

**2022 Sec 4 Humanities (History) Preliminary Exam
Answer Scheme**

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1a Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about the Germans' response to Nazi economic policies? Explain your answer.

[5]

L1	Answer based on provenance or Description of source.	1
L2	Inference, unsupported. <i>Award 2 marks for an inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for a second inference, unsupported.</i>	2-3
L3	Inference, supported. <i>Award 3 marks for one inference, supported.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for a second inference, supported.</i> e.g. I learn that some Germans were not happy with Nazi economic policies because their lives were hard. Source A states 'we work outdoors in all kinds of weather, shovelling dirt for 51 pfennigs* an hour. Then there are the deductions and the voluntary contribution they take out automatically, and 15 pfennigs a day for a straw mattress in a draughty wooden barracks, and 35 pfennigs for what they ladle out of a cauldron and call dinner... Six months ago we were still getting 66 pfennigs an hour, and now they're pushing us harder and harder.' Source A shows that the Germans were made to work very hard and wages were low . Their living conditions were also bad . The evidence suggests that they were not happy with the Nazi policies. e.g. I learn that some Germans were supportive of Nazi economic policies despite the difficulties they faced . Source A states 'You can't expect that the misery brought about by fourteen years of mismanagement will be cured in the twinkling of an eye! But now people have hope. They're off the streets, and Germany is strong and powerful again. We've regained our honour... and from year to year things are getting better'. Source A shows that the people now had jobs and that the economy improved under the Nazis (compared to under the Weimar government) and hence the Germans' lives improved .	4-5
L4	L3 + explains answer in context [Build context into L3.] e.g. The source shows the different responses of the Germans to the economic policies of the Nazis. Some expected their lives to improve greatly from before, especially what they had gone through in the Great Depression years, and were unhappy that they did not. Others were grateful for the small improvements, knowing that the economy suffered under the poor leadership of the Weimar Government. The woman was also a supporter of the Nazis and hence would not speak badly of them or their policies.	5

1b Study Source B.**Why do you think this cartoon was published? Explain your answer.****[5]**

L1	Gives reason, unsupported. Or Describes source only. e.g. The cartoon was published to criticise the Nazis.	1
L2	Propaganda messages about Nazi Germany. <i>Award 2 marks for reason given.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for support with details from the source.</i> e.g. The cartoon was published to criticise the Nazis for not providing for or taking care of the welfare of the Germans as promised . The cartoon shows a Nazi officer/soldier and a man, presumably a German. The latter is dressed poorly in tattered clothing, suggesting his poor living conditions. The Nazi officer is telling him that there is no bread – ‘What? Bread? Don’t you know the National Socialist revolution is over?’, suggesting that they are not fulfilling their promise of improving life for the Germans even after coming to power with the people’s support.	2-3
L3	L2 plus answers based on context – because of what was going on at the time. e.g. The cartoon was published at the time when Germany had just come under Nazi rule. The Nazis had been elected to power with the promise of ‘Work and Bread’, their campaign slogan. As they consolidated their power and rule, they had also removed their opponents, for example, the Communists. The cartoon was published by French pro-communists in response to the situation in Germany.	4
L4	L3 plus impact of the message on the audience. <i>Award 4 marks for answers with the impact of the message but without contextual knowledge.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for L3 plus impact of message on the audience.</i> e.g. The cartoon was published in a French daily newspaper that was connected to the French Communist Party. The purpose was to convince the French people that life did not and would not improve under the Nazis. This would dissuade them from supporting or turning to fascism but support a communist government instead.	4-5

1c Study Source C.

