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BARTLEY SECONDARY SCHOOL

END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION

HUMANITIES

2261/02

Sec 3 Express

Paper 2 History

10 October 2023

1 hour 50min

Candidates answer in Answer Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A

Answer **all** parts of the question.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

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

This document consists of **6** printed pages

Set by: LSM

[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.

(a) Study Source A.

What is the intention of this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

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

(c) Study Source C.

Why did Hitler make this speech? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

How far do the two sources disagree with each other? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all sources.

'Hitler rose to power due to his use of fear'. How far do all these sources support this view? Explain your answer. [8]

Did Hitler rise to power because of his use of fear?

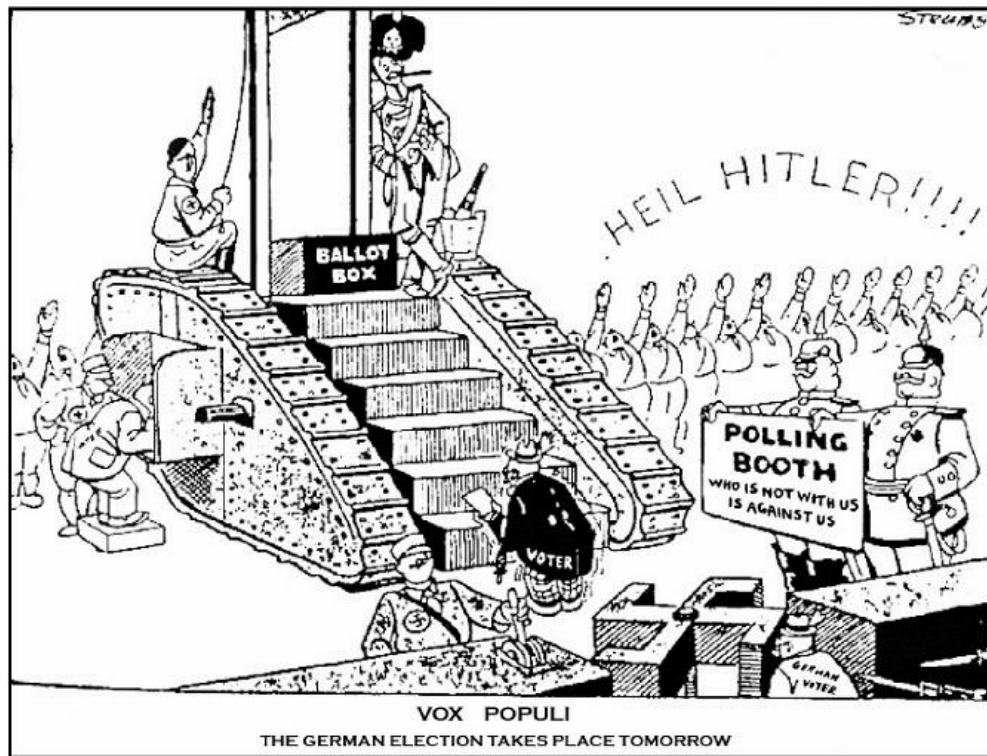
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Hitler came into power in 1933 after he was appointed as Chancellor of Germany. During his rise to power, Hitler used fear and intimidation to crush opposition. However, he had also skillfully used propaganda and social control to brainwash the Germans into believing that he was the rightful leader of Germany.

