Name _____( ) Class:_____

CHIJ KATONG CONVENT
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2024
Secondary 4 Express

HUMANITIES (SS, HISTORY) 2261/02

The Making of the 20th Century Modern World, 1910s-1991 Duration: **1 hour 50 min**
Classes: 403, 404, 405, 406

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and registration number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink.
You may use an HB pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid/tape.

Section A
Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B
Answer **two** questions.
Begin each answer to Section B on a new and separate sheet of paper.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

At the end of the examination, hand in separately:

i)	Section A
ii)	Section B
iii)	Question Paper

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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

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

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why did the cartoonist publish this? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B prove that Source C was right? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence that Hitler was responsible for World War 2? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Source E.

How surprised are you by what the Czech Premier says? Explain your answer. [5]

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

'Hitler's actions made World War 2 inevitable.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer. [8]

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Did Hitler's actions make World War 2 inevitable?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

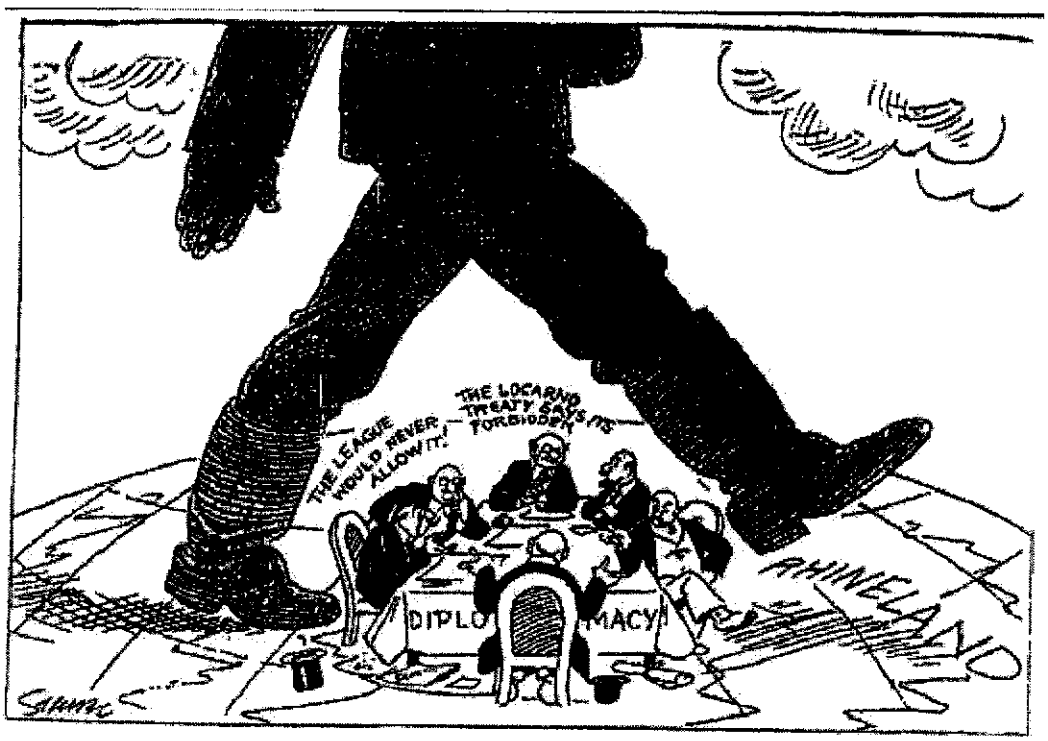
Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

World War 2 in Europe broke out in September 1939 when the German army invaded Poland. Scholars believe that this was not a sudden occurrence, but a series of diplomatic decisions by European leaders that reflected their self-interests. They argued that if decisive steps were taken by European leaders to stand up to Hitler, World War 2 may not have happened. Sterner actions to rebuke Hitler for restarting conscription, rearming Germany in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, remilitarising the Rhineland and Anschluss with Austria could have sent Hitler a signal that he was going too far.

