remarkable. He skillfully built alliances and secured the support of key party members to further his ambition." By skillfully employing these tactics, Stalin outmaneuvered and manipulated his opponents, Trotsky, and solidified his grip on power on Soviet Union. Since Source B disagrees with Source C, Source B proves that Source C was wrong about the rise of Stalin. [4]</i></p>	3-4
L4	<p>L4: L3 + Identifies the disagreement but uses cross-reference to decide which was lying</p>	5

	E.g. L3 + The sources clearly disagree on the reason for the rise of Stalin. In addition, Source B cannot be used to prove Source C was wrong because Source D challenges Source B. Source D states that it was Stalin's manipulations that led to the downfall of Trotsky. This is supported by "I was even deceived about the date of the funeral. Stalin presumed correctly that I would never think of verifying it, and later he could always find an explanation." Since Source D challenges Source B, Source B is unreliable and therefore, cannot be used to prove that Source C is wrong.	
L5	L4 + Answers make an evaluation on the provenance of Source B or C. E.g. L4 + Source B cannot be used to prove that Source C is lying as Source B is biased and not reliable. Source B is taken from a supporter of Stalin, and his purpose is to criticise (verb) Trotsky and highlight his flaws so that the people of Soviet Union (audience) will be more inclined to support Stalin as the rightful successor of Lenin in comparison to Trotsky (intended impact). Furthermore, being a supporter of Stalin, the Communist Party member had a clear motive to assist Stalin by tarnishing the reputation of his political opponent.	6

1(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source to a historian studying Soviet Union in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Repeats details of the source or undeveloped provenance E.g. <i>It is useful because it is from Trotsky himself.</i>	1
L2	Utility based on information in the source Award 2 marks for one aspect [useful OR not useful] and 3 marks for both aspects. E.g. <i>The source is useful to a historian as it tells me that Stalin was able to rise to power as he was cunning and tricked Trotsky into missing Lenin's funeral. [2]</i> <i>Or/And</i> Eg. <i>The source is not useful as it is unreliable due to its perceived bias. Trotsky's perspective seems to lay blame on Stalin's manipulation for his own downfall, which could potentially affect the objectivity of the information presented. [3]</i>	2-3
L3	Utility through cross-referencing to other sources or historical knowledge Award the higher mark for a well-developed answer. <i>The source is useful to a historian as it tells me that Stalin was able to rise to power as he was cunning and tricked Trotsky into missing Lenin's funeral. This is supported by "I was even deceived about the date of the funeral. Stalin presumed correctly that I would never think of verifying it, and later he could always find an explanation. The telegram lied." This shows that Stalin deliberately gave Trotsky the wrong date, leading him to miss Lenin's funeral and therefore dealing a fatal blow to Trotsky's prestige, and made Stalin looked like the natural successor to Lenin.</i>	4-5

	<p>However, the source is not useful as it is implied that Stalin was only able to rise to power as he tricked Trotsky into missing Lenin's funeral. However, when I cross-refer Source D to Source F, Source F challenges Source D. Source F suggests that Stalin was able to rise to power due to the fact his strongest political opponent was naïve and complacent. Source F states that "Trotsky chose not to confront Stalin as he felt a sense of security. At that time, neither Trotsky nor anyone else could have anticipated the formidable and influential figure Stalin would eventually become." [4] This suggests that Trotsky underestimated and misjudged Stalin's prowess and hence allowed himself to be easily manipulated and eventually ousted from the competition to become Lenin's successor. [5]</p>	
L4	<p>L3 + Answers which attempt to evaluate the source</p> <p>E.g. L3 + Even though Source D can be disproved by other sources, it remains useful as evidence of how Stalin's manipulation contributed to his rise to power. The source was created to criticize Stalin (verb), with the intention of gaining sympathy for Trotsky from the international community (audience) and exerting pressure on Stalin for his deceitful behaviour (intended impact), which he deliberately misled Trotsky and led to his absence at Lenin's funeral. Therefore, Source D is useful to the historian studying Soviet Union.</p>	6

1(d) Study Source E.

