

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (   )

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

CHIJ ST NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL

Secondary 4

Preliminary Examinations (50 Marks)

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**HUMANITIES (HISTORY)**

**2273/02**

**19 August 2022**

**1 hour 40 minutes**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, register number, and class on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use highlighters, glue, correction fluid or correction tape.

Answer **all** questions.

Write all answers on writing paper.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the test, fasten all your work securely together.

Keep your question paper.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question. The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

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This document consists of **7** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



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**CHIJ ST NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL**

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**[Turn over**

## Section A: Source-Based Case Study

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

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about Trotsky? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B

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

(c) Study Source C.

How useful is this source about Stalin's rise to power? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D prove that Source E is false? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study **all** the sources

'Stalin rose to power in the USSR solely due to Trotsky's unpopularity'. How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

## **Stalin's Rise to Power**

### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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

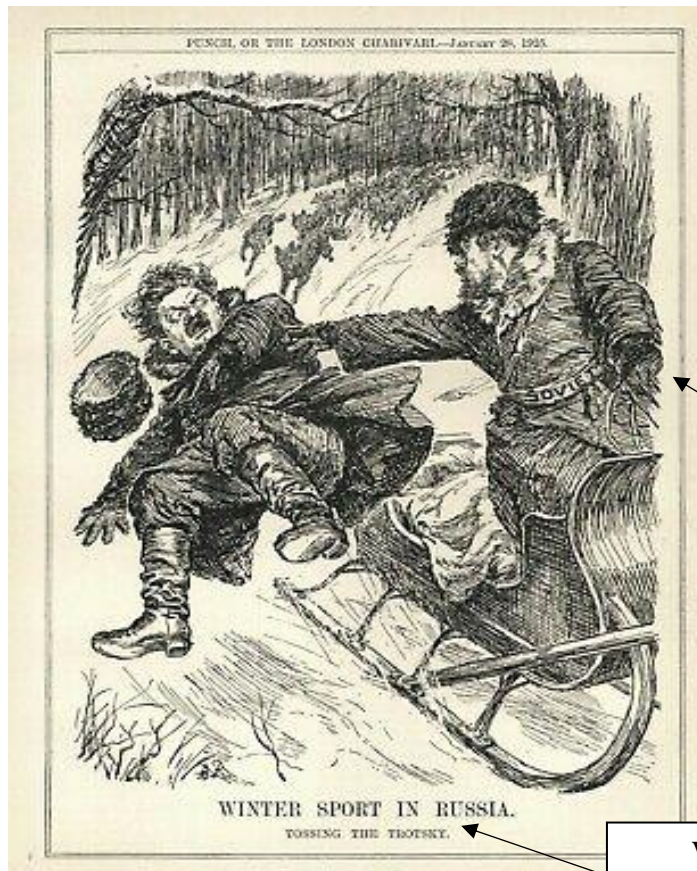
In 1921, Stalin was appointed to the position of General Secretary. Stalin had great power in the Party due to this. He was able to create a network of supporters, especially amongst the rank-and-file Party members.

Initially, Stalin's main rival Trotsky was a significant figure in the Communist Party. Many prominent party members such as Zinoviev and Kamanev did not think highly of Stalin and thought of him as uneducated. Instead, they sided with Trotsky.

After Lenin's death in 1924, Trotsky and Stalin were the main competitors to lead Soviet Union. However, by then, Trotsky's ideas of 'permanent revolution' which sought to promote and incite revolutions all over the world were unpopular with his party members. Many party members also saw him as disloyal to the Party due to his constant criticism.

Was Trotsky's unpopularity the reason for Stalin's rise to power? Or were there other factors?

**Source A:** A cartoon by a British cartoonist published in 1925. It was published in the year that Trotsky was removed from his position as a high-ranking Soviet Official.



Soviet Government

Winter Sport in Russia  
Tossing the Trotsky

**Source B:** *Adapted from Lenin's Testament on January 1923.*

Since he became General Secretary, Comrade Stalin has concentrated in his hands immeasurable power, and I am not sure that he will always know how to use that power with sufficient caution.

Comrade Trotsky... is distinguished not only by his outstanding qualities. Personally he is the most capable man in the present Central Committee. He is also excessively self-confident and ready to be carried away by the purely administrative side of affairs. Stalin is too rude, and this fault, entirely supportable in relations amongst us Communists, becomes insupportable in the office of General Secretary.

**Source C:** *Adapted extract from Trotsky's biography of Stalin written in 1938*

Stalin is neither a thinker, a writer nor an orator.

