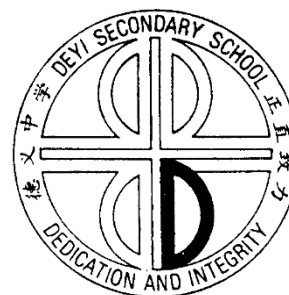


Deyi Secondary School
Preliminary Examination 2024
Secondary 4 Express



MARKING SCHEME

- 1 (a) Study Source A. Are you surprised by what the source says? Explain your answer. [6]

L1:	Undeveloped provenance e.g. I am surprised as it is produced by "Veterans of Peace" to offer another perspective on Korean war	1
L2:	Surprised / Not Surprised for what it tells about the Korean War Award 2 marks for one aspect [surprised OR not surprised] and 3 marks for both aspects [i.e. surprised AND not surprised] OR more developed answers. e.g. I am surprised as it is actually different from the common American understanding/ narrative/ perspective of the Korean war by pointing out that it was the Americans who initiated the Korean War as US wanted to establish a democratic South Korea. This can be seen from the source which shows "The truth is that the Korean War really started in 1945 when the U.S. suppressed the KPR government and imposed its military rule in the southern part of Korea." I am surprised as the changed narrative came from an American himself.	2-3
L3:	Answers which attempt to evaluate what is said by cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge Award 4 marks for an explanation and 5 marks for more developed answers e.g. I am surprised as I feel that US would not have wanted to initiate the Korean War as based on my contextual knowledge, I know that that the Americans were initially not interested in the affairs of Korea. This can be seen from the fact that Korea was not part of the American defensive perimeter. (4m) US have even started withdrawing the troops from Korea from 1949 onwards. This is a clear indication that they were reluctant to be too involved in the war, much less initiate it. (5m)	4-5
L4:	Answers which evaluate the source as in L3 but argue that you are not surprised based on the purpose in context e.g. Upon closer examination of the provenance, I am not surprised by the source as Source A is written by Veterans for Peace which is likely to advocate for peace and show a biased perspective of the Korean War. As a member of Veteran for peace, it is likely that the author's purpose is to show how fighting in a war was unnecessary so as to discourage the American public from supporting future government's decision to get itself involved in a distant place like Korea. As I can explain and understand the purpose of the source, I am not surprised.	6

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- 1 (b) Study Source B. Why was this cartoon published in June 1950? Explain your answer. [5]

L1:	Sub-message i.e., about the Korean War <i>e.g. It is to show that North Korea was invaded</i>	1
L2:	Specific context of June 1950 i.e. because of the immediate aftermath of the invasion on 25 June 1950 <i>e.g. It is to show how the North was trying to justify their invasion in June 1950</i>	2
L3:	Main message i.e. to mock the North Koreans <i>e.g. It was published to mock/ ridicule the North Koreans for attempting to falsify the narrative. The cartoon shows how the North Korean military leader explaining to the very confused Korean man how the South was the one who invaded the North first. The map he was making reference to is obviously upside down, showing how inaccurate his account was.</i>	3-4
L4:	Reason based on purpose i.e. because of what the cartoonist wanted the readers to feel <i>e.g. By doing so, the American cartoonist wanted to stir hatred and anger towards the North Koreans and support the American government in helping to defend and protect the South Koreans.</i>	5

- 1 (c) Study Sources C and D. Does Source D prove Source C wrong? Explain your answer. [6]

L1:	Answers based on undeveloped provenance <i>e.g. Of course it does not prove Source C wrong. One is a speech by the American President and the other is a North Korean author. Both would naturally disagree with each other as they are at the opposing sides of the war.</i>	1
L2:	They agree, so Source D does not prove Source C wrong	2

