



ST JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION
Preliminary Examination 2024
(Year 4)

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX
NUMBER

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HUMANITIES (HISTORY)

2261/02

The Making of the 20th Century Modern World, 1910s-1991

14 August 2024

1 hour 50 minutes
(0900 – 1050)

Additional Materials : Answer Booklets

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Answer booklets will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklets. Please ask the invigilator if you need additional answer paper.

Answer each section on a new answer booklet. At the end of the examination, submit your answer booklets separately.

Section A

Answer **all parts of Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

Section A: Source-based Case Study

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

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

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

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source C prove that you can believe Source B? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by MacArthur's reason for the worsening of the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

Who do you think produced and circulated this leaflet? Explain your answer. [6]

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

"China was justified in getting involved in the Korean War." How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Why did China get involved in the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In June 1950, North Korean troops entered South Korea and quickly overpowered South Korea's forces. U.S. President Truman immediately sent advisers, supplies, and military assistance to the South. He also called upon the United Nations (UN) to take urgent actions against North Korea and sent U.S. General MacArthur to lead the UN forces to drive back North Korean troops behind the 38th parallel. However, believing that he could push Communist forces completely out of Korea, MacArthur drove the North Koreans far beyond the 38th parallel, despite China's warning that it would retaliate if the UN forces continued to advance. When General MacArthur went on to attack near Chinese borders, China joined in the war on the side of the North Koreans.

Study the following sources to find out why China got involved in the Korean War.

Source A: *A Chinese poster produced in September 1952 showing a South Korean woman with children on the run from an American airplane. The caption below reads: "Stamp out the flames of war, save the peace!"*



Source B: *An excerpt from a government-controlled Chinese newspaper that was published in March 1951, with the article entitled, 'The Chinese Army: Fighting a Just War'.*

The Koreans saw how the Chinese Army resisted US aggression and will never forget the aid they offered. Students recorded in their diaries their first meetings with the Chinese Army, peasants proudly related how they provided food for the Chinese Army; mothers told their children how the Chinese Army defeated the American troops. A letter to the Chinese Army from Munchon (a city in North Korea) read: "Whenever we sleep in a warm bed or safely nurse our babies, we think of the Chinese Army. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts. You are the hope of peace supporters, and your spirit encouraged us to struggle further for the unification of our motherland."

Source C: *An adaptation of an interview with Chan Boliang, a member of the Chinese Army who was among the Chinese soldiers crossing the Yalu River on 26 November 1950.*

We believed that the Americans wanted to attack China by crossing the 38th parallel and they were already nearing the Yalu River. There was no way that the Chinese, who had just emerged from suffering the ruthlessness of imperialism from the Japanese, would tolerate this kind of foreign intrusion. As we marched across the Yalu River, we sang:

"Bravely crossing the Yalu River at dawn, we're protecting our homes for the sake of the motherland, for the sake of our friends. Good sons and daughters of the motherland, march forward resolutely, the War will defeat the imperialists!"

It's a patriotic song about protecting the motherland. Attack the Americans, support the Koreans for the sake of the motherland.

*imperialism: policy of extending a country's power and influence through use of force or other means

Source D: *Part of a speech to the U.S. Congress by General MacArthur, U.S. Commander of the UN forces in Korea, in April 1951.*

The Chinese people have excellent soldiers, with competent commanders. This has produced a new and dominant power in Asia, which is allied with Soviet Russia. However, it has become aggressively imperialistic, with a desire for expansion and increased power. Its aggressiveness recently displayed in Korea ... reflects predominantly the same lust for the expansion of power which is no different from any of the ambitious conquerors of the past.

Source E: A leaflet circulated during the Korean War. The Chinese soldiers on the left were saying to a Korean woman, "Prepare our beds!", "Kill a Pig!", "Stew a chicken!", "What? No Rice?" The caption on the right reads, "You are hungry because of the Chinese Communist Forces."



Source F: A Chinese Communist Party official, Peng Chen, in a conversation with Khrushchev in 1960.

After the war started, a Soviet ambassador told us that it was not possible for the Soviet Union to send its forces to Korea and that Stalin was thinking of asking us to send troops. Comrade Mao Zedong was strongly against the war in the first place. But after the war started, Stalin said that if the Soviet Union sent in troops, this would mean a World War and he therefore demanded China to send troops instead. And that was the only reason we agreed to send troops.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

2. 'The Germans resented the Treaty of Versailles because of the territorial terms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3. 'Japan's expansionist foreign policy resulted from external developments.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4. "The USSR collapsed because of Gorbachev's reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

END OF PAPER

(a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this poster?

