



**Paya Lebar Methodist Girls' School (Secondary)**  
**Preliminary Examination 2021**  
**Secondary 4 Express**

Subject : Humanities (History)

Date : 23 Aug 2021

Subject Code : 2273 / 02

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

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This paper consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page

## Section A - Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates. Answer **ALL** parts of this question

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer using details from this source and your knowledge. [4]

(b) Study Source B.

Do you believe what Source B says about the concerns of USA? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How are the sources different in Kennedy's attitude towards Khrushchev? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Are Sources E and F equally useful as evidence of who was responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

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

How far do Sources A to F show USSR was to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

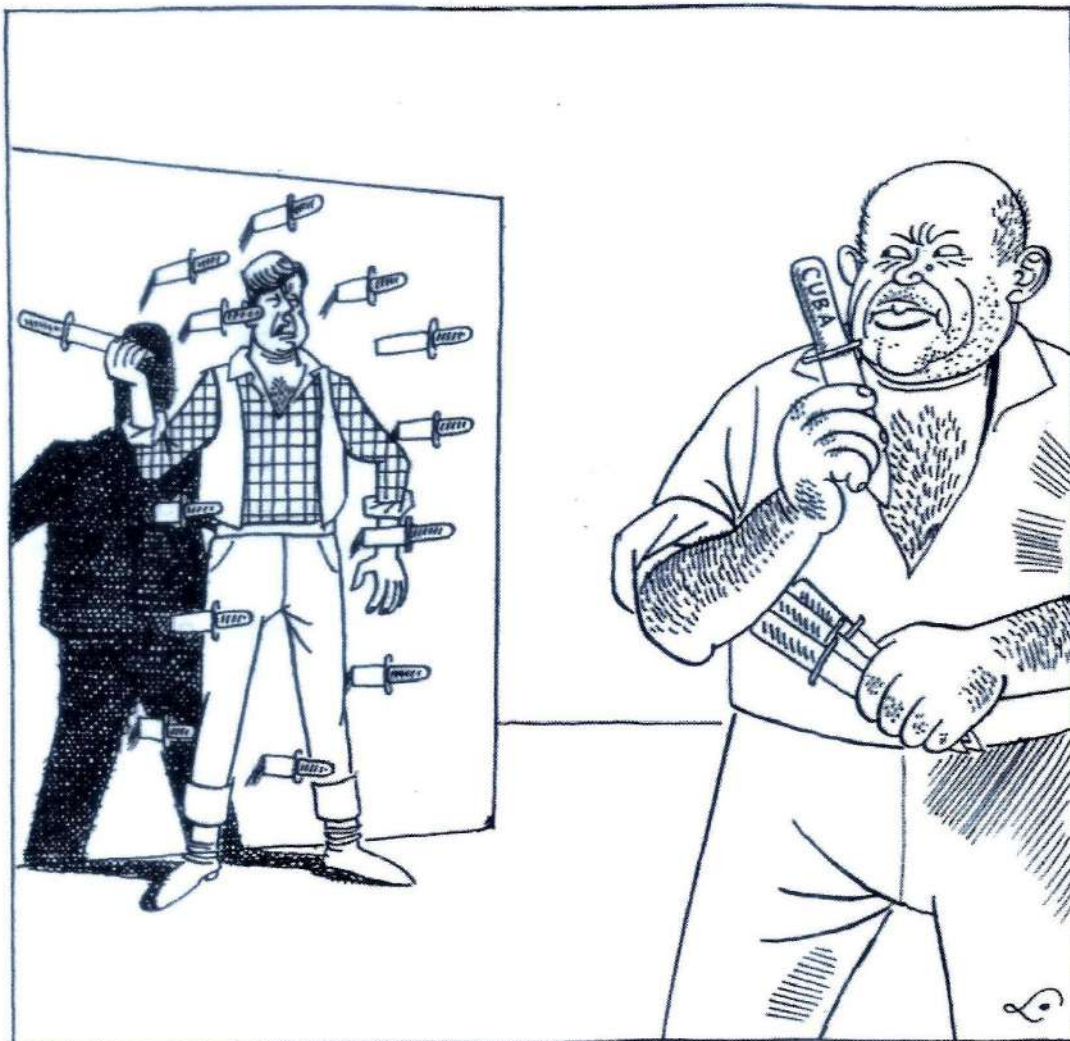
## The Cuban Missile Crisis

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban missile crisis was a 13-day confrontation in October 1962 that started after the USA discovered evidence of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. Fidel Castro had allowed USSR to build missile sites and placed missiles on the island which were within firing range of America. America was alarmed and took a series of measures to safeguard itself. Eventually the leaders of both superpowers recognized the devastating possibility of a nuclear war and publicly agreed to a compromise to defuse the rising tensions. Who was to blame for rising tensions?