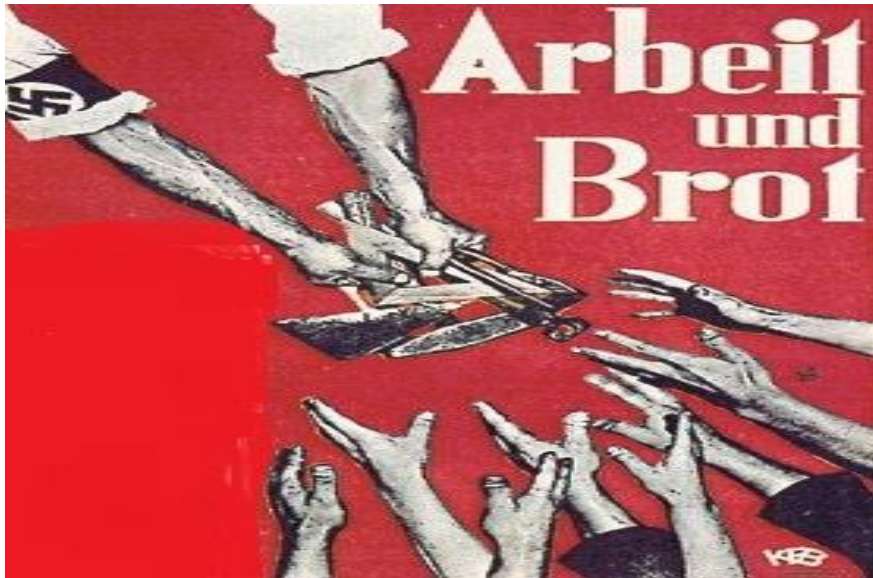
Read the following sources to find out the reasons for Hitler's rise to power.

Source A: A cartoon published by the communist wing of the British newspaper, March 1933. The caption "Vox Populi" means "Voice of the People".



Guillotine

Source B: A Nazi Party poster published in 1933. The caption reads, "Arbeit und Brot" ("Work and bread")



Source C: A speech by Hitler at an election rally in July 1932.

Our opponents (the Weimar Republic) accused us National Socialists, and me in particular, of being intolerant and quarrelsome. They say that we don't want to work with other parties. They say the National Socialists are not German at all, because they refuse to work with other political parties. So is it typically German to have thirty political parties? I have to admit one thing – these gentlemen are quite right. We are intolerant. I have given myself this one goal – to sweep those thirty political parties out of Germany.

Source D: Adapted from an American historian's view, 1990.

Propaganda was needed to reach the public who had not supported Adolf Hitler and to push forward the Nazis' radical program, which required the agreement, support, or participation of broad sectors of the population. A new state propaganda apparatus headed by Joseph Goebbels sought to manipulate and deceive the German population and the outside world. At each step of the way, propagandists preached an appealing message of national unity and a perfect future that resonated with millions of Germans. Simultaneously, they waged campaigns that facilitated the persecution of Jews and others excluded from the Nazi vision of the "National Community". The German people were totally taken in by all these.

Source E: Adapted from a British historian's view, 1993.

One of the most important things that exists for anyone to come into dictatorial power is

fear. Whether it's Hitler or Stalin, there was no love but only fear. Fear that your voice, your thoughts, your actions – might be taken as “dangerous”, “extremist” or “politically incorrect”... When the groups are swept into their craze by their love for the organization, the leader and “the cause”, they are lost. The rest, however, are where the power lies. The one's who see the danger, if done early enough, can put a stop to it. Once the motion is set, however, fear of the Gestapo, of the snitches and of your own friends becomes the most powerful motivator to go along. Political correctness, labelling dissent as “racist”, “unpatriotic” or “extremist” – these happened in Germany then.

Section B (Structured-essay Questions)

Answer **two** questions.

- 2** 'Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles because it made them militarily weak'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
[10]
- 3** 'Economic challenges in Japan were the main reason that led to the Japanese military's rise to power'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
[10]
- 4** 'Nazi Germany's aggressive foreign policy was responsible for the outbreak of World War 2 in Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
[10]

End of paper

Acknowledgement:

Source A: <https://learning.watfordboys.org/pluginfile.../new%20june2010%20paper1.pdf?>

Source B: http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/his/CoreArt/prop/resn/ns_work.jpg

Source C: <http://hti.osu.edu/opper/lesson-plans/cold-war-conflict-in-korea-the-powerful-and-powerless-united-nations>

Source D: <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007822>

Source E: <http://www.jrbooksonline.com/html-docs/hitlove.htm>

**HISTORY 2023
SECONDARY THREE EXPRESS EOY**

SECTION A: Source Based Questions.