How useful is this source to a historian studying Nazi economic policies in the 1930s? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1	<p>Useful or Not useful based on provenance.</p> <p>e.g. Source C is not useful as it is a report by the Social Democratic Party, opponents of the Nazis who had been banned by them. It would not report positively of Nazi rule.</p> <p>e.g. Source C is useful as it is a report of the daily programme of the RAD. The report shows the historian what went on at such camps.</p>	1
L2	<p>Not useful because of things it does not tell us OR provenance explained.</p> <p>e.g. Source C is not useful as it is just daily programme of the RAD. It does not show what the Germans thought or felt about their lives at the RAD camp or other aspects of the RAD. [Missing information]</p> <p>e.g. Source C is also not useful as it only talks about the RAD and not other economic policies such as the KdF.</p> <p>e.g. Source C is not useful as it is a report by the Social Democratic Party, opponents of the Nazis who had been banned by them. The report also commented that <i>'The young people are deadened by physical exertion. The daily wage is not enough to buy beer.'</i> There appears to be an intention to criticise the RAD or Nazis/Nazi economic policy.</p>	2
L3	<p>Useful or Not useful because of what the source tells or does not tell us.</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for answers on the usefulness of the source, supported</i> <i>Award 4 marks for answers on the un-usefulness of the source, supported.</i></p> <p>e.g. Source C is useful as it shows how the Nazi economic policies put a strain on the Germans. The source talks about how German workers at the RAD camps were controlled in what they did and had little freedom. They also had to work very hard. Source C shows how the Germans had to wake up very early, at 4.45am, and not only work for more than 8 hours but also do more than 3 hours of drill. The report commented that <i>'The young people are deadened by physical exertion. The daily wage is not enough to buy beer.'</i> This tells the historian that the policy was harsh and put a strain on the Germans. The Germans were also paid low wages.</p>	3-4
L4	<p>Utility judged by its reliability, explained</p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for one cross-reference showing source is useful <u>or</u> not useful.</i></p> <p>e.g. Source C is useful when cross-referenced to Source F. Source F states that the RAD was 'compulsory' and that 'workers had little freedom and had to work long hours'. This supports what Source E shows about the hard and controlled lives of the German workers at RAD camps. Their day is packed with many physical activities such as gymnastics, work, drills. Source F also states that the 'German workers were not necessarily better off than they had been under the Weimar Republic'.</p>	5

	<p>e.g. Source C is not completely useful when cross-referenced to the Background Information which tells us that the Nazis also had two organisations – Beauty of Labour and Strength Through Joy – which improved working conditions in factories and organised leisure activities for German workers' enjoyment. These organisations helped or benefitted the Germans, unlike what Source C shows, which did not benefit the Germans.</p> <p>Note: Do not accept cross-references to Sources B and D as they are biased sources. Students can cross-reference to Source E. Answers must also not cross-refer to the KdF as it is different from the RAD.</p>	
L5	<p>Utility judged by a critical analysis of the provenance.</p> <p>e.g. Source E is a report by the Social Democratic Party, political rivals of the Nazi Party and banned in 1934. The purpose of the report is to criticise the Nazis for the compulsory RAD that the Germans had to be part of as well as the hard labour and low wages. The target audience of the report is not clear but it is likely that the report was intended to reduce support for the Nazi regime. Since there is a motive, the report is likely to be biased against the Nazis, making the source less useful for a historian studying Nazi Germany in the 1930s. However, the source is still useful for telling the historian that although the SDP had been banned, they were still trying to challenge the leadership of the Nazis through publishing such reports.</p>	6

1d Study Sources D and E.

Does Source E prove that Source D is true? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1	<p>Answers based on provenance, unexplained.</p> <p>e.g. No, Source E does not prove that Source D is true as the report comes from the Socialist Party, an opponent of the Nazis. The source cannot be trusted.</p>	1
L2	<p>Answers based on typicality/Answers that explain the provenance.</p> <p>e.g. No, Source E does not prove that Source D is true as it is only one account. Other sources might not share the same view. [Typicality]. Source E also does not prove Source B to be true as it only shows one economic policy.</p> <p>e.g. Yes, Source E proves that Source D is true as the report is by the Nazis' political opponent. The Socialist Party would not be expected to say anything positive about the Nazis, yet it affirms the popularity of the Nazi policies.</p>	2
L3	<p>Answers based on source content.</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for answers that show how Source D is proven true.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for answers that are supported and well-explained.</i></p> <p>e.g. Yes, Source E proves that Source D is true in saying that the Germans benefitted from the economic policies (KdF) of the Nazis for the workers. Source D states that German workers would be able to enjoy the activities organised by the KdF if they worked hard. Source E shows that the Germans were taking part in the KdF activities – 'These trips are very popular.'</p>	3-4