	<i>e.g. No, D does not prove C wrong as they agree that the Americans were involved militarily in the Korean war. Thus, as they both agree on US involvement, Source D does not prove Source C wrong. In source C, the line “the challenge has been presented. We must meet it squarely.” Indicate the US readiness to be involved in the war. Similarly, in Source D, the sources states that “US imperialists, who harboured the wild dream of dominating the world with Korea as a springboard” paints a picture of American intention to be involved in the Korean war so that they could further expand in other parts of the world. Thus, both sources show the US having a role to play in the war.</i>	
L3:	They disagree, so Source D does prove Source C wrong <i>e.g. Yes, Source D proves that Source C is wrong as they disagree on who are the ones to be blamed for the Korean war. Truman blamed the Communists for the attack while Source D blamed the US for causing the war. President Truman in Source C blamed the “Communists forces for attacking Republic of Korea.” This implies that he pointed to the North Koreans and the USSR for starting the conflict. Source D, on the other hand, blames the Americans for their imperialist ambitions that caused the war in Korea to break out.</i>	3
L4:	Both aspects of L2 and L3	4
L5:	Identifies the disagreement, but uses cross-reference to decide which source is wrong. <i>e.g. Obviously the sources disagree. Source C blamed the Communists & painted a picture of how the Communists needed to be stopped from further expansion while Source D blamed the American calling them imperialists who wanted to take over Korea.</i> <i>Source D is supported by Source A which also indicated that the Americans were the main cause of the Korean War. Source A stated that the Korean war originated in 1945 when US “suppressed the KPR government and imposed its military rule in the southern part of Korea.” This shows that they promoted the violence by supporting the cruel South Korean regime. As Source D is supported by Source A, it therefore proves that Source C is wrong.</i>	5
L6:	Identifies the disagreement but uses evaluation of the author’s purpose to decide which is wrong (Either or both source(s) can be evaluated) <i>e.g. In the final analysis, Source D could not prove Source C wrong as both sources are produced with a clear agenda in mind to win the support of the people in the respective countries. As such, the sources are both are highly subjective and bias to their own narratives. Even though for instance, Source D was published in 1993, but true to the national interest of the North Koreans, the narrative where the Americans were portrayed as the villains would be more acceptable.</i>	6

- 1 (d)** Study Source E. What does this source show you about the reason for US intervention in Korea?

[5]

L1:	Describes the source.	1
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L2:	Answers which misinterpret the source or does not address the <u>reason</u> for intervention. <i>e.g. It tells me that US is the protector of South Korea.</i>	2
L3:	Answers based on details of the source which are not explained. <i>e.g. It tells me that if America were to back away from the challenge posed by North Korea, their reputation will be affected badly.</i>	3
L4:	Answers which show reason for intervention and explain the main message. (Award 4 marks for one element of the main message, and 5 marks for two elements of the main message.) <i>e.g. It tells me that the reason for US intervention in Korea is mainly to appear strong and to protect their reputation as the “protector of South Korea”. According to Mr Acheson, the US perceive the North invasion of the South as a challenge which they need to take on. (4m) Thus to keep up an image as the defender of a democratic South Korea, he asserted that they need to stand up against the South or it would be an insult to their strength and will affect their reputation as well. (5m)</i>	4-5

- 1 (e) Study all the sources. ‘The U.S. intervention in Korea was a strategic error.’ How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

L1:	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.	1
L2:	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use (Award 1 mark for each source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.) <i>e.g. I think that Source A clearly shows that the US intervention in Korea was a strategic error as it resulted in them supporting the very corrupt regime in the South that imprisoned or killed hundreds of thousands of Korean nationalists and socialists in order to establish a separate, pro-American government in the South.” It is a strategic error as in trying to establish their presence in Korea, the Americans supported the killing of many lives and escalated the situation that brought the 2 sides to war.</i>	2-4
L3:	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use (Award 5 marks for 1Y and 1N, and additional mark for each supporting source use, up to a maximum of 7 marks.) <i>e.g. [As L2 plus] However, Source C does not support the view because it shows that the United States intervened to protect the interest of “Free Nations” such as South Korea and that the invasion by the North was an “outright breach of the peace and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations.” Thus, the US had to intervene and it was not a strategic error as they were defending the free nations.</i>	5-8

<p>Bonus of two marks (i.e. +1, +1) for use of contextual knowledge to evaluate a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. but the total for the question must not exceed 8.</p> <p><i>e.g. Source D does not show that the American intervention is a strategic error as Mr Acheson felt that the Communist need to be stopped after they invaded South Korea. His tone was very determined as he stated that the invasion “was an undisguised challenge to America’s position as South Korea’s protector”. He added that they should not turn away from this challenge as it would be detrimental to their “strength and reputation.” This clearly indicate that US have high stakes to be involved in the Korean war and hence it is not a strategic error. However, I question the reliability of this source as Mr Acheson was an advisor of the Truman administration and although the memoirs was written in 1969, which is many years after the Korean conflict, the purpose of the publication of his memoir may be to highlight the strong stand US took against Communism in the 50s. As he would tend to be bias and rather one sided in his assessment of the situation, this source may not be totally in showing that US intervention in Korea is not a strategic error.</i></p>	
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Section B: Essay Questions

2 “Hitler’s strong base of support was the main reason that led to the rise of Nazi party between 1920s to 1930s.” How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [10]