Explain your answer, using details of the source and your own knowledge. [5]

Study Source A. What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer.	
Level	Descriptor
L1/1	Misinterpretation of source/Description of source/Answers not showing purpose e.g. The Korean woman and children were fighting in the Korean War.
L2/2	Sub-message The message of this poster is to highlight that Koreans were suffering during the Korean War. From the source, it shows the Korean woman and children running away from bombed sites. This means that the Koreans were suffering during the Korean war as their peaceful lives were interrupted by bombings during the war and they needed to run away with their family to ensure their safety.
L3/3-4	Main message The message of the poster is to highlight that the USA was responsible for the disrupting the peace in Korea as the peace of the young and innocent in Korea and their livelihoods were being affected by their bombings in the Korean War. China was seen to be the ones who would save the Koreans from the evil Americans. From the source, it shows the Korean woman and children running away from bombings by USA airplane. The caption below the poster reads, "Stamp out the flames of war, save the peace." This means that the USA was responsible for destroying the lives of the South Koreans.
L4/5	L3 + Context My contextual knowledge also tells me that lots of anti-USA propaganda posters were used by the Chinese during the Korean War to portray the Americans as the evil enemy so that they could rally their fellow Chinese to support them in their fight against USA.

Study Sources B and C.

(b)	How far does Source C prove that you can believe Source B? Explain your answer. [5]
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Level	Descriptor
1/1	<p><i>Provenance unexplained.</i></p> <p><i>Eg</i> Sources B and C are both written by the Chinese / both about the Chinese role in the Korean War.</p>
2/2-3	<p><i>Comparison of Sources B and C in content</i></p> <p><i>Eg Difference/Similarity</i></p> <p>Source C proves that I can believe Source B as they are both similar about Chinese animosity towards the Americans, that the Chinese were determined not to be dominated by the Americans. This is evident from Source B, “The Koreans saw how the Chinese Army resisted US aggression and will never forget the aid they offered.” This is also evident in Source C, “We believed that the Americans wanted to attack China by crossing the 38th parallel and they were already nearing the Yalu River.”</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Source C does not prove that I can believe Source B because the sources differ over China’s reasons for entering the Korean War. According to Source B China got involved in the War in order to help the North Koreans defeat the U.S. troops. This is evident from, “mothers told their children how the Chinese Army defeated the American troops”. According to Source C, China got involved in the War to defend China’s security / independence. This is evident from, “Bravely crossing the Yalu River at dawn, we’re protecting our homes for the sake of the motherland, for the sake of our friends”.</p>
3/ 4-5	<p><i>Reliability of Source C tested through cross referencing.</i></p> <p><u>Eg According to Source C, China got involved in the War to defend China’s security / independence.</u></p> <p><u>Source C, is reliable and hence can help prove that one can believe Source B as it is supported by my contextual knowledge</u> which also tells me that China had felt threatened when MacArthur did not stop his operations at the 38th parallel. China warned the US that they would intervene to defend their border and launch a full scale war if the Americans crossed the 38th parallel and advanced towards the Yalu River.</p>

(c)	<p>Study Source D</p> <p>Are you surprised by MacArthur's reason for the worsening of the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]</p>
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Level	
1/1	<p><i>Provenance unexplained / Misinterpretation</i></p> <p><i>Eg Not surprising because he was talking to the US Congress.</i></p>
2/2-3	<p><i>Basis of the speech.</i></p> <p><i>Eg . According to MacArthur, the reason for the worsening of the Korean War was due to China becoming increasingly imperialistic and wanting to spread its power in Asia. This has made the Korean War to become a more serious and deadly conflict. This is evident from, "However, it has become aggressively imperialistic."</i></p>
3/ 4-5	<p><i>Surprised, explained by cross reference to contextual knowledge.</i></p> <p><i>Eg I am not surprised by MacArthur's reasons as it is supported by my contextual knowledge which also tells me how the US during the Cold War period were convinced that the Communist states (especially with China turning communist in 1949) were planning for a global domination in their spread of communism and this had prompted the US to carry out its policy of containment. The Korean War was perceived to be part of the domino theory which would lead to the communist take over of other countries in Asia.</i></p>
4/6	<p><i>Yes – not surprised</i></p> <p><i>The speech was made by Gen MacArthur who famously went against President Truman's orders to deal more strongly with Communist China to contain the spread of Chinese communism to Korea. Unsurprisingly, he gave this speech to convince the U.S. Congress that the Korean War worsened because of China which had become a formidable, dangerous and expansionist Communist enemy. In giving this speech, Gen MacArthur hoped to receive Congress's permission to allow him to firmly push the Communist forces back into China.</i></p>

