



NEW TOWN SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination
Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal Academic

NAME

CLASS

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REGISTER
NUMBER

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HUMANITIES
History

2273/02

27 July 2021

1130-1310

1 hour 40 minutes

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	30
Section B	20
Total	50

Parent's Signature: _____

This document consists of 6 printed pages.

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.

Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

After reading Source D, can you trust what Source E says? Explain your answer. [6]

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

'America emerged as the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis.'
How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Who won the Cuban Missile Crisis?

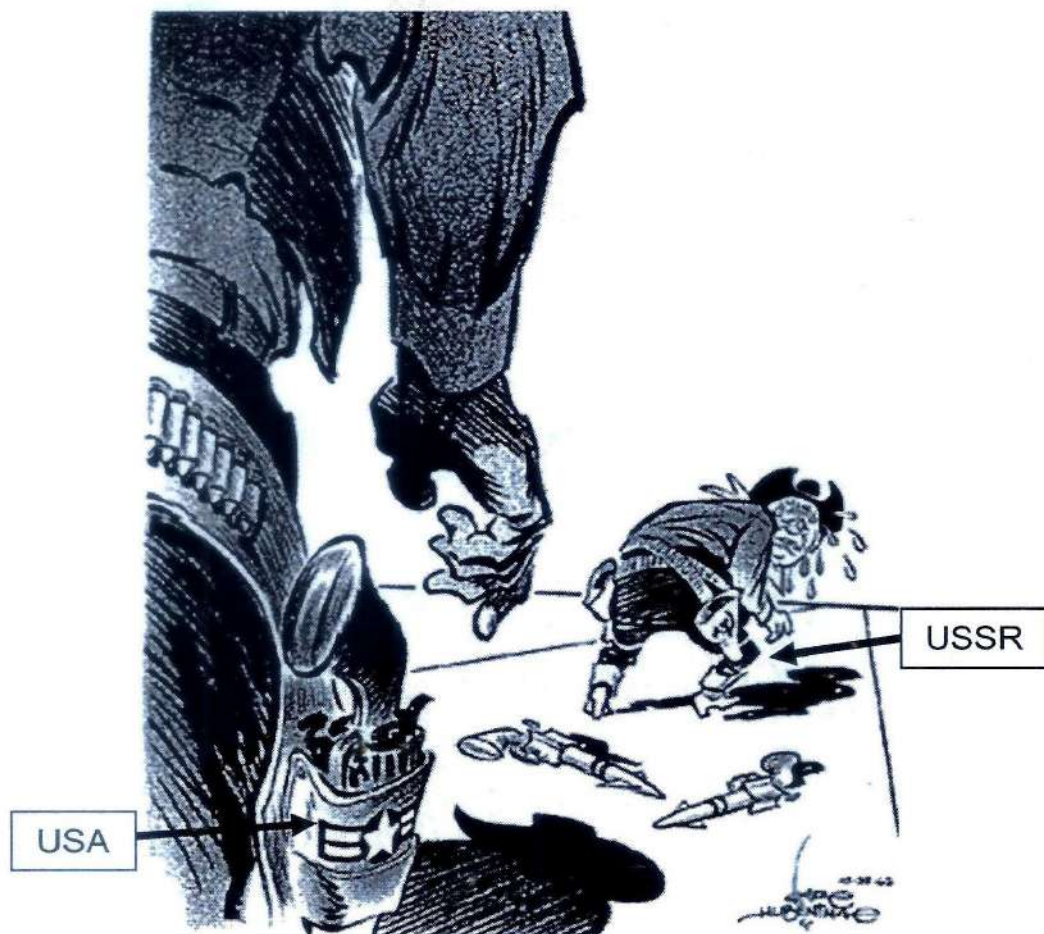
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Cuban Missile Crisis (16 – 28 October 1962) marked the height of superpower confrontation in the Cold War, threatening the world with a nuclear conflict which would lead to Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). The dangers of brinkmanship resulted in the unprecedented cooperation and settlement between the superpowers. Kennedy and Khrushchev worked together, for the first time, to prevent the world from heading towards nuclear annihilation and at the same time, maintain their reputation as superpowers. Eventually, Soviet missiles were removed from Cuba and US pledged to not invade Cuba and secretly removed missiles in Turkey.

Read the sources and evaluate who won the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Source A: *A political cartoon about the Cuban Missile Crisis by a pro-American cartoonist on 29 October 1962.*