**Source A:** *A cartoon describing the relationship between the USA and USSR, published in September 1961. The caption reads, "Kennedy: Ok, Khrushchev, that's enough!"*



**Source B:** *Televised speech by Kennedy to the American public on 22 October 1962.*

We will not needlessly risk world-wide nuclear war in which even absolute victory would be ashes in our mouths – but neither will we shrink from that risk when it must be faced ..... I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to stop and dismantle this secret, reckless and provocative threat to world peace.

**Source C:** *Extract of a letter from Kennedy to Khrushchev dated 22 October 1962.*

I made clear that in view of the ideology that you follow, the United States would not compromise and could not tolerate any action on your part which in a major way disturbed the existing balance of power in the world. Despite this, the rapid development of long-range missile bases and other offensive weapons systems in Cuba has proceeded. I must tell you that the United States is determined that this threat to the security of this hemisphere be removed. I also wish to point out that the action we are taking in Cuba is the minimum necessary to remove the threat to the security of the nations of this hemisphere. However, we would not stop at this and would do whatever is necessary to protect the security and freedom of this hemisphere.

**Source D:** *Extract of a letter from Kennedy to Khrushchev dated 27 October 1962.*

I have read your letter with great care and applaud your desire to seek a prompt solution to the problem. The first thing that needs to be done, however, is for work to cease on offensive missile bases in Cuba and for all weapon systems in Cuba capable of offensive use to be rendered inoperable. Assuming this is done promptly, I have given my representatives instructions that will permit them to work out - in cooperation with your representatives - an arrangement for a permanent solution to the Cuban problem. The continuation of this threat would surely lead to an intensified situation on the Cuban crisis and we want to avoid actions that would risk the peace of the world. For this reason, I hope we can quickly agree along the lines outlined in this letter and your earlier letter on 26 October.

**Source E:** *Extract of a letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy dated 27 October 1962.*

You wish to ensure the security of your country, and this is understandable. But Cuba, too, wants the same thing; all countries want to maintain their security... You are disturbed by Cuba... because it is 90 miles by sea from the coast of the United States of America. But Turkey adjoins us... Do you consider, then, that you have the right to demand security for your own country and the removal of the weapons you call offensive, but do not accord the same right to us?

**Source F:** *A cartoon published in a British magazine on 17 October 1962. It depicted Khrushchev and Kennedy in their garden and both are reading a book titled "Hints on Pruning".*



OVER THE GARDEN WALL

## Section B - Structured Essay Question

Answer ONE question

### 2. This question is the impact of World War One.

- a) Explain why the League of Nations was a failure in the 1930s. [8]
- b) 'The aims of keeping long-term peace in Europe was met by the Treaty of Versailles.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [12]

### 3. This question is about bi-polarity enmity of the Cold War.

- a) Explain why the Korean War broke out in 1950. [8]
- b) 'The Cold War was started because of USSR.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [12]

**END OF PAPER**

#### Copyright Acknowledgement

- Source A [https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon\\_by\\_lang\\_on\\_the\\_cuban\\_crisis\\_1962-en-f1bfbeca-8aa7-4d5d-a9b4-360926f3a0f2.html](https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon_by_lang_on_the_cuban_crisis_1962-en-f1bfbeca-8aa7-4d5d-a9b4-360926f3a0f2.html)
- Source B <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/kenlet.htm>
- Source C <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/cmc/oct26/doc6.html>
- Source D <https://www.wbur.org/news/2013/11/13/kennedy-cuban-missile-crisis>
- Source E <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/nikita3.htm>
- Source F <https://punch.photoshelter.com/image/I0000KJx5ZVh3U5I>

