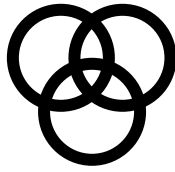


Name: _____

Register Number: _____

Class: _____



南橋中學

**NAN CHIAU HIGH SCHOOL
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2019
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS**

For Marker's Use

HISTORY (Paper 2)

2174/2

14 May 2019, Tuesday
1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing papers

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
The total marks for this paper is **50**.

Setter: Lim Jian Ming Gary

Vetter: Fu Jizheng Edwin

This document consists of **6** printed pages including the cover page.

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 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 source? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far would Dean Acheson in Source B agree with the North Korean Foreign Minister in Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

Does the source prove that USA was responsible for the escalation of the Korean War? Use your contextual knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

Why do you think this poster was published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

(e) Study all the sources.

“Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War.” How far do the sources agree with this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]


Was USSR responsible for the Korean War?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Korean War, which broke out in June 1950, was the first real example of the Cold War spreading outside of Europe. It was also the first example of the Cold War turning into a 'hot war'. Although, in the end, the USA and the USSR were able to avoid any direct confrontation, the armed forces of two great powers – the USA and China – did clash on the battlefield. Many people assumed that it was an attack that happened due to careful planning behind the scenes in the Communist bloc. Those in the democratic world labelled it as Walt Disney and Donald Duck; Stalin pulling the strings to control Kim Il Sung and Mao Zedong and start the Korean War. However, some historians have analysed some declassified documents which proved that the Russians might not have been the ones who were completely responsible for the Korean War. Hence, was Soviet Union responsible for the escalation of conflict in Korean Peninsula?

Source A: *An American leaflet dropped in North Korea on 3rd April 1953.*



所謂蘇俄顧問都是來統治中國的蘇俄特務份子

蘇俄顧問

傀儡劉
傀儡毛
傀儡周

在蘇俄的傀儡中共統治下中國沒有自主
保你自己安全和健康
打倒蘇俄的共黨傀儡

So-Called Soviet advisers are Russian special agents to control China.

Puppet Liu, Puppet Mao, Puppet Zhou

Under Soviet's control, Communist China lost her sovereignty. Stay safe and be healthy. Topple those communist puppets under Soviet's influence.

Source B: *Excerpt from US Secretary of State Dean Acheson's memoirs, written in 1969, about the North Korean Offensive of 25 June 1950. Dean Acheson was the US Secretary of State during Truman's presidency.*

It seemed close to certain that the North Korean attack had been mounted, supplied and instigated by the Soviet Union and that it would not be stopped by anything short of force. If the South Koreans proved unequal to the job, as seemed probable, only American intervention could do it. Plainly, it was an open undisguised challenge to our internationally accepted position as the protector of South Korea. To back away from this challenge, would be highly destructive of the power and prestige of the United States. It was thus our duty to save South Korea from Communism. The only way to fulfil that duty was to repel North Korea with an overwhelming force, of which we have already been preparing for, and of which we were willing to send.

Source C: *Adapted from an extract from a statement sent by North Korean Foreign Minister to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 September 1950.*

Intervention into the civil war by the American imperialists and their running dogs headed by Syngman Rhee have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible. The American government supplied the traitorous bandits of Rhee's regime with political, military and economic aid, working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea. Such encouragement and aid started a civil war in Korea. As far back as May 1950, our government received reliable information that Rhee had scheduled the attack on North Korea for mid-June 1950. This enabled us to take timely measures for repulsing the attack from the south, made possible with our Soviet advisers in planning of the operation.

Source D: *Mao Zedong's address to all Politburo members in late September 1950 on the situation in Korean peninsula.*

Even if Washington did not attack China immediately, it could establish a hostile regime on the Korean Peninsula and deploy its troops along the Sino-Korean border to insert military pressure. This would constitute a very grave threat to north-eastern China, the industrial heartland of our country. The task of sustaining a passive defence of the region was impossible as our immediate concern is to destroy the Chiang's regime in Taiwan. How many troops are needed to guard the Yalu River of more than one thousand kilometres? Moreover, we have to wait there year after year without knowing when the enemy will come.

Source E: A poster widely distributed during the Korean War in 1951.



North Korean soldiers were forced to fight in the war for Russia.

From left to right: Soviet Union, China, North Korean generals, North Korean soldiers

Communist Invasion

Source F: A report by an Australian journalist, Wilfred Burchett, on the Korean War in 1970s. Burchett was known for his reporting of conflicts in Asia and his Communist sympathies.