(d)	Study Source E. Who do you think produced and circulated this leaflet? [6]
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Level	Descriptor
L1/1	<p>Describes the source and fails to identify who produced it.</p> <p>E.g. This leaflet was produced by the Koreans. Or This leaflet was produced to highlight the greed of the Chinese soldiers.</p>
L2/2	<p>Sub-message / Misinterpretation</p> <p>E.g The N Koreans produced and circulated this leaflet because the leaflet criticizes the Chinese for being very greedy/ unreasonable/ caused more harm to Korea.</p>
L3/3-4	<p>Valid Message, supported</p> <p>E.g. The South Koreans/US/UN must have been the ones who produced and circulated this leaflet, so as to criticise the Chinese Army for being very greedy/ unreasonable/ causing more harm to Korea. Hence China was only involved in the Korean War to satisfy their self-interest. This is seen in how the Chinese soldiers were demanding food from the Korean woman and they were the ones who caused Koreans to suffer hunger.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Valid outcome</p> <p>Eg so that the North Koreans would reject further collaboration with China, hence achieving their (South) ulterior motive of weakening North Korea's war efforts in the Korean War.</p>
L4/5	<p>Both message and outcome of L3</p> <p>E.g. The South Koreans/US/UN must have been the ones who produced and circulated this leaflet, so as to criticise the Chinese Army for being very greedy/ unreasonable/ causing more harm to Korea. Hence China was only involved in the Korean War to satisfy their self-interest. This is seen in how the Chinese soldiers were demanding food from the Korean woman and they were the ones who caused Koreans to suffer hunger. This was produced and circulated so that the North Koreans would reject further collaboration with China, hence achieving their (South) ulterior motive of weakening North Korea's war efforts in the Korean War.</p>
L5/6	<p>L4+ Contextual knowledge</p> <p>My contextual knowledge also tells me that the Chinese were helping the North to fight against the South Koreans and UN forces, it must have been South Koreans who published this to criticize the Chinese so as to get the North Koreans not to work with the Chinese against South Korea.</p>

(e)	Study all the sources.
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	“China was justified in getting involved in the Korean War.” How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer. [8]
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Level	Descriptor
L1/1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use.
L2/2-4	<p>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p><u>Support</u></p> <p><u>Eg Source A</u> supports the view that China was justified in getting involved in the Korean War because China was trying to protect innocent Koreans from being killed by the aggressive American forces. They needed to restore order in Korea. This is evident from “<i>Stamp out the flames of war, save the peace!</i>”</p> <p><i>Eg Source B supports the view that China was justified in getting involved in the Korean War because they were helping North Korea achieve their aim for the unification of their country with South Korea. This is evident from, ‘your spirit encouraged us to struggle further for the unification of our motherland’</i></p> <p><i>Eg Source C supports the view that China was justified in getting involved in the Korean War because they wanted to protect /defend themselves from being attacked by the invading American forces. China’s security was at stake. This is evident from, “Bravely crossing the Yalu River at dawn, we’re protecting our homes for the sake of the motherland, for the sake of our friends.”</i></p> <p><i>Eg Source F supports the view that China was justified in getting involved in the Korean War as they had been asked by their close ally and was obligated to help the USSR fight the war on their behalf. This is evident from, “he therefore demanded China to send troops instead.”</i></p> <p><u>Does not support</u></p> <p>Source D does not support the view as it feels China was not justified in getting involved in the Korean War as it was doing this simply for greed in wanting to have more territories. She had no practical reason or need to expand into other territories. This is evident from, “reflects predominantly the same lust for the expansion of power which is no different from any of the ambitious conquerors of the past.”</p> <p>Source E does not support the view as it feels China was not justified in getting involved in the Korean War as it was doing it for selfish demands and to gain more from Korea to suit its economic needs. This is evident from how the cartoon says “Kill a Pig!”, “Stew a chicken!”, “What? No Rice?” This exploitation of the Koreans by China is further emphasised by the words, “You are hungry because of the Chinese Communist Forces.”</p>
L3/5-8	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use