For his part, Hitler never hid his contempt for the Treaty of Versailles. He loathed its restrictions on Germany and the humiliation that it caused. He took decisive steps upon coming to power in March 1933 that revived Germany's economy and solved the unemployment issue. Scholars believed that he already set his sights on an aggressive foreign policy even then. His actions only became bolder as he stared down the European leaders as the 1930s unfolded. The 1938 Munich Agreement was the proverbial last straw that broke the camel's back.

Did the actions of Hitler make World War 2 inevitable?

Source A: *A British cartoon about the German reoccupation of the Rhineland in May 1936.*



THE MARCH OF EVENTS

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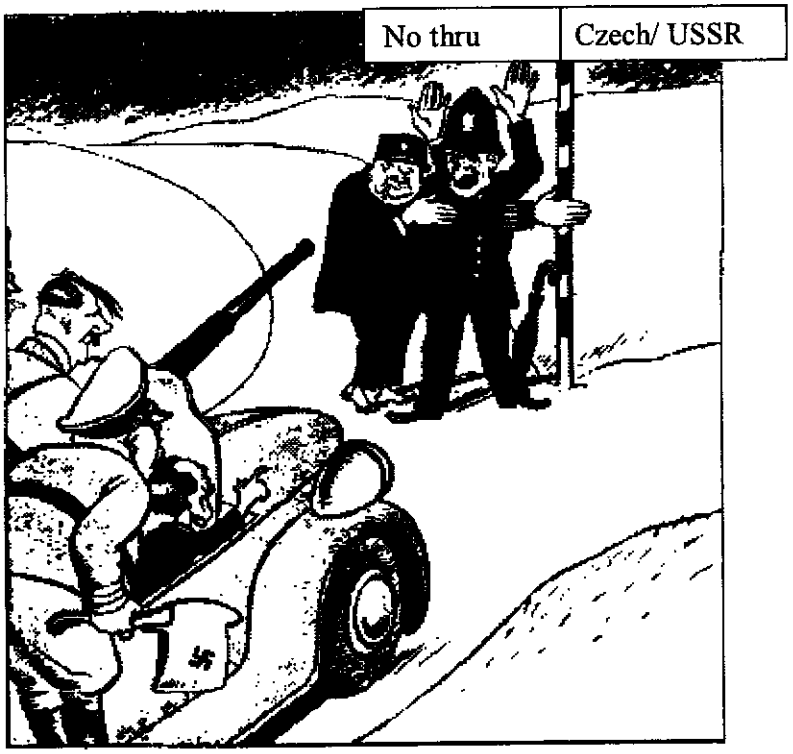
Source B: *Remarks by Hitler about the Munich Agreement, 1939.*

That damned Chamberlain has spoiled my parade into Prague* (October 1938). I had not thought it possible that Czechoslovakia would be served up to me by her friends.

We should have started the war in 1938! That was our last chance to keep it localized. But they yielded to us everywhere. Like cowards they gave in to all our demands. That actually made it difficult to seize the initiative for hostilities. We missed a unique opportunity at Munich.

* capital of Czechoslovakia

Source C: *Adapted Russian cartoon published after the Munich Agreement was signed, 1938.*



Source D: *Excerpts from the book 'Mein Kampf' written by Hitler while he was in jail after an unsuccessful putsch to overthrow the Weimar Government in 1923.*

We turn our eyes towards the lands of the east ... When we speak of new territory in Europe today, we must principally think of Russia and the border states subject to her. Destiny itself seems to wish to point out the way for us here... In addition, German Austria must return to the Great German mother country, but not for any economic reason. Even if, from an economic perspective, this union were to make no difference; yes, even if it were harmful, it would have to take place nonetheless. Common blood belongs in a common Reich.

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Source E: *A broadcast made to the Czech people by the Czech Premier after he received news of the Munich Agreement.*

> ... In Munich, four Great Powers met together and decided to demand of us the acceptance of new frontiers which separate the German-speaking areas from our State. They confronted us with the choice between a desperate and hopeless defence which would have meant the sacrifice of the whole younger generation, their wives and their children, and the acceptance of the conditions forced upon us... We were abandoned. We stand alone.

