



TANJONG KATONG SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examinations 2024
Secondary 4

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

INDEX NUMBER

HUMANITIES (HISTORY)

2261/02

Paper 1 The Making of the 20th Century Modern World, 1910s-1991

Thurs, 15 August 2024

1 hour 50 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

The total mark for this paper is **50** marks.

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is 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.

How useful is this source as evidence that Hitler had won the support of the German people during his rule? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

What can you infer about the cartoonist's attitude towards Hitler's rule? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

How far does Source E make you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [6]

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

'Hitler was able to win the hearts and minds of the German people under his rule.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Was Hitler able to win the hearts and minds of the German people?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany in January 1933 amidst a period of instability. The German economy was struggling severely, with a substantial portion of the workforce unemployed. Upon gaining power, Hitler swiftly implemented numerous policies to address Germany's political, economic, and social issues. These measures aimed at consolidating his total control and achieve his ideological goals. Key policies included reducing unemployment, establishing a one-party rule, forming the Gestapo (Nazi secret police), and remilitarizing Germany. Although there were various forms of opposition to his rule such as the many anti-Nazi jokes circulating privately among the German people in the 1930s, Hitler remained popular among the German people.

Study the sources below to find out whether Hitler and his Nazi Party were able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.

Source A: *An extract taken from a book written by Dr Goetz Aly 2005. He is a well-respected German historian researching the Holocaust and German history during the Nazi period.*

Why did the average Germans so heartily support the Nazis and Third Reich*? Hitler was a "feel good dictator," a leader who not only made Germans feel important, but also made sure they were well cared-for by the state. To do so, he gave them huge tax breaks and introduced social benefits that anchored the society. He also ensured that even in the last days of the war not a single German went hungry. Despite near-constant warfare, never once during his 12 years in power did Hitler raise taxes for working class people. He offered Germans more than double the salaries and benefits that American and British families received. As such, most Germans saw Nazism as a "warm-hearted" protector.

*Third Reich – refers to the Nazi regime in Germany from January 1933 to May 1945.

Source B: *A German woman called Grete remembers her mother's support for the Nazis in the 1930s.*

There were those who believed in the Fuhrer as a saviour and were hypnotised by him. My mother, for example. Once she handed a bouquet to Hitler – that was a high point of her life...

She was convinced everything the Nazis did was right and essential. Nothing would shake her faith in the Nazi Party about the need for concentration camps - that the riff-raff* had to be cleared off the streets! Repeat offenders, sex criminals, and the parasites of the Volk**, such as profiteers, would be re-educated in the camps to do honest work. They would be taught discipline and cleanliness – and, of course, not a hair on anyone's head would be harmed.