1(a)	Study Source A. What is the intention of this cartoon? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Describes the source without making a valid inference of its message/provenance. Example: This cartoon shows a people saying “Heil Hitler”, and Hitler controlling the guillotine.	[1]
L2	Valid inference, supported/Valid purpose without inference, supported. <i>Award 2m for inference/purpose without inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3m for inference/purpose without inference, supported.</i> Example: The intention of this cartoon was to show that Germans were forced to vote for Hitler. I know this because in the cartoon, it shows a voter, representing Germans, going up to the ballot box to vote in the election. Hitler was holding on to a guillotine which is on top of the ballot box, showing that if the Germans do not vote for him, they would be killed. This means that Hitler was a tyrant.	[2-3]
L3	Valid inference + purpose, supported. <i>Award 4m for valid inference, supported + valid Au and AA.</i> <i>Award 5m for a valid inference, supported + full purpose.</i> Example: The intention of this cartoon was to criticize Hitler for forcing the Germans to vote for him, so that the British would alert their government to be wary of Hitler. I know this because in the cartoon, it shows a voter, representing Germans, going up to the ballot box to vote in the election. Hitler was holding on to a guillotine which is on top of the ballot box, showing that if the Germans do not vote for him, they would be killed. This means that Hitler was a tyrant.	[4-5]
L4	L3 + context. Example: The intention of this cartoon was to criticize Hitler for forcing the Germans to vote for him, so that the British would alert their government to be wary of Hitler. I know this because in the cartoon, it shows a voter, representing Germans, going up to the ballot box to vote in the election. Hitler was holding on to a guillotine which is on top of the ballot box, showing that if the Germans do not vote for him, they	[6]

	would be killed. This means that Hitler was a tyrant. This cartoon was published at the time when Germany just had their election, and Hitler won the election by exploiting Germans' fear of communism. Therefore, this cartoon was published by the communists to show that Hitler came into power by underhanded means and the election was not a fair one.	
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1(b)	Study Source B What is the message of the source? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Describes the poster; no valid inference. Example: The poster shows Nazi hands giving out work and bread.	[1]
L2	Infers the incomplete message, supported. <i>Award 2m for an incomplete message, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3m for an incomplete message, supported.</i> Example: The message is that Hitler's rule will benefit the Germans. I know this because in the poster, it shows a pair of hands, representing the Nazis, giving out "Work and bread" to the Germans, represented by the receiving hands. This means that Hitler's rule is good for the Germans. <u>OR</u> The message is that Hitler rose to power because he used effective propaganda. I know this because in the poster, it shows a pair of hands, representing the Nazis, giving out "Work and bread" to the Germans, represented by the receiving hands. This means that Hitler's rule is good for the Germans.	[2-3]
L3	Infers the message, supported <i>Award 4marks for message, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for message, supported.</i> Example: The message is that Hitler's rule will improve the lives of the Germans/Hitler's rule will increase Germany's economy. I know this because in the poster, it shows a pair of hands, representing the Nazis, giving out "Work and bread" to the Germans, represented by the receiving hands. This means that Hitler's rule was beneficial to Germans.	[4-5]

1(c)	Study Source C. Why did Hitler make this speech? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Lifting from the source without making a valid inference of its message/provenance.	[1]