BACKDOWN ON CASTRO STREET

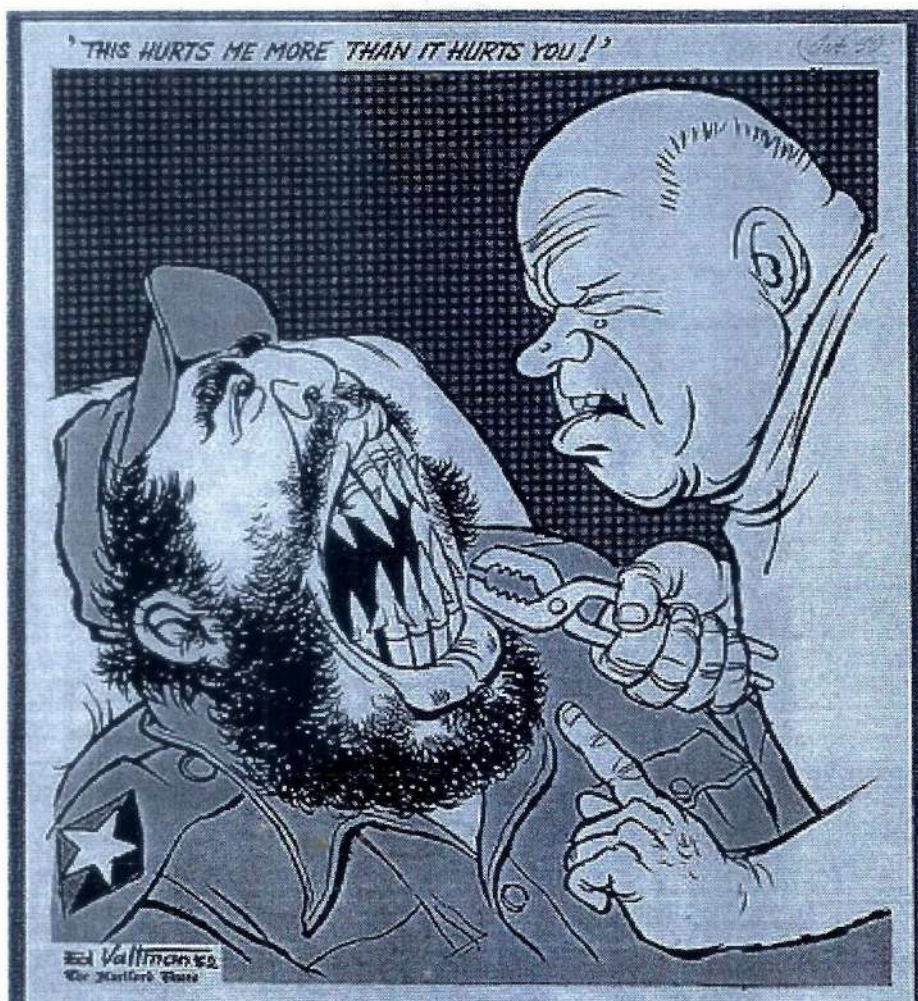
Source B: *Adapted from a report to the Soviet Foreign Ministry of a meeting between Soviet Ambassador, Dobrynin, and President Kennedy's brother, Robert Kennedy, on 27 October 1962.*

"The most important thing for us," Robert Kennedy stressed, "is to get as soon as possible the agreement of the Soviet government to stop further work on the construction of the missile bases in Cuba and remove them. In exchange, the government of the USA is ready, in addition to removing the naval blockade, to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba."

"And what about Turkey?" I asked.

"I think that in order to withdraw these bases from Turkey," R. Kennedy said, "we need four to five months. Please relay to Premier Khrushchev to agree with President Kennedy's proposal. We have little time to resolve this whole issue. However, the President cannot say anything public about Turkey," R. Kennedy warned.

Source C: *A cartoon about the removal of missiles in Cuba, published in an American newspaper in 1962.*



Source D: *Adapted from a reputable American newspaper, published in 2012.*

Despite knowing that 6.5 million Cuban citizens and 43,000 Russians on the island would be incinerated if a nuclear war broke out, Castro replied, "an American invasion would be the moment to eliminate such danger forever through an act of clear and legitimate defence, however harsh and terrible the solution would be." While Cuba was preparing for nuclear war, Khrushchev and Kennedy were, unbeknown to Castro, moving toward a peaceful resolution of the crisis. Washington and Moscow had cut Cuba out of negotiations, refused to consider Cuban demands and eventually resolved the crisis in spite of Castro's objections.

Source E: *Adapted from an educational article titled 'Nikita Khrushchev orders withdrawal of missiles from Cuba' published in 2009.*

A crucial moment in the crisis arrived on October 24, when Soviet ships bound for Cuba neared the line of U.S. vessels enforcing the blockade. An attempt by the Soviets to breach the blockade would likely have sparked a military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, or worse, a full nuclear war. But, at the last minute, Khrushchev turned the Soviet ships that were to deliver more missiles to Cuba around and agreed to dismantle and remove the weapons that were already there. Kennedy and his advisers had stared the Soviets down and the submission of the Soviet Union to the US in the standoff was instrumental in Khrushchev's being deposed in 1964.

Source F: *Adapted from a prologue by a University Professor of History, published in the US National Archives in 2012.*

Looking back at the Cuban Missile Crisis 50 years later, it is clear that the conflict over nuclear missiles made the Cuban Missile Crisis a global event. It frightened people everywhere. Khrushchev and Kennedy entered the crisis as opponents seeking advantages but quickly became partners in search of a peaceful resolution.