Stalin took possession of power, not because he was capable, but through exerting his authority in the political system. And it was not he who created the system. That system was the product of the prolonged and heroic struggle of the Bolshevik Party, which itself came from ideas.

Lenin had constant association with the masses through his leadership. Stalin did not play any part but rose to power. And he did not have the exceptional and special qualities to lead properly. Stalin had a contemptuous attitude toward ideas.

**Source D:** *From a supporter of the Communist Party. This essay was published in 1935 in Soviet Union.*

Trotsky opposed Lenin, disrupting the activities of the Communist Party at a time when unity was a question of life and death.

It is the whole Communist Party, its structure, activities, its entire line that irked him.

In 1926 he was joined by Zinoviev and Kamenev who had distinguished themselves by being opposed to the Bolshevik Party. But even then, he was just as violently opposed to the Party; he slandered Stalin just as viciously as he slandered Lenin—and for the same reasons.

Due to his disloyalty, the rank-and-file membership of the Communist Party and every worker in the Soviet Union has refused to follow the man.

**Source E:** *Published on a website in 2020.*

Within four years, Trotsky was forced to leave the Kremlin and take refuge. A week later, Trotsky and Zinoviev, were expelled from the Party. Next day, Trotsky's friend, Adolph Joffe, killed himself in protest at the dictatorial action of the Stalin leadership. This was the first of Trotsky's comrades, friends, and family to be driven to death or directly murdered by Stalin's regime, which through systematic and ruthless repression of its opponents, opened up a river of blood.

The Politburo was obliged to promise the restoration of freedom of expression and criticism in the Communist Party. This was supposed to be led by Trotsky and other members who supported him. But Stalin and his associates made sure that these ideas were never followed through.

**Source F:** *Adapted from an article from an American history website. Published in 2018.*

In the early 1920s Stalin passed unnoticed by many observers. Zinoviev and Kamenev, not Stalin, emerged as Trotsky's principal opponents. These two men felt threatened by Trotsky's popularity and his military record.

Meanwhile, Stalin appointed his own people and advance his own ideas. In 1924, he introduced the notion of "socialism in one country." The Soviet Union should be strengthened first before spreading revolution to other countries. The concept appealed to many people in the Soviet Union who were concerned about its isolation from the rest of world. Stalin went on to directly counter this idea to Trotsky's "permanent revolution," stressing the lack of alliance with others in Trotsky's ideas.

Thanks to propaganda, "Trotskyism" soon became a term connected with elitism, disunity, and a lack of connectedness to the common people.

**Section B: Structured Essay Question**

Answer **one** question.

**2 This question is on about World War Two in Europe.**

- (a) Explain why the disarmament efforts before 1940 were unsuccessful. [8]
- (b) "Germany's miscalculations were responsible for its own defeat in World War Two." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

**3 This question is on the Cold War.**

- (a) Explain why the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in April. [8]
- (b) "Gorbachev's leadership was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

**End of Paper**



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Source A	<a href="https://magazine.punch.co.uk/image/I0000j7FV8no93yc">https://magazine.punch.co.uk/image/I0000j7FV8no93yc</a>
Source B	<a href="https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/trans-a2rykov.html">https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/trans-a2rykov.html</a>
Source C	<a href="https://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1940/xx/stalin/intro.htm">https://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1940/xx/stalin/intro.htm</a>
Source D	<a href="https://www.marxists.org/archive/olgin/1935/trotskyism/index.htm">https://www.marxists.org/archive/olgin/1935/trotskyism/index.htm</a>
Source E	<a href="https://chinaworker.info/en/2020/08/27/24795/">https://chinaworker.info/en/2020/08/27/24795/</a>
Source F	<a href="https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/trotskys-struggle-against-stalin">https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/trotskys-struggle-against-stalin</a>



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1 (a)	Study Source A.  What can you learn from this source about Trotsky? Explain your answer.	5
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	<i>Description of the source with no valid or vague inference. Award the higher mark in the band for higher quality answers.</i>  I can learn that Trotsky was no longer in the Soviet government.	1-2
2	<i>Valid inference but no specific reference to source evidence</i>  I can learn that Trotsky was not well liked amongst the officials in the Soviet government. This is because the picture shows him tossed off the sled into the snow. From my contextual knowledge, Trotsky's view of permanent revolution was not supported by others in the Soviet Party. He was also Stalin's competitor. With Stalin's increasing authority, Trotsky became less popular.	3
3	<i>Valid inferences supported with valid source evidence Award the higher mark in the band for higher quality answers.</i>  I can learn from the source that Trotsky was disregarded by the Soviet government.  This is because the cartoon shows Trotsky thrown off a sled. The rider that represents the Soviet Government has pushed him off. It also says that it's the 'Winter Sport in Russia'.  5m: Explain the caption of 'Tossing the Trotsky': This suggests that removing Trotsky from his position has become a game amongst party officials. This implies that Trotsky was not popular in the government.	4-5