What is the cartoonist's message? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the cartoon, no interpretation.</p> <p>E.g. Source E is a British cartoon on Trotsky, published in 1925.</p>	1
L2	<p>Sub-messages of cartoon</p> <p>Award the higher mark for sub-message with supporting details.</p> <p>E.g. The message of this cartoon is that Soviet Union got rid of Trotsky easily [2] Source E shows Trotsky being flung to the dogs from a moving sled, with a member of a communist party dispatching him for good. The caption reads 'Winter sport in Russia - Tossing Trotsky.' [3]</p>	2-3
L3	<p>Main message of cartoon</p> <p>Award the higher mark for explanation or contextual knowledge.</p> <p>E.g. The message of this cartoon is that Trotsky has lost the 'game' against Stalin and was unceremoniously tossed out. Source E shows that two men on a sledge, a typical winter sport in Russia. A man throws the surprised Trotsky off the sledge. [4] This shows that Trotsky was no longer important for the communist party member as he is no longer involved in the sport. [5]</p>	4-5

	<p>Or</p> <p>E.g. The message of this cartoon is that Trotsky has lost the ‘game’ against Stalin and was unceremoniously tossed out. The source was published in 1925, where Trotsky lost the power struggle with the troika of Stalin, Kamenev and Zinoviev. He lost his position as the Commissar of the Red Army. Even though he kept his seat as a member of the politburo, he was effectively put on probation. Thus, Trotsky spent 1925 in political wilderness, just like in the cartoon [5].</p>	
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1(e) Study all the sources.

‘Trotsky’s failure to become the leader of Soviet Union was entirely his own doing.’ How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks										
L1	<p>Writes about the topic, no valid source use</p> <p>E.g. <i>There were many reasons that led to the rise of Stalin such as Trotsky’s unpopularity.</i></p>	1										
L2	<p>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>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.</p> <table><tr><th>Supports the view</th><th>Does not support the view</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>E</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Support</p> <p>E.g. <i>Source A supports the view that it was Trotsky’s failure that cause him to lose in the power struggle with Stalin. This is evident when Lenin mentioned in his will that Trotsky ‘has already proved his outstanding ability most capable man in the present government but he has displayed excessive self-confidence and preoccupation with the purely administrative side of the work. This means that Trotsky’s sense of pride and arrogance caused him to lose the support of the party members eventually despite him being the most talented personnel in the party to succeed Lenin. Thus it was Trotsky’s own doing that caused Stalin to rise to power after Lenin’s death.</i></p> <p><i>Source B supports the view that it was Trotsky’s failure that caused him to lose in the power struggle with Stalin. The evidence from Source B is, “While he was a brilliant orator, he had too many characteristics that made it extraordinarily hard to work with him. He was not a ‘natural comrade’ compared to Stalin.” This shows that Trotsky had numerous negative traits as a leader and unable to build up his own support and allies from within the party, paving the way for Stalin to take advantage of his weakness and</i></p>	Supports the view	Does not support the view	A	C	B	D	F	E			2-4
Supports the view	Does not support the view											
A	C											
B	D											
F	E											

