



南 华 中 学

NAN HUA HIGH SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016

Subject : Combined Humanities/History Elective
Paper : 2204/03
Level : Secondary 4 Express
Date : 13 September 2016
Duration : 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A: You must answer **all parts** of Question 1

Section B: You must answer **one** question.

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 mark for this paper is 50.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

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.
Why was this poster published? Explain your answer using details of the cartoon and your own knowledge. [5]
- (b) Study Source B.
Do you trust what Truman said about the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c) Study Source C.
How useful is this source as evidence of the need for US involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) Study Source D and E.
How similar are the sources on the reasons for US intervention in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [5]
- (e) Study **all** sources.
To what extent do the sources show that the USA was involved in the Korean War to support the UN? Explain your answer. [8]

What motivated the USA to intervene in the Korean War?

Source A: A poster entitled: *Chinese People Defending World Peace and Against US Aggression 1951.*

Caption reads: **Resist US and Support Korea to Save Neighbours and Ourselves**



Source B: *President Truman's memoirs, 1956.*

In my generation this was not the first time that the strong had attacked the weak. I remember how each time the democracies failed to act it encouraged the aggressors to keep going. Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted then, fifteen and twenty years ago. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our shores.

Source C: *American Senator Tom Connally speaking in 1950. He was strongly anti-Communist.*

If the UN is ever going to do anything, this is the time, and if the UN cannot bring the crisis in Korea to an end then we might as well just wash up the United Nations and forget it.

Source D: *Historian Steven Waugh on American involvement in the Korean War.*

The Americans were frightened of the spread of Communism and the threat to Japan and the other non-Communist countries in the Far East. They believed in the 'Domino Theory' that once one state became Communist, others would soon follow.

Of the 16 countries who contributed to the UN forces, the USA provided the most: 50% of land forces, 93% of air forces and 86% of naval forces.

Source E: *Adapted from a US Journal of the National Council for the Social Studies.*

The decision to intervene in Korea grew out of the tense atmosphere that characterized Cold War politics. On the eve of the North Korean invasion, a number of events had made Truman anxious. The Soviet Union exploded an atomic bomb in 1949, ending the United States' monopoly on the weapon.

In early 1950, President Truman directed the National Security Council (NSC) to conduct an analysis of Soviet and American military capabilities. In its report, known as "NSC 68," the Council recommended heavy increases in military funding to help contain the Soviets.

Source F: *Adapted from Truman's address to Congress on Korea in July 1950, nearly a month into the Korean War.*

The attack upon Korea was an outright breach of the peace and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. By their actions in Korea, Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles on which the United Nations is founded. This is a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nations to build the kind of world in which men can live in freedom and peace.

The principal effort to help the Koreans preserve their independence, and to help the United Nations restore peace, has been made by the United States.

Acknowledgements

Source A: Korean War propaganda poster

Source B: Steven Waugh, Essential Modern World History

Source C: Nigel Kelly, GCSE Modern World History

Source D: Steven Waugh, Essential Modern World History

Source E: <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/korean-conflict>

Source F: Paul F. Boller, Jr. and Ronald Story, A More Perfect Union: Documents in U.S. History, Vol 2

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question

2 This question is about Stalin

- (a) Explain why Stalin's Five-Year plans were important to the USSR. [8]
- (b) 'The creation of a cult of personality was how Stalin effectively controlled the people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

3 This question is about war in Europe & Pacific

- (a) Explain why USA's efforts were important in defeating Germany. [8]
- (b) 'Japan's defeat was a result of her own weaknesses.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Mark Scheme

(a) Study Source A.

Why was this poster published? Explain your answer using details of the cartoon and your own knowledge.