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(c)	Study Source B. How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer.	5
Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	<p><i>Identifies content which is/is not surprising but no reason given/unsupported explanation/ / False matching/no evidence</i></p> <p>Source B is not surprising since it tells me that Trotsky was not well-liked in the party.</p>	1
2	<p><i>Answers based on comparison of content only (no cross reference with reason for surprise given. Award 3 marks for invalid cross-referencing (i.e to unreliable source)</i></p> <p>Source B is surprising as it tells me that Lenin felt Trotsky was a capable party member. This is evident from how Lenin mentioned that Trotsky was “the most capable man” in the Central committee. This is surprising as Lenin dismisses Stalin, who was General Secretary. Based on his position, Lenin should have thought highly of him.</p> <p>3m: Source B is surprising as it tells me that Lenin felt Trotsky was a capable party member. This is evident from how Lenin mentioned that Trotsky was “the most capable man” in the Central committee.</p> <p>It is surprising that Lenin thought this of Trotsky, as this opinion is contradicted by the fact that both had a tense relationship. This is evident in Source D which shows how Trotsky was “violently” opposed to the Bolshevik Party and slandered “Stalin just as viciously as he slandered Lenin”. All of these shows that Trotsky did not agree with Lenin’s ideas, <b>which makes it surprising that Lenin praised Trotsky. (Note: Source D is unreliable)</b></p>	2-3
3	<p><i>Content analysis, supported with valid cross reference, surprised explained</i></p> <p>Source B is surprising as it tells me that Lenin felt Trotsky was a capable party member. This is evident from how Lenin mentioned that Trotsky was “the most capable man” in the Central committee.</p> <p>It is surprising that Lenin thought this of Trotsky, as this opinion is contradicted by the fact that both had a tense relationship. This is evident from my contextual knowledge, which shows that Lenin regretted his choice of Stalin as a General Secretary as Stalin used his position to gain influence.</p> <p>Not surprising -</p> <p>Lenin criticized Stalin from being ‘rude’ and wanted Stalin to have less influence. This is supported by contextual knowledge which tells me that Lenin warned that Stalin was not to be trusted and wanted Stalin to be removed as General Secretary.</p>	4
4	<p><i>Explains surprise using crossing reference OR provenance and context (L3+)</i></p> <p>Overall, I am not surprised by the source as this is Lenin’s testament before his death. From my contextual knowledge, I knew that he regretted putting Stalin into power as General Secretary.</p>	5

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	Therefore, he had every reason to discredit Stalin so that Stalin could not expand his influence amongst Party Members.	
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(b)	Study Source C. How useful is this source about Stalin's rise to power? Explain your answer.	5
<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	<i>Utility without understanding or reference to question</i> <i>Award the higher mark in the band for higher quality answers.</i>  Source C is useful in telling me about how Stalin rose to power.	1
2	<i>Vague usefulness explained, without evidence or cross referencing. Award higher marks for attempts to explain using provenance.</i>  Source B is useful in telling me that Stalin did not rise to power because he was capable. It shows me that he was forceful and rose to power.  OR Source B is not useful about how Stalin's rise to power. as it only shows me Trotsky's view which might be biased.	2-3
3	<i>Usefulness, explained with cross referencing. Award 5 marks for limitations, explained.</i>  Source B is useful in telling me that Stalin did not rise to power because he was capable.  This is evident from "Stalin is neither a thinker, a writer nor an orator" and he was "contemptuous of ideas". At the same time, "Stalin did not play any part but took possession of it". This indicates that he was not part of the creation of the political system set up by the Bolsheviks but merely gained authority due to "exerting his authority" .  Source B is useful in telling me that Stalin did not rise to power because he was capable.  This is evident from "Stalin is neither a thinker, a writer nor an orator" and he was "contemptuous of ideas". At the same time, "Stalin did not play any part but took possession of it". This indicates that he was not part of the creation of the political system set up by the Bolsheviks but merely gained authority due to "exerting his authority" .	4-5
4	Utility based on analysing provenance with content E.g. L2 (Provenance) + L3 (Content)	6