The crisis was the transformative event in US-Soviet and US-Cuban Cold War relations. It not only assured Castro's survival, which was the fundamental aim of Soviet missiles deployment, it also vastly improved superpower nuclear relationship. The crisis had exposed the fragility of the world, which managed to escape a nuclear war.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

2 This question is on the Weimar Republic and Nazi Germany.

- (a) Explain why the economic and political circumstances in Germany led to Hitler's rise to power. [8]
- (b) 'Nazi rule in Germany brought about more suffering than benefits.' [12]
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

3 This question is on the Cold War.

- (a) Explain why ideological differences and the end of wartime alliance caused America and Soviet Union to become Cold War enemies. [8]
- (b) 'Gorbachev was responsible for the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

END OF PAPER

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: https://bobstaake.com/karl/hubenthal_importance.html
Source B: <https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116955>
Source C: <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2016687289/>
Source D: <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/26/opinion/how-castro-held-the-world-hostage.html>
Source E: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/khrushchev-orders-withdrawal-of-missiles-from-cuba>
Source F: <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2012/fall/cuban-missiles.html>

ANSWER SCHEME

1 (a)	Study Source A. Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer. <i>Assessment Objective: Inference (Purpose)</i>	[5]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	Describes source e.g. The cartoon shows Khrushchev running away from someone.	1
L2	Identifies sub-messages <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. The cartoon was published to show that Khrushchev was defeated by Kennedy in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source A shows Khrushchev as a cowboy and he looked at the American cowboy in fear. e.g. The cartoon was published to show that US was the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source A shows the American cowboy with his gun and bullets while Khrushchev's guns were on the ground while he ran away.	2-3
L3	Identifies the main message, supported by contextual knowledge <i>Award 5 marks if answer is supported by contextual knowledge.</i> 1A) The cartoon was published to mock Khrushchev for eventually removing Soviet missiles in Cuba, thus symbolizing American victory in the Cuban Missile Crisis. This cartoon was published on 29 October 1962, a day after Khrushchev had agreed to remove missiles in Cuba, as agreed in a series of letters exchanged between Kennedy and himself. Source A tells us that Khrushchev was defeated by Kennedy in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source A shows Khrushchev as a cowboy whose guns had fallen to the ground and was escaping the American cowboy. This suggests that Khrushchev had failed to threaten US and was humiliated by having to remove its missiles. By publishing this cartoon, the pro-American cartoonist wanted to paint US in a positive light and assure the American public that America had won the Cuban Missile crisis so that they would continue to have confidence in Kennedy's government. My historical knowledge tells me that in response to US naval blockade, Khrushchev was greatly alarmed by US response and immediately wrote to Kennedy offering to remove missiles in Cuba in exchange for US promise to not invade Cuba. Being able to make Khrushchev withdraw missiles from Cuba was a big victory for Kennedy and his government in protecting their reputation as a superpower and securing its national security.	4-5
1 (b)	Study Source B. How useful is this source as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. <i>Assessment Objective: Evaluating Utility</i>	[6]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	Useful OR Not Useful, based on provenance / source description	1

	<p>e.g. Source B is useful as it is a report about the meeting between a Soviet Ambassador and Robert Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. Source C is limited in its use as the source only shows the perspective of a Soviet Ambassador.</p>	
L2	<p>Useful, based on Content Award 2 marks for an unsupported inference. Award 3 marks for a supported inference.</p> <p>e.g. Source B is useful as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis as it explains why USSR agreed to remove missiles in Cuba. Source B states "In exchange, the government of the USA is ready, in addition to removing the naval blockade, to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba." This implies that USSR removed missiles in Cuba because US had agreed to not invade Cuba. Thus, Source B is useful in telling us that Khrushchev had achieved his aim in protecting Cuba's national security.</p>	2-3
L3	<p>Useful OR/ AND Not Useful based on cross-reference, supported Award 4 marks for useful OR not useful supported by cross-reference. Award 5 marks for useful AND not useful supported by cross-reference.</p> <p>1B) Source B is useful as it is reliable as evidence about superpower cooperation during the Cuban Missile Crisis because it is supported by Source F. Source B tells us that the superpowers cooperated by giving in to each other's demands. Source B states that US wanted USSR "to stop further work on the construction of the missile bases in Cuba" and in return, "there will not be any invasion of Cuba." This means that the superpowers were willing to compromise for a peaceful resolution. Cross referenced to Source F, it supports Source B in telling us that the superpowers cooperated in order to avoid a nuclear war. Source F states "Khrushchev and Kennedy entered the crisis as opponents seeking advantages but quickly became partners in search of a peaceful resolution." This means that US and USSR overcame the crisis by putting aside their differences and valuing peace. Since Source F supports Source B, Source B is reliable and hence useful as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>e.g. However, Source B is limited in its use as it is unreliable as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis because it is challenged by Source A. Source B tells us that the superpowers willingly cooperated with one another in the crisis. Cross referenced to Source A, it challenges Source B. Source A tells us that it was because of US' power and might that caused Khrushchev to give up its missiles in Cuba. Source A shows US as a bigger cowboy loaded with bullets and a gun while Khrushchev is portrayed as a fearful cowboy with both guns on the ground and running away. This means that there was no cooperation between the superpowers but rather USSR took out the missiles as they were intimidated by the strength of the US and fear of a direct confrontation. Since Source A challenges Source B, Source B is unreliable, hence limited in its use as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>	4-5
L4	<p>L3 (1 valid and supported cross reference) + useful based on provenance explained</p> <p>e.g. Source B is reliable and hence useful based on its purpose.</p>	6