	Note: Answers must look at the intent of Source D and not just state that the workers enjoyed KdF events (L3/3). Award L3/4 if answers explain that workers are rewarded only if they work hard.	
L4	<p>Answers based on source content, cross-referencing to other sources and/or contextual knowledge.</p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for one cross-reference that proves, supported.</i></p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for a cross-reference that does not prove, supported.</i></p> <p>e.g. Contextual knowledge proves Source E (and Source D) to be true about the benefits of the Nazi economic policies. The KdF provided cheap theatre and cinema tickets and organised courses and cultural and sports events. There were also cheap holidays. The activities had a lot of appeal and were very popular with the Germans.</p> <p>e.g. Source A proves Source E to be untrue about the benefits of the Nazi economic policies for the Germans. Source A shows an ordinary German worker's harsh working conditions and low wages. Life was hard. The policies did not benefit them.</p>	4-5
L5	<p>L4 + Answers based on a critical analysis of provenance.</p> <p>e.g. Source E is a secret report of the KdF by the illegal Socialist Party. The Socialist Party had been banned by the Nazis and would likely have opposed or hated them. They would also not speak positively of the Nazis. However despite this, the report acknowledged the success of the KdF and popularity of the Nazi policy. Hence this proves that Source D is true.</p>	6

1e Study all the sources.

‘Nazi economic policies benefitted the Germans.’ How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

L1	<p>Describes sources or Identifies sources that support or do not support.</p> <p>e.g. Sources A, B, C and F do not support that view while Sources A, D, E and F support the view.</p>	1
L2	<p>Explains how sources support or do not support, based on content.</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for one source and up to 4 marks for additional sources explained.</i></p> <p><i>Note: Accept any source that supports or does not support as long as argument is sound.</i></p> <p>Does not support</p> <p>e.g. Source A suggests that Nazi economic policies did not benefit the Germans. Source A shows the autobahn worker describing his hard work life and low wages that he received – ‘we work outdoors in all kinds of weather, shovelling dirt for 51 pfennigs* an hour. Then there are the deductions and the voluntary contribution they take out automatically, and 15 pfennigs a day for a straw mattress in a</p>	2-4

	<p>draughty wooden barracks, and 35 pfennigs for what they ladle out of a cauldron and call dinner... Six months ago we were still getting 66 pfennigs an hour, and now they're pushing us harder and harder.' With low wages, it was difficult for the Germans to afford their basic necessities.</p> <p>e.g. Source B suggests that Nazi economic policies did not benefit the Germans. The source shows a Nazi office/soldier telling a German man that there is no bread – 'What? Bread? Don't you know the National Socialist revolution is over?' The man looks to be in a state of poverty, with tattered clothing. This suggests that Nazi economic policies did not improve the lives of the Germans.</p> <p>e.g. Source C suggests that Nazi economic policies did not benefit the Germans. The report commented that <i>'The young people are deadened by physical exertion. The daily wage is not enough to buy beer.'</i> and shows a daily programme at a RAD camp that is controlled and punishing (show evidence). Life was hard and there was little time for rest. Low wages meant the Germans could not afford consumer goods such as beer.</p> <p>e.g. Source F suggests that Nazi economic policies did not benefit the Germans. The historian says that 'workers had little freedom and had to work long hours.' This suggests the hard and controlled lives the Germans had.</p> <p>Supports</p> <p>e.g. Source D shows that Nazi economic policies benefitted the Germans. Source D says 'Today... the worker enjoys the magnificent achievements of German drama and German music, the best German orchestras, the best German opera and theatre performances and the best German film... Whoever works hard should be able to enjoy himself thoroughly, so that his value to the nation increases.' The KdF leisure activities appealed to the Germans and they were able to enjoy them.</p> <p>e.g. Source E also shows that Nazi economic policies benefitted the Germans. Source E says 'KdF events have become very popular... KdF is now running weekly theatre trips into Munich from the countryside... These trips are very popular.' Source C shows that the Germans were able to enjoy the activities organised for them by the KdF. These activities were things that the Germans liked.</p> <p>e.g. Source F shows that Nazi economic policies did benefit the Germans to a some extent. The source states 'unemployment reduced', thus many Germans were able to have a job and provide a decent living for themselves.</p>	
L3	<p>Both elements of L2.</p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for 1 source that supports and 1 source that does not support. Award 1 additional mark for each additional source to a maximum of 7 marks.</i></p>	5-7
L4	<p>Explicit consideration of 'How far' or Cross-referencing to show reliability of one source.</p> <p>e.g. Source E is reliable as cross-referencing to contextual knowledge, the KdF activities were extremely popular as they appealed to the ordinary German worker who were not able to afford some of these activities such as trips or cruises previously. Hence this particular economic policy benefitted the Germans.</p>	8