According to my own, still incomplete investigation, the war started in fact in August-September 1949 and not in June 1950. Repeated attacks were made along key sections of the 38th parallel throughout the summer of 1949, by Rhee's forces, aiming at securing key positions for a full-scale invasion of the north. What happened later was that the North Korean forces simply decided that things had gone far enough and that the next assault by Rhee's forces would be repulsed; that having exhausted all possibilities of peaceful unification, those forces would be chased back and the south liberated.

Section B: Essays

Answer two questions.

- 2 'Tengku Abdul Rahman's leadership was the most important reason for the independence of Malaya in 1957.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 'The command economy was the main reason contributing to a declining confidence in the Soviet communist system.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of paper -

Copyright Acknowledgments:

Source A @ <http://www.psywarrior.com/NKoreaH.html>

Source B @ Steven Hugh Lee, *The Korean War*, Routledge, 2013, p. 133.

Source C @ Melvyn P. Leffler and Odd Arne Westad, *The Cambridge History of The Cold War, Volume 1, Origins*, Cambridge University Press, 6th edition 2014, p.109.

Source D @ <http://www3.nccu.edu.tw/~lorenzo/Hao%20Chinas%20Decision.pdf>

Source E @ <http://www.psywarrior.com/KoreaPSYOPHist2.html>

Source F @ Leffler and Westad, p.85 – 6.

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LORMS

1 (a) Study Source A.

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

| Level | Descriptor | Marks |
|-------|---|-------|
| L1 | Describes/Lifts from source | 1 |
| L2 | <p>Surface level inference <i>Award the higher mark for inference with evidence supported</i></p> <p>e.g. The message of this source is that the American used propaganda poster/leaflet to show that the Russians were the mastermind of the Korean War.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The message of this source is that Soviet Union played a leading role in controlling the Chinese Communists during the Korean War.</p> | 2-3 |
| L3 | <p>Inference in context <i>Award L3/4 for inference made in context and L3/5 for answers that demonstrate contextual knowledge.</i></p> <p>e.g. Source A was an American leaflet published to convince the Chinese soldiers fighting in Korean peninsula that their leaders were being controlled by Russian agents. In other words, Stalin manipulated the Chinese into going to war with the Americans and stayed out mainly from the military conflict. The leaflet shows Soviet puppeteers at the top controlling the strings of the Chinese puppets below, on the stage. The text accompanying the picture reveals that these puppeteers were in fact, "Soviet special agents in the disguise as so-called Soviet advisors [controlling] China." This leaflet shows that the Russians were controlling the Chinese communist leaders during the Korean War and China had thus lost her sovereign and decision-making. Therefore, US hopes that those Chinese soldiers who pick up and read this leaflet would question their role in the Korean War and stopped fighting against the US troops in Korea. The Chinese soldiers were even encouraged to go against their own leaders to ensure their own safety. [5m]</p> | 4-5 |

| | | |
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| | On 3 rd April 1953, armistice talk had already resumed in Panmunjom. However, both Koreas were reluctant to engage in the talk as they wanted to gain benefits that neither wanted to accede to. The Americans, UN and Chinese, on the other hand, suffered heavy casualties from the war effort and sought a resolution to the war. By presenting USSR as a puppeteer to the Chinese forces, USA was trying to influence the Chinese soldiers into reconsidering their decisions in supporting North Korea People's Army (NKPA). It also hopes to undermine USSR's position as a leading force in the region which further reduced their popularity in Europe that would be beneficial to the cold war conflict with USSR. [6m] | |
|--|---|--|

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far would Dean Acheson in Source B agree with the North Korean Foreign Minister in Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| L1 | Description of sources | 1-2m |
| L2 | <p>One Agree or Disagree based on content <i>Award the higher mark only if candidates provide relevant evidence from source</i></p> <p>Dean Acheson would agree with the North Korean Foreign Minister that Soviet Union <u>was involved/played some roles</u> in the escalation of the Korean War. Source B states that "it seemed close to certain that the North Korean attack had been mounted, supplied and instigated by the Soviet Union and that it would not be stopped by anything short of force." Similarly, Source C shows that North Korea received advice from the Soviet Union in their invasion of South Korea. "This enabled us to take timely measures for repulsing the attack from the south, made possible with our Soviet advisers in planning of the operation." Hence, both sources agree that Soviet Union had assisted North Korea in the invasion of South Korea in June 1950.</p> <p>Dean Acheson would disagree with the North Korean Foreign Minister <u>on the reason why America had to intervene in the Korean War in 1950</u>. In the source, Dean Acheson argues that the North Korean received military support from the Soviet Union and had a more superior army that could easily overrun the South Koreans. <u>According to Acheson</u>, the Soviets also had plans to spread communism in Asia. Hence, the American had no choice but to intervene and protect South Korea from communism. This</p> | 3-4m |