	<p>Although Source B is a report to the Soviet Foreign Ministry by a Soviet Ambassador, my historical knowledge confirms that Khrushchev and Kennedy were in secret talks to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis as quickly as possible and prevent a nuclear war. Of which, America pledged to not invade Cuba and to secretly remove Jupiter missiles from Turkey. Moreover, the Soviet Ambassador was a first-hand witness of the Crisis and was personally involved in the secret talks between US and USSR. Hence, the report does not have any hidden agenda, but to inform Khrushchev of US stance in the Crisis so that the superpowers could quickly resolve it. Since Source B is objective, it is reliable hence useful as evidence about the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>	
1 (c)	<p>Study Source C. Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.</p> <p><i>Assessment Objective: Surprise</i></p>	[5]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Yes OR No based on provenance, explained</p> <p>e.g. Yes, I am surprised by Source C because it shows Castro willingly allowing Khrushchev to remove missiles from Cuba.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. No, I am not surprised by Source C because it was published in an American newspaper which would paint Khrushchev and Castro in a negative light.</p>	1
L2	<p>No based on content, supported / false match</p> <p>e.g. No, I am not surprised by Source C as it tells me that Khrushchev had lost in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source C shows Khrushchev removing Castro's teeth which were drawn as missiles and the caption reads "This hurts me more than it hurts you!". This means that Khrushchev did not have a choice but to comply with US demands to remove missiles in Cuba, which compromised his reputation as USSR's leader and wasted its resources and money.</p>	2
L3	<p>Yes AND No based on cross-reference or contextual knowledge Award 3 marks for a cross-reference, with support. Award 4 marks for both cross-references, with support.</p> <p>e.g. Yes, I am surprised by Source C as it is contradicted by Source B when cross referenced. Source C tells us that Khrushchev had lost in the Cuban Missile Crisis but Source B tells us that Khrushchev emerged as the winner. Source C shows Khrushchev removing Castro's teeth which were drawn as missiles and the caption reads "This hurts me more than it hurts you!". This means that Khrushchev did not have a choice but to comply with US demands to remove missiles in Cuba, which compromised his reputation as USSR's leader and wasted its resources and money. However, Source B states "USA is ready, in addition to removing the naval blockade, to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba." This means that although Khrushchev removed missiles from Cuba, he also managed to achieve his goal of protecting Cuba. In addition to that, he also managed to make "US withdraw these bases [Jupiter missiles] from Turkey", which implies that he won. Since Source B contradicts Source C, what Source C shows is unexpected and I am surprised.</p>	3-4

	<p>AND</p> <p>e.g. No, I am not surprised by what Source C says as it is supported by Source E when cross referenced. Both sources tell us that Khrushchev did not emerge as the winner in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source E states "Kennedy and his advisers had stared the Soviets down and the submission of the Soviet Union to the US in the standoff was instrumental in Khrushchev's being deposed in 1964." This means that Khrushchev's actions were seen as yielding to the US which caused him to be removed from his position as leader of USSR. Since Source E supports Source C, what Source C shows is expected and I am not surprised.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>1c) No, I am not surprised by Source C as my historical knowledge supports Source C. It confirms that Khrushchev lost prestige within the USSR as many within the Soviet government and public saw him as compromising too much in the negotiations with the US. They perceived Khrushchev's actions as making the USSR look weak. In addition, Khrushchev's relations with his allies deteriorated significantly after the CMC. Castro regarded his actions as a betrayal because he was not consulted in the crisis negotiations and Sino-Soviet relations broke down as China accused USSR of backing down from the crisis. Thus, removing missiles in Cuba did indeed hurt Khrushchev more than Castro, as shown in Source C. Since my historical knowledge supports Source C, what Source C shows is expected and I am not surprised.</p>	
L4	<p>L3 plus No, based on explanation of purpose</p> <p>e.g. No, I am not surprised by Source C based on its purpose. Source C was published in an American newspaper in 1962 after the superpowers had reached an agreement to remove missiles in Cuba. This cartoon aims to inform the American public that they had won the Cuban Missile Crisis. The unattractive and gangster-like portrayal of Castro and Khrushchev demonises the enemies of the Americans. By publishing this, it seeks to create a common enemy of the US and to unite the American public under Kennedy who had successfully made the enemy remove missiles from US backyard. Since Source C has a hidden agenda, what it says is expected and I am not surprised.</p>	5

1 (d)	<p>Study Sources D and E. After reading Source D, can you trust what Source E says? Explain your answer.</p> <p><i>Assessment Objectives: Compare and Contrast & Evaluate Reliability</i></p>	[6]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Description of source content, provenance unexplained or bias unexplained</p> <p>e.g. After reading Source D, I can trust what Source E says as it was adapted from an educational article published in 2009.</p>	1
L2	<p>Yes OR No, based on comparison of source content <i>Award 2 marks for unsupported comparison.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for supported comparison.</i></p> <p>e.g. Yes, after reading Source D, I can trust what Source E says about the danger of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Both sources agree that the Cuban Missile Crisis almost led to a catastrophic disaster. Source D states "6.5 million Cuban citizens and 43,000 Russians on the island would be incinerated if a nuclear war broke out." This means that the consequences of a nuclear war would result in severe destruction and a serious loss of lives. Similarly, Source E states "An attempt by the Soviets to breach the blockade would likely have sparked a military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, or worse, a full nuclear war." This means that the superpowers knew that the escalation of the crisis would be disastrous for both parties. Thus, I can trust what Source E says after reading Source D.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. No, after reading Source D, I cannot trust what Source E says as they both differ in how the crisis was resolved. Source D tells us that superpower cooperation resolved the crisis while Source E tells us that Kennedy's strategy of brinkmanship that forced the USSR to cooperate. Source D states that "Khrushchev and Kennedy were, unbeknown to Castro, moving toward a peaceful resolution of the crisis." This means that US and USSR were working together for a amicable outcome. However, Source E states "Kennedy and his advisers had stared the Soviets down." This means that there was still tension between the superpowers during the crisis and USSR had no choice but to retreat or risk provoking the US into a direct conflict. Thus, I cannot trust what Source E says after reading Source D.</p>	2-3
L3	<p>L2 + Yes AND No based on cross-reference or contextual knowledge <i>Award 4 marks for valid cross-reference, supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for both cross references, supported.</i></p> <p>e.g. I can trust Source E because it is supported by Source A when cross referenced. Both sources tell us that USA won the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source E states "Khrushchev turned the Soviet ships that were to deliver more missiles to Cuba around and agreed to dismantle and remove the weapons that were already there." This means that US had successfully made USSR remove its missiles in Cuba and protect its backyard. Source A shows Khrushchev as a fearful cowboy with both guns on the ground and running away from the US cowboy who has his gun and all the bullets. This means that it was US victory as USSR removed its missiles as they were fearful of a direct confrontation with the US. Thus, I can trust what Source E says.</p> <p>OR/AND</p>	4-5