## 2021 PLMGS Sec 4 Elec HY Prelim Exam ANSWER SCHEME

### Section A - Source-Based Case Study [30 marks]

*Note: CMC is the abbreviation for 'Cuban Missile Crisis'*

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

What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer using details from this source and your knowledge. [4]

| Level | Level Descriptors  | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| L1    | <b>Describes</b> the source<br><br>Khrushchev was drawn to be burly and rugged and fierce looking. Kennedy was drawn like a cowboy with a knife in his hand.   | 1     |
| L2    | <b>Infers the message, supported with evidence &amp; explanation</b><br><br><i>Award 2 - 3m for inferring a message with evidence</i><br><br><i>Award 3 - 4m for further explanation</i><br><br>The message of the source is that Kennedy (USA) was ready to retaliate against an aggressive Khrushchev (Soviet Union). This is seen in the caption "OK, that's enough", showing that Kennedy was no longer just taking in the aggressive actions of Khrushchev, as represented by the knife with the word 'Cuba' he was holding in his hand and getting ready to throw at Kennedy.<br><br>Other accepted messages: USSR had the upper hand / Both superpowers were engaged in brinkmanship / tense relations. | 2 - 3 |
| L3    | L2 + Infusion of <b>Contextual knowledge</b> in response<br><br>L2 + The cartoon depicted USA feeling threatened by USSR's actions of placing missiles in Cuba. This action was considered an infringement of US's sovereignty as nearly all major cities in USA were within the range of these missiles.  | 4     |

#### Comments

(b) Study Source B.

Do you believe what Source B says about the concerns of USA? Explain your answer. [5]

| Level | Level Descriptors  | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| L1    | <p>Believe / Not believe, <b>based on sub-message or provenance</b></p> <p>I believe the source in saying USA was afraid of nuclear war.</p> <p>I believe the source as it was a televised speech by Kennedy.</p>  | 1     |
| L2    | <p>Believe, <b>based on content</b></p> <p>I believe the source in highlighting the concerns of USA was that <b>USSR were to blame</b> for the Cuban Missile Crisis (CMC) / posed a security concern / USA wanted to maintain peace. The source stated that USSR's actions posed a 'reckless and provocative threat to world peace' in which they risk 'world-wide nuclear war'.</p>   | 2     |
| L3    | <p>Believe / Not believe + <b>based on cross-referencing to other sources / contextual knowledge</b></p> <p><i>Award 4m for well-explained answers</i></p> <p>L2 + However, Source B was <b>not supported by my contextual knowledge</b>, USA was also guilty and to blame for the CMC. It placed missiles in Greece and Turkey – actions which also posed a security threat to USSR as these missiles were able to put all major cities in USSR in its range. As Source D was contradicted by my CK in saying that USSR were to blame for the CMC, it is not reliable and thus I do not believe Source D.</p> | 3 - 4 |
| L4    | <p>Not believe + <b>based on analysis of purpose</b></p> <p><i>Award 5m for well-explained answers</i></p> <p>I do not believe Source B in blaming USSR for the CMC. Kennedy was trying to justify to the American public by</p>   | 4 - 5 |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | blaming USSR for the outbreak of the crisis. As Kennedy is worried that the CMC might deteriorate into a nuclear war, he needed to rally the American nation behind him in the decision he has to take in dealing with the issue – namely a naval blockade, which is technically a declaration of war. Thus, with this agenda behind Kennedy's televised speech on 22 Oct, I do not believe the source in blaming USSR for the CMC. |  |
|--|---|--|

### Comments

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

How are the sources different in Kennedy's attitude towards Khrushchev?  
Explain your answer. [6]

| Level     | Level Descriptors  | Marks        |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| <b>L1</b> | <p>Identifies the difference, <b>based on simplistic reading of provenances</b></p> <p>There was a difference as both were written on different dates – one on 22 and the other on 27 Oct 1962.</p> <p>There was a difference as events had changed in between the two sources.</p>  | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>L2</b> | <p><b>Differing content</b></p> <p>Both sources are different when comparing USA's reactions towards USSR. Source C portrayed USA to be steadfast / firm in dealing with USSR while Source D portrayed USA to be malleable / soft / cordial. Source C used words such as "would not compromise and could not tolerate" USSR's actions of placing missiles in Cuba, signifying a firm reaction. Source D K used words like "applaud your desire to seek a prompt solution to the problem" and "we want to avoid</p> | <b>2 - 3</b> |