L1:	<p>Identifies/Describes how the “strong base of support” led to the rise of Nazi party or other reasons for the rise (Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.)</p> <p><i>e.g. One base of support Hitler had was the wealthy businessmen. Hitler had the backing from the wealthy elite. Hitler actively sought the support of affluent businessmen, assuring them that if he gained power, he would destroy Communism and the Trade Unions.</i></p>	1–3
L2:	<p>Explains how the “strong base of support” led to the rise of Nazi party OR Explains other reasons for the Rise of Nazism Award 4 marks for an explanation of strong base of support that led to Hitler’s rise OR how other reason(s) that facilitated his rise, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.)</p>	4–5
L3:	<p>Explains how the “strong base of support” led to the rise of Nazi party AND Explains other reasons for the Rise of Nazism Award 6 marks for an explanation of the strong base and another reason that led to Hitler’s rise, and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.</p>	6–8

	<p>e.g. One base of support Hitler had was the wealthy businessmen. Hitler had the backing from the wealthy elite. Hitler actively sought the support of affluent businessmen, assuring them that if he gained power, he would destroy Communism and the Trade Unions. Because of this, the rich businesses saw Hitler as someone who could stop the Communist threat and gave him money to run his campaigns. With their financial support, the Nazis were able to reorganize the party, hire the SA, and run propaganda and election campaigns. This allowed the Nazi propaganda machine to operate on a large scale, reaching more people. As such, the additional funds allowed Hitler and his Nazi party to reach out to the other levels of the society and further strengthened support for the Nazis leading to their rise.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>e.g. Another factor that contributed to the rise of Nazism is the circumstances that hit Germany at that time – the Great Depression. This period meant that many Germans were living in terrible conditions for the third time in their living memory. It affected people from all walks of life and many of them turned to the Nazis to 'save' them. Many of those who were unemployed during the Depression felt that Nazi policies offered the chance of new jobs in a stronger Germany they could be proud of. The Nazis offered hope, jobs and pride – an attractive alternative.</p>	
	<p>e.g. [As L2 plus] In conclusion, the think the Great Depression was a more influential factor that contributed to the rise of the Nazis. With the poor economic situations, the stage was actually set for Hitler to act upon; hence winning the support of the people. In this case, they could use the Great Depression as the stage that was manipulated by the Nazis. The Great Depression is fundamentally the root cause that helped in the rise of the Nazis who were intelligent enough to ride on its effects on Germany and its people. A very important result of the Great Depression was that it made it possible for the Nazi to become a mass party.</p>	9-10

- 3 “Japan’s appetite for territorial control ultimately caused its downfall in World War II.” How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [10]

L1:	<p>Identifies/Describes how “Japan’s appetite for territorial control” led to its downfall in WW2.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.</p> <p>e.g. The Japanese appetite for territorial control led to its downfall. In the early stages of the war, Japan successfully conquered many territories in Asia. They had a huge appetite for territorial conquests. By 1942, Japan occupied almost the whole of SEA and had overstretched itself.</p>	1–3
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L2:	<p>Explains how the “Japan’s appetite for territorial control” led to its downfall in WW2 OR Explains other reasons for Japan’s downfall</p> <p>Award 4 marks for an explanation of “Japan’s appetite for territorial control” OR other reason(s) that contributed to Japan’s downfall, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.)</p>	4–5
L3:	<p>Explains how the “Japan’s appetite for territorial control” led to its downfall in WW2 AND Explains other reasons for Japan’s downfall</p> <p>(Award 6 marks for an explanation of how “Japan’s appetite for territorial control” and another reason that its downfall, and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.)</p> <p><i>e.g. The Japanese appetite for territorial control led to its downfall. In the early stages of the war, Japan successfully conquered many territories in Asia. They had a huge appetite for territorial conquests. By 1942, Japan occupied almost the whole of SEA and had overstretched itself. However, these territories, while providing the much needed resources for Japan, also caused them to stretch their resources. Japan did not possess the manpower, weapons and resources necessary to defend itself as well as its conquered territories against the Allies. Japan was also further weakened when it lost its resources and manpower as the Allies launched a quick and sudden attack on the Japanese-controlled Pacific island. This led to Japan’s defeat as Japan’s limited resources was insufficient to sustain a war against the Allies.</i></p> <p>AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Another key determinant of the downfall of Japan in WW2 was the military might of the US. USA’s might in terms of military and economic strength was one of the reasons that contributed to Japan’s defeat. USA’s industrial capacity was larger than Japan because it had a huge resource base to draw on. At its peak, it could turn out over 70,000 tanks and 120,000 aircraft a year. This means that the Japanese could survive the war as long as the Americans did not get involved in the war. In addition, Japan was further weakened when American submarines sunk Japan’s vessels; causing Japan to unable to get the necessary resources it needed for the war. America was also determined to defeat Japan. Hence, when the Americans entered the war, it became difficult for Japan to defeat such a powerful force. It was overpowered and thus was defeated. The allied victory in Europe also meant that USA could focus on defeating Japan, sealing its fate.</i></p>	6–8
	<p><i>e.g. [As L2 plus] In conclusion, the overwhelming military and economic power of the United States, combined with its unwavering determination to defeat Japan after the attack on Pearl Harbor, was the decisive factor in the outcome of the Pacific War. Had Japan faced a less formidable adversary, it might have been able to retain its territories and mount a more effective defense. However, the sheer might of the United States ensured that Japan’s fate was sealed upon America’s entry into the war. The superior resources, industrial capacity, and strategic prowess of the US made it impossible for Japan to withstand the sustained military pressure, ultimately leading to Japan’s inevitable defeat.</i></p>	9–10