	<p><i>Award 5 marks for one Y and one N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i></p> <p><i>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks(+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>5m for up to 2 sources explained</i> • <i>6m for up to 3 sources explained</i> • <i>7m for 4 or more sources explained</i> • <i>8m as bonus when reliability etc. is questioned.</i>
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2	‘The Germans resented the Treaty of Versailles because of the territorial terms.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer [10]
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Level/Marks	Descriptor
L1/1-3	<p>Identifies/Describes the reasons for resentment amongst the Germans over the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more reasons.</p> <p>Award 2m for describing one reason and 3m for describing 2 or more.</p>
L2/4-5	<p>Explains how The territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles caused resentment amongst the Germans OR Explains how the other terms caused resentment amongst the Germans..</p> <p>Award 4m for an explanation of given factor OR other reason(s) that led to German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.</p> <p>Reason 1 : (Territorial Terms): Loss of overseas colonies</p> <p>The territorial terms were resented by the Germans. The Treaty of Versailles stated that Germany was to give up quite a number of territories, lose all of its overseas colonies and was not allowed to form a union with Austria. Alsace Lorraine was also returned to France. To make matters worse, vital pieces of land with economic resources Germany needed were kept from her. Hence the Germans resented these terms because the loss of territories greatly reduced Germany’s standing amongst world powers. These territorial losses injured the pride of the German people.</p>
L3/6-8	<p>Explains how AND other reason(s) led to resentment amongst the Germans towards the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Award 6m for an explanation of how the given factor (territorial terms) led to German resentment AND how other reason(s) led to German resentment, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m.</p> <p>e.g. [As L2 plus]</p> <p>Reason 2 : economic terms/reparations</p> <p>The economic terms in the Treaty of Versailles caused resentment amongst the Germans. The economic terms refers to Germany having to pay reparations. Germany had to bear full responsibility for the war according to Article 231 of the TOV. Germany had to pay reparations for the war to the Allied powers. It was fixed at £6,600 million in 1920 and was estimated to take Germany about 42 years to pay back. Hence economic terms angered the Germans as they hated the TOV since paying reparations meant that Germany would be kept poor for many years. Germany also suffered from the effects of WWI. Her economy was also in ruins. The war efforts (in manufacturing military weapons and training of soldiers) had cost a great deal and left Germany with enormous debts.</p>

Bonus (+2)	<p>Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors.</p> <p>The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6 + 2; L3/7 +2; L3/8 +2).</p> <p>e.g. [As L3 plus]</p> <p><i>Depends on the factors the students raised in their essays.</i></p>

3	<p>Japan's expansionist foreign policy resulted from external developments.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>[10]</p>
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Level/Marks	Descriptor
L1/1-3	<p>Identifies/Describes the reasons for Japan's decision to invade Southeast Asia.</p> <p>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more reasons.</p> <p>Award 2m for describing one reason and 3m for describing 2 or more.</p> <p>e.g.</p>
L2/4-5	<p>Explains how <u>external developments</u> resulted in Japan's expansionist foreign policy OR Explains how <u>internal reason(s)</u> resulted in Japan's expansionist foreign policy.</p> <p>Award 4m for an explanation of given factor OR other reason(s) that led to Japan's expansionist foreign policy, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) that led to Japan's expansionist foreign policy or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.</p> <p>Reason 1 (External developments): Hostile Relationship between the USA and Japan</p> <p>External developments which resulted in Japan's expansionist foreign policy was the <u>increasingly hostile relationship between the USA and Japan.</u> American discrimination against the Japanese in various forms contributed to the strained relationship. For example, there were strict immigration laws imposed in 1924 against Asian immigrants to prevent them from entering the USA. This was done to prevent competition with the Americans for jobs. The Japanese Exclusion League was established in 1905 which angered and offended the Japanese. Moreover, at the Washington Naval Conference in 1921, Japan was forced to agree to reduce its naval strength by much more than the USA and Britain, in the ratio 5 : 5 : 3. Japan felt slighted and thought the agreement was unfair. This made them eventually decide to ally with Germany instead and began to scorn USA for their perceived racist policies. Eventually, when Japan became increasingly aggressive in the war in China in the 1930s, the USA placed an embargo on oil and the shipment of armaments and war materials to Japan. Therefore, Japan's worsening relationship with the USA and the ensuing defence and economic concerns, fuelled its ambition to establish itself as a</p>