Source F: *Percentage of Gross National Product spent on defense by historians.*

Year	Great Britain	Germany
1935	3.3	7.4
1936	4.2	12.4
1937	5.6	11.8
1938	8.1	16.6
1939	21.4	23.0

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Section B: Essays Answer **two** questions.		
2	"Hitler's domestic policies harmed the Germans more than it helped them." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
3	"Truman was responsible for the outbreak of the Cold War in Europe." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
4	"The Vietnam War was part of the Cold War." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A © https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/m/munich_agreement.asp
Source B © https:// Allan Bullock, "Personality in History: Hitler and Stalin," in Modern History Review, November 1993.
Source C © Quoted in J.C Fest, Hitler, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1974.
Source D © http://www.palgrave.com

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Suggested Answers (4E Elective History 2024)

1(a)	**Study Source A.** **Why did the cartoonist publish this? Explain your answer.**	**[6]**
L1	**Sub-message** *E.g. Source A wants to show the weakness of diplomacy and international organs.*	1
L2	**Specific context of the reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936.** (i.e. The League and its strongest members, Britain and France, had not protested the unlawful moves by Hitler) *E.g. It was published because the cartoonist was critical of western weakness when Hitler moved his forces into the Rhineland which was demilitarised by the Treaty of Versailles.*	2
L3	**Main Message** (i.e. to warn the western countries that not standing up to Hitler now would be to encourage him to be more aggressive in the future) *E.g. The cartoonist wanted to warn the western countries that their inaction over Hitler's aggressive move into the Rhineland would only serve to encourage Hitler to make even more aggressive moves in the future as indicated by 'The March of Events.' This means that despite all their diplomatic discussions, Hitler will continue to do what he wants and ignore all their claims that his actions were forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles and enforced by the collective defense of the League of Nations.*	3-4
L4	**Reason based on purpose.** *E.g. The cartoonist is critical of western countries for their inaction and unwillingness to act against Hitler's aggression. He wants the public to pressure the British government to take steps to curb the blatant disregard of the Locarno Treaty imposed on Germany and to encourage the League to take more aggressive actions collective actions to stop and prevent similar acts by Germany in the future.*	5-6

(b)	**Study Sources B and C.** **How far does Source B prove that Source C was right? Explain your answer.**	**[6]**
L1	**Answers based on undeveloped topic.** *E.g. Source B proves source C right as both show the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Hitler after the Munich Agreement in 1939.*	1
L2	**They agree, so source B proves source C right.** *E.g. Source B proves source C right as both sources state that Hitler was given the greenlight to invade Czechoslovakia by British PM Chamberlain. Source B states, 'I had not thought it possible that Czechoslovakia would be served up to me by her friends.'*	2

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	Similarly in source C, it shows two British policemen pointing the way towards the Czechs as Hiter drives up in an armed car.	
L3	**They disagree, so source B proves source C wrong.** *E.g. Source B proves source C wrong as source B states that Chamberlain's actions were not what Hitler wanted from his demands on Czechoslovakia. Hitler had instead wanted Britain to oppose his unreasonable demands to create a convenient excuse to invade the country. However, in source C, Britain is seen to be clearly agreeable to Hitler's demands as the 2 policemen point out the direction towards Czechoslovakia helpfully.*	3
L4	**Both aspects of L2 and L3**	4
L5	**Identifies agreement/ disagreement, but uses cross-reference to decide which is wrong/ right.** *Agree* *E.g. Source B proves source C right as both can be supported by cross-reference to source E. Czech PM announced to his people that 'We were abandoned. We stand alone.' This means that the west, including Britain, had sacrificed Czechoslovakia to the Germans by using the excuse of avoiding the sacrifice of young Czechs by 'confronted us with the choice between a desperate and hopeless defence which would have meant the sacrifice of the whole younger generation… and the acceptance of the condition forced upon us.'* *Disagree* *E.g. Source B proves source C wrong as it can be contradicted by source D. Hitler states that, 'When we speak of new territory in Europe today, we must principally think of Russia and the border states subject to her.' This means that Hitler had already set his sights on conquering the lands to the east of Germany and that regardless of what Chamberlain or the other powers at Munich agreed, he had already decided that Czechoslovakia was going to be absorbed in his policy of lebensraum and the fourth Riech.*	5
L6	**Identifies disagreement using evaluation of the provenance to decide.** (Either [or both] sources can be evaluated) *E.g. Source B proves source C wrong as source B was from Hitler himself. He was candid and visibly upset that his plans of using his unreasonable demands to trigger a confrontation with the west failed when the latter unexpectedly gave in to his demands and presented Czechoslovakia to him unconditionally.* *Can also use Source C's provenance as a cartoon to prove it wrong as the cartoonist may not be privy to the full insight into Hitler's intention in triggering the crisis.*	6