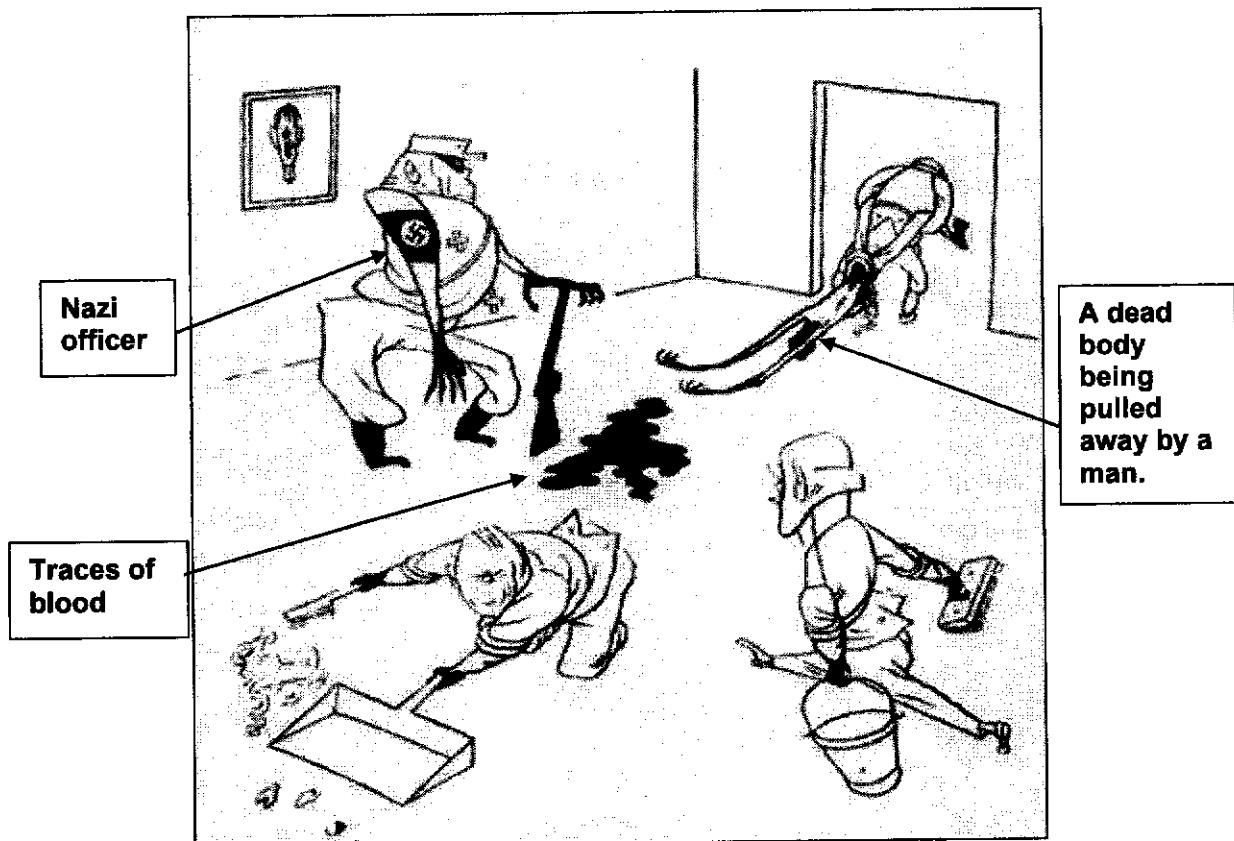
*riff-raff - disreputable or undesirable people.

**Volk – referring to the German nation.

Source C: *An extract from a book evaluating Hitler's rule, written by a historian who is an expert in German history, 2005.*

Even on the prestigious motorway projects, working conditions were so poor, food rations so low and hours so long that there were frequent protests, all the way to the burning down of the workers' barracks. Many of those drafted onto the projects, such as hairdressers, white-collar workers or travelling salesmen, were unsuited to hard physical labour. Accidents were frequent, and repeated, acts of protest on one construction site led to the arrest of 32 out of the 700 workers in the space of a few months. The most vocal complainers were sent to the concentration camp at Dachau for 're-education', and to intimidate the others into silence.

Source D: *A German cartoon with the caption 'Germany, the tidiest country in the world', July 1934.*



Source E: *An account by a Hitler Youth in 1934 published in the Nazi newspaper "Der Stürmer".*

He must be a man of true virtue. Those lowly Jews and thugs were ruining our society with their threats and their brutish behavior. I personally witnessed a group of them harass our community greengrocer and she wasn't a Jew! For a leader to be able to sentence and shoot his own private army, that takes true moral courage. I support Hitler. No other politician can do what he does. He does what is right, not what is easy. Heil Hitler!

Source F: *An extract from an interview of a former member of the Hitler Youth, 2019.*

Twice a week we were taught racial science, which was a specific instruction to be able to differentiate us from the so-called inferior races. That's when I heard for the first time the term "master race". They taught us about racial purity by the shape of your skull. They matched eye colour as an additional measure for the purity of the Aryan race. Very specifically, I remember clearly, our teacher indicating why, for instance, the Jews were different from us. Rats spread typhus, cholera, plague. Just as rats are the lowest form of animals, so are the Jews the lowest form of mankind... However, even to me, as a 10-year-old, the events of the Kristallnacht, my witnessing the brutality committed on townspeople that I had known all of my life, signified the end of German innocence. From now on, not one of us could ever maintain that we did not know what was in store for the Jews.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 'The Japanese military was to be blamed for the outbreak of World War Two in the Asia Pacific.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 3 'The USA became involved in the Korean War to protect South Korea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 4 'The Cold War came to an end because of the weakness of the Soviet Union's command economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper.