|           |   |              |
|-----------|---|--------------|
|           | actions that would risk the peace of the world", which signified a cordial manner when writing back to Khrushchev.  |              |
| <b>L3</b> | <p><b>Differing tones</b></p> <p>The key difference in Kennedy's attitude towards Khrushchev was from an aggressive / confrontational approach in Source C, to a friendlier / more conciliatory approach in Source D.</p> <p>Source C was aggressive as he used words like he "would not compromise and could not tolerate" USSR's actions of placing missiles in Cuba. Kennedy continued to use strong language, such as he would "do whatever is necessary to protect the security and freedom".</p> <p>In Source D, Kennedy was less aggressive, evident in the words "applaud your desire to seek a prompt solution to the problem" and "we want to avoid actions that would risk the peace of the world". This was aimed at reducing escalating tensions in the CMC and derive at a solution as soon as possible without endangering everyone.</p>   | <b>4</b>     |
| <b>L4</b> | <p>Explains difference, <b>based on context of Source C AND D</b></p> <p><i>Award 6m for explaining the context of BOTH sources</i></p> <p>Source C was in the context of 22 Oct 1962. At that point in time, Kennedy discovered that there were Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba that could reach key US cities. As a freshly minted president in Jan 1961, Kennedy had to take a strong stance against USSR to establish his credibility and convince US public that he could protect the security of the country. Hence he put on a more confrontational attitude towards the USSR, threatening that he "would do whatever is necessary to protect this hemisphere" as well as not willing to compromise.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In Source D, Kennedy was less aggressive / confrontational as he was aware that tensions between USA and USSR were running extremely high and might spiral out of control. This was because a US U-2 spy plane was shot down on 27</p> | <b>5 - 6</b> |

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|  | <p>October, which signalled to both leaders that they lacked direct control over their military ground forces. This added pressure on both of them to resolve the crisis as soon as possible. Hence Kennedy was less confrontational, evident in the words “applaud your desire to seek a prompt solution to the problem” and “we want to avoid actions that would risk the peace of the world”. This was aimed to reduce escalating tensions in the CMC and derive at a solution as soon as possible without endangering the world with nuclear destruction.</p> <p>One must also note that when Source D was written, Khrushchev had sent letters more conciliatory in nature to Kennedy earlier to diffuse the tensions in CMC. This made Kennedy keen to respond in a similar manner since Khrushchev had already made overtures to him.</p> |  |
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### Comments

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Are Sources E and F equally useful as evidence of who was responsible for the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

| Level | Level Descriptors   | Marks |
|-------|---|-------|
| L1    | <p>Utility, based on <b>provenance or unexplained content</b></p> <p>No, Source F is more useful as it was produced by the British and they have a more objective stance.</p> | 1     |

|           |   |              |
|-----------|---|--------------|
|           | No, Source E is more useful as it was the letter of one of the major actors in the CMC.   |              |
| <b>L2</b> | <p>Utility of BOTH sources, based on <b>content</b></p> <p><i>Award 2m for no / vague criteria OR no evidences</i></p> <p>Source E is useful in showing <b>who was responsible</b> for the crisis. In Source E, <b>Khrushchev blamed the US</b> for tensions over Cuba. He criticised Kennedy for having double standards, saying that Kennedy demanded USSR to remove weapons from Cuba in the name of "security", but will not "accord the same right" to USSR for demanding that US removes weapons from Turkey. The source is useful as evidence that Khrushchev believed it was US's actions that caused the crisis.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source F is useful in showing <b>who was responsible</b> for the crisis as it reflected <b>both countries were responsible</b> for the crisis, with more fault accorded to US. This can be seen from Kennedy's big overgrown tree with branches of "Turkey, West Germany and Japan" already invaded into its neighbour's (Khrushchev) lands, affecting its interests, as the overgrown tree blocks the sunlight from Khrushchev's reading activity. On the other hand, Khrushchev's tree is also invading into Kennedy's garden, but there is only one small tree branch (Cuba). This implies that the extent of US's aggression was much greater than the USSR's and that the USA had a greater part to play in the crisis.</p> | <b>2 - 4</b> |
| <b>L3</b> | <p>L2 + Utility on which source is more helpful, based on <b>cross-referencing to other sources / CK</b></p> <p><i>L3 awarded ONLY if utility of both Source E and F was analysed earlier</i></p> <p>Source F is more useful than Source E as it tells us that both the US and USSR had a part to play in the tensions, even though the US played a greater part as its actions were more aggressive. This can be seen from Kennedy's big overgrown tree of "Turkey, West Germany and Japan" that have already</p>  | <b>4 - 5</b> |