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	Overall, this source is not useful about Stalin's rise to power as it is written by Trotsky. Since Trotsky was Stalin's main competitor, he would have reason to criticize Stalin's abilities.	
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(d)	Study Sources D and E. How far does Source D prove that Source E is false? Explain your answer.	6
Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	<i>Answers questions with no attempt to explain proof or no match (invalid interpretation).</i>  <i>Eg Source D proves that Source E is false as they are from different sources.</i>	1
2	<i>Valid interpretation of sources without attempt to explain (no common statement).</i>  Source D proves that Source E is false. Source D claims that Stalin rose to power as his ideas were more popular than Trotsky's.  This is evident from: "The concept appealed to many Bolsheviks confronting the isolation of the globe's only Marxist state."  However, SE claims that Stalin rose to power as he eliminated all his opposition by force. This is evident from how Stalin pursued "through systematic and ruthless repression of its opponents, " including Trotsky and other party members, to reinforce his authority.	2
2	<i>Proves or does not prove explained based on content. Award 4 marks for better explained answers with both sides.</i>  Source D proves that Source E is false as <b>they contradict in their opinions of Stalin's rise to power</b> . Source D claims that Stalin rose to power as his ideas were more popular than Trotsky's.  This is evident from: "The concept appealed to many Bolsheviks confronting the isolation of the globe's only Marxist state."  However, SE claims that Stalin rose to power as he eliminated all his opposition by force. This is evident from how Stalin pursued "through systematic and ruthless repression of its opponents, " including Trotsky and other party members, to reinforce his authority.  However, SD also does not prove that SE is false as they agreed that <b>one reason why Stalin rose to power was because he used all ways to ensure his ideas were better received compared to Trotsky's</b> . Apart from directly countering Trotsky's 'permanent world revolution', and ensuring that "Trotskyism" soon became a term of opprobrium for elitism, factionalism, and a lack of connectedness to the masses of workers and peasants. He also eliminated Trotsky to ensure that "these ideas were never followed through". Therefore, SD proves SE true as they agreed that by criticism and forceful methods, Stalin removed any opposition to him.	3-4

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3	<p><i>Reliability of Source D and E, supported by cross-references or contextual knowledge OR critical analysis of Source D provenance. Award 6marks for better answers if student shows understanding of how reliability of Source D proves Source E.</i></p> <p>6m: L2 + Source D can be supported with Source A which shows that Trotsky was 'tossed' from the sled. This shows that Trotsky was not well liked by his party members. From my contextual knowledge, I also know that Trotsky's ideas were less well received compared to Stalin's. <b>This shows me that Source D is reliable and proves Source E false.</b></p>	5-6
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(e)	<p>Study <b>all</b> the sources          'Stalin rose to power as leader of the USSR solely due to Trotsky's unpopularity in the Soviet government'. How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.</p>	8
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p><i>Answers question, no valid source use.</i></p> <p>e.g. Stalin became leader of the USSR because Trotsky's ideas of 'permanent world revolution' was not well-received.</p>	[1]
L2	<p><i>Yes or No, with valid source use.</i>  <i>Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i>  <b>Sources A, D &amp; F supports.</b>  <b>Sources, B, C &amp; E do not support.</b></p> <p><b>Source A supports the statement that Trotsky was unpopular in the Soviet government, which might have led to the Stalin's rise to power</b>  <i>The picture depicts Trotsky 'tossed' by the Soviet government. This suggests that the circumstances was favourable for Stalin to rise to power since his main competitor, Trotsky was not well-liked.</i></p> <p><b>Source D supports the statement that Trotsky was unpopular in the Soviet government, which led to Stalin's rise to power.</b> <i>Trotsky opposed the ideas of Lenin and Stalin, and 'the rank and file membership of the Communist party and every honest worker in the Soviet Union'</i></p>	[2-4]