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Message e.g It was published to show that the USA was the aggressor in the Korean War. The poster depicts the US soldier as the culprit with a grenade and causing fires and looking evil and untrustworthy. He is stopped by Korean and Chinese soldiers who are depicted as defenders of the country.	1
2	Context- because of what was going on at the time Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers e.g. It was published to show that the USA was the aggressor in the Korean War. The poster depicts the US soldier as the culprit with a grenade, setting fires and looking evil and untrustworthy. He is stopped by Korean and Chinese soldiers who are depicted as defenders of the country. This poster depicts USA was the aggressor in the Korean War because at that time the USA had led UN forces to intervene in the Korean War to push North Korean forces back beyond the 38 th parallel. MacArthur threatened Chinese security as UN forces advanced towards the Yalu river, the border of China	2-3
3	Purpose-because of intended outcome, impact on audience Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers using contextual knowledge e.g. L2 + This is a propaganda poster by the Chinese entitled: 'Chinese People Defending World Peace and Against US Aggression 1951'. It was published to convince the Chinese that the USA was the aggressor and the Chinese are defending Korea so that the Chinese soldiers will believe that theirs is a worthy cause and hence will be motivated to fight the Americans. The caption on the poster reads: 'Resist US and Support Korea to Save Neighbours and Ourselves' suggesting that they are indeed the defenders of Korea and China's security.	4-5

- (b) Study Source B.
Do you trust what Truman said about the Korean War? Explain your answer.
[6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about the source	1
2	Yes/No based on valid inference of source content Award the higher mark in the level for supported /more developed answers e.g. Yes. I trust what Truman said about the Korean War in his memoirs. He said that he intervened in the Korean war to fight Communist aggression/ to protect Democracy. He says that 'if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our shores' suggesting that he intervened to stop Communist aggression which would spread and threaten even the USA.	2-3
3	Yes/No based on cross reference to other sources or CK, explained Award 3 marks for Yes/ No explained, based on cross-reference to other sources/ CK Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers e.g. Yes. I trust what Truman said about the Korean War in his memoirs. He said that he intervened in the Korean war to fight Communist aggression/ to protect Democracy. He says that 'if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our shores' suggesting that he intervened to stop Communist aggression which would spread and threaten even the USA. This is supported by Source D which says 'The Americans were frightened of the spread of Communism ... They believed in the 'Domino Theory' that once one state became Communist, others would soon follow' which suggests that the USA intervened in the Korean War to stop Communism from spreading.	3-4
4	L3 +No based on provenance e.g. I do not completely trust what Truman said because these are his memoirs and as such he would surely defend his legacy as President of the USA and would want to justify his decision in intervening in the Korean War. He would try to convince the world that he had good reasons to intervene in the Korean War as there was a need to fight Communist aggression so that he would not be blamed for escalating the local conflict into an international one in	5-6

	which thousands lost their lives including those of his countrymen.	
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- (c) Study Source C.
How useful is the source in telling you about US involvement in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

1	Yes/No: identifies content only	1
2	Yes/No: supported with message Source C is useful in telling us the reason for US involvement in the Korean War was to defend the UN's credibility. Senator Connally says 'if the UN cannot bring the crisis in Korea to an end then we might as well just wash up the United Nations and forget it' suggesting that the UN's reputation and survival as an organisation is at stake if it fails to act in the Korean war.	2-3
3	Yes/No: explained by an <u>evaluation of C's reliability through cross-reference to contextual knowledge or other sources/</u> Limitations of C in terms of sufficiency Source C is useful in telling us the reason for US involvement in the Korean War was to defend the UN's credibility. Senator Connally says 'if the UN cannot bring the crisis in Korea to an end then we might as well just wash up the United Nations and forget it' suggesting that the UN's reputation and survival as an organisation is at stake if it fails to act in the Korean war. This is supported by my CK as I know that the Korean War was the first test for the UN since its formation in 1949 and its predecessor the League of Nations had failed because it did not take decisive action against aggression in the 1930s. Thus the fate of the UN would similarly be sealed should it fail to take determined action. (L3/3) Or Source C is limited in usefulness in telling us only one reason for US involvement in the Korean War, which was to defend the UN's credibility. Senator Connally says 'if the UN cannot bring the crisis in Korea to an end then we might as well just wash up the United Nations and forget it' suggesting that the UN's reputation and survival as an organisation is at stake if it fails to act in the Korean war. There are other reasons which the source does not show. Truman, in Source B said that he intervened in the Korean war to fight Communist aggression/ to protect Democracy. He says that 'if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our shores' suggesting that he intervened to stop Communist aggression which would spread and threaten even the USA.	3-4