	<p>e.g. I cannot trust what Source E says because it is challenged by Source B. Source E tells us that US' tough stance made Khrushchev remove Soviet missiles in Cuba but Source B tells us that US pleaded with Khrushchev to remove the missiles. Source E states "Kennedy and his advisers had stared the Soviets down." This suggests that US did not bow down to USSR's threat but overcame it with their policy of brinkmanship. Source B states "Please relay to Premier Khrushchev to agree with President Kennedy's proposal." This means that the US needed USSR's cooperation and agreement in order to resolve the crisis successfully. Thus, I cannot trust what Source E says.</p>	
L4	<p>Yes, explained based on purpose of Source E</p> <p>1d) Yes, I can trust what Source E says as it is credible based on its provenance. Source E is an educational article published in 2009 to inform its readers about what happened during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Since the article was published long after the Crisis, it is likely to be credible due to access to archival documents and would have been based on a detailed research of the crisis. Moreover, the author would have the advantage of hindsight to arrive at an impartial and objective judgement of it. Therefore, since Source E has no hidden motive, I can trust what Source E says.</p>	6

1 (e)	<p>Study all sources.</p> <p>'America emerged as the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p> <p><i>Assessment Objectives: Evaluation and Assertion</i></p>	[8]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
1	<p>Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use</p> <p>e.g. Khrushchev emerged as the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis because he managed to achieve his goal of protecting Cuba and removing Jupiter missiles from Turkey which threatened USSR.</p>	1
L2	<p>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for one Yes <u>or</u> No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p><u>SUPPORT</u></p> <p>e.g. Sources A, C and E support the view that America emerged as the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>Source A tells us that US could make USSR submit to its demands. Source A shows the American cowboy with his gun and bullets while Khrushchev's guns, in the shape of missiles, were on the ground as he ran away from the US cowboy. This means that the US had courageously stood up against Khrushchev and made him back down in the crisis by removing missiles in America's backyard, Cuba. Hence, USA was the winner and Source A supports the view.</p> <p>Source C tells us that Khrushchev did not manage to keep Soviet missiles in Cuba. Source C shows Khrushchev removing Castro's teeth which were drawn as missiles and the caption reads "This hurts me more than it hurts you!". This means that Khrushchev had no choice but to remove missiles in Cuba, which wounded his reputation as USSR's leader and soured USSR-Cuba relations. Hence, USA was the winner and Source C supports the view.</p> <p>Source E tells us that USSR was intimidated by US. Source E states "Kennedy and his advisers had stared the Soviets down and the submission of the Soviet Union to the US in the standoff was instrumental in Khrushchev's being deposed in 1964." This means that Kennedy's hard stance against USSR had successfully resolved the Cuban Missile Crisis and even caused Khrushchev to be ousted from power. Hence, Source E supports the view.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>DO NOT SUPPORT</u></p> <p>e.g. Sources B, D and F does not support the view that America emerged as winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>Source B tells us that Khrushchev successfully eliminated the security concerns of Cuba. Source B states "USA is ready, in addition to removing the naval blockade, to give the assurances that there will not be any invasion of Cuba." This means that Khrushchev guaranteed the independence of Cuba as a communist state, which was his aim when he placed defensive missiles in Cuba. Hence, Khrushchev was the winner and Source B does not support the view.</p> <p>Source D tells us that the superpowers emerged as victors of the Cuban Missile</p>	2 – 4