SUGGESTED ANSWERS**Section A: Source-Based Case Study****1 (a) Study Source A.**

How useful is this source as evidence that Hitler had won the support of the German people during his rule? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the source / undeveloped provenance.</p> <p><i>e.g. It is useful because it was a speech delivered by Hitler.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Useful/ Not Useful for what it tells us about the people's support for Hitler's rule due to his capabilities as a ruler. (Award 2 marks for one aspect [useful OR not useful], and 3 marks for one aspect [useful OR not useful] with support OR 3 marks for both aspects [i.e. useful AND not useful].)</p> <p><u>Useful</u> <i>e.g. It is <u>useful</u> because the source tells me that Hitler was a benevolent leader who took care of the needs of his people and therefore had gained their support.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence states, 'Why did the average Germans so heartily support the Nazis and Third Reich?' and '...he gave them huge tax breaks and introduced social benefits that anchored the society. He also ensured that even in the last days of the war not a single German went hungry.'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows how Hitler's policies had left positive impact on the people and therefore, led to their support of him.</i></p> <p><u>Not useful</u> due to insufficiency of impacts. <i>e.g. It is <u>not useful</u> as the source mainly shows the positive impact of Hitler's policies on the German people and not the negative impact of his other policies</i></p>	2 - 3

	<p><i>for example the policy on the discrimination of the Jews and other people who were not from the Aryan race.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence is 'Hitler was a "feel good dictator," a leader who not only made Germans feel important, but also made sure they were well cared-for by the state.'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows that Hitler was capable in capturing the hearts of the people by ensuring their social needs were met. However, this is not sufficient to conclude the extent of the people's support for him as there were other policies of Hitler which had led to negative impacts and caused the Germans to not support his rule.</i></p>	
L3	<p>Answers which attempt to evaluate what is said by cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge. (Award the higher mark in the level for a more well-developed answer.) (Answers which address just reliability and not utility should be given L2: 3 marks.)</p> <p><i>e.g. Source A is <u>useful</u> because it is reliable.</i></p> <p><i>When I cross-refer Source A to my contextual knowledge, it supports Source A's claim that Hitler was a capable and benevolent leader who had met the needs of his people, and hence had won their support. Based on my contextual knowledge, Hitler had solved many problems that Germany faced before his rule. For example, there were around 5 million unemployed in 1933. When Hitler became Fuehrer in 1934, he was able to significantly reduce the number of unemployed through introducing the Reich Labour Service and conscription for the German army. These measures were effective in reducing unemployment and were welcomed by most Germans.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. Source A is <u>not useful</u> because it is not reliable.</i></p> <p><i>When I cross-refer Source A to Source C, Source C does not support Source A's claim that Hitler had met the needs of the people and hence, had won the support of the German people.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence from Source C is, 'Even on the prestigious motorway projects, working conditions were so poor, food rations so low and hours so long that there were frequent protests, all the way to the burning down of the workers' barracks...'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows that the conditions in Germany were not as developed and advanced as painted by Hitler in Source A. Source C mentions the poor working conditions and standards of living of the Germans which the people were unhappy about. Those who were loud enough to complain about the poor living conditions would be captured and sent to concentration camps as punishment.</i></p>	3 - 4
L4	<p>Answers which evaluate the source as in L3 but argue the source is useful by evaluating the author's purpose in context. (Award the higher mark in the level for a more well-developed answer.)</p> <p><i>e.g. Even though what the source says can be disproved by other sources or contextual knowledge, it is still useful as evidence about the support of the</i></p>	5

	<p><i>German people towards Hitler's rule. Although the historian is a German, yet he has written about the reasons for Hitler gaining support from the German people objectively. The historian has presented the impacts of Hitler's programmes and policies to the German people in a direct and 'matter of fact' manner. Opinions such as Hitler as a 'feel good dictator' and 'warm-hearted' protector are placed in inverted commas to differentiate between facts and opinions. In addition, being a historian, the author would have done thorough research on this issue of Hitler's rule. He wanted the German people and international community to understand why the Germans under Hitler's rule supported Hitler so they would not question the loyalty they showed towards Hitler at that time. As such, the source is useful.</i></p>	
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(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Answers based on undeveloped provenance or based on description of sources/ No valid criterion given.</p> <p><i>e.g. Source B does not agree with Source C as Source B is written by a German woman while Source C is written by a historian.</i></p> <p><i>e.g. Source B says her mother believed in the Fuehrer while Source C says that the working conditions in Germany were so poor.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>False matching</p> <p><i>e.g. Source B says that what the Nazis did was beneficial to the German people while Source C does not say it.</i></p>	2
L3	<p>Agree OR Disagree based on content. (Award the higher mark in the level for a more well-developed answer.)</p> <p><u>Agree</u></p> <p><i>e.g. Source B agrees with Source C that <u>Hitler had carried out a harsh programme to arrest people who were seen to be opposing and criticising the Nazi rule by sending them to concentration camps for re-education.</u></i></p> <p><i>Source B says, 'Repeat offenders, sex criminals, and the parasites of the Volk**', such as profiteers, would be re-educated in the camps to do honest work'.</i></p> <p><i>Source C says, 'The most vocal complainers were sent to the concentration camp at Dachau for 're-education', and to intimidate the others into silence.'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence in both Sources B and C show that Hitler had implemented a harsh programme to control the German people to not oppose or criticise his rule.</i></p>	3 - 4