	(L3/4) Or Useful/ not useful using provenance Not useful as not reliable. Connally was strongly anti-Communist and would want intervention against Communist invasion. Hence he is trying to justify intervention in Korean War in a big way by suggesting that the USA was not doing it for its own reasons but is ensuring the survival of the UN devoted to ensuring world peace. In this way, US intervention will be seen in a good light motivated by altruistic intentions.	
4	Useful and Not useful	5-6

- (d) Study Source D and E.
How similar are the sources on the reasons for US intervention in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Lifts from source OR no clear attempt at answering the question	1
L2	<p>Similarity/ Difference based on content, supported. Award 2m for similarity identified and 3m for 1 well-explained difference.</p> <p>e.g. The sources are similar in showing that the reason for US intervention in the Korean War was to fight Communism. Source D says 'The Americans were frightened of the spread of Communism' and Source E says 'The decision to intervene in Korea grew out of the tense atmosphere that characterized Cold War politics' which similarly suggests that it was the Cold War and hence the ideological conflict that caused them to intervene.</p> <p>Or Award 2m for difference identified and 3m for 1 well-explained difference. However the sources are different in showing what concerns the USA had about the spread of Communism. Source D shows the concern was for the immediate consequences that would follow upon the invasion of South Korea. It is the fear of other states succumbing to Communism in the Domino Theory</p>	2-3

	whereas Source E shows a broader concern- that of the tense Cold War atmosphere. Source E says the Soviets had achieved atomic parity with the USA thereby heightening Cold War tensions. Source D says 'They believed in the "Domino Theory" that once one state became Communist, others would soon follow' suggesting that it was the fear of more countries falling to Communism that motivated their involvement. Source E says 'a number of events had made Truman anxious. The Soviet Union exploded an atomic bomb in 1949, ending the United States' monopoly on the weapon' suggesting it was the loss in military edge over the Soviet Union that was the cause of the intervention.	
L3	Explains similarity and difference Award the higher mark within the level for more fully developed answers	4-5

- (e) Study **all** sources.
To what extent do the sources show that the USA was involved in the Korean War to support the UN? Explain your answer. [8]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source reference	1
2	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, up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i> e.g. Yes Source C shows that the USA was involved in the Korean War to support the UN. Source C shows that the survival and credibility of the UN was at stake. Senator Connally says 'if the UN cannot bring the crisis in Korea to an end then we might as well just wash up the United Nations and forget it.' Suggesting that the Korean War was a test of the UN's credibility as an organisation to preserve world peace and if it should fail here, we can just 'wash up' the UN meaning give up on it. Source F shows that the USA was involved in the Korean War to support the UN as Truman says that the UN's basic foundation and values was being challenged by the invasion. Source F says 'Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles on which the United Nations is founded'	2-4

suggesting that the UN's basic beliefs were being challenged.
Hence USA was involved to help the United Nations restore peace'.

OR

No

Source A does not show that the USA was involved in the Korean War to **support the UN**. It shows it was involved to expand its empire. It shows the USA as the aggressor. The poster shows a US soldier being stopped by Chinese and Korean soldiers suggesting that the latter was defending Korea from US aggression.

However, this source is unreliable as it was a propaganda poster used by the Chinese to convince Chinese soldiers that they are defenders of peace so that they would be motivated to fight the Americans.

Source B does not show that the USA was involved in the Korean War to support the UN. It shows USA was **defending its security**. Source B says 'if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our

shores' which suggests that the USA itself was in danger.