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	<p><i>refused to follow the man with the unpleasant burden'. Due to this unpopularity, Stalin was able to appeal to the masses since Trotsky, his main competitor was not well-received.</i></p> <p><b>Source F agrees that Stalin rose to power as Trotsky was unpopular for his ideas.</b> It states that Stalin's notion of 'socialism in one country' was appealing to many people who did not want USSR to exist in isolation from the rest of the world, and the term 'Trotskyism' was unpopular due to 'lack of compromise or alliance'. Therefore, the masses supported Stalin's ideas which led to his influence.</p> <p><b>Source B does not support the statement that Stalin rose to power solely due to Trotsky's unpopularity as it shows that Trotsky was favoured by Lenin.</b> Lenin says that Trotsky is the 'most capable man in the Central Committee'. This suggests that Lenin thought highly of Trotsky. Therefore, there must be other reasons why Stalin surpassed Trotsky and became leader of the USSR.</p> <p><b>Source C does not support the statement that Stalin rose to power solely due to Trotsky's unpopularity in the Soviet government.</b></p> <p>Source C states that Stalin was not a capable person. He rose to power "through exerting his authority in the political system." Therefore, he rose to power through forceful influence, rather than because Trotsky was less popular.</p> <p><b>Source E does not support the statement that Stalin led to power solely due to Trotsky's unpopularity.</b> It shows that Stalin used 'systematic and ruthless oppression of its opponents' to ensure the Trotsky's ideas "were never followed through". This shows me that Stalin forcefully eliminated all opposition, which would have removed Trotsky's influence in the country.</p>	
L3	<p><b>YES AND NO, SUPPORTED BY VALID SOURCE USE</b></p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for one Y and N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i></p> <p>Both aspects of L2</p> <p><i>For L2/L3, award a bonus of up to 1 marks for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency, etc.</i></p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>To score in L2/L3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content.</b></li> <li>● <b>Only credit source use where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough.</b></li> <li>● <b>Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on number of sources used.</b></li> <li>● <b>For balanced conclusion, answers must show both sides yes and no</b></li> <li>● <b>For bonus mark of +1 for reliability, need to show use of contextual knowledge</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Bonus + 1</b> Source D is unreliable as it was from a supporter of the Communist Party. He would be biased against Trotsky who was already expelled from the party in 1935. Additionally, Stalin was known for sentencing those who opposed him to show trials, resulting in execution without</p>	[5-8]

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	a proper trial as victims were coerced to confess. Therefore, the writer may have wrote this piece about Trotsky to avoid punishment or a show trial. He could have also written this to show Stalin in a favorable light to consolidate his power. Therefore, it is unreliable in showing me that Stalin rose to power solely due to Trotsky's unpopularity.	
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### 2. This question is on World War Two in Europe.

2 (a)	<b>Explain why the disarmament efforts before 1940 were unsuccessful.</b>	[8]
	<p><b>Students must be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Understand the terms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “disarmament efforts” – attempts to reduce the number of arms of each country; efforts can be those by the League or done outside the League</li> <li>○ “unsuccessful” – failed: Must not just mention why it is ineffective but must link it back to failure.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Explains two reasons that made the disarmament efforts before 1940 a failure.</li> </ul>	
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the disarmament</b></p> <p>Award 1 mark for each detail, to a max of 2 marks.</p> <p>E.g. The League aimed to push for disarmament amongst its members to eliminate the arms race which had played a part in causing World War Two. Seeing that it was crucial for countries to have lesser capacity to start a war, the included it into their objective apart from collective security in effort to maintain peace and security in the world.</p>	1-2
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies or describes factors</b></p> <p>Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for detailed description.</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>Disarmament efforts by the League before the 1940 was unsuccessful as the members were not willing to compromise their ability to protect themselves. The objective of disarmament for the League was to reduce the military capacity of all countries so that no one country would become too powerful and capable of starting another war. However, its members were not keen or displayed no desire of disarm due to their concern for the defensive security in the event of an attack by other countries and were not willing to trust that other members would collectively disarm.</p>	3-4