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|-----------|--|--------------|
|           | <p>invaded into its neighbour's (Khrushchev) lands, affecting its interests, as the overgrown tree blocks the sunlight from Khrushchev's reading activity.</p> <p>On the other hand, Khrushchev's tree is also invading into Kennedy's garden, but there is only one tree (Cuba) and it is much smaller, more like a branch. This implies that the extent of US's aggression was much greater than the USSR's and that the USA had a greater part to play in the Cuban Missile Crisis since their bases in Turkey, Japan and West Germany would have posed a much greater threat to USSR's national security. Source E, on the other hand, only tells us about the conflict over Cuba from Khrushchev's view. It tells us that the US was at fault for causing tensions over Cuba. Khrushchev criticises Kennedy for having double standards, as he does not understand why he can demand that USSR removes weapons from Cuba in the name of "security", but will not "accord the same right" to USSR for demanding that US removes weapons from Turkey.</p> <p>However, Source E did not acknowledge that the USSR too had a part to play for escalating the tensions between the USA and Cuba into a nuclear crisis.</p> |              |
| <b>L4</b> | <p>Utility, by <b>analysis of objectivity OR reliability OR situational context of sources</b></p> <p><i>Award 6m for analysis of ONE source</i></p> <p><i>Award 7m for analysis of BOTH sources</i></p> <p>Source E is less useful as it is a one-sided view of Khrushchev blaming Kennedy for being the one who is making the situation irreconcilable. It shows strong criticism against Kennedy for having double standards over security issues and is aimed at demanding equal rights, without considering Khrushchev's own part in escalating the tensions in Cuba.</p> <p>OR / AND</p> <p>Source F is more useful than Source E as it portrayed a more objective view of the crisis. Source F is also less biased than Source E. Source F is trying to convince the British that in the conflict over Cuba, both superpowers were responsible for the tensions, but US had to take a greater share of the blame, as there were more US bases that threatened the USSR.</p> <p>OR / AND</p>   | <b>6 - 7</b> |

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|  | From my contextual knowledge, the US was the first to place missiles in Turkey which the USSR then saw as a threat to its security, due to its proximity to Turkey, making it place missiles in Cuba as a deterrent to the US. Hence, Source F represents a more balanced view – while both superpowers were at fault, the US was more aggressive due to her actions in Europe threatening USSR. |  |
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### Comments

1(e) Study **ALL** the sources.

How far do Sources A to F show USSR was to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

| Level      | LORMS Level Descriptors  | Marks  |                 |            |      |       |
|------------|--|--------|-----------------|------------|------|-------|
| L1         | <p>Answers the question, based on source description</p> <p><i>Award 1 marks for 1-sided perspective</i></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for 2-sided perspectives</i></p> <p>Sources A, B, C and D agrees while Sources E and F disagrees with the view.</p>   | 1 - 2  |                 |            |      |       |
| L2         | <p>Answers the question, based on <b>explanation</b> of sources (1-sided)</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for use of 1 valid sources.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for use of 2 valid sources.</i></p> <table><tr><th>Agrees</th><th>Does not agrees</th></tr><tr><td>A, B, C, D</td><td>E, F</td></tr></table> <p><b><u>USSR to blame</u></b></p> <p>Source A shows USSR was to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis. It depicted Khrushchev as the one throwing knives at Kennedy and that Kennedy was telling him</p> | Agrees | Does not agrees | A, B, C, D | E, F | 3 – 4 |
| Agrees     | Does not agrees  |        |                 |            |      |       |
| A, B, C, D | E, F   |        |                 |            |      |       |

off, 'That's enough!' Thus, Source A depicted USSR as the one that started the aggressive actions that led to CMC.

Source B shows USSR was to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Kennedy called on Khrushchev to stop his building of the missile base in Cuba - 'provocative threat' as it forces US to retaliate to protect its own turf and backyard. Thus Source B depicted USSR as an aggressor in its actions which led to the CMC.

Source C shows USSR was to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Kennedy blamed USSR's actions in Cuba had 'disturbed the existing balance of power' and had still 'proceeded' even when USA had made clear they 'would not compromise'. Thus Source C depicted USSR had embarked on an aggressive action plan and that USA would now do whatever possible to stop USSR from threatening the 'security of this hemisphere'.

Source D shows USSR was to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The source clearly stated that USSR must first 'cease work on offensive missile bases in Cuba', insinuating that USSR was the one that started it all which led to the CMC. Thus Source D depicted USSR as the aggressor and hence the culprit of CMC.

#### **USSR not to blame**

Source E shows USSR was not to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Khrushchev blamed USA's initial threatening actions in Turkey which then led to USSR forced to take actions to safeguard their own security. Thus Source E blamed USA and its actions in Europe / Turkey, which forced USSR to retaliate and led to the start of the CMC.