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(c)	**Study Source D.** **How useful is this source as evidence that Hitler was responsible for World War 2?**	**[5]**
L1	**Undeveloped provenance.** *E.g. Source D is useful because it is directly from Hitler.*	1
L2	**Useful/ not useful for what is tells about Hitler's intentions.** (Award 2m for one aspect (useful OR not useful) and 3m for both aspects. *E.g. Source D is useful as it tells me that Hitler has set his eyes on expanding the German empire by seizing land from its eastern borders as its destiny, meaning that his conquest is inevitable and, in the process, triggering WW2 as he is attempting to seize land that does not belong to Germany.* *E.g. Source D is not useful as it does not tell me that the west was also responsible for WW2 by not standing up to his demands at earlier stages of the inevitable conflict. The League, and the British, had previous opportunities to prevent him but they did do so.*	2-3
L3	**Answers which attempt to evaluate what is said by cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge.** (Award 4m if supported by cross-reference OR contextual knowledge. Award 5m if supported by cross-reference AND contextual knowledge) (Answers which address just reliability and not utility should be given L2/3m) *E.g. Source D is useful as it is reliable. Source F showed that Hitler had steadily increased military spending from 1935 till 1939 when WW2 broke out. If his intention was not to use his military for conquest, there would be no reason for him to do so. I also know from contextual knowledge that he immediately broke the terms of the ToV upon coming to power by restarting conscription in 1933 and giving large contracts to build weapons and ammunition to German companies.* *Can also use source B.*	4-5

(d)	**Study Source E.** **How surprised are you by what the Czech Premier says? Explain your answer**	**[5]**
L1	**Answers which do not consider the concept of surprise.** *E.g. The Czech Premier made the broadcast to his people to inform them about their fate.*	1
L2	**Surprise/ lack of surprise without explanation.** *E.g. I am not surprised that the Czech Premier is devastated by the Munich Agreement.* *E.g. I am surprised that the Czech Premier did not expect that the western countries would sacrifice his country to appease Hitler.*	2

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L3	**Surprised/ Not surprised based on source content.** (Award 3m for a basic explanation and 4m for a more developed explanation) *E.g. I am not surprised L2 + '...four Great Powers met together and decided to demand of us the acceptance of new frontiers which separate the German-speaking areas from our State.' This means that the Czechs knew they will not be consulted on their opinions on the matter but presented as a final demand instead that his country sacrifice its territories for the chance to ensure peace in Europe.* *OR* *E.g. I am surprised L2 +'... a desperate and hopeless defence which would have meant the sacrifice of the whole younger generation, their wives and their children...' This means that the Czech Premier is aware that the high cost of rejecting the Munich Agreement in the losses of the country's most valuable segment of the population, along with the next generation of children and is willing to bear that price as he expressed his disappointment at being abandoned and forced to accept the unreasonable demands.*	3-4
L4	**Surprised/ Not surprised based on cross-reference/ contextual knowledge.** (Award 4m if supported by cross-reference OR contextual knowledge. Award 5m if supported by cross-reference AND contextual knowledge) *E.g. I am not surprised L3 + I can cross-refer to source C which shows the British pointing the way forward for Hitler towards Czechoslovakia while preventing Hitler from going down another path that they marked as 'No thru road', this could be a path that leads to war that the British are not willing to carry out. My contextual knowledge also tells me that British PM Chamberlain was trying all ways and means to avoid a war that would send thousands of British soldiers to fight in a war which his public does not want.* *OR* *E.g. I am surprised L2 + I can cross refer to source B which states that Hitler was prepared for the British to reject his unreasonable demands but instead he was unexpectedly surprised when 'I had not thought it possible that Czechoslovakia would be served up to me by her friends.' My contextual knowledge also tells me that in his earlier acts, he was unsure if the British would stand up to his attempt to re-enter the Rhineland and had indeed instructed his troops to pull back should they encounter resistance from the allied forces.*	4-5