OR It shows that USA was **defending Democracy**. It says 'I

remember how each time the democracies failed to act it encouraged the aggressors to keep going' which tells us that

democratic countries have to safeguard its ideology against the onslaught of Communism.

Source D does not show that the USA was involved in the Korean War to support the UN. I shows that USA was **fearful of the spread of Communism**. It says 'The Americans were frightened of the spread of Communism' and that this fear came out of their belief in the "Domino Theory" that once one state became Communist, others would soon follow' which suggests that they saw Korea as a domino which when fallen would lead to other countries falling to Communism too.

Source E does not show that the USA was involved in the Korean War to support the UN. It shows that the Cold War was the reason for their involvement in the Korean war. It says 'The decision to intervene in Korea grew out of the tense atmosphere that characterized Cold War politics' which tells us that the conflict between the 2 blocs was why they intervened in Korea.

3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use. <i>Award 5 marks for one Yes AND one No, supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source, up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i>	5-7
4	L4 but also addresses “how far” through the use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc.	8
2 This question is about Stalin		
(a)	Explain why Stalin’s 5 year plans were important to the USSR.	[8]
Level s	Description	Marks
L1	Describes the Five-Year Plans	1-2
L2	Identifies or describes factors. <i>Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for detailed description.</i>	3-4
L3	Explains factors <i>Award 4-5 marks for one explained factor and 6-8 marks for two explained factors.</i> <i>E.g. Stalin’s Five-Year Plans were important to the USSR because they helped to make the USSR a strong country. Emphasis was placed on the development of heavy industries such as coal, iron, steel and electricity in the 1st Five-Year Plans. From 1934 onwards priority was given to industries related to military production. Factories built East of the Ural Mountains were beyond the reach of Western invaders. The Five-Year Plans propelled the Soviet Union forward to become an industrial base for powerful arms industry by 1941. Transport and communication networks were also improved greatly to allow the Soviet Army to move quickly in the event of a war. Thus the Five-Year Plans helped USSR face the threat from Germany in WW2.</i> <i>Stalin’s Five-Year Plans were important to the USSR because it helped the Soviet Union catch up with the West and prove that Socialism was a success. Under the 5 year plans, a programme of rapid industrialization took place. Output almost doubled for steel and coal and electricity production increased nearly 3 times. The Soviet economy caught up with the West and became second only to the</i>	4-8

	USA.	
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- (b) 'The creation of a cult of personality was how Stalin effectively controlled the people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[12]

Level s	Description	Marks
L1	Describes Stalin's rule	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No <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>e.g. I agree that the creation of a cult of personality was indeed how Stalin effectively controlled the people. Stalin used propaganda to influence the minds of the Russians during his rule. He controlled the education and the arts ensuring that Stalin was praised and depicted in a good light. A cult of personality was developed to make people worship him. All successes were attributed to him. This cemented Stalin's control and Stalin was thus able to establish a dictatorship through the use of false information so that people will only be able to view things the way he wanted them to. This gave him tremendous political power and helped him be a dictator.</p> <p>e.g. However, the use of force was also how Stalin controlled the people. He was ruthless in his approach. Arrests were made and Stalin dealt with his opponents by expelling them from the Communist Party or sending them into exile. Old Bolsheviks like Kamenev and Zinoviev were charged in 'show trials' where the accused were always found guilty of treason and executed or sent to labour camps. Stalin also extended his purges to the army to ensure they remain loyal to him. Ordinary people were also subjected to the purges. The NKVD arrested politicians, scientists, military men, teachers, writers and workers. The unpredictability of arrests and executions struck fear in the people and no one dared defy Stalin, cementing his power.</p> <p>Eg Stalin also controlled the people by exercising strict control over culture. Education was used to control people's thoughts. The teaching of history focussed on the</p>	3-6