Source F shows USSR was not to blame for the start of the Cuban Missile Crisis. From the cartoon, there was only one tree branch labelled 'Cuba' that crossed over from USSR to USA's side. However there were multiple branches from USA that crossed over to USSR's side, namely, US bases in Turkey, West Germany and Japan. Thus Source F blamed

|           |  |              |
|-----------|--|--------------|
|           | USA and its antagonistic / hostile built up of military bases all over the globe. This then forced USSR to look for a leverage point in Cuba, which led to the start of the CMC.   |              |
| <b>L3</b> | <p>Both aspects of L2 <b>(2-sided)</b></p> <p><i>Award 5m for use of 2 valid sources.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6m for use of 3 valid sources.</i></p> <p><i>Award 7m for use of 4 valid sources.</i></p>  | <b>5 – 7</b> |
| <b>L4</b> | <p>Addresses the question of “how far” through the checking of reliability of any source or the use of contextual knowledge</p> <p><i>L3 + Award marks for use of contextual knowledge or questioning of a source’s reliability</i></p> <p>Source B is a problematic source, considering it was created for US audiences. As news of USSR spreading of influence into Cuba leaked to the public, Kennedy must be seen to take strong assertive actions against any would be incursions from its Cold War rival. Thus, the source understandably blamed USSR for their hostile act solely to win the support of the US public in a televised speech for their youngest and new leader barely a year into the office of US President. With this biased agenda, the strong language and bravado of Source B is not wholly reliable and do not clearly show USSR to blame for the CMC.</p> | <b>7 - 8</b> |

### Comments

### Section B - Structured Essay Question [20 marks]

15 students attempted Q2 and 8 students attempted Q3.

2a) Explain why the League of Nations was a failure in the 1930s. [8]

| Level | LORMS Descriptors   | Marks |
|-------|---|-------|
| L1    | <i>Writes about topic without answering the question</i>  | 1 – 2 |
| L2    | <i>Identifies or describes reasons</i>  | 3 – 4 |
| L3    | <i>Explains ONE reason</i><br><br>The League was a failure due to <b>members' lack of commitment</b> . This was seen in how they were unwilling to punish countries that acted against League principles. By right members were supposed to impose sanctions on aggressors to pressure aggressors to back down. If that did not work, members could resort to the use of force. However, imposing sanctions meant that members' own economies might be affected. This was seen in the crisis when <b>Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935</b> . The fact that Italy, a League member, invaded Abyssinia was indication that League members did not even respect League principles. Likewise other members were not committed to the principle of stopping aggression collectively – instead of taking a unified stance to promptly stop Italy's invasion, members dragged their feet and imposed sanctions half-heartedly – crucial resources and raw materials continued to be traded with Italy. This was because members did not want to compromise their economic interests by imposing sanctions on Italy. Because of that Italy was not pressured into stopping its aggression. <u>Hence it can be seen that members' unwillingness to punish aggressors meant that aggressors did not fear committing aggression and were not pressured to stop aggression – it was tough then for the League to meet its aim of stopping aggression. So indeed members' lack of commitment to the League made the failure of the League inevitable.</u><br><br>Another reason for the failure of the League was <b>the absence of major powers</b> . Russia was also not a member because the western nations refused to recognize its communist government. The US did not want to join because it was adopting a policy of isolationism. Germany was ostracized and was denied entry into the League of Nations. In other words, 3 of the great powers (Germany, USA, Russia) were not | 5 – 6 |

|           |   |              |
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|           | <p>members. For example, the period of appeasement in the 1930s saw a total lack of participation from the League. Individual countries sought to conduct negotiations on their own without going through the League. <u>This is because the absence of these major powers meant that the League lacked legitimacy as a world body. Lacking in political legitimacy made it difficult for the League to present itself as a world body to pressure any aggressors. Hence countries such as Italy, Japan and Germany were not convinced to stop their expansionist aims which caused the League to fail.</u></p> <p>NB: Students can also use examples such as the Mukden / Manchurian Incident, instigated by Japan onto China in 1931.</p> |              |
| <b>L4</b> | <i>Explains BOTH reasons</i>  | <b>7 - 8</b> |