	supreme world power. This led to the attack on Pearl Harbour, which escalated tensions and led to the Japanese take over of countries in SEA.
L3/6-8	<p>Explains how AND other reason(s) led to Award 6m for an explanation of how the given factor (external development) led to Japan's expansionist policy AND how other reason(s)(internal developments) led to Japan's expansionist policy, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m. e.g. [As L2 plus]</p> <p>Reason 2: (internal development) overpopulation. An internal development that led to Japan's expansionist foreign policy. was the economic crisis caused by overpopulation. Japan's population rose by about 40% between 1900 and 1930. This worsened the shortage of arable land for farming. Together with the use of traditional farming methods, these resulted in severe food shortages and led to sufferings among the people. This caused dissatisfaction towards the government. Thus the economic crisis caused by rising population, lack of arable land and worsened by the Great Depression caused discontent among the Japanese and made many lose faith in the government, which was ineffective in helping them improve their lives. Thus the economic crisis, worsened by the Great Depression, led Japan to pursue an aggressive foreign policy as a solution to its economic woes by means of conquering the countries in Southeast Asia to get more land and resources.</p>
Bonus (+2)	<p>Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6 + 2; L3/7 +2; L3/8 +2). e.g. [As L3 plus] Depends on the factors the students raised in their essays.</p>

4	<p>"The USSR collapsed because of Gorbachev's reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]</p>
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Level/Marks	Descriptor
L1/1-3	<p>Identifies/Describes the reasons for collapse of the USSR. Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more reasons. Award 2m for describing one reason and 3m for describing 2 or more.</p>
L2/4-5	<p>Explains how Gorbachev's reforms were responsible for the collapse of the USSR . OR Explains how other reason(s) were responsible for the collapse of the USSR Award 4m for an explanation of given factor OR other reason(s) that led to the collapse of the USSR and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.</p>

	<p>Reason 1: (Gorbachev's reforms): Glasnost</p> <p>One of Gorbachev's reforms which was responsible for the collapse of the USSR was Glasnost, which meant openness. It was meant to allow for public debate and involvement that would enable people to give constructive criticism on the shortcomings of the government & economy. However, for the first time in decades, the problems of the country became subjects for open public discussion. Poverty, corruption, the enormous mismanagement of the country's resources, the unpopularity of the Afghan War, and a host of other problems & grievances were raised. Ironically, Gorbachev and his government found that they were the target of most of the criticism. As the economy worsened, the public demanded for more radical western-style reforms. Therefore glasnost, which allowed for political relaxation and expression had led to demands for democratization and overhaul of the command economy, which spelt the end of the USSR.</p>
L3/6-8	<p>Explains how AND other reason(s) led to</p> <p>Award 6m for an explanation of how the given factor () led to collapse of the USSR AND how other reason(s) led to collapse of the USSR, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m.</p> <p>e.g. [As L2 plus]</p> <p>Reason 2: Domestic difficulties in the 1980s</p> <p>Domestic difficulties in the 1980s was another reason responsible for the collapse of the USSR. USSR suffered domestic difficulties way before Gorbachev. The rate of economic growth in the Soviet Union had been in long-term decline from the 1950s to the early 1980s. The Soviet economic infrastructure was in serious decay by 1985, when Gorbachev took office. The economy was failing. Living standards were lagging behind as there was a persistent shortage of food production due to poor farming methods. Food rationing and long queues in front of the stores, the empty shelves, etc created dissent from below. The people were really concerned with the steady decline of material conditions of life. In the political realm, a totalitarian state had emerged with little civil rights and political freedom under the Soviet regime. These deteriorating conditions intensified feelings of nationalism which caused the destruction of the USSR as a single political unit. Therefore, as can be seen from the above, these events were the culmination of processes which had been set in motion decades before. The USSR was on the brink of collapse with historical forces at play before Gorbachev took over as General-Secretary. The people saw communism as a system that had deprived them of a better way of life.</p>
Bonus (+2)	<p>Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors.</p> <p>The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6 + 2; L3/7 +2; L3/8 +2).</p> <p>e.g. [As L3 plus]</p> <p>Depends on the factors the students raised in their essays.</p>