	<p>Crisis. Source D states "Washington and Moscow had cut Cuba out of negotiations, refused to consider Cuban demands and eventually resolved the crisis in spite of Castro's objections." This means that the superpowers managed to come to a peace resolution to the crisis that saved millions of lives, regardless of Castro's opinion. Hence, the superpowers were both winners and Source B does not support the view.</p> <p>Source F tells us that everyone emerged as victors of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Source F states "The crisis had exposed the fragility of the world, which managed to escape a nuclear war." This means that the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis had benefitted the world and not any one country or individual because a nuclear war was averted and millions of lives were not lost. Hence, everyone emerged as winners and Source B does not support the view.</p>	
L3	<p>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 5 marks for one Yes <u>and</u> No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i></p>	5-7
L4	<p>L3 plus use of Contextual Knowledge to question source reliability/sufficiency <i>Award up to 8 marks for answers that evaluate the reliability of the source.</i></p> <p><u>Contextual knowledge</u> e.g. From my historical knowledge, I know that Kennedy was seen as courageous in standing up against Khrushchev and making him back down. Not only that, he successfully stood against hardliners within the government and proceeded to pursue his plans for nuclear disarmament. Keeping the removal of Jupiter missiles a secret also bolstered his reputation as president, unlike Khrushchev who was seen as weak. More importantly, although communist Cuba remained in its backyard, the removal of missiles protected the lives of millions of Americans, which was seen as a great victory for America. Therefore. US emerged as the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Contextual knowledge</u> e.g. From my historical knowledge, I know that Khrushchev had achieved his main aims through the placing of missiles in Cuba. Not only did Cuba remain communist and a valuable ally to the USSR in the Americas, the threat of Jupiter missiles were removed although the deal was kept secret between the superpowers. US on the other hand had to accept and live with the fact that a communist Cuba remained in its own backyard. Therefore. USSR emerged as the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Reliability</u> e.g. While the sources differ in who emerged as the winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Sources D and F are sources published in reputable newspaper and the national archives respectively in 2012. Even though they were published by Americans, they seek to reveal the truth about the Cuban Missile Crisis and have no hidden agenda. Moreover, given that both sources were published recently, the authors would have access to archival document which would grant them the advantage of hindsight to arrive at an impartial judgement of the crisis. This is unlike Sources A and C which are published by pro-American cartoonists in 1962, which are less reliable as they are most likely biased to the popular sentiments at that point of time, thus making it a prejudiced judgement of the crisis. Since sources D and F are more reliable than the other sources, it tells me that America did not emerge as the sole winner of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Rather, it benefitted the world.</p>	8

2 (a)	<p>Explain why the economic and political circumstances in Germany led to Hitler's rise to power.</p> <p><i>Assessment Objectives: Deploy Knowledge & Communicate Historical Knowledge and Construct Explanation</i></p>	[8]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Describes circumstances in Germany but without focus on the question <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g. In 1919, the Weimar government was established to lead post-war Germany. After the war, Germany experienced great political and economic instability, especially after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles which crippled her ability to recover and regain its status in Europe. (2 marks)</p>	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. The economic circumstances in Germany led to Hitler's rise to power because it intensified unpopular sentiments of the Germans towards the Weimar government. Post-war Germany struggled with poverty, high unemployment and a fragile economy. Due to WW1, Germany lost 15 per cent of its active male population and faced a shortage of abled workers to rebuild its economy. In order to pay reparations, the Weimar government printed more money to pay workers on strike and France who invaded the Ruhr in retaliation to a prior failed payment. However, this resulted in hyperinflation where wealthier Germans and the middle class lost their savings overnight. The Great Depression in 1929 worsened economic difficulties in Germany as it was dependent on US loans and investments. A social crisis followed, where factories closed down and millions of Germans lost their jobs. By 1932, 6 million people were unemployed. (4 marks)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. The political circumstances in Germany led to Hitler's rise to power because the weakness of the Weimar government. The Weimar government had little support. They were regarded as the November criminals for having signed the harsh and humiliating Treaty of Versailles which caused Germany to lose precious territories and resources. Not only that, they were opposed by the right and left who tried to overthrow the Weimar government in the Spartacist Rebellion in 1919 and Kapp Putsch in 1920 respectively. In addition, it adopted a system of proportional representation which meant that there were over 20 coalition parties within the government. With too many small and competing parties, it was difficult to pass laws, as evident from the Great Depression where the government could not decide on what course of action to take. (4 marks)</p>	3-4