	<p>Example: This source talks about our opponents accused us National Socialists, and me in particular, of being intolerant and quarrelsome.</p>	
L2	<p>Valid inference, supported/Valid purpose without inference, supported. <i>Award 2m for inference/Valid purpose without inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3m for inference/Valid purpose without inference, supported.</i></p> <p>Example: Hitler made this speech to show that Weimar Republic was structurally weak/ineffective. I know this because “So is it typically German to have thirty political parties?” This means that Weimar Republic was ineffective as it had too many parties in its government.</p>	[2-3]
L3	<p>Valid inference + purpose, supported. <i>Award 4m for valid inference, supported + valid Au and AA.</i> <i>Award 5m for a valid inference, supported + full purpose.</i></p> <p>Example: Hitler made this speech to criticize the Weimar Republic was structurally weak/ineffective, so that the Germans would not vote for the Weimar Republic but instead vote for the Nazi Party in the upcoming election. I know this because “So is it typically German to have thirty political parties?” This means that Weimar Republic was ineffective as it had too many parties in its government.</p>	[4-5]

1(d)	<p>Study Sources D and E. How far do the two sources disagree with each other? Explain your answer.</p>	[6]
L1	<p>No valid comparison/Comparisons based on source type/provenance.</p>	[1]
L2	<p>False matching/No common criterion.</p>	[2]
L3	<p>Disagree or agree, supported. <i>Award 3m for disagree <u>or</u> agree, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 4m for disagree <u>or</u> agree, supported.</i></p> <p>Example: Both sources disagree in terms of the reasons for Germans’ support of Hitler. Source D says that Germans supported Hitler due to the use of propaganda, <u>but</u> Source E says that Germans supported Hitler due to their fear of Hitler. I know this because in Source D, it says that “At each step of the way, propagandists preached an appealing message of national unity and a perfect future that resonated with millions of Germans.” This means that Hitler brainwashed the Germans into supporting him. <u>However</u>, Source E says that “. Once the motion is set, however, fear of the Gestapo, of the snitches and of your own</p>	[3-4]

	<p>friends becomes the most powerful motivator to go along.” This means that the Germans were forced to support Hitler.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>Both sources agree with each other in terms of the Germans did not willingly support Hitler. I know this because in Source D, it says that “Propaganda was needed to reach the public who had not supported Adolf Hitler and to push forward the Nazis’ radical program, which required the agreement, support, or participation of broad sectors of the population.” Similarly, Source E says that “One of the most important things that exists for anyone to come into dictatorial power is fear.” This means that the Germans were forced into supporting Hitler.</p>	
L4	<p>Disagree <u>and</u> agree, supported.</p> <p><i>Award 5m for disagree <u>and</u> agree, unsupported.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6m for disagree <u>and</u> agree, supported.</i></p>	[5-6]

1(e)	<p>Study all sources.</p> <p>‘Hitler rose to power due to his use of fear.’ How far do all these sources support this view? Explain your answer.</p>	[8]
L1	<p>Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.</p> <p>Example: The sources show that Hitler’s rule was bad for Germany.</p>	[1]
L2	<p>Support <u>OR</u> do not support</p> <p><i>Award 2m for 1 support <u>or</u> do not support by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4m.</i></p>	[2-4]
L3	<p>Support <u>AND</u> do not support.</p> <p><i>Award 5m for 1 support <u>and</u> 1 do not support by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 8m.</i></p> <p>Sources A and E <u>support</u> the statement. Sources B, C and D <u>does not support</u> the statement.</p> <p>Example: Source A supports the statement as it tells me that Germans voted for Hitler for fear of been killed by him. I know this because in the cartoon, it shows a voter, representing Germans, going up to the ballot box to vote in the election. Hitler was holding on to a guillotine which is on top of the ballot box, showing that if the Germans do not vote for him, they would be killed. This means that Hitler would kill anyone who stood in his way of becoming the leader of Germany.</p> <p>Source E supports the statement as it tells me that the Germans supported Hitler due to them been afraid that they would be branded as an “outsider”. I know this because in the source, it says that “. Once</p>	[5-8]