	<p>Disagree e.g. <i>Source B disagrees with Source C regarding the impact of Hitler's rule on the German people. Source B claims that Hitler's rule was beneficial to the German people and they supported his programmes while Source C claims that Hitler's programmes and policies were not beneficial to the German people and they did not support his rule.</i></p> <p><i>Source B says, 'There were those who believed in the Fuehrer as a saviour and were hypnotised by him,' and 'Nothing would shake her faith in the Nazi Party about the need for concentration camps...'. The evidence shows that although some of Hitler's policies seemed harsh i.e. sending Germans to concentration camps for re-education if they criticise Hitler's rule, yet this was supported by the people as important to ensure peace in Germany.</i></p> <p><i>Source C however says, 'food rations so low and hours so long that there were frequent protests' and 'The most vocal complainers were sent to the concentration camp at Dachau for 're-education', and to intimidate the others into silence.' These show that the German people did not support Hitler's rule as there were opposition and criticisms of his rule. The German people did not believe his rule was beneficial as Hitler did not take care of the needs of his people, and people who criticised his rule were sent to concentration camps as a warning to others.</i></p>	
L4	Agree AND Disagree based on content. (Award the higher mark in the level for a more well-developed answer.)	5 - 6

(c) Study Source D.

What can you infer about the cartoonist's attitude towards Hitler's rule? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes source, without focus on the question. <i>e.g. The cartoon shows a Nazi officer watching a few men tidying up the room that had traces of blood.</i>	1
L2	Infers sub-message <i>e.g. I can infer that the cartoonist does not agree to the killing of the German people during Hitler's rule.</i>	2
L3	Infers message <i>e.g. I can infer that under Hitler's rule, people could be killed for crimes such as opposition towards Hitler, and the killing would be hidden from the public i.e. it would be kept a secret (as seen from the thorough cleaning of the room to ensure there would not be any evidential remains of the killing).</i>	3

L4	<p>Infers cartoonist's attitude, supported by content and contextual knowledge. (Answers with support from content/ contextual knowledge – 4m.) (Answers with explanation of the provenance – 5m.)</p> <p><i>e.g. From this cartoon, I can infer that the cartoonist displays a sarcastic/cynical/ scornful/ or mocking attitude towards Hitler's rule.</i></p> <p><i>In this cartoon with the caption 'Germany the tidiest country in the world', the cartoonist shows a Nazi officer carrying a gun while watching two men cleaning up the mess and traces of blood in the room. Another man could be seen pulling away a dead body, presumably killed by the Nazi officer with the gun. Behind him was the picture of Hitler on the wall.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows that under Hitler's rule, people could be killed for crimes such as opposition towards Hitler, and the killing would be hidden from the public i.e. it would be kept a secret (as seen from the thorough cleaning of the room to ensure there would not be any evidential remains of the killing). It could be inferred that this action of killing the man was a directive from Hitler as his picture was on the wall. (4) From my contextual knowledge, I know that Hitler carried out a policy of exterminating all his opponents secretly, using his secret police or Gestapo. (4)</i></p> <p><u>[Plus] Explanation of the provenance:</u> <i>The cartoon shows the cartoonist's sarcastic and scornful attitude towards Hitler's policy of secretly exterminating people who had opposed him as he was mockingly calling Germany the 'tidiest' country in the world. This caption means that Germany could be a 'terror' country with many secret killings, but Hitler and the Nazi Party would take the trouble to conceal the killings by cleaning up the mess, ensuring that Germany would be seen as not a terror country but a 'clean' (orderly and peaceful) country to live in. The cartoonist was therefore sarcastic towards Hitler's rule of terror and does not agree to the secret killings. (5)</i></p>	4 - 5
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(d) Study Sources E and F.