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2 This question is on the Soviet Union.

2a Explain why Stalin introduced the Five-Year Plans.

[8]

L1	Describes Stalin's Five-Year Plans. <i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i> <i>Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.</i>	1-2
L2	Identifies or describes factors. <i>Award 3 marks for identification without description.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</i> e.g. Stalin introduced the FYPs to modernise/industrialise the Soviet Union. e.g. Stalin introduced the FYPs to prepare the Soviet Union for an attack from the West. e.g. The FYPs were economic policies that set targets for industrial and agricultural development. High targets were set for industrial production while small farms were merged to form larger collective farms.	3-4
L3	Explains factors. <i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for two poorly explained factors.</i> <i>Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</i> e.g. Stalin introduced the FYPs to modernise/industrialise the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was backward, behind France, Germany, Britain and the USA, when Stalin came to power. Agricultural production was too low to feed everyone. Farming technology was backward and the land was overfarmed, resulting in poor yield. Production from heavy industry was also low. The size of the country meant that moving resources and goods was hard. Stalin wanted to modernise the Soviet Union and achieve the same economic and military levels as the Western powers. He planned to do this through a series of FYPs, setting targets for industrial and agricultural development. Through the FYPs, he would make the Soviet Union self-sufficient and militarily strong . e.g. Stalin introduced the FYPs to prepare the Soviet Union for an attack from the West. Stalin believed that the Western capitalist powers, who hated communism, would try to destroy communism. From 1934, he gave priority to military production, in preparation for the outbreak of war. Factories were built in the east of the Soviet Union, the Ural Mountains, which were beyond the reach of Western invaders. The FYPs helped to build the Soviet Union into a strong state that would be able to fend off an attack by their enemies.	5-8

- 2b 'Stalin's rule improved the lives of the Soviet people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]**