(e)	**Study <u>all</u> the sources.** **'Hitler's actions made World War 2 inevitable.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to support your answer.**	**[8]**
L1	**Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.** *E.g. WW2 broke out when Hitler was convinced that the western countries were not willing to resist him.*	1
L2	**Yes OR No, supported by valid source use**	2-4

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Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source used up to a maximum of 4 marks.

Yes

E.g. Source A shows a giant pair of legs stepping over a meeting of western countries discussing the possible responses of the League of Nations and international treaties that forbade Germany from entering the Rhineland. However, Hitler ignored them completely and simply carried out what he wanted to do as early as 1936. This sends a clear signal to the west that Hitler would not be stopped from his objectives of taking what he wanted despite international objections. This would eventually lead to the outbreak of WW2 when the west realised that Hitler could not be stopped except by force.

E.g. In source D, Hitler mentioned that he was eyeing the lands east of Germany as new territories as early as 1923 in his autobiography. He intends to conquer these lands belonged to Russia or eastern Europe who expectedly will not give them up without a fight. The source states, 'Destiny itself seems to wish to point out the way for us here', meaning that it was inevitable that Germany will have to fight for these lands, sparking off WW2 in the process. He also hinted that it was destiny for Austria to return to its German roots, meaning that he intends to take it over regardless of costs. The source states, 'Common blood belongs in a common Reich.', symbolising the inevitability.

E.g. Source F showed that it was a deliberate policy by Hitler to use his expanded military for conquest as he rapidly increased Germany's military budget. This means that he was already planning to use his expanded military to conquer lands of other European countries, which will inevitably lead to WW2.

NO

E.g. Source B showed that it was British PM Chamberlain who made WW2 inevitable. Hitler said in the source, 'That actually made it difficult to seize the initiative for hostilities. We missed a unique opportunity at Munich.' He had wanted to use his unreasonable demands as an excuse to start a war but was thwarted by the unexpected cowardice of British PM Chamberlain in presenting Czechoslovakia to him and hence the missed unique opportunity to start WW2. He would have to find another excuse.

E.g. No, Source C showed that it was the British who were responsible for WW2 as PM Chamberlain's pointed the way towards Czechoslovakia for Hitler and his generals to follow. The blame is pinned on the British for allowing WW2 to start by diverting Hitler and his generals towards eastern Europe instead of standing up to him to curb his aggression. I can see two British policemen directing the car of Hitler towards the Czechs and Russians instead of where they were standing on which was marked 'No thru road', meaning that the only was forward was towards the east.

E.g. Source E stated that it was the western countries that betrayed Czechoslovakia by gifting it to Hitler, sparking off the inevitable conquest of their country and opening the rest of eastern Europe for the German army. The source states, ' In Munich, four Great Powers met together and decided to demand of us the acceptance of new frontiers which separate the German-speaking areas from our State.' By giving in to Hitler in such a cowardly manner, it was inevitable that Hitler would be encouraged to gamble on continued cowardice of the west and expand beyond Czechoslovakia, which he promptly did by sparking off WW2 when he threatened to invade Poland in 1939.