	<p><i>rise to power. Therefore, Trotsky's failure to become the leader of Soviet Union was his own doing.</i></p> <p><i>Source F also supports the view as it shows that Trotsky underestimated and misjudged Stalin's abilities and this led to his downfall. Source F states that "Trotsky chose not to confront Stalin as he felt a sense of security. At that time, neither Trotsky nor anyone else could have anticipated the formidable and influential figure Stalin would eventually become." This suggests that Trotsky misjudged Stalin's prowess and hence allowed Trotsky himself to be easily manipulated and eventually ousted from the competition to become Lenin's successor. Therefore, Trotsky's failure to become the leader of Soviet Union was his own doing.</i></p> <p><u>Does not support</u></p> <p><i>Source C does not support the view as it shows that it was Stalin's leadership that led to his rise to power. Source C states that, "Stalin showed great leadership abilities and skilful in strategic planning. He must be given credit as his plan to get rid of Trotsky worked and he became Lenin's successor." By skillfully employing these tactics, Stalin was able to outmaneuver Trotsky, and solidified his grip on power on Soviet Union.</i></p> <p><i>Source D does not support the view as Source D claims that it was Stalin's manipulations that led to Trotsky's failure to become the leader. This is supported by "I was even deceived about the date of the funeral. Stalin presumed correctly that I would never think of verifying it, and later he could always find an explanation. The telegram lied." This shows that Stalin deliberately gave Trotsky the wrong date, leading him to miss Lenin's funeral and therefore dealing a fatal blow to Trotsky's prestige, and made Stalin look like the natural successor to Lenin.</i></p> <p><i>Source E does not support the view as it shows Trotsky's failure was entirely his own doing as it shows that he had lost the 'game' against Stalin and was unceremoniously tossed out. Source E shows that two men on a sledge, a typical winter sport in Russia. A man throws the surprised Trotsky off the sledge. This shows that Trotsky was manipulated by Stalin and no longer important for the Communist Party member.</i></p> <p><i>that led to Trotsky's failure to become the leader of Soviet Union, Source E shows Trotsky being flung to the dogs from a moving sled, with a member of a communist party dispatching him for good. The caption reads 'Winter sport in Russia - Tossing Trotsky.' This means that he was unpopular among the Communist party members, and there was a planned and coordinated effort to get rid of Trotsky for good. Hence, Stalin could easily assume power without any strong competition from Trotsky.</i></p>	
L3	<p>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>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.</p> <p>E.g. <i>Both aspects of L2</i></p>	5-7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2m (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark for this question must not exceed 8. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To score in L2 and L3, there must be direct reference to source content. • Only credit source use where reference is made to the source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues mentioned in the sources is not enough. • Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on number of sources used. <p>E.g. Source B is taken from a supporter of Stalin, and his purpose is to criticise (verb) Trotsky and highlight his flaws so that the people of Soviet Union (audience) will support Stalin as the rightful successor in comparison to Trotsky (intended impact). Furthermore, by being a supporter of Stalin, the Communist Party member had a clear motive to assist Stalin by tarnishing the reputation of his political opponent. Therefore, this source is not reliable to show that Trotsky's failure to become the leader of Soviet Union was entirely his own doing.</p>	
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Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2(a) Explain why Japan was forced into waging war in Asia-Pacific. [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the event without addressing the question Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>E.g. Japan was one of the major powers in the world. [1] Japan has a rich history in fighting battles and invasions. [2]</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Identifies OR describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</p> <p><u>Economic Crisis</u> Japan's population rose by about 40% between 1900 to 1930. This led to a shortage of arable land available for farming. Coupled with rural and backward farming techniques, food shortages became a severe problem that led to the suffering of the Japanese people. The people thus grew increasingly disappointed with the government. The economic crisis worsened with the Great Depression in 1929 whereby there was a severe fall in demand for Japanese goods due to recession worldwide. This affected the livelihood of the Japanese people, and unemployment began to hit Japan very badly.</p> <p><u>Overpopulation</u> With the rapid rise of the Japanese population by 40%, Japan experienced an increased demand for housing, food, goods and jobs and this strained Japan's limited resources further. These led the people to begin supporting the militarists who advocated expansion into other countries as the solution to Japan's economic woes as they had no other option but to be forced into looking elsewhere for resources and opportunities due to the situation.</p>	3-4