4 “The reforms that Gorbachev introduced was the main reasons that led to the collapse of Soviet Union.” How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [10]

L1:	Identifies/Describes how “the reforms that Gorbachev introduced” led to the collapse of SU. (Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.) <i>e.g. I agree as SU collapsed due to Gorbachev's mistakes. Gorbachev's introduction of Perestroika was flawed. Despite the reforms, small business owners still faced high taxes and corruption. Furthermore, Perestroika was implemented without ensuring adequate infrastructure, such as roads, to support the transport and sale of goods.</i>	1–3
L2:	Explains how “the reforms that Gorbachev introduced” led to the collapse of SU OR Explains other reasons for the collapse. Award 4 marks for an explanation of the “reforms that Gorbachev introduced” OR how other reason(that led to the collapse of Soviet Union, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.)	4–5
L3:	Explains how “the reforms that Gorbachev introduced” led to the collapse of SU AND Explains other reasons for the collapse. Award 6 marks for an explanation of the “reforms that Gorbachev introduced” AND how other reasons led to the collapse of Soviet Union, and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.) <i>e.g. I agree as SU collapsed due to Gorbachev's mistakes. Gorbachev's introduction of Perestroika, which aimed to restructure the Soviet economy, was deeply flawed. Despite the intention to boost economic efficiency, small business owners continued to face high taxes and pervasive corruption. The lack of a coherent plan to address these issues meant that many of the intended economic benefits never materialized. Furthermore, Perestroika was implemented without ensuring adequate infrastructure, such as roads, to support the transport and sale of goods. This logistical oversight hindered economic development and trade. Furthermore, his implementation of glasnost, which aimed to promote openness and transparency, inadvertently encouraged the people in Eastern European Soviet satellite states to demand democratic reforms and choose their own governments. This policy undermined the traditional control the Soviet Union had over these states and led to a surge of nationalist movements and uprisings.</i> AND <i>e.g. However, there are other reasons that caused the collapse of Soviet Union. The long term structural weaknesses of its own command economy is another important factor. A command economy is a system where the state makes all economic decisions, including how resources are allocated. This was especially</i>	6–8

	<p><i>prevalent since the 1970s when the Soviet economy underwent a period of stagnation that was exacerbated by the USSR's political system that stifled debate and made reform difficult. As a result, the USSR not only could not keep up with the USA's economic growth, but also could not adequately provide for its citizens. For example, the continued lack of consumer goods in favour of military production led to widespread dissatisfaction and proved to have a destabilising effect on the USSR, as people lost faith in the Soviet government, leading eventually to its collapse.</i></p>	
	<p><i>e.g. [As L2 plus] Overall, I agree. Although Gorbachev's policies contributed significantly to the eventual collapse of Soviet Union, the problems were deeply rooted long before his tenure. The Communist ideology and practices, established by his predecessors, had already created numerous issues and widespread dissatisfaction by the time Gorbachev became General Secretary in 1985. By the time Gorbachev assumed leadership, these systemic problems had festered for decades, eroding the foundation of the Communist regime. His attempts to reform the system through policies like glasnost and perestroika, while well-intentioned, ultimately exposed the underlying weaknesses and accelerated the unraveling of the Soviet Union. Therefore, while Gorbachev's actions played a crucial role in the collapse, it is important to recognize that the seeds of discontent had been sown long before his arrival, rooted in the failures and missteps of his predecessors.</i></p>	9-10