### Comments

- 2b) 'The aims of keeping long-term peace in Europe was met by the Treaty of Versailles.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [12]

| Level     | LORMS Descriptors   | Marks        |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| <b>L1</b> | <p><b><i>Describes</i></b> the topic but does not address or focus on the statement.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks</i></p>  | <b>1 – 2</b> |
| <b>L2</b> | <p><b><i>Explains your agreement OR disagreement with the statement</i></b></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p><b><u>AGREE / Aims of TOV met</u></b></p> | <b>3 – 6</b> |

**The aim were met as Germany was severely weakened, making it extremely difficult for them to pose a threat to peace in Europe.** The Treaty of Versailles required Germany to disarm. Only 100,000 men were allowed. Conscription was forbidden. All wartime weapons were to be destroyed. Tanks were not allowed. Neither was it allowed to have an air force. Its navy was severely limited e.g. no submarines were allowed. They could only have 6 battleships and a few smaller ships. Manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war materials could only be carried out in factories with approval from the Allies who had the right to decide on the amount to produce. The disarming of Germany caused Germany to be very much weakened. The Treaty of Versailles resulted in Germans having to pay reparations of 6.6 billion pounds to the Allied powers. At the same time Germany also had to give livestock to France and Belgium. It also had to give 7 million tons of coal to France annually for the next 8 years and 8 million tons of coal to Belgium annually for the next 10 years. The harsh reparations imposed devastated German economy and caused Germany to focus on economic reconstruction. They were too plagued by economic problems to think about starting another war. Moreover, the military terms also took away the ability to start a war with the rest of Europe even if the Germans wanted to. Hence the aim of keeping long-term peace in Europe was met.

#### **DISAGREE / Aims of TOV not met**

**The aim were NOT met as the terms imposed on Germany were so harsh and severe that it created deep resentment in Germany, paving the way for Hitler to eventually rise to power and destroy the peace in Europe.** The Treaty of Versailles required Germany to disarm and only 100,000 men were allowed. Conscription was forbidden. All wartime weapons were to be destroyed. Tanks were not allowed. Neither was it allowed to have an airforce. Its navy was severely limited e.g. no submarines were allowed. They could only have 6 battleships and a few smaller ships. Manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war materials could only be carried out in factories with approval from the Allies who had the right to decide on the amount to produce. This caused a great deal of resentment amongst the Germans and festered a strong sense of enmity towards Britain and France. Besides the military restrictions, Germans also had to surrender their territories such as Alsace-Lorraine to France, Malmedy to Belgium, Meme to Lithuania, the Polish Corridor to Poland, etc. These terms were

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|-----------|---|----------------|
|           | <p>humiliating to Germans and many hated the Treaty of Versailles and led to <u>the rise of extremists such as Hitler</u>. When Hitler promised to overturn the much-hated treaty, he gained the support of many and was able to get voted into government. This resulted in Hitler embarking on an aggressive expansionist policy which resulted in the invasion of smaller weaker nations around Germany and led to World War 2. Hence it can be argued that the harsh terms of Treaty of Versailles caused much resentment in the Germans and indirectly resulted in World War 2. So the aim of keeping long-term peace in Europe was not met.</p> |                |
| <b>L3</b> | <p><i>Explains your agreement <b>AND</b> disagreement with the statement</i></p> <p><i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail or reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</i></p> <p>Both aspects of L2.</p>  | <b>7 – 10</b>  |
| <b>L4</b> | <p><i>L3 + Reaches a balanced conclusion based on the <b>interconnectedness / nuances</b> of the statement</i></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i></p> <p>In conclusion, the aim of keeping long-term peace was only possible in the short-term. Germany was kept weak but in so critical and harsh a manner that caused deep German resentment which partially contributed to the rise of Hitler. He then went on an expansionist foreign policy culminating in World War 2. Ironically the aim of keeping long-term peace in Europe was met in the short-term but not in the long-term.</p>                | <b>11 – 12</b> |

### Comments



3a) Explain why the Korean War broke out.