	<p><u>Changes in USA Foreign Policy</u> <i>Despite the US policy of isolationism, US President Franklin Roosevelt responded to Japan's invasion of China in 1937 by cancelling the 1911 commercial treaty signed between Japan and the USA, and placed restrictions on Japanese trade with the USA. The USA went further and imposed a trade embargo on Japan, banning the sale of fuel, iron and steel to Japan when Japan invaded Vietnam in 1940. These resources were essential to support Japan's war effort in China. The trade embargo not only soured relations between Japan and the USA but also undermined Japan's war effort and jeopardised its chances of success unless it found new alternative sources.</i></p>	
L3	<p><u>Explain factors</u> Award 5-6 mark for one explained factor, and 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</p> <p><u>Economic Crisis</u> <i>Japan's population rose by about 40% between 1900 to 1930. This led to a shortage of arable land available for farming. Coupled with rural and backward farming techniques, food shortages became a severe problem that led to the suffering of the Japanese people. The economic crisis worsened with the Great Depression in 1929 whereby there was a severe fall in demand for Japanese goods due to recession worldwide. This affected the livelihood of the Japanese people, and unemployment began to hit Japan very badly. The people thus grew increasingly disappointed with the government as they were unable to solve the domestic problems, The people begin supporting the militarists who advocated expansion into other countries as the solution to Japan's economic woes as they had no other option but to be forced into waging war with other countries to look for resources and opportunities.</i></p> <p><u>Overpopulation</u> <i>With the rapid rise of the Japanese population by 40%, Japan experienced an increased demand for housing, food, goods and jobs and this strained Japan's limited resources further. These led the people to begin supporting the militarists who advocated expansion into other countries as the solution to Japan's economic woes as they had no other option but to be forced into looking elsewhere for resources and opportunities due to the situation. Hence the need to cater to the growing population justified the expansion towards countries such as Manchuria, China and eventually Southeast Asia, and their aggressive expansion would forced them wage war against other countries, leading to the outbreak of WWII in the Asia-pacific.</i></p> <p><u>Changes in USA Foreign Policy</u> <i>Despite the US policy of isolationism, US President Franklin Roosevelt responded to Japan's invasion of China in 1937 by cancelling the 1911 commercial treaty signed between Japan and the USA, and placed restrictions on Japanese trade with the USA. The USA went further and imposed a trade embargo on Japan, banning the sale of fuel, iron and steel to Japan when Japan invaded Vietnam in 1940. These resources were essential to support Japan's war effort in China. The trade embargo not only soured relations between Japan and the USA but also undermined Japan's war effort and jeopardised its chances of success unless it found new alternative sources. Refusing to abort its war in China, Japan was left with the only option of seeking alternative sources and this made control of resource-rich countries in Southeast Asia very attractive. Thus Japan responded to the USA's imposition</i></p>	5-8

	of trade embargo by attacking the US base in Pearl Harbour and invading Southeast Asia. These responses brought it into direct confrontation with the USA, causing the outbreak of WWII in 1941.	
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2(b) 'USA's use of atomic bombs to end the war in the Asia-Pacific was inevitable'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the event without addressing the question. Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>E.g. <i>USA dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki [1] where 66000 and 40000 people were killed [2].</i></p>	1-2
L2	<p>Explain Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</p> <p><i>E.g. The use of atomic bombs by USA was inevitable by the Allies in order to end the war. Despite the fact that Japan was suffering from one setback after another, Japan refused to surrender unconditionally. However, the Allies would not accept anything short of an unconditional surrender. This was because reasons, to a maximum of the Allies were determined not to repeat the situation after World War I in Europe. They feared that if Japan was humiliated by a peace settlement, it would try to rise again to seek revenge and threaten its neighbours. Moreover, the Allied peoples were enraged by stories of Japanese atrocities towards the prisoners of war. Many resented the Japanese and wanted them to be totally defeated. Japan also refused to surrender unconditionally as the Japanese leadership wanted to protect the throne and imperial family for being held responsible for the war crimes. Efforts by Japan to negotiate for peace settlement peacefully were also thwarted by the USSR which delayed these messages by Japan to the Allies. To the Allies, it seemed that Japan was determined not to surrender. Thus, the Americans used the atomic bomb in an effort to end the war decisively and quickly, instead of sending more ground troops and suffering from more casualties. The atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6 and 9 August respectively, causing widespread destruction and deaths. Hence, in view of Japan's unwillingness to surrender unconditionally despite suffering from defeats after defeat, the use of the atomic bomb was inevitable in order to get the Japanese to accept an unconditional surrender and bring the war to an end.</i></p> <p>OR</p>	3-6