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<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explain factors</b></p> <p>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>Disarmament efforts by the League before 1940 was unsuccessful as the members were not willing to compromise their ability to protect themselves. The objective of disarmament for the League was to reduce the military capacity of all countries so that no one country would become too powerful and capable of starting another war. However, its members were not keen or displayed no desire of disarm due to their concern for the defensive security in the event of an attack by other countries and were not willing to trust that other members would collectively disarm. This can be seen during the World Disarmament Conference that failed due to countries not being able to come to the consensus on how to disarm. Countries such as France and Poland were all worried that their defence would be too weak to resist an attack by Germany if they were to disarm. Hitler, who had no intention to disarm, proceeded exploit these fears and claim that France was not serious about disarmament, using it as an excuse to leave the conference and withdraw Germany from the League altogether. Thus, with its members placing their own interests to protect themselves, they were not able to commit to the disarmament efforts of the League, making it unsuccessful.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Disarmament efforts by the League before 1940 was unsuccessful as it lacked the authority and credibility to persuade its members to commit to its will. The League was firstly tied to the Treaty of Versailles, having been formed from it. This makes the League seemed like it would favour the victorious Allied members. Such was the case of disarmament in the 1920s, where disarmament was imposed and maintained with success only with the defeated countries due to the terms of the peace treaties imposed on them. There was minimal success in making the Allied members within the League to disarm. This led to an atmosphere of distrust amongst the members and having no confidence in the League in ensuring that all nations would disarm. The League's permanent members and major powers such as Britain and France were more keen to secure their own interests than forward the League's plans, contributing to the League's lack of authority as there were no members strong enough to pressure its members to commit to disarmament. This was seen in the disagreement during the World Disarmament Conference where the League was unable to make all members come to a consensus on how to disarm, leading to its failure. Hence, the lack of authority and credibility of the League made its disarmament efforts a failure as they were not trusted to implement and enforce disarmament fairly amongst all nations.</p> <p>Other considerations: Disarmament efforts done outside the League - Lack of a way to enforce the disarmament pact and check that its terms are followed by all parties; Major powers unable to compromise to disarm.</p>	5-8
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2 (b)	<p><b>“Germany’s miscalculations was responsible for its own defeat in World War Two.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</b></p> <hr/> <p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Focus of question: key factor that caused the defeat of Germany in World War Two in Europe in 1945.</li> <li>● Explain the German miscalculations that caused their eventual defeat and ending the war.</li> <li>● Explain how other factor(s) contributed to the defeat of the Germany in the WWII in Europe.</li> <li>● Evaluate the contributions of all factors discussed to conclude on whether Germany was truly responsible for their own defeat.</li> </ul>	[12]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p><b>Writes broadly about the question but does not address question demands.</b></p> <p>E.g. Europe was in a state of war between the Allied and Axis Powers since 1939 and only ended in the defeat of Germany in May 1945. The Allied Powers were able to gain victory over the Germans due to a combination of their efforts, the role of USA and Germany’s own mistakes.</p>	1-2
L2	<p><b>Describes either perspectives (without link)</b></p> <p><i>Award higher mark for more details.</i></p> <p>E.g</p> <p>Germany’s miscalculations was responsible for its own defeat in World War Two (WWII) as it forced them to fight the war on two fronts. The Battle of Britain was drawn out longer due to miscalculations on Germany’s part in targeting inconsequential places for its Blitzkrieg strategy, allowing the British Royal Air Force to bounce back and put up a strong resistance. Operation Sea Lion was later called off in September 1940. Instead of concentrating its efforts on continuing to wear out Britain, Hitler set his sights on Soviet Union where he invaded the latter in June 1941. In doing so, he violated the Nazi Soviet Non-Aggression Pact which had prevented the opening of the Eastern Front since the start of the war.</p>	3-4

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L3	<p><b>Explains the given perspective (Agree) OR alternative perspective (Disagree).</b></p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of the given perspective OR the alternative perspective, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p><i>See example below.</i></p>	5-6
L4	<p><b>Explains the given perspective (Agree) AND alternative perspective (Disagree).</b></p> <p><i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of the given factor and an explanation of 1-2 other factors, and further marks for additional reasons for supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10marks.</i></p> <p><b>Agree</b></p> <p>E.g. Germany's miscalculations was responsible for its own defeat in World War Two (WWII) as it forced them to fight the war on two fronts. The Battle of Britain was drawn out longer due to miscalculations on Germany's part in targeting inconsequential places for its Blitzkrieg strategy, allowing the British Royal Air Force to bounce back and put up a strong resistance. Operation Sea Lion was later called off in September 1940. Instead of concentrating its efforts on continuing to wear out Britain, Hitler set his sights on Soviet Union where he invaded the latter in June 1941, erroneously predicting a swift victory for Germany. In doing so, he violated the Nazi Soviet Non-Aggression Pact which had prevented the opening of the Eastern Front since the start of the war. With the attack on Soviet Union, he had to now fight major powers on both fronts – Britain and its ally USA in the Western Front and Soviet Union in the Eastern Front. Germany was not able to sustain their war efforts with having to divide its forces and resources to both fronts, making it difficult to overcome the powerful Allies eventually and hence, making them responsible for its own defeat in WWII.</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p><b>Disagree</b></p> <p>E.g. USA was responsible for Germany's defeat in WWII as they boosted the Allied Powers ability to overcome the Germany. At that time the USA was an economic and military giant and thus, with USA on the side off their side, it ensured a steady and continual supply of resources such as oil and food, and military equipment such as tanks and ammunition. Even before the entry of USA into the war in 1941, the USA had been providing military equipment to Britain under the Land-Lease Act. After they officially joined the war, they were also added manpower to help fight the against the enemy. Hence, USA was responsible for Germany's defeat in WWII as the USA was able to sustain the Allies in the prolonged war against the German forces with continual supply of resources, equipment and manpower, allowing them to overcome the weaker German forces.</p>	7-10