| | | |
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| | <p>intervention would also preserve American's status as the protector of democracy and duty as a superpower. On the other hand, the North Korean Foreign Minister claimed that the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 was a result of <u>American involvement and military support to the South Korean regime</u>. Source C states that "Intervention into the civil war by the American imperialists and their running dogs headed by Syngman Rhee have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible." Hence, American's involvement in the conflicts in Korean peninsula led to the outbreak of the Korean War which prompted the North Koreans to seek advice from Soviet Union. Therefore, both sources disagree on the reason why America intervened in the Korean War in 1950.</p> | |
| L3 | One similarity and One different based on content | 5m |
| L4 | <p>Different due to Perspectives</p> <p>Dean Acheson does not agree with the North Korean Foreign Minister due <u>to their differing perspectives</u> Source B is an excerpt from US Secretary of State, Dean Acheson's memoirs written in 1969. Even though it was written years after the signing of the armistice that perpetually brought the Korean War to a closure, Dean Acheson in the 1960s was still trying <u>to convince</u> people who were interested in the Korean War that North Korea and Soviet Union were solely responsible for the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. Writing from the perspective as a former American politician, Acheson claims that the Americans were reluctant to be involved in the war. However, coupled with the communist victory in China in 1949 and the North Korean's initiated invasion of South Korea in June 1950, America was forced to defend South Korea and prevent further spread of communism.</p> <p>On the other hand, Source C is adapted from an extract from a statement sent by North Korean Foreign Minister to the United Nations. In the source, the North Korean minister <u>criticises</u> the American involvement in the Korean peninsula. Published on 28 September 1950, the North Koreans were facing tremendous pressure from the US-led UN forces. The Inchon landing on 15 September 1950, for example, had forced the North Korean forces to flee north across the 38th parallel. Hence, the foreign minister criticises the American for intervening in the Korean civil war and accuses America for supporting the South Korean government in the Korean civil war. The minister was hoping for</p> | 6m |

| | | |
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| | the immediate withdrawal of American troops in September 1950. | |
|--|--|--|

(c) Study Source D.

Does the source prove that USA was responsible for the escalation of the Korean War? Use your contextual knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

| L1 | Description of source | 1m |
|----|--|-----|
| L2 | <p>Yes or No explained based on source content</p> <p>Yes, Source D proves that America was responsible for the Korean War as they intervened in the Korean War in mid-September 1950. In the source, Mao Zedong was worried about the threat from America and the possibility of having an unfriendly neighbour at the Korean peninsula if North Korea was defeated by the US-led UN forces. Source D states that “Even if Washington did not attack China immediately, it could establish a hostile regime on the Korean Peninsula and deploy its troops along the Sino-Korean border to insert military pressure.” Hence America was responsible for escalating the Korean War. This can be supported by Source C which also mentions that the Americans were the ones that initiated the outbreak of the Korean War. Source C states that “the American government supplied the traitorous bandits of Rhee’s regime with political, military and economic aid, working out the aggressive plan for the invasion of North Korea. Hence, Source D proves that America was responsible for the Korean War as they had adopted an aggressive approach towards communism.</p> <p>No, Source D does not prove that America was responsible for the Korean War as the Americans intervened in the Korean War to protect South Korea. America intervened in the Korean War as more than 90,000 North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel in coordinated attacks into South Korea on 25th June 1950. The North Korean forces caught South Korea and the USA by surprise as they quickly gained control of South Korea till Pusan.</p> <p>Cross referencing to source B or E, it shows that the Soviet Union was the real mastermind of the Korean War. Source B states that “.... The North Korean attack had been mounted, supplied and instigated by the Soviet Union....” Hence, this shows that Americans should be hold responsible for the Korean</p> | 2-3 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------|
| | war as Soviet Union supported North Korea militarily, resulting in military and strategic imbalance between North and South Korea. | |
| L3 | Yes and No explained based on source content | 4 |
| L4 | <p>Yes OR No explained based on contextual knowledge, showing perspectives in the historical narratives.</p> <p>Yes, American was responsible for the Korean War. Source D was an address by Mao Zedong to all Politburo members in late September 1950. His address was probably to report to the party members on the grave situation in Korean Peninsula and how it might affect China's interests. Mao is trying to convince his party members to consider the option of sending troops to North Korea as the US-led UN forces were moving further into North Korean territory, which also meant that they were moving closer to North Korea's border with China. The threat became even more imminent, when UN and USA granted General MacArthur permission to push further into North Korea. Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai warned that if the American forces crossed the 38th parallel, China would intervene in the war. China also warned the USA that it would not hesitate to defend its border with Korea and risk full-scale war, if American forces advanced towards the Yalu River. Hence, from the above historical information, it proves that America was responsible for the Korean War.</p> <p>No, America was not responsible for the Korean War as the Americans were forced to intervene in the Korean War to prevent South Korea from becoming a communist country. Source D does not explain how China supported North Korea when the latter invaded South Korea on 25th June 1950. Based on historical knowledge, in 1949, China, North Korea and the Soviet Union held a series of meetings regarding military cooperation to support North Korea. The Chinese perceived involvement in North Korea as important as it provided a buffer zone for China against the American forces in South Korea. In March 1949, a mutual defence agreement was signed between Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and North Korea. Ethnic Korean soldiers who had fought in the People's Liberation Army of China during the Chinese Civil War also returned to North Korea to bolster the North Korean forces. Lastly, in early June 1950, Kim also approached Mao to ensure that North Korea would have China's support. Hence, this further proves that America was not responsible for the Korean War. The</p> | 5-6 |