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L3	**Yes AND No, supported by valid source use.** (Award 5 marks for 1Y and 1N, and an additional mark for each supporting source use, up to a maximum of 7 marks.) *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 8m.* [As L2 plus] *E.g. Source D is reliable as it is by Hitler in his autobiography. He had expressed his own desire in the book in order to win over a tired and humiliated German people by promising to conquer lands for an expanded German empire. I also know from my contextual knowledge that Hitler rose to power as a result of his often-repeated promises in his many public speeches to establish a new expanded fourth Riech through lebensraum.* *E.g. Source A is unreliable as it is a British political cartoon. The cartoonist expressed his opinion that the western leaders are at fault for allowing Hitler to walk callously all over them as they did not have the guts to stand up to him. Instead, they rely on words of treaties that are not backed up by power. I know from contextual knowledge that many in Britain were not in favour of war due to the scars they carried over from WW1. The cartoonist's view thus may not be reflective of the larger British population.*	5-8

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Section B:

2	**"Hitler's domestic policies harmed the Germans more than it helped them." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.**	**[10]**
L1	**Identifies/ Describes how Hitler domestic policies harmed Germany.** (Award 1m for identifying 1 reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more. Award 2m for describing 1 reason and 3m for describing 2 or more) *E.g. Hiter secured absolute power by July 1933 that made him a legal dictator. He favoured industrial owners with massive contracts to rearm the military such as weapons and explosives. He controlled the workers so that they would go on strike as it was now illegal to do so.*	1-3
L2	**Explains how Hitler's domestic policies harmed the Germans OR Explains how Hitler's domestic policies benefitted the Germans.** (Award 4m for an explanation of how Hitler's policies led to German workers being harmed OR how other reasons contributed to issue, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m) *E.g. Hitler's first act was to outlaw the trade unions. He forced them to join the DAF or German Work Front that united employers and employees in a single body. Even though they could not be sacked, they were forbidden from carrying out labour strikes or bargain for better pay or working conditions. They could not leave their existing jobs without permissions from the government. This resulted in low wages, reduced social security, and longer working hours. Without the freedom to change jobs, or to seek better pay, and being forced to work longer hours, the German workers were worse off then ever before under Hitler and his Nazi party who sided with the rich business owners who profited immensely from a cheap and stable labour force who could not protest at any exploitation from the capitalist owners.* OR *E,g. Hitler set up the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda with Goebbels as its head. He brainwashed Germans into believing that Hitler was the saviour of Germany who could restore the country back to its position of prestige. He played up their desire for national unity, order and the need to remove the ToV. Posters and portraits of Hitler were spread out all over the country to drum into Germans to be loyal. Radios were sold cheaply, and broadcasts of his speeches played to remind them that only the Nazi party could protect the country and Germans. They were not allowed to know alternative ideas or to think independently as neighbours could report them to the secret police for listening to anti-Nazi broadcasts. They were forced to blindly follow what Hitler and the party wants them to follow.* *Accept also rise of secret police such as Gestapo and Schutzstaffel, persecution of Jews and minorities*	4-5
L3	**Explains how Hitler's domestic policies harmed the Germans AND Explains how Hitler's domestic policies benefitted the Germans.**	6-8

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	(Award 6m for an explanation of xyz led to issue and another reason that led to issue, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m) *E.g.* [As L2 plus] *Hitler's policies benefitted German workers as they secured job security as they could not be sacked by their employers. They were also offered benefits and lauded as heroes who played important roles in the revitalization of Germany. The German Work Front (DAF) set up schemes such as the Strength Through Joy scheme to provide cheap theatre and cinema tickets, organised cultural and sports events and holidays on cruises and other vacation spots. Working conditions were also improved through the Beauty of Labour scheme. Factories provided better working environment, washing facilities and low-cost canteens to keep the workers working happily.* *E.g. Youths regained pride and hopes under the Hitler Youth programme. This paramilitary youth organisation provided uniforms, programmes and leadership to youths between 14-18 to enjoy activities such as camping and sports to strengthen their minds and bodies and to groom them for military service. Girls in the League of German Girls learnt domestic skills and other useful skills such as nursing and office work. They grew up in a Germany that could stand up to the demeaning and unfair demands of the west and restored hope and confidence in a new Germany. Families were strengthened and women's role as homemaker in domestic bliss were emphasized by the Nazi party. Many women supported the return to traditional values of Germany and were loyal to Hitler for making them proud again.* **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.** **The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2.** *E.g.* [As L3 plus] *I express that Hitler's domestic polices harmed more than it benefitted Germans as all programmes started had sinister objectives. Praising the German worker was one way of making sure he doesn't disrupt factory production of weapons while denying him a reasonable salary allowed workers to be exploited as cheap labour by greedy factory owners. Any benefits provided was simply to keep the worker compliant and controllable even as they were cheated of their labour with cheap benefits that could not compensate for low salaries, long working hours and even loss of job mobility.*	