	<p><i>E.g. The use of atomic bombs to end World War II in the Asia Pacific was not evitable by 1943. Although the USA suffered a setback following the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbour, the Americans were able to recover quickly and launch a counter attack on Japan. The USA economy became devoted to military production and this helped the USA gain superiority in terms of armament and weapons. In addition, the military strength of the USA also dealt decisive island defences and land troops on the Midway Islands so that the islands could be become a base for Japanese naval and air forces. However, the USA was prepared and hid their carriers in the open sea, away for the islands out of sight of Japanese bombers. As result, Japan sustained serious losses, with four of its best aircraft carriers destroyed and experienced crew and pilots killed. The Battle of Midway was a turning point in the war as the Japanese lost their air superiority in the Asia Pacific region. Further bombings by the USA on mainland Japan also dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese economy as thousands of workers were killed or fled to the countryside, and Japanese factories needed to sustain war effort were laid waste. The economic and military strength of the USA had already weakened Japan substantially and it was only a matter of time that Japan would be defeated. Hence the use of atomic bomb was not inevitable.</i></p>	
L3	<p>Explains Yes AND No Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p><i>Both aspects of L2.</i></p>	7-10
L4	<p>L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</p> <p><i>E.g. In conclusion, the use of atomic bombs was not inevitable to cause Japan's defeat. This was because in view of the military and economic strength of the USA, it was only a matter of time that Japan would be defeated. However, the use of the atomic bomb would prove to be inevitable in order to prevent the prolonging of the war, as it became evident that Japan was unwilling to surrender unconditionally.</i></p>	11-12

3(a) Explain how Gorbachev's reforms led to the collapse of Soviet Union. [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the event without addressing the question Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p><i>E.g. Mikhail Gorbachev was a Soviet and Russian politician [1] who served as the eighth and final leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to the country's dissolution in 1991 [2].</i></p>	1-2
L2	<p>Identifies OR describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</p>	3-4

	<p>The policy of Glasnost was a key factor to the fall of Communism in the USSR. Gorbachev implemented the policy of Glasnost (openness) in an attempt to win back the faith and support of the people in USSR. By practicing the policy of Glasnost, and thus making government practices transparent for the people, Gorbachev hoped to retain and increase the support of the people towards the Communist party. By decreasing censorship, allowing Western ideas and music to enter USSR and reduce persecution and control towards opposition and the Eastern European states, Gorbachev hoped to obtain a less rigid and oppressive USSR.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>The policy of Perestroika was also a key reason for the collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union. Some reforms put into place under Perestroika included the transformation of the Soviet Command economy into a Demand economy. Private enterprises were allowed and state controls and monopolies over certain goods were lifted. The restructuring of the Soviet economy was supposed to lift the people's faith and support in the government. However, it failed. The removal of central controls led to rising prices and inflation as well as the black markets and profiteers.</p>	
L3	<p>Explain factors Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor, and 7-8 marks for two explained factors</p> <p>E.g. The policy of Glasnost was a key factor to the that led to the collapse of Communism in the USSR. Gorbachev implemented the policy of Glasnost (openness) in an attempt to win back the faith and support of the people in USSR. By practicing the policy of Glasnost, and thus making government practices transparent for the people, Gorbachev hoped to retain and increase the support of the people towards the Communist party. By decreasing censorship, allowing Western ideas and music to enter USSR and reduce persecution and control towards opposition and the Eastern European states, Gorbachev hoped to obtain a less rigid and oppressive USSR. With more transparency, the people found out about the corrupt practices dating all the way back to the times of Stalin, further disillusioning their ideas of Communism. With less persecution, oppression and control, the people were more daring in their opposition to the regime. With less censorship, the people were exposed to more radical ideas that contradict the ideals of Communism. This policy effectively opened a can of worms for Gorbachev and the Communist party that they had no way of controlling. This policy lowered the prestige of the Communist Party and provided the evidence that Communism was a failed system, further eroding the support of the people and led to rise of popular revolution and led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Thus, one can say that policy of Glasnost was a key factor in the collapse of Soviet Union.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>E.g. The policy of Perestroika was also a key reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union. Some reforms put into place under Perestroika included the transformation of the Soviet Command economy into a Demand economy. Private enterprises were allowed and state controls and monopolies over certain goods were lifted. The restructuring of the Soviet economy was supposed to lift the people's faith and support in the government. However, it failed. The removal of central controls led to rising prices and inflation as well as the black markets and profiteers led by gangsters. It was further worsened by Gorbachev's loosening control on Eastern European states</p>	5-8