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	Other considerations: Soviet Union's efforts, Allied Strength as a whole, USA's military tactics, Germany's other miscalculations such as the poor allocation of resources.	
L5	<p><b>L4 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far'.</b></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>In conclusion, I agree to the statement that it was Germany's miscalculations that was responsible for its own defeat in WWII. USA was able to supply resources, equipment and manpower to the side of the Allies which boosted their strength greatly, allowing them to sustain the drawn-out war with Germany. However, Germany's own miscalculation resulted in the opening of the Eastern Front without taking out Britain on the Western Front first. This placed them at a disadvantage very early in the war - even before the entry of USA into the war. With Germany having to stretch its manpower and resources thin over the two fronts, USA's bolster of Allied strength only worsened the detrimental situation Germany had placed itself in, reducing their chances of gaining a victory over the Allies in the war. Hence, it is Germany's own miscalculations that was responsible for its own defeat in WWII.</p>	11-12

### 3. This question is about the Cold War.

3(a)	<p><b>Explain why the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in April 1949.</b></p>	[8]
	<p><b>Students must be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Understand the circumstances that made USA and its Western European allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the purpose of NATO during the Cold War in response to these circumstances.</li> <li>● Time parameter of question: 1949 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reasons must be within the context of before and in 1949.</li> <li>○ "April" – Circumstances indicated must be accurate: e.g. The Berlin Blockade only ended in May 1949 – students need to ensure they do not indicate that the formation of NATO was after the Berlin Blockade ended.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain two reasons for the formation of NATO in 1949.</li> </ul>	
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the event/feature</b> Award 1 mark for each detail, to a max of 2 marks.</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was formed in 1949 by USA and its Western European allies in 1949. It was with the backdrop of the Cold War tensions brewing and USA saw the need to create this military alliance with its allies to enhance security in Europe especially against an aggressive Soviet Union. (2m)</p>	1-2
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies or describes factors</b> Award 3 marks for identification without description. Award 4 marks for detailed description.</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was formed in April 1949 due to the threat Soviet Union posed to Western European countries. By 1949, Stalin had installed communist governments in most Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia which became a communist state in 1948, and the large presence of Soviet army in Eastern Europe highlighted the Soviet aggression to spread its influence in Europe, spelling danger to the largely democratic Western Europe.</p>	3-4
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explain factors</b> Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor. Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was formed in April 1949 due to the threat Soviet Union posed to Western European countries. By 1949, Stalin had installed communist governments in most Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia which became a communist state in 1948, and the large presence of Soviet army in Eastern Europe highlighted</p>	5-8

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	<p>the Soviet aggression to spread its influence in Europe, spelling danger to the largely democratic Western Europe. Moreover, with the ongoing Berlin Blockade implemented by Stalin since 1948, it was perceived that there was a need for better defence against the Soviet Union, in case she attacks one of the Western capitalist countries in Europe. Thus, the Western European countries sought to ally militarily with the strong military superpower USA, forming NATO in April 1949 in order to ensure a stronger defence of Western Europe and resistance against an increasingly aggressive Soviet Union in the case of an armed attack by the latter.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>The NATO was formed in 1949 because of USA's fear of losing its allies to Soviet Union. By 1949, the communist bloc was expanding and Soviet Union was gradually increasing its influence in Eastern Europe. This spread of influence through the establishment of communist governments in Eastern European countries and the Berlin Blockade was an indication that the Soviet Union was not going to stop in its attempts to spread communism, and the post-war recovering Western European countries are vulnerable to the Soviet aggression. USA feared that the Western European countries might succumbed to the Soviet pressure and negotiate with the latter independently with regards to their own security concerns. This would not be favourable to USA as it would cost them their allies and its own influence in Europe, allowing Soviet Union the opportunity to gain more influence. Thus, the USA sought to form NATO in April 1949 with its Western European allies to protect its influence and prevent Soviet Union from gaining an upper hand in the European continent.</p>	
3 (b)	<p><b>“Gorbachev’s leadership was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union.” How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Understand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “collapse of the Soviet Union” – fall or dissolution of the Soviet Union</li> <li>○ Gorbachev as a leaders and his reforms or actions, and its impacts on Soviet Union.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Explain how Gorbachev’s actions as a leader contributed to the collapse of Soviet Union.</li> <li>● Explain how 1-2 other events or factors contributed to the collapse of Soviet Union.</li> <li>● Evaluate the factors discussed and conclude to the question.</li> </ul>	[12]
Level	Descriptor	Marks