L1	Describes Stalin's rule, but without focus on the question. <i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i>	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No. <i>(Award 3-4 marks for identification or description of reasons.)</i> <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Stalin's economic policies made the USSR a strong socialist state</u> e.g. Stalin embarked on the FYPs to modernise the USSR and make it a self-sufficient and militarily strong socialist state. His FYPs in agriculture and industry increased production of food as well as industrial goods for exports. The USSR became an economic powerhouse by 1939, second only to the USA. The FYPs also prepared the USSR to deal with the German invasion in 1941 and it was able to fend off the German attack. Hence Stalin turned the USSR into a strong communist state that was able to hold its own amongst the capitalist Western powers.</p> <p>e.g. His collectivisation policy helped to improve the lives of the peasants. On the collective farms, the state provided basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, education and health care. This enabled the peasants to be cared for and also increased the literacy rate. Life improved for many people by the end of the 1930s.</p> <p>No</p> <p><u>His strict and harsh rule brought hardship and created fear in the people</u> e.g. Stalin's harsh rule caused the deaths of many people and instilled fear. To get rid of his enemies, Stalin carried out purges that removed his political opponents and those against his rule. Using the NKVD, he arrested them and put them on show trials, eventually sentencing them to death or to the labour camps. Millions died from overwork, poor living conditions and ill treatment while the remaining masses were terrorised into obedience. There were informers everywhere and the slightest indication of anti-Stalin sentiments could warrant an arrest. This caused great fear amongst the people.</p> <p>e.g. His mass execution of intellectuals and workers also affected the strength and development of the USSR. The workforce shrank and the quality of the Soviet civil service, industrial output and education was affected. The purging of the Red Army commanders and officers meant that there were no experienced military personnel to lead the army and guide the inexperienced soldiers.</p> <p>e.g. His economic policies also brought hardship to the people. Workers were ruthlessly disciplined if they worked badly and there was strict regimentation of life. Working hours and wages were set and food rationing was introduced. Working and living conditions were poor in the overcrowded towns and there was a severe shortage of consumer goods because of the heavy emphasis on</p>	3-6

	production in heavy industries. There were also food shortages. Government action against the kulaks as well as poor management of collectivisation contributed to a famine in 1932-33 where over 10 million peasants died of starvation. The people suffered under his rule.	
L3	Explains Yes AND No. <i>(Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes/No and identification/description of a factor on the other side.)</i> <i>Award 8 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</i>	7-10
L4	L3 plus 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.</i> <i>Not just L3, but an explicit consideration of 'How far?' using criteria additional to those used in L3.</i> e.g. Stalin's rule improved the life of the ordinary peasants and workers as they had jobs and their basic needs taken care of by the state. However, they were also required to work very hard and obey the state, and were punished harshly if they did not. The human cost was much greater than the benefits they received. There were also groups of people who were executed for being potential threats to Stalin's rule hence life did not improve for these people; in fact they met untimely deaths. For the ordinary citizens who were happy to submit to his rule, their lot in life generally improved, especially when compared to life under the Tsar.	11-12

3 This question is on the Cuban Missile Crisis.

3a Explain why Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba.

[8]

L1	Describes the missiles in Cuba. <i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i> <i>Answers which describe the event/feature without focus on the question.</i>	1-2
L2	Identifies or describes factors. <i>Award 3 marks for identification without description.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</i> e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to protect their ally. e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to use as a leverage with the USA. e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to close the missile gap. e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to counter the threat of missiles in Turkey.	3-4

L3	<p>Explains factors.</p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6 marks for two poorly explained factors.</i></p> <p><i>Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to protect their ally. In 1961, after the CIA-supported Bay of Pigs invasion failed to remove Castro from power, Castro was convinced that a large-scale invasion by the USA would come and so began looking for allies. He declared himself a Marxist-Leninist and established a new communist party along Soviet lines, and then sought formal membership in the communist bloc of countries. He hoped that a public defence treaty between Cuba and the Soviet Union would deter the USA. In 1962, Khrushchev decided to ask Cuba to accept nuclear missiles in Cuba. This would prevent the USA from attempting an invasion of Cuba, protecting Cuba from the attack.</p> <p>e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to use as a leverage with the USA. Khrushchev hoped that this would allow him to demand further concessions regarding the status of West Berlin, which he believed should be integrated into communist East Germany. Although under international law, the deployment of nuclear missiles to Cuba was perfectly legal with the agreement of the Cuban government, Khrushchev wanted to do this secretly as he hoped to present the USA with a fait accompli, believing the USA would not be willing to provoke a conflict once the nuclear missiles were deployed to Cuba. He would then be able to use it to negotiate with the USA over West Berlin.</p> <p>e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to close the missile gap. The Soviet Union was behind the USA in the nuclear arms race. Unlike the capabilities of the American missiles, most Soviet missiles were not able to reach the USA from launch sites within the Soviet Union. By placing missiles in Cuba, this would narrow the missile gap as the missiles could reach the USA much faster.</p> <p>e.g. Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba to counter the threat of missiles in Turkey. The USA had stationed Jupiter missiles in Turkey, a member of NATO and a neighbour of the Soviet Union, that pointed at the Soviet Union. This put the Soviet Union under the constant threat of a nuclear attack. By placing missiles in Cuba which could reach the USA in a short amount of time, the Soviet Union would be able to counter the threat of the Jupiter missiles and prevent the USA from launching an attack on it.</p>	5-8
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3b 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was a victory for the USSR.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12]