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| | communist regimes should be responsible for the outbreak of Korean War instead. | |
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(d) Study Source E.

Why do you think this poster was published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [5]

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|-----------|--|-------------|
| L1 | Description of source e.g. The poster shows the Soviet pushing the Chinese, the Chinese pushing the North Korean generals and the North Korean general in turn pushing the North Korean soldier in the Korean War. | 1m |
| L2 | Historical context – because of what was going on at the time. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> This poster was published in 1951 by the American or South Korean government to convince the North Korean soldiers to give up fighting in the Korean War. The poster shows that the North Korean soldier was forced to fight in the Korean War by the Soviet Union, China and North Korean generals. By 1951, both sides (communist and US-led UN forces) reached a stalemate around the 38 th parallel. | 2-3m |
| L3 | Purpose – Intention, Target audience, and intended outcome. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more development</i> e.g. This poster was published by America or South Korea in 1951 to <u>criticise</u> the Soviet Union and to some extent China and the communist leaders of North Korea (DPRK) for the conflicts during the Korean War. The communist countries and their leaders forced the North Korean soldiers to fight in the Korean War. The source depicts a scene where the Soviet Union leader, presumably Stalin, pushing the Chinese leader, presumably Mao Zedong, pushing the Soviet general, presumably Kim Il Sung, pushing a North Korea soldier into a fire which represent the communist aggression in Korean peninsula. The words on the left of the poster state that North Korean soldiers were unfairly forced to fight in the Korean War. As this poster was distributed during the Korean War, it hopes to <u>influence/convince</u> North Korean soldiers to stop fighting as the real mastermind behind their involvement was due to pressure from Soviet Union. | 4-5m |

(e) Study all the sources.

“Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War.” How far do the sources agree with this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

| | | |
|-----------|--|------|
| L1 | Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use | 1m |
| L2 | Yes OR No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks</i> | 2-4m |
| L3 | YES and NO, supported by valid source use Award 5 marks for one Y and N by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks. <i>Analysis of the source beyond face value – doubt the source based on vagueness, contextual knowledge, time frame or purpose of the author (able to detect biasness based on motive of the author) or historical context.</i> Source A agrees with this statement that Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War. In the source it shows Soviet puppeteers controlling the strings of the Chinese puppets below, on the stage. In other words, the leaflet shows that the Russians were controlling the Chinese communist leaders during the Korean War and they were the mastermind. Stalin manipulated the Chinese into going to war with the Americans and stayed out mainly from the military conflict. Hence, Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War. [Based on my contextual knowledge, Stalin was initially reluctant to give Kim Il Sung the approval and support for the invasion of South Korea. However, Stalin was encouraged by the attainment of atomic parity and alliance with China and granted Kim permission to carry out the invasion. The alliance with China was established in February 1950, after both China and the Soviet Union signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. Both countries promised to come to each other's aid if either country was attacked. The communist victory in China and the alliance meant that Mao could now commit his attention to the assistance of North Korea if the invasion of South Korea did not go similarly. For the Soviet Union, | 5-8m |