	importance of Lenin and Stalin and other leaders like Trotsky were either unfairly presented or ignored. Writers, artists and musicians were forced to make art in praise of Stalin. In these ways, loyalty to Stalin and the state was fostered enabling Stalin to have a strong hold over the people.	
L3	Explains both Yes AND No <i>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.</i>	7-10
L4	L3 + reached a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of “how far”. e.g. In conclusion, it was the cult of personality that was the most important factor as it brainwashed the minds of the people, making them worship and willingly accept Stalin’s rule, allowing Stalin to gain full control over the people. The use of force was not the most important way by which Stalin controlled the people as it would only work for as long as Stalin could continue to induce fear in the people. Furthermore, the use of force meant the people did not willingly listen to and accept Stalin. OR In conclusion, the use of force was the most important way by which Stalin controlled the people as it made the people obey him. The use of propaganda could only influence the people and it does not determine whether people would follow Stalin whereas the use of force made sure that every single one of the Russians had to obey Stalin or they would face the death penalty.	11-12

3 This question is about war in Europe & Pacific

- (a) Explain why USA's efforts were important in defeating Germany? [8]

Level s	Description	Marks
L1	Describes the war	1-2
L2	<p>Identifies or describes factors. <i>Award 3 marks for identification without description.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for detailed description.</i></p> <p>e.g. USA's efforts were important in defeating Germany as US economic and military played a significant role. She was the Arsenal of Democracy.</p>	3-4
L3	<p>Explains factors <i>Award 4-5 marks for one explained factor and 6-8 marks for two explained factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. E.g. USA's efforts were important in defeating Germany as US economic and military played a significant role. USA was the world's largest industrial power with many workers and many factories which could be quickly converted to produce armaments. It could produce large amount of oil and armaments such as warplanes, tanks and warships, which boosted the might of the US military. Moreover, the US also had vast military manpower resources. Millions of US troops were sent to Europe to help Britain fight Germany on land, at sea and in the air. This ensured that the US military would have a huge numerical advantage over the German military, which made it easier to defeat Germany. Besides producing armaments for its own military, it could even produce surplus to make up for shortages in the Soviet and British military. With these US-produced armaments and equipment, Britain and the USSR not only survived the war but played key roles in the eventual defeat of Germany.</p> <p>USA's entry into the war also enabled the Allies to achieve air and sea superiority which contributed to German defeat. The bombing of German cities hindered German</p>	4-8

	production of war materials and control of the Atlantic ensured supplies for the Allies while cutting off essential resources from Germany.	
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- (b) 'Japan's defeat was a result of her own weaknesses.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level s	Description	Marks
L1	Describes Japan's defeat	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No <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 Japan's defeat was a result of her own weaknesses. The Japanese empire had over-stretched itself, and it was difficult for the Japanese forces to maintain and defend the newly occupied South-east Asian territories. Key military defeats by the Allies against the Japanese forces decimated the numbers of experienced Japanese pilots and aircraft carriers. Japan struggled to keep up the war effort with its limited funds, resources and manpower.</p> <p>In addition, Japan's defeat was a result of her own weaknesses also because Japan made the mistake of attacking Pearl Harbour, thereby bringing the USA into the war against Japan. The USA was a formidable opponent as USA's industrial capacity was larger than Japan's. She underestimated USA's determination to fight back once roused to action by the Pearl Harbour attack. American attacks weakened Japan's economy crippled Japanese supplies of raw materials and production. <i>(This factor can also be used as other factors depending on how the students use it)</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p>However, Japan's defeat was not just a result of her own weaknesses. The American's use of the atomic bomb contributed to her defeat. The Allies desired a quick victory in the war to minimise losses. The Japanese were using Kamikaze fighters to inflict maximum damage. Also, the Allies were determined to liberate POWs as they endured</p>	3-6

	great suffering as forced labour. In addition, Japan showed it would not accept unconditional surrender. Thus the atomic bomb was used. 'Little Boy' dropped on 6 August on Hiroshima and 'Fat Man' deployed on Nagasaki on 9 August, caused Japan to surrender.	
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L3	Explains both Yes AND No <i>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.</i>	7-10
L4	L3 + reached a balanced conclusion based on explicit consideration of "how far".	11-12