L1	<p>Describes the crisis, but without focus on the question.</p> <p><i>Award one mark for each detail, up to a maximum of two.</i></p>	1-2
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No.</p> <p><i>(Award 3-4 marks for identification or description of reasons.)</i></p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p>	3-6

	<p>Yes</p> <p><u>The USSR managed to get the USA to remove the Jupiter missile threat in Turkey</u> By placing missiles in Cuba, the USSR was able to negotiate with the USA to remove their Jupiter missiles in Turkey. The USA had stationed missiles in Turkey that pointed at the USSR in the event of a war between them. These missiles were a threat to the security of the USSR. The missiles in Cuba allowed the USSR to trade the removal of the Cuban missiles for the removal of the Jupiter missiles. With this deal, the USSR was free from the threat of the Jupiter missiles.</p> <p><u>The USSR protected their ally, Cuba, from an invasion by the USA</u> The USSR had placed missiles in Cuba to protect it from an invasion by the USA. Cuba had sought the help of the USSR when relations between it and the USA broke down to the point that war between them was imminent. The missiles in Cuba were directly in the backyard of the USA and could reach major US cities in a short period of time. The USA, alarmed by this, negotiated with the USSR to remove the Cuban missiles in exchange for a promise not to invade Cuba. Cuba's security was thus guaranteed.</p> <p><u>The USSR had a communist ally in the backyard of the USA</u> Even though the USSR removed the missiles in Cuba eventually, they still had a communist ally in them. Cuba had sought their help when the threat of a US invasion was imminent. Castro, the leader of Cuba, had declared himself a Marxist-Leninist and sought membership in the communist bloc. With Cuba in the backyard of the USA, it became a valuable ally for the Soviet Union in the Americas.</p> <p>No</p> <p><u>Khrushchev suffered a loss in his reputation for removing the missiles in Cuba</u> The leader of USSR, Khrushchev, suffered a loss in prestige within the Soviet Union, as many within the Soviet government and public saw him as compromising too much in the negotiations and making the Soviet Union appear weak. Khrushchev had agreed to the removal of the Cuban missiles in exchange for the removal of the Jupiter missiles but the latter was done in secret.</p> <p><u>Soviet relations with its allies were affected</u> The USSR's relations with its allies suffered. Khrushchev had promised to protect Cuba by placing missiles in Cuba but had removed the missiles after negotiating with the USA. Castro and Cuba viewed the removal of the missiles as a betrayal by the USSR as it was not consulted in the crisis negotiations. Sino-Soviet relations also broke down as China accused the USSR of backing down in the crisis and making the communist bloc appear weak.</p>	
L3	<p>Explains Yes AND No. <i>(Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes/No and identification/description of a factor on the other side.)</i> Award 8 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting details for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</p>	7-10

L4	L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of 'How far?'	11-12
	<p><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. The crisis was more a victory for the USSR than not. Although Khrushchev suffered a loss of prestige within the Soviet Union and Soviet relations with its allies were affected, these were less important concerns than the security of the USSR and the long-running Cold War between the USSR and the USA. By getting the USA to remove the Jupiter missiles in Turkey, Khrushchev could remove one big threat to the USSR in the long term. Furthermore, even though the missiles were removed from Cuba, Cuba remained a valuable communist ally to the USSR and this would be useful to them should there be further conflicts with the USA.</p>	