| | | |
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| | <p>they could avoid direct intervention as China and North Korea share a common border of more than a thousand kilometres.]</p> <p>Source B agrees that Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War. The source claims that Soviet Union provided North Korean forces with adequate military and economic support and by 1950, the North Koreans used their military and strategic advantage over the South Korean forces to attempt to unify Korea under communist rule. Hence, leaving America with no choice but to intervene in the Korean War to prevent the spread of communism in Asia and protect the national interests and prestige of America. Source B states that “It seemed close to certain that the North Korean attack had been mounted, supplied and instigated by the Soviet Union and that it would not be stopped by anything short of force...” Hence, this shows that Soviet Union had supported North Korea which resulted in the military and strategic imbalance between North Korea and South Korea. [Students can analyse the reliability of this source and evaluate Dean Acheson’s reasons for American involvement in the Korean War.]</p> <p>Source C does not agree that Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War. Instead, it was the American that should be blamed for the Korean War. Source C mentions that “Intervention into the civil war by the American imperialists and their running dogs headed by Syngman Rhee have inflicted tremendous calamities and hardships upon the Korean people, for which the American government is solely responsible.” Hence, Source C does not agree that Soviet Union was responsible. Soviet Union only played a minor role in advising the North Korean government after the civil war broke out in the Korean Peninsula. “This enabled us to take timely measures for repulsing the attack from the south, made possible with our Soviet advisers in planning of the operation.” Hence Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. [Students can check the reliability of this source and use their contextual knowledge to counter the source content]</p> <p>Source D does not agree that Soviet Union was responsible/ Source D does not mention whether Soviet Union was responsible. In the source, it suggests that America was the aggressor and its intervention in the Korean War had led to a military imbalance and disadvantage to the North Korean forces. Most</p> | |
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| | <p>importantly, American intervention had threatened Chinese national interests and the Chinese government was even considering the option of entering the war. "...it could establish a hostile regime on the Korean Peninsula and deploy its troops along the Sino-Korean border to insert military pressure. Hence, Soviet Union was not responsible.</p> <p>Source E agrees that Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War. In the source, we can see that the Soviet Union was the mastermind of the Korean War. The Soviet forced the North Korean soldiers to fight in the war/to be involved in the communist aggression towards South Korea. Hence, Source E shows that Soviet Union was responsible for the conflicts in the Korean Peninsula.</p> <p>Source F does not agree that Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War/does not mention whether Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War. In the source, the Australian journalist claims that South Koreans had provoked the North Korean since August-September 1949. The Rhee's forces were even aiming to secure key positions for a full invasion of the North. "Repeated attacks were made along key sections of the 38th parallel throughout the summer of 1949, by Rhee's forces, aiming at securing key positions for a full-scale invasion of the north." Hence, Soviet Union was not responsible for the Korean War. [Students can go beyond face value by analysing the reliability of this source + using contextual knowledge (how Soviet Union supported the North Korean regime and how US distrusted Rhee's regime by providing them with minimal military support.)</p> | |
|--|---|--|

2 This question is about the decolonisation of Malaya.

(a) Explain why the Malayan Union failed.

[8]

| Level | Descriptor | Marks |
|-------|------------|-------|
|-------|------------|-------|