	<i>which were no longer required to provide cheap food and raw materials to the USSR. The people were not ready for drastic changes and so there were passive resistance in certain sectors of the economy. All in all, it led to a decrease in the people's standard of living, leading to a further decrease in the people's support and trust towards the government. The people were dissatisfied with the government and this led to further instability within the USSR regime. This was a major reason for the collapse of the Communist regime in the Soviet Union because of the lack of support from its people.</i>	
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3(b) 'Soviet Union's decision to impose the Berlin Blockade in 1948 was a mistake.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer [12]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the event without addressing the question. Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p><i>The Berlin Blockade was an attempt in 1948 by the Soviet Union [1] to limit the ability of the United States, Great Britain and France to travel to their respective sectors of the city of Berlin, which lay entirely inside Russian-occupied East Germany. [2]</i></p>	1-2
L2	<p>Explain Yes OR No Award 3 marks for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to maximum of 6 marks.</p> <p><i>E.g. It was a mistake for Soviet Union because it humiliated Stalin as it resulted in the division of Berlin and Germany. The Berlin Blockade aimed to establish Stalin's control over Berlin in the Soviet zone of occupation. He therefore cut off all supply links to the Western zone of occupation in Berlin in the hopes of starving the population and forcing the Western powers out of Berlin. This would ensure that he was able to consolidate his control over the capital. However, the Western Allies put up a formidable response to the blockade by organizing the Berlin Airlift that provided the West Berliners with over 8,000 tons of necessities such as food and fuel. By May 1949, Stalin had clearly failed in his objectives to get the Western powers to give up control of West Berlin, as he was forced to lift the blockade and humiliated him. The result of this was the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany), which made the Iron Curtain become permanent in Europe. Therefore, it was a mistake for Soviet Union as the blockade ultimately contributed to the deepening of the Cold War divide and increased tensions between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p><i>E.g. It was also a mistake for Soviet Union because it resulted in the formation of NATO which served to undermine Soviet ambitions of spreading their sphere of influence. The Berlin Blockade was a key catalyst that led to the formation of NATO. In the aftermath of the crisis, the Western Allies recognized the need for a formal collective defense alliance to counter the perceived threat from the Soviet Union. On April 4, 1949, NATO was officially established, creating a binding commitment among its member nations to defend each other if attacked. NATO's formation strengthened the cohesion of the</i></p>	3-6

	<p>Western Bloc, which included capitalist democracies and anti-communist governments. This alliance presented a united front against the spread of communism, both in Europe and beyond. The Soviet Union saw this unity as a potential danger to its expansionist ambitions and its goal of spreading communism to other parts of the world. Therefore, it was a mistake for Soviet Union as the Berlin Blockade led to the eventual formation of NATO which served to undermine Soviet ambitions of spreading their sphere of influence.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g It was not a mistake on the part of Soviet Union because the crisis also put the Western Allies in a negative light because it showed how militarily unprepared, they were to deal with the Soviet threat at that point in time in 1948. The lack of a decisive military response from the West showcased the vulnerability of their position, giving the Soviet Union a temporary advantage in the early stages of the Cold War. The Soviet Union had more troops stationed there than the Western Allies. Moreover, the blockade was a better option compared to confronting them in a war. Fundamentally, the effects of the Berlin Blockade were that Germany permanently became two separate states. In essence, the Soviet Union benefitted as Stalin was given the opportunity in 1949 to officially establish East Germany as a communist state in reaction to the Allies establishing West Germany as a Democratic state immediately after the Berlin Blockade. Therefore, it was not a mistake on the part of Stalin as it temporarily strengthen his standing in the Cold War.</p>	
L3	<p>Explains Yes AND No</p> <p>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>Both aspects of L2.</p>	7-10
L4	<p>L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'</p> <p>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</p> <p>E.g. In conclusion, the Berlin crisis served as a catalyst for greater unity among the Western Allies. Even though the lack of a decisive military response from the West showcased the vulnerability of their position in 1948, the USA and its allies quickly reacted in 1949 to form alliances such NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), demonstrating a collective commitment to countering the communist threat. This unity helped to counterbalance Soviet influence in Europe and undermine Stalin's position in the Cold War. Therefore, Soviet Union's decision to impose the Berlin Blockade in 1948 was a mistake.</p>	11-12