L3	<p>Explains factors <i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. The economic circumstances in Germany led to Hitler's rise to power because it intensified unpopular sentiments of the Germans towards the Weimar government. Post-war Germany struggled with poverty, high unemployment and a fragile economy. Due to WW1, Germany lost 15 per cent of its active male population and faced a shortage of abled workers to rebuild its economy. To make matters worse, reparations proved to be an additional burden, hampering Germany's economic recovery. In order to make timely payment, the Weimar government printed more money to pay workers on strike and France who invaded the Ruhr in retaliation to a prior failed payment. However, this resulted in hyperinflation where wealthier Germans and the middle class lost their savings overnight. The Great Depression in 1929 worsened the economic difficulties in Germany as it was dependent on loans and investments from US. A social crisis followed, where factories closed down and millions of Germans lost their jobs. By 1932, 6 million people were unemployed. Because of the harsh economic circumstances, it paved the way for more radical leaders like Hitler to rise to power as the Weimar government had lost the support and trust of its people who suffered tremendously and blamed the government for their plight. (6 marks)</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>e.g. The political circumstances in Germany led to Hitler's rise to power because the weakness of the Weimar government. The Weimar government had little support. They were regarded as the November criminals for having signed the harsh and humiliating Treaty of Versailles which caused Germany to lose precious territories and resources. Not only that, they were opposed by the right and left who tried to overthrow the Weimar government in the Spartacist Rebellion in 1919 and Kapp Putsch in 1920 respectively. In addition, it adopted a system of proportional representation which meant that there were over 20 coalition parties within the government. With too many small and competing parties, it was difficult to pass laws, as evident from the Great Depression where the government could not decide on what course of action to take. As a result, the Germans became increasingly disillusioned with the Weimar government who failed to protect the interests of its people. Instead, they voted for extreme parties who could implement decisive actions like the Nazi Party. The political circumstance in Germany hence created favourable circumstances for Hitler to rise to power. (8 marks)</p>	5-8
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(b)	<p>'Nazi rule in Germany brought about more suffering than benefits.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p><i>Assessment Objectives: Deploy Knowledge & Communicate Historical Knowledge and Construct Explanation</i></p>	[12]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Describes Nazi rule but without focus on the question <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g. Under the One Party Rule in 1933, the Nazi Party effectively became the only legal political party in Germany, making Hitler in charge of a one party state. By 1934, Hitler had achieved his aim of having total control over Germany as its dictator. (2 marks)</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No <i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p><u>AGREE</u></p> <p>e.g. I agree that Nazi rule in Germany brought about more suffering than benefits because the Germans lived in constant fear and surveillance. The Nazis set out to make Germany a totalitarian state with no opposition to challenge their rule. When propaganda and censorship failed, they employed violence to hunt down their opponents. The possibility of being arrested by the Schutzstaffel (SS) or Gestapo (secret police) struck immense fear and intimidation in the Germans so much that they could not trust anyone. Anyone could be a member of the Gestapo and anyone could be sent to a concentration camp for even telling a joke about the Nazi party. At the concentration camps, beatings were common, food was scarce and prisoners were forced to work 11 hours a day. The SS even carried out mass extermination of the Jews, who suffered humiliating discrimination and torture. Eventually, 6 million Jews were killed in the Holocaust. Therefore, Nazi rule in Germany brought about more suffering than benefits as the Germans live in fear for their lives and their fates were helpless against the cruel and brutal dictatorship led by Hitler. (6 marks)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>DISAGREE</u></p> <p>e.g. I disagree that Nazi rule in Germany brought about more suffering than benefits because it helped Germany overcome her economic problems. When Hitler came to power, there were over 5 million unemployed Germans and a major crisis in the farming sector. With the advice of Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, Hitler reorganised Germany's finances and initiated public works programmes such as the building of roads, motorways and public buildings. The Reich Labour Service, an agency to reduce unemployment, was also involved. In addition, unemployment further reduced with the reintroduction of compulsory conscription which provided jobs for 1.4 million men. Eventually, unemployment fell from 6 million in 1932 to 100000 in 1939. As such, the lives of ordinary Germans improved and Nazi rule in Germany brought</p>	3-6

	about benefits to its people. (6 marks)	
L3	Explains 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 + Reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</i> e.g. In conclusion, although Germany's economy vastly improved over such a short span of time, the success of resolving Germany's economic crisis could be attributed to the use of strict and harsh measures which ensured that the Germans followed the Nazi Party's orders. Even though unemployment figures did drop drastically, workers had low wages and long working hours which added up to 72 hours a week. Thus, I agree that Nazi rule in Germany brought about more suffering than benefits as the economic growth of the country was achieved at the expense of the Germans. (12 marks)	11-12

3 (a)	<p>Explain why ideological differences and the end of wartime alliance caused America and Soviet Union to become Cold War enemies.</p> <p><i>Assessment Objectives: Deploy Knowledge & Communicate Historical Knowledge and Construct Explanation</i></p>	[8]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Describes US-USSR relations but without focus on the question</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g. After WW2, US and USSR became world superpowers as both countries had great military, political and economic power. US emerged from the war virtually unscathed and had the world's most powerful military. USSR also established its</p>	1-2

	sphere in Eastern Europe and its military production was second to the US. Hence, both of them were in the position to shape post-war Europe. (2 marks)	
L2	<p>Identifies or describes factors Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for detailed description.</p> <p>e.g. Ideological differences caused US and USSR to become Cold War enemies because tensions existed between them long before WW2. US was under democracy and had a capitalist economic system while USSR was a communist state and adopted a command economy. US viewed USSR as aggressive and was fearful that it would spread its ideas and incite revolutions around the world. As such, US provided military and other forms of aid to Russian anti-communist forces during the Russia Civil War. Simultaneously, USSR felt that its survival was threatened by US and sought to strengthen its influence. In 1919, Lenin started Communist International (Comintern) which aimed to create an international Soviet republic 'by all available means, including an armed force'. (4 marks)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g The end of their wartime caused US and USSR to become Cold War enemies because there was no need for them to remain as allies. With the defeat of Germany, there was no common enemy and thus no further need for US and USSR to maintain cordial relations. Each superpower sought to strengthen its own political and economic influence in Europe, creating a bipolar world. US supported the economic reconstruction and self-determination of Europe through the introduction of the Truman Doctrine (1947) and Marshall Plan which committed the US to revive the economy of Europe and contain communism. USSR sought to strengthen its security and its sphere of influence by establishing a ring of satellite states around the USSR through the use of salami tactics. (4 marks)</p>	3-4

L3	<p>Explains factors <i>Award 5-6m for one explained factor.</i> <i>Award 7-8m for two explained factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. Ideological differences caused US and USSR to become Cold War enemies because tensions existed between them long before WW2. . US was under democracy and had a capitalist economic system while USSR was a communist state and adopted a command economy. US viewed USSR as aggressive and was fearful that it would spread its ideas and incite revolutions around the world. As such, US provided military and other forms of aid to Russian anti-communist forces during the Russia Civil War. Simultaneously, USSR felt that its survival was threatened by US and sought to strengthen its influence. In 1919, Lenin started Communist International (Comintern) which aimed to create an</p>	5-8
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international Soviet republic 'by all available means, including an armed force'. **Hence, the competing visions of democratic and capitalist USA and communist Russia led to their contrasting political economic systems that were perceived as incompatible. Thus, US and USSR naturally became Cold War enemies as they did not have good relations to begin with. (6 marks)**