3	**"Truman was responsible for the outbreak of the Cold War in Europe." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.**	**[10]**
L1	**Identifies/ Describes Truman's actions that led to the outbreak of Cold War.** (Award 1m for identifying 1 reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more. Award 2m for describing 1 reason and 3m for describing 2 or more) *E.g. Truman was suspicious of Stalin's salami tactics in Eastern Europe. He invited Churchill to the USA to give his famous Iron Curtain speech that painted the USSR as trying to spread communism beyond the USSR. He saw the USA's role as*	1-3

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	defending the world against the authoritarianism that Stalin was putting in place at the expense of democracy and human rights.	
L2	**Explains how Truman's actions led to the outbreak of the Cold War in Europe OR Explains how reason(s) led to the outbreak.** (Award 4m for an explanation of how Truman's actions led to outbreak of the Cold War in Europe OR how other reasons contributed to the outbreak, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m) *E.g. The Truman Doctrine was announced in March 1947 aimed to provide economic and military assistance to Greece and Turkey. He believed that the USSR was supporting communist unrests in both countries even though there was no direct evidence linking it to Stalin. Truman believed that weak states such as these two were vulnerable to becoming communists that would threaten US interests in Europe. He emphasized that the USA fought WW2 to protect freedom and democracy and thus needed to be in these two countries for the same purposes. The USA provided military aid to defeat the communists in the two countries. Soon after, the Truman Doctrine was expanded to include economic aid under the Marshall Plan. This provided money to rebuild European economies as it feared that hunger and poverty increased the likelihood of these countries turning communists. Thus to make communism less appealing, Truman provided massive aid to any country, including those under Stalin's control, to rebuild their economy. By doing so, Truman had hoped to pull the latter states away from Stalin's control, undermining the latter's control and salami tactics. If Stalin refused to allow, Truman hoped that the relations between the satellite states and USSR would become strained. Either way, the offer aimed to deliberately undermine the USSR's influence in Europe and break them away from what Truman saw as authoritarian rule. Stalin viewed it as a deliberate attempt by Truman to undermine his control and forbade any of the countries to participate, leading to the outbreak of the Cold War.*	4-5
L3	**Explains how Truman's actions led to the outbreak of the Cold War in Europe AND Explains how another reason(s) led to the outbreak.** (Award 6m for an explanation of how Truman's actions led to outbreak of the Cold War in Europe AND another reason that led to the outbreak, and an additional mark and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m) *E.g.* [As L2 plus] *Stalin's counter to the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan was to set up the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) in September 1947 to unite the communist European states under the USSR's dominance. His aim was to tighten his control over the satellite states by implementing Soviet-style communism and trade within Cominform members only and to discourage any trade contact with non-communist states. He also set up Comecon (Council of Mutual Economic Assistance) to synchronise Communist states' economic policies. It united their economies even more tightly into the USSR with members selling raw materials cheaply to the USSR in exchange for oil from the latter. The actions of Stalin led to the creation of two mutually exclusive blocs in Europe. As a result, Europe became increasingly divided along political and economic halves. This marked the start of Cold War bipolarity that eventually led to military alliances on each side to defend each side's way of life and values.* **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.**	6-8

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	The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2. *E.g.* [As L3 plus] *I agree that it was Truman's hostile actions in Greece and Turkey contributed to the outbreak of Cold War in Europe. By seeing a communist threat where Stalin had not meddled in, Truman scared the American public and European governments into destroying communist movements that were the result of WW2 and not Stalin's effort to export communism. By exaggerating the threat, he brought benefits to the US economy which subsequently dominated the European economic landscape.*	