	<p>the motion is set, however, fear of the Gestapo, of the snitches and of your own friends becomes the most powerful motivator to go along.” This means that there were harsh consequences meted out to people who did not support Hitler.</p> <p>Source B does not support the statement as it tells me that Hitler rose to power because of the effective use of propaganda. I know this because in the poster, it shows a pair of hands, representing the Nazis, giving out “Work and bread” to the Germans, represented by the receiving hands. This means that the Germans’ lives would be improved according to the poster, which brainwashed the Germans into believing it and in turn support Hitler.</p> <p>Source C does not support the statement as it tells me that the ineffectiveness of the Weimar Republic allowed Hitler to rise. I know this because “So is it typically German to have thirty political parties?” This means that the Germans turned their support to Hitler when they saw that the Weimar Republic was weak.</p> <p>Source D does not support this statement as it tells me that Hitler rose to power due to the use of propaganda. I know this because “At each step of the way, propagandists preached an appealing message of national unity and a perfect future that resonated with millions of Germans.” This means that the Germans were brainwashed into believing that Hitler’s rule was good through his use of propaganda.</p>	
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2	‘Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles because it made them militarily weak’. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies/Describes given or other reasons. <i>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more. Award 2m for describing one reason and 3m for describing 2 or more.</i>	[1-3]
L2	Explains given reason <u>or</u> other reasons. <i>Award 4m for an explanation of given reason <u>OR</u> other reason, and an additional mark for additional reasons/supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m.</i>	[4-5]
L3	Explains given reason <u>and</u> other reasons. <i>Award 6m for an explanation of given <u>AND</u> other reason, and additional mark(s) for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m. Award an additional 2m (to a maximum of 10m) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons.</i> E.g. I agree that Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles because it made Germany militarily weak. This term was included in the treaty to curb the military strengths of Germany to prevent Germany from	[6-10]

	<p>launching another war again. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany forces had to be reduced to well below pre-war levels. This included limiting the army to 100, 000 men. Conscription was also banned and soldiers had to be voluntary. Germany should have no armoured vehicles, submarines or aircraft. The navy could have only six battleships, and the border area between Germany and France, the Rhineland, was demilitarized so that no German forces or fortifications were allowed there. Thus, the Germans hated the Treaty as it meant that Germany could no longer defend itself and was more prone to attack from other countries.</p> <p>I disagree as Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles because it made them economically weak. This was done to make Germany repay the damages that it caused France and Belgium during the war. Under the Treaty, Germany had to pay 6.6 billion pounds as reparations to the Allies for war damage. Germany also had to give up territories to various neighbouring countries, resulting in them losing 10% of its land. In addition, Germany had to give up its overseas empire. Former German colonies became mandates controlled by the League of Nations, which meant they effectively came under French or British control. This meant that Germany would lose important resources gained from their territories and overseas empire. Thus, the Germans hated the Treaty as it meant that Germany's economy could not recover after the war, making the lives of the Germans miserable.</p> <p>*Accept other reason: Acceptance of War Guilt Clause</p>	
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3	'Economic challenges in Japan were the main reason that led to the Japanese military's rise to power'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies/Describes given or other reasons. <i>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more. Award 2m for describing one reason and 3m for describing 2 or more.</i>	[1-3]
L2	Explains given reason <u>or</u> other reasons. <i>Award 4m for an explanation of given reason <u>OR</u> other reason, and an additional mark for additional reasons/supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m.</i>	[4-5]
L3	Explains given reason <u>and</u> other reasons. <i>Award 6m for an explanation of given <u>AND</u> other reason, and additional mark(s) for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m. Award an additional 2m (to a maximum of 10m) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons.</i> E.g. I agree that economic reasons were the main reason that led to the Japanese military's rise to power. Although Japan's economy had	[6-10]