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L1	<p><b>Describes Gorbachev or the collapse of Soviet Union but does not address question demands</b></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>Gorbachev was elected General Secretary in 1985, becoming the leader of the Soviet Union. Seeing the state of a declining Soviet Union, he sought to bring about change to revitalize the country. He implemented reforms in attempt to do so but it backfired on him as it led to a reversible snowball effect on the Soviet Union and the communist bloc, contributing to the eventual demise of the superpower.</p>	1-2
L2	<p><b>Describes either perspectives (without link)</b></p> <p><i>Award higher mark for more details.</i></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>Gorbachev's leadership was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union as his reforms weakened the authority held by the Soviet government over its people. Gorbachev saw structural flaws within the Soviet command economy which became stagnated and consequently contributed poor standard of living and unhappiness amongst the Soviet people. To revitalize the economy, he implemented Perestroika to encourage greater interest, productivity and investment among Soviet workers in their respective industries. He allowed private ownership of small businesses and loosened the previously tight government control of prices and production quotas except for the means of production for these enterprises. He also allowed elections within the Congress of People's Deputies that were opened to all including opposition to invite debates to improve policies. This however backfired as motivation to start small enterprises dwindled due to people having to deal with corrupt officials who made it difficult to obtain the means of production without paying high prices for them. The infrastructure such as roads for transportation of goods were also not adequate to support these new initiatives. The local elections allowed for the growth of opposition voices to criticize government policies which in turn led to more unhappiness and lost of confidence in the Soviet government.</p>	3-4
L3	<p><b>Explains the given perspective (Agree) or alternative perspective (Disagree).</b></p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of the given perspective OR the alternative perspective, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>Gorbachev's leadership was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union as his reforms weakened the authority held by the Soviet government over its people. Gorbachev saw structural flaws within the Soviet command economy which became stagnated and consequently</p>	

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contributed poor standard of living and unhappiness amongst the Soviet people. To revitalize the economy, he implemented Perestroika to encourage greater interest, productivity and investment among Soviet workers in their respective industries. He allowed private ownership of small businesses and loosened the previously tight government control of prices and production quotas except for the means of production for these enterprises. He also allowed elections within the Congress of People's Deputies that were opened to all including opposition to invite debates to improve policies. This however backfired as motivation to start small enterprises dwindled due to people having to deal with corrupt officials who made it difficult to obtain the means of production without paying high prices for them. The infrastructure such as roads for transportation of goods were also not adequate to support these new initiatives. The local elections allowed for the growth of opposition voices to criticize government policies which in turn led to more unhappiness and lost of confidence in the Soviet government. Hence, Gorbachev's leadership was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union as his reforms failed to revitalize the Soviet economy and instead invited more criticisms of the Soviet government, undermining the authority of the Soviet government over its people.

Other examples of his reforms to instill change in the Soviet Union: Glasnost, De-ideologisation of Soviet foreign policy

OR

USA was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union as it burdened the Soviet economy with the renewal of the arms race. USA, towards the later years of the Cold War, experienced an economic boom under President Reagan with the introduction of economic liberalization. This allowed Reagan to accumulate enough economic reserves for military expenditure. He increased USA's military expenditure, focusing on funding the development of defence technology through the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). SDI's objective was to develop advance technology to detect nuclear missiles early and destroy them before it reaches its target. With this initiative, it effectively renewed the arms race between the two superpowers as the Soviet Union felt compelled to match the military prowess and advancement of USA in order protect itself and its influence. This means pouring in more resources to develop advanced technology to bolster its own military capacity. This led to more pressure on its debilitating economy that were already plagued with many problems, inadvertently causing the demise of Soviet Union as it failed to recover from its economic weakness.

Other acceptable answers:

Underlying problems of the Soviet Union (e.g. stagnated economy, social dissent in Soviet Union and communist bloc, etc.), External economic burdens

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L4	<p><b>Explains the given perspective (Agree) AND alternative perspective (Disagree).</b></p> <p><i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of the given factor and an explanation of 1-2 other factors, and further marks for additional reasons for supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10marks.</i></p>	7-10
L5	<p><b>L4 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far'.</b></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>Overall, I agree with the statement that Gorbachev's leadership was responsible for the collapse of Soviet Union. It was Gorbachev's reforms that he introduced as leader of the Soviet Union which ultimately led to the collapse of Soviet Union. His policies such as Perestroika failed to revive the economy, and instead unintentionally set the grounds for increased opposition and criticism from the Soviet people, leading them to lose confidence in the Soviet government and communism, pushing them towards the collapse of the Soviet Union. USA's actions in renewing the arms race may have caused the weakening of its stagnated economy but it did not set off the huge resistance from the Soviet people like Gorbachev's failed reforms.</p>	11-12