| | | |
|----|---|-----|
| L1 | Describes the event/feature | 1-2 |
| L2 | Identifies or describes factors | 3-4 |
| L3 | <p>Explains reasons Any 2 of these reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) High-handed manner/underhanded methods used by the British to implement the new constitution b.) Clauses/terms of the Malayan Union Constitution (Positions of the Sultans were threatened, Criticisms over Citizenship) c.) Protests from former British Administrators d.) Nationwide movement of non-cooperation by UMNO. <p>One reason why the Malayan Union failed because of <u>the high-handed manner / underhanded methods used by the British to implement the Malayan Union.</u> The Malays opposed the high-handed manner in which the British introduced the Malayan Union. They did not consult local opinion of the opinions of the Sultans over such an important issue as the Malayan Union which would greatly change their position and status. Sir Harold Mc Michael was criticized for the way in which he obtained the agreement of the Sultans. He did not give time for the Sultans to discuss the Malayan Union proposals among themselves or with the State Councils. Moreover, he was accused of threatening to depose the Sultans, labelling them as collaborators with the Japanese if they refused to sign the agreement accepting the Malayan Union. Thus the Malayan Union failed because of the underhanded methods used by the British to implement the new constitution.</p> <p>Another reason why the Malayan Union failed was because of the <u>clauses features/Terms of the Malayan Union Constitution such as:</u></p> <p>i.) Positions of the Sultans was threatened According to the terms stated in the Malayan Union Constitution, there would be complete centralization of power at K.L with the British Governor having full control of the administration. Laws were to be passed by the Central Legislative Council and the consent of the Sultans would no longer be required. The Sultans would thus become mere figureheads without authority or power Thus the Sultans and the State Councils would have no more political power. They would be left in charge of religious matters only. The Sultans were to become only advisers on the Council if Rulers.</p> <p>ii.) Criticisms Over Citizenship The Malays criticized the Malayan Union clauses because one of the main features of the Malayan Constitution was the granting of equal citizenship rights to all. This meant that the immigrant races, who had</p> | 5-8 |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>never pledged their loyalty to Malaya, would enjoy the same privileges as the Malays, the native people of the country. The Malays thus objected to the liberal citizenship qualifications, especially when those born or residing in Singapore could also qualify for citizenship. This meant that a large number of Chinese from Singapore would qualify for citizenship, thus the Malays would be outnumbered and Malaya would cease to be a Malay country. Thus the Malayan Union failed because, their special rights and privileges as the native people of the country was threatened both in the economic and political sphere.</p> <p>Another reason why the Malayan Union failed was because of the <u>protests from former British Administrators</u>.</p> <p>Essentially, there were also criticisms in England against the Malayan Union. Malay opposition was encouraged by a group of retired, ex-Malayan government officials, including Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir George -Maxwell who protested against the Malayan Union. They wrote to the British newspapers, deploring the <u>unjust way constitutional changes were being imposed in Malaya</u>. They also felt that the Malayan Union went against the principle of the Atlantic Charter thus pressuring the British to abolish the Malayan Union Thus the Malayan Union failed because of the pressure put on the British colonial government by some former British administrators to do away with the unconstitutional changes based on the Malayan Union.</p> <p>Another reason why the Malayan Union failed was because of the <u>nationwide movement of non-cooperation by UMNO</u>.</p> <p>The formation of UMNO marked the first united stand of Malay leadership and mass Malay support whereby they demanded the withdrawal of the Malayan Union. They encouraged supporters to wear white bands around their heads for a week as a sign of protest and mourning for the loss of Sultan's rights. There were numerous rallies and demonstrations. Malays appointed as officials on the Councils or Government Boards refused to attend the installation ceremonies of Sir Edward Gent as Governor of the Union and Sir Malcolm MacDonald as Governor- General. They also refused to attend meetings of the Advisory Council. <u>Thus the Malayan Union failed because of the movement of non-cooperation by UNMO pressured the British into abolishing the Malayan Union.</u></p> | |
|--|---|--|

- (b) 'Tengku Abdul Rahman's leadership was the most important reason for the independence of Malaya in 1957.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

| Level | Description |
|-------|-------------|
|-------|-------------|

| | |
|----|---|
| L1 | <p>Describes Tengku Abdul Rahman's leadership.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>Answer which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.</p> <p><i>e.g. Under the leadership of Tengku Abdul Rahman, Malaya gained its independence in 1957. Under his leadership, he proposed for the communal alliance of UMNO, MCA and MIC.</i></p> |
| L2 | <p>Explain Yes OR No</p> <p>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> |
| L3 | <p>Explains both sides of Level 2</p> <p>Explain Yes AND No</p> <p>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Yes, I agree.</u> Explain Tengku's leadership and his sense of Nationalistic fervor. ➤ <u>No, I do not agree.</u> The other reasons that led to the independence of Malaya in 1957 are ➤ 1946 Malayan Union which awakened Malay political consciousness and a sense of Nationalism as well as the 1948 Federation where there was a strong desire for a strong federal government to unite the states into a strong country but that each state and its Sultan retain powers and independence from the Federal government. ➤ External factors like the Atlantic Charter in 1941, which proclaimed the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government (self-determination). ➤ Strong tide of independence movements that were erupting around the world that influenced local leaders to make stronger demands for independence. <p>Yes, I agree to this statement that it was Tengku Abdul Rahman's leadership that led to the independence of Malaya in 1957.</p> <p>It was the leadership of Tengku Abdul Rahman and his sense of Nationalistic fervor that helped Malaya gain its independence. 1951, Tengku Abdul Rahman became President of UMNO which was the main Malay nationalist party in Malaya. Tengku Abdul Rahman however *realized that the British would only grant Malaya independence if the different political parties, such as UMNO, MCA and MIC, which were formed along racial lines, could achieve unity, as that would achieve political stability. Hence, *Tengku's strategy was firstly to show that the three races could work together with the Alliance Party members in the Local and Federal Councils.</p> |

Secondly, Tengku showed that **during the period of Emergency**, the Malays and Chinese could work together against the communist insurgents. For instance, it was Tengku Abdul Rahman who took the initiative to call for the Baling Talks to negotiate with Chin Peng together with the leader of MCA, Tan Cheng Lock and David Marshall as he *wanted to end hostilities in order to cut the drain on resources. *Tengku's actions showed the British that there were *capable anti-communist leaders who could challenge the communists, *protect economic investment and *command popular support. Ultimately, when Tengku Abdul Rahman led the 'Merdeka Mission' to London in 1956, British agreed to give independence to Malaya by 31 August 1957. Thus it was the nationalistic leadership/fervor of Tengku Abdul Rahman which contributed to the steps towards independence for Malaya.