	<p>made remarkable advances in the early 1900s, it had a tendency to swing from periods of boom to periods of recession. Japan's economy prospered in 1914-1918 because many European powers were involved in WW1. Without competition from these European countries, Japan was able to export more of its products. However, after the war ended, Japan began to face economic problems. By the early 1920s, there was severe inflation which made goods very expensive. To make matters worse, there was high unemployment. In the countryside, there was insufficient land for farmers due to large population growth in Japan. To make things worse, by 1920s, the productivity of the farmers in the countryside had stagnated. These economic problems resulted in growing resentment among the Japanese towards the civilian government, paving way for the military government to take over when they presented solutions to the Japanese.</p> <p>I disagree as political challenges in Japan's government led to the rise of the military. Unlike his predecessor, Emperor Yoshihito was sickly and thus too weak to exercise his authority over Japan's government. Many of the Genro who advised the Emperor had also left Japan's political scene due to age. Without a strong Emperor or the Genro to unify the government, divisions between the court officials, the civilian politicians and the military worsened. The civilian politicians in the Cabinet and the Diet were also divided because of the emergence of party politics. The two political parties elected into the Diet were political rivals which wrestled for power and influence in the government. The divisions between these two parties made it challenging for the Prime Minister to gain support of the majority. Thus, this led to the civilian government seemed weak as they were unable to work together to solve Japan's problems, allowing the military to rise to power when they presented a united front to help Japan out of its challenges.</p> <p>*Accept other reasons: Tensions in Japanese society, impact of the banking crisis of 1927, impact of Great Depression</p>	
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4	'Nazi Germany's aggressive foreign policy was responsible for the outbreak of World War 2 in Europe'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies/Describes given or other reasons. <i>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more. Award 2m for describing one reason and 3m for describing 2 or more.</i>	[1-3]
L2	Explains given reason or other reasons. <i>Award 4m for an explanation of given reason <u>OR</u> other reason, and an additional mark for additional reasons/supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m.</i>	[4-5]
L3	Explains given reason and other reasons. <i>Award 6m for an explanation of given <u>AND</u> other reason, and</i>	[6-10]

	<p><i>additional mark(s) for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m.</i></p> <p><i>Award an additional 2m (to a maximum of 10m) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons.</i></p> <p>E.g. I agree that Nazi Germany's aggressive foreign policy was responsible for the outbreak of World War 2 in Europe. One of the radical solutions that the party offered to solve Germany's economic problems was getting rid of the Treaty of Versailles to end reparation payments and reclaim territories which were lost under the Treaty. So, Hitler lost no time in turning his words into actions. From 1933 to 1937, he began dismantling some of the main elements of the Treaty of Versailles and imposing his will on international relations. One such example would be the remilitarization of Rhineland in 1936. The Treaty of Versailles banned German forces from entering the Rhineland region, which acted as a border for France. In March 1936, Hitler ordered German troops into the Rhineland. It was a huge gamble because the German army was still not strong enough to stand up to a French response. However, Britain, France and the League were preoccupied with the Abyssinian Crisis. The League condemned Hitler's actions but no further action was taken. Thus, Nazi Germany's aggressive policy was in itself a declaration of war on other countries, when they started to march inwards to occupy more territories under its rule.</p> <p>I disagree as the policy of appeasement in the 1930s was responsible for the outbreak of WW2 in Europe. The policy Britain and France adopted in the 1930s was generally known as appeasement, which basically meant giving in to Hitler's demands. One such example was Anschluss with Austria in 1938. In 1938, Hitler next targeted his homeland, Austria. He wanted to unite the Germans of Austria with Germany. Austria had been a great power before WW1, and many Austrians were keen to be part of Hitler's new and successful Germany. The Treaty of Versailles specifically forbade this but this did not deter Hitler. The Austrian Chancellor appealed to Britain and France to put pressure on Hitler to withdraw but they did nothing. Hitler marched troops into Austria in March 1938. The policy of appeasement gave Hitler the confidence that Britain and France would not stop his expansion for fear of starting another war.</p> <p>*Accept other reason: Weaknesses of the League of Nations</p>	
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