AND/OR

e.g. **The end of their wartime caused US and USSR to become Cold War enemies because there was no need for them to remain as allies.** With the defeat of Germany, there was no common enemy and thus no further need for US and USSR to maintain cordial relations. Each superpower sought to strengthen its own political and economic influence in Europe, creating a bipolar world. US supported the economic reconstruction and self-determination of Europe through the introduction of the Truman Doctrine (1947) and Marshall Plan which committed the US to revive the economy of Europe and contain communism. This however directly clashed with USSR's security needs and ideological beliefs as a capitalist Europe would threaten USSR's security and survival. In order to strengthen the security of USSR and its sphere of influence, Stalin established a ring of satellite states around the USSR through the use of salami tactics. However, US interpreted USSR's actions as an aggressive plan to pursue global communism rather than a defensive measure. **Thus, the end of wartime alliance caused US and USSR to become Cold War enemies after WW2 because it heightened distrust and tensions between them. (8 marks)**

(b)	<p>'Gorbachev was responsible for the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p><i>Assessment Objectives: Deploy Knowledge & Communicate Historical Knowledge and Construct Explanation</i></p>	[12]
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>Describes key terms but without focus on the question <i>Award 1 mark for each detail, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g. The Cold War marked the start of a bipolar world characterized by intense superpower rivalry between America and the Soviet Union who competed for geopolitical influence in the world. (2 marks)</p> <p>e.g. Gorbachev became the leader of USSR in March 1985. He saw a need to reform the country's domestic and foreign policies and thus introduced Glasnost, Perestroika and other foreign policy reforms. (2 marks)</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No <i>Award 3 marks for an explanation and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p><u>AGREE</u></p> <p>e.g. I agree that Gorbachev was responsible for end of the Cold War because of his new reforms of Glasnost and Perestroika. Glasnost was a call for openness, allowing people to openly criticise the communist government without fear. For example, he launched public debates in 1986 and instructed the Soviet censors to relax the censorship of books, journals and newspapers. Initially a plan to improve the government, this resulted in large public demonstrations and criticisms of the government as the Soviets became increasingly exposed to the better quality of life in the US and Western European countries. In addition, the policy of perestroika which called for political and economic restructuring worsened the already tensed and disintegrating structures within the USSR. Although Gorbachev had good intentions, the reforms he introduced took a momentum of its own, beyond the control of Gorbachev himself, and led to the dissolution of USSR. The collapse of USSR thus resulted in the end of the Cold War as there was no enemy for the US to compete against anymore. Thus, it can be argued that the Cold War ended because of Gorbachev's new reforms which caused USSR to disintegrate. (6 marks)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>DISAGREE</u></p> <p>e.g. I disagree that Gorbachev was responsible for end of the Cold War. There were other reasons as well, such as underlying structural flaws that already existed within the Soviet system. The long-term structural flaws of USSR's command economy resulted in the stagnation of USSR's economy. The government owned and controlled all industries, decided how resources were distributed and fixed all production quotas, which resulted in an overemphasis on</p>	3-6

	<p>quantity than quality, stifled creativity and innovation and created an environment for corruption such as bribery to thrive. As a result, USSR could not keep up with the economic growth of the US. In addition, the lack of consumer goods such as clothes, electronics, housing and foodstuffs fuelled dissent and bitterness towards the Soviet government who claimed that they cared for its citizens. Over time, the legitimacy of the Soviet government was eroded. Thus, public dissent against the Soviet government started even before Gorbachev came to power. This meant that it was the inherent weakness of the command economy that resulted in the collapse of the Soviet Union, which in turn, ended the Cold War. (6 marks)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. I disagree that Gorbachev was responsible for end of the Cold War. There were other reasons as well, such as the superiority of US economic and military strength. By the 1980s, it was apparent that the US were leading economically than USSR and its people were enjoying a better quality of life. The US military was also much stronger and advanced, as seen from the development of various inter-continental ballistic missiles such as the Pershing II missiles. The arms race, on the other hand, was an economic burden to USSR who could not sustain its military-industrial complex in the long run. The strength of the US convinced the Soviets that life in US under democracy and capitalism was much better than communism and a command economy. This led to resistance and demands for reforms within USSR that eventually resulted in USSR's collapse. Hence, the economic and military strength of the US was another reason which caused the Cold War to end because it severely strained USSR's resources and convinced its people that communism was failing. (6 marks)</p>	
L3	<p>Explains 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></p>	7-10
L4	<p>L3 + Reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?' <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</i></p> <p>e.g. In conclusion, I disagree that Gorbachev was responsible for end of the Cold War. Undoubtedly, his new leadership ushered a significant change in the way USSR operated and eventually led to its demise. Nevertheless, Gorbachev's reforms only served to accelerated existing issues that USSR had been facing since the late 1970s. It was the underlying weakness of the command economy which resulted in declining confidence of its citizens and its inability to sustain its Cold War races. Eventually, USSR was dissolved and thus effectively marked the end of the Cold War. (12 marks)</p>	11-12

THE END