No I do not agree with this statement.

- Malayan Union (1946) and The Federation of Malaya (1948)

The **1946 Malayan Union** was a very important event that led to the political awakening of the Malays in Malaya, which stirred a sense of Nationalism among them. The Union was opposed by the Malays for several reasons, most being **the threat to Malay special rights and privileges and the loss of power and prestige of the Sultans**, who were seen by the Malays as the traditional rulers of Malaya. Malay Nationalism which prompted protest against the M.U continued as Malay embarked on its road to independence. **Malay Nationalism** was also shown in the decision by the Malay leaders to **adopt a constitutional monarchy** that would **allow the Sultans to remain, and their position and privileges protected**.

Other indications of Malay nationalism were shown in agreement and acceptance of the **1948 Federation** where there was a strong desire for a strong federal government in order **to unite the states into a strong country but that each state and its Sultan retain powers and independence** from the Federal government. The establishment of the **Conference of Rulers** which was given the authority to **regulate Islamic law, observances and ceremonies, were also important issues for the Malays to gradually gain independence**. The **presence of the Sultans** would also ensure that the special position of the Malays would be maintained.

- Atlantic Charter in 1941

However, external factors also contributed to the steps to which Malaya gained independence because the British made decisions to grant them independence based on two influential external factors.

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| | <p>The Allies had <u>introduced the Atlantic Charter</u> in 1941 which proclaimed the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government (self-determination) and renounced the use of force in international relations. Subsequently, with the establishment of the <u>Independent Act in accordance with the Atlantic Charter, the British were pressured to give up her colonies in in Asia and S. Africa.</u> Hence, <u>In Malaya</u>, the British could not possibly maintain the pre-war political structure in Malaya and had to inevitably meet the demands of the local people for greater involvement in local government. <u>The British thus took steps to prepare the local people through the Member System in 1951, the Federal Council elections and the Merdeka Mission.</u> When they were pleased with the progress made, in terms of a good leadership and unity of the different races to face challenges such as communist threat, the British were willing to grant Malaya independence.</p> <p>➤ <u>Another reason why Malaya was achieve independence was the strong tide of independence movements that were erupting around the world that influenced local leaders to make stronger demands for independence.</u></p> <p>World War II had stirred up Nationalists Movements in the colonized states of Asia, Africa and Europe. Thus, inspired by the independence movements in other countries such as the one led by Ghandi in India, local leaders in Malaya made greater demands to achieve independence by a certain time. Subsequently, just as the British had granted independence to India in 1954, the British had to make good their promise to Malaya. Ultimately, more opportunities were given to local leadership after the war to prepare for the eventual withdrawal of the colonial powers. As such the people of Malaya became more experienced in administration. For instance, the Alliance showed good progress in co-operating with the British in suppressing communist insurgents and winning elections.</p> <p>Thus the tide of independence movements and the support for these independence movements in the late 1940s and 1950s contributed to the granting of independence by the British to Malaya</p> |
| L4 | <p>Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of ‘How far?’ Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. <i>E.g. In conclusion,</i> I disagree that the main reason why the Southeast Asian nationalist movements achieved independence was because of Tengku Abdul Rahman’s leadership. This is because Tengku Abdul Rahman could not alone achieve independence. <u>Before the war, there were plenty of nationalist leaders and nationalist movements but no one achieved independence.</u> Moreover, the strong nationalist and independence movements which inspired the local people to become bolder in their demands <u>also cannot be the most important factor</u> because the British could always reject such demands.</p> |

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| | <p>Essentially, it was the external pressures of the Atlantic Charter, the Independence Act and the UN that was the most important reason which gave the ultimate push to colonial powers to give independence to colonial countries in SEA. The context of Cold War and the competition between USA and Soviet Union also sped up the process of independence in Malaya.</p> <p>However, it must be bared in mind <u>that each factor played its part in bringing about independence. Essentially, external pressures alone would not have been enough if there had been no effective nationalist movements or nationalist leader like Tengku Abdul Rahman, who was ready to take the opportunity to push for independence.</u> The nationalists leaders had been working for independence, and making preparations, and without them, there would have been nobody ready to challenge the Europeans at their time of weakness or to spearhead political parties in achieving independence.</p> |
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3 This question is about the end of Cold War.