[8]

| Level | LORMS Descriptors  | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| L1    | <i>Writes about the Korean War without answering the question</i>  | 1 – 2 |
| L2    | <i>Describe details of Korean War</i>  | 3 – 4 |
| L3    | <p><i>Explains a reason why Korean War broke out</i></p> <p>The Korean War broke out because of <b>the internal rivalry / tensions between North and South Korea</b>. The two Koreas were formed in 1948, as decided in the Potsdam Conference. South Korea's Syngman Rhee and North Korea's Kim Il-Sung sought to unify Korea under their own rule. Rhee had the backing of USA while Kim had the support of USSR. USA and USSR were firmly at odds with one another due to their opposing ideologies and beliefs. As the leaders of both Koreas had the support of a superpower respectively and both aimed to be the one and only rightful government of one unified Korea, <u>the enmity and tension therefore heightened the possibility of an armed conflict, which eventually broke out in 1950 as the Korean War.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Korean War broke out because of <b>external rivalry between the two Cold War powers of USA and USSR</b>. USSR pledged its support for North Korea as Korea was strategically located, with its close proximity to USSR, China and other countries in Asia. A communist North Korea potentially allowed USSR to project her influence into East Asia too. USA did provide economic aid but military aid was restricted to light weapons for Rhee, as USA was not keen to risk war. On the other hand, Kim was able to persuade USSR for greater assistance and was provided with economic support and military supplies. USA was more careful not to antagonize USSR or North Korea in their support of South Korea. In contrast USSR was more receptive to North Korea's request for aid. <u>The access to weapons from USSR emboldened Kim to carry out an invasion of South Korea in 1950, hence starting the Korean War.</u></p> | 5 – 6 |
| L4    | <i>Explains two reasons why Korean War broke out</i>   | 7 – 8 |

### Comments

3b) "The Cold War was started because of USSR.' Do you agree? EYA. [12]

| Level | LORMS Descriptors  | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| L1    | <p><i>Writes about Cold War without answering the question</i></p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks</i></p>   | 1 – 2 |
| L2    | <p><i>Explains your agreement <b>OR</b> disagreement with the statement</i></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>I agree that the USSR started the Cold War as they started establishing satellite states in Eastern Europe after WW2. For example, the USSR began establishing a ring of satellite states around itself through the use of 'salami tactics', where influential Communist parties in Eastern European states received strong support from the Soviet Union and other non-Communist parties were isolated and repressed. <b>This started the Cold War for the methods used by USSR went against the ideals of democracy and made it look like the USSR was pursuing a plan to expand communist influence aggressively around the globe. This created tensions between the superpowers which led to the Cold War as USA saw a need to retaliate and curb the aggression of USSA.</b></p> <p>I agree that the USSR started the Cold War as they reneged on the agreed terms of the Yalta Conference. For example, the Allies agreed to hold free elections in Poland so the people could choose their own governments. However, Stalin arrested the non-Communist Polish leaders and established a new</p> | 3 – 6 |

|    |   |       |
|----|---|-------|
|    | <p>communist government in Poland. <b>This started the Cold War for it worsened the relations between the US and USSR and created tensions between them, setting the stage for further conflicts in the Cold War.</b></p> <p>OR</p> <p>I disagree that the USSR started the Cold War as the US policy of containment marked the start of the Cold War. The US policy of containment aimed to prevent the spread of communism outside of the USSR in areas such as Asia and Africa. This marked a shift of US foreign policy away from isolationism and formed the basis for future policies such as the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan. <b>This started the Cold War as containment policy was an aggressive bid by the US to wall in the USSR by building up American's own sphere of influence in Europe, creating a tension between the US and USSR as rivals. Therefore, US was the one who started the Cold War.</b></p> <p>I disagree that the USSR started the Cold War as the US fuelled distrust during the end of WW2. For example, the US developed the atomic bomb in secret under the Manhattan Project and did not tell the USSR about it. This made the Soviets suspicious and distrustful of the Americans. <b>The lack of trust between the US and USSR caused the USSR to take defensive measures such as establishing satellite states to form a buffer zone around itself, in order to better protect Soviet territories Therefore, US was the one who started the Cold War.</b></p> |       |
| L3 | <p><i>Explains your agreement <b>AND</b> disagreement with the statement</i></p> <p><i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No and further additional reasons or supporting detail or reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</i></p> <p>Both aspects of L2.</p>  | 7– 10 |

|           |   |                |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| <b>L4</b> | <p><i>L3 + Reaches a balanced conclusion based on the interconnectedness / nuances of the statement</i></p> <p><i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i></p> <p>In conclusion, I disagree that USSR started the Cold War. The Cold War was a period of competition and tension between the two superpowers. Instead of pinning the blame on any one side, it would be much more logical in arguing that the Cold War started from a series of misunderstandings, actions and reactions between the two superpowers. I would argue that the Cold War was started by both superpowers and their unwillingness to communicate openly and honestly with each other.</p> | <b>11 - 12</b> |
|-----------|---|----------------|

### **Comments**

Students should focus more on the ACTIONS of the belligerents.