4	**"The Vietnam War was part of the Cold War." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.**	**[10]**
L1	**Identifies/ Describes how the Vietnam War was part of the Cold War.** (Award 1m for identifying 1 reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more. Award 2m for describing 1 reason and 3m for describing 2 or more) *E.g. The Vietnam was part of the Cold War as it involved outside powers beyond north and south Vietnam. Right from the Geneva Accords in 1954, big powers such as the USSR, USA, PRC, Britain and France were involved in getting the two halves of Vietnam to agree to the partition at the 17th parallel and for national elections to be held by 1956 to decide on reunification.*	1-3
L2	**Explains how the Vietnam War was part of the Cold War OR Explains how the Vietnam War was a civil war.** (Award 4m for an explanation of Vietnam was part of the Cold War OR how Vietnam was part of a civil war, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m) *E.g. The USA was unhappy with the Geneva Accords of 1954 as it left a communist government in charge of north Vietnam. The US was worried that the communist would win the popular vote at the scheduled national elections of 1956 and lead to the dreaded expansion of communism in Southeast Asia. At the same time, Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh government was forced by the USSR and PRC to accept what he saw as a dissatisfactory division as his forces had won more land and defeated the French on the battlefield. He was also confident that he was a far more popular leader than Bao Dai, the weak emperor of Vietnam. He was unhappy that his vision of a united Vietnam was thwarted by the meddling of external powers that viewed the war of independence as an ideological contest between democracy and communism when it was a nationalist uprising, in his opinion. In South Vietnam, the USA quietly accepted the ousting of Bao Dai by his prime minister, Ngo Dinh Diem, a staunch anti-communist but authoritarian leader. The US also supported Diem's decision to call off the agreed 1956 national reunification elections as it feared Diem would lose to the popular Ho Chi Minh. In this manner, the US viewed Vietnam as part of the Cold War.*	4-5

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	Other factors could include Johnson's expansion of US military advisors in Vietnam to shore up the increasingly unstable South Vietnamese government to prevent it from falling as the PRC exploded its first atom bomb in 1964 and the USSR refused to accept peaceful co-existence with the USA. OR the assistance from the communist countries to equip the North Vietnamese who then sent the supplies southwards.	
L3	**Explains how the Vietnam War was part of the Cold War AND Explains how the Vietnam War was a civil war.** (Award 6m for an explanation of how Vietnam was part of the Cold War AND how Vietnam was part of a civil war, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m) *E.g.* [As L2 plus] *Both Ho and Diem were unhappy with being pressured to accept a compromised division of Vietnam. Each saw itself as the only legitimate government and vowed to reunify the country under its own leadership. Ho consolidated his grip on the north by carrying out popular land reforms that redistributed land from the rich landowners to the poor farmers. Anyone who opposed were severely punished and his government enjoyed wide popular support. This convinced Ho that he could reunify the south by undermining support for the democratic, but authoritarian and unpopular Diem. South Vietnam was unstable as Diem was autocratic and nepotic. He promoted his cronies to powerful positions, favoured the minority Catholics over the majority Buddhists and even persecuted the latter. Landowners continued to exploit poor peasants who hoped for a change in government to redistribute land and thus preferred a northern-style communist government. Opposition to Diems rule was a motley mix of Viet Minh supporters, Buddhists and intellectuals who resented him. Many of these fled to the jungles of the South, sought help from the communist north to overthrow Diem's corrupted regime and unify the country once again. The north took advantage of the instability to send aid to the guerrillas in the south with Ho pressuring the various anti-democratic forces to come together under the umbrella of the National Liberation Front (NLF), which in turn created its military wing, the People's Liberation Armed Forces in 1961. Reinforcements and supplies were sent from the north to the south to destabilise the Army of the Republic of South Vietnam (ARVN). The NLF also tried to win hearts and minds of the South Vietnamese peasants by carrying out land reforms in the south in areas under their control. Many in turn supported the NLF and even joined the PLAF, fighting a civil war in the south to reunite it with the north.* **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.** **The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2** *E.g.* [As L3 plus] *In my opinion, I believe the Vietnam War was part of the Cold War as both the communist giants and the USA were prepared to spend money and supplies to ensure that its side do not succumb to the other. Each side was prepared to do all that was necessary to make the conflict as painful and expensive for the other to win the war of hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people by bringing the whole country into its ideological fold.*	6-8

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