(a) Explain why Perestroika was introduced in USSR.

[8]

| Level | Descriptor | Marks |
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| L1 | Describes the event/feature | 1-2 |
| L2 | Identifies or describes factors | 3-4 |
| L3 | <p>Explains reasons Any 2 of these reasons.</p> <p>Gorbachev introduced Perestrioka (economic re-structuring) to address the problems which had resulted from the centrally-planned command economy.</p> <p>Gorbachev also introduced Perestroika to improve the USSR's socio-economic conditions characterised by poor living standards, poor housing, and rising infant mortality.</p> <p>Gorbachev also introduced to reduce the influence of communist party hardliners who had opposed economic reforms.</p> | 5-8 |

(b) 'The command economy was the main reason contributing to a declining confidence in the Soviet communist system.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

[12]

| Level | Description |
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| L1 | <p>Describes the command economy.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>Answer which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.</p> |
| L2 | <p>Explain Yes OR No</p> <p>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> |
| L3 | <p>Explains both sides of Level 2</p> <p>Explain Yes AND No</p> <p>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>e.g. I agree that the command economy was the main reason contributing to a declining confidence in the Soviet communist system as <u>it caused the Soviet economy to stagnate from the 1970s.</u> This was partly because of the inherent flaws of the Soviet command economy, in comparison to the free market economy that the USA and Western European countries embraced. The government owned and controlled all industries, decided how resources were distributed and fixed all production quotas. Citizens were not allowed to start or own companies. USSR was also huge. Implementing policies across the whole country and expecting immediate results was very difficult. As a result, there was poor quality of information available to those who had to make decisions about the economy. An overemphasis on quantitative indicators, along with lack of innovation and creativity, led to poor quality of Soviet goods. The Soviet Union was also affected by low morale among its workers, poor efficiency in its agricultural sector, rising fuel costs and inferior quality of its exports. This was an important reason as the poor state of the communist economy led the people to become increasingly dissatisfied with Communist government who do not seemed to be adequately able to provide for its citizens. Therefore, contributing to the citizens losing confidence in the communist system as the unpopularity of communism worsened.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. I disagree that the command economy was the main reason contributing to a declining confidence in the Soviet communist</p> |

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| | <p>system as <u>it was due to external economic burdens of the Soviet Union instead.</u> While the USA's economy improved in the mid-1980s partly with the help of its many strong trading partners, the Soviet Union found itself at the helm of an economically weaker alliance. Due to its ideological commitment to its Eastern European satellite states; the Soviet Union had to support poorer communist economies through economic bartering. In fact, The Soviet Union's annual subsidy to its Warsaw Pact allies through the discounting of oil prices amounted to about US\$3 billion. Other external commitments also caused a huge drain on its economy. For example; huge sums of money were spent fighting the decade-long Soviet-Afghan war. This depleted Soviet funds and the economy could not develop fast enough to provide the funds that were needed. In short, the Soviet Union, in contrast to the USA, found its allies to be a significant drain on its resources. This was an important reason as the state was bankrupted as a result which greatly affected the citizens' morale. Therefore, the government lost the support of the people as the people became increasingly dissatisfied with government and losing confidence in the communist system who seemed more interested in supporting others rather than to be adequately able to provide for its own citizens.</p> <p>I disagree that the command economy was the main reason contributing to a declining confidence in the Soviet communist system as it was also due to the burden of the <u>Arms Race with America.</u> Reagan's renewal of the arms race further aggravated the Soviet Union's economic problems as it struggled to keep up with military expenditure and production. It was clear that the Soviet Union was not wealthy enough to follow in the path of its rival, America. The Soviets were not only spending in the space race but also in developing nuclear arms. As such, this worsened the already deteriorating Soviet economy. In fact, the years of arms race had caused the Soviet economy to point of bankruptcy. This was an important reason as the resulting poor state of the communist economy led the people to become increasingly dissatisfied with government and losing confidence in the communist system to be adequately able to provide for its citizens.</p> |
| L4 | <p>Level 3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</p> <p><i>E.g. In my opinion, I agree that the command economy was the main reason contributing to a declining confidence in the Soviet</i></p> |

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| | communist system. If the command economy had been more efficient and productive, the communist government could have been more able to provide for its citizens as well as managing the external commitments and the arm race with the USA. With a more prosperous economy, the Soviet citizens would have been more accepting of its government's foreign policy commitments |
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