How far does Source E make you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Answers based on undeveloped provenance</p> <p><i>e.g. Source E does not make me surprised with Source F as both sources were from members of the Hitler Youth.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Surprised or Not Surprised, based on evaluation of only one source (Source E) content</p> <p><u>Surprised</u> <i>e.g. Source E makes me surprised as although the Nazi policy of discriminating the Jews was harsh and cruel, yet he still supported this policy.</i></p>	2

	<p><i>The evidence from Source E is 'Those lowly Jews and thugs were ruining our society with their threats and their brutish behavior...' and 'For a leader to be able to sentence and shoot his own private army, that takes true moral courage. I support Hitler. No other politician can do what he does. He taught us what is right. He does what is right, not what is easy. Heil Hitler!'</i></p> <p><i>These show that the Nazi propaganda has been very effective in influencing the Hitler Youth to believe that what Hitler and the Nazi Party had done was for the good of the German society i.e. in getting rid of the Jews as bad influences on the society.</i></p> <p><u>Not Surprised</u> <i>e.g. Source E does not make me surprised as I know that the Hitler Youth was an organization for young German boys who will be taught to be loyal to Hitler and the Nazi Party and support their policies whole-heartedly. Hence, it was not surprising for the youth to support Hitler's cruelty and discriminatory policies towards the Jews as this was necessary for the good of the German society.</i></p>	
L3	<p>Surprised or Not Surprised, based on evaluation of the content of both sources (Sources E and F) (Award the higher mark for a more well-developed answer.)</p> <p><u>Surprised</u> <i>e.g. Source E makes me surprised with Source F as both show <u>different outcomes</u> of the training they underwent in the Hitler Youth organisation. I can infer that in Source E, the youth was in support of Hitler and the Nazi Party's policies on the discrimination against the Jews while the youth in Source F was against the unkind actions and discrimination shown towards the Jewish race.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence from Source E is 'Those lowly Jews and thugs were ruining our society with their threats and their brutish behavior...' and 'For a leader to be able to sentence and shoot his own private army, that takes true moral courage. I support Hitler. No other politician can do what he does. He taught us what is right. He does what is right, not what is easy. Heil Hitler!'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows that the Nazi propaganda has been very effective in influencing the Hitler Youth to believe that what Hitler and the Nazi Party had done i.e. getting rid of the Jews as bad influences on the society, was for the good of the German society.</i></p> <p><i>However, the evidence in Source F is 'However, even to me, as a 10-year-old, the events of the Kristallnacht, my witnessing the brutality committed on townspeople that I had known all of my life, signified the end of German innocence. From now on, not one of us could ever maintain that we did not know what was in store for the Jews.'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows that the youth in Source F did not agree to the discriminatory policies against the Jews and had realized at a young age that the German people were not ignorant of this cruel discrimination towards the Jews.</i></p> <p><u>Not Surprised</u> <i>e.g. Source E does not make me surprised with Source F as both sources show that Hitler and the Nazi Party had implemented educational propoganda programmes to indoctrinate the youths on the differences between the pure</i></p>	3 - 4

	<p><i>Aryan race and the Jews who were ranked as the lowest group of people in the German society.</i></p> <p><i>Source E says, 'Those lowly Jews and thugs were ruining our society with their threats and their brutish behavior. I personally witnessed a group of them harass our community greengrocer and she wasn't a Jew!' and 'He taught us what is right.'</i></p> <p><i>Similarly, Source F says, 'Twice a week we were taught racial science, which was a specific instruction to be able to differentiate us from the so-called inferior races...' and 'so are the Jews the lowest form of mankind.'</i></p> <p><i>Hence, it is not surprising since both sources mention that the youths in the Hitler Youth organization were indoctrinated on the discriminatory policies towards the Jews and they were ranked the lowest in the social status. This was because Hitler wanted the German youths to honour and preserve their pure Aryan race.</i></p>	
L4	<p>L3 + Surprised or Not Surprised, based on cross-reference. (Award the higher mark for a more well-developed answer.)</p> <p><u>Surprised</u> e.g. <i>Source E makes me surprised with Source F when I cross-refer to my contextual knowledge as my contextual knowledge contradicts Source E's claim that the Jews were troublemakers but supports Source F's claim that the Nazi Party and the German people who believed in the Nazi ideology were the ones who caused trouble to the Jews.</i></p> <p><i>According to my contextual knowledge, the Jews had contributed to the economy of Germany, and they were not troublemakers. My contextual knowledge states that the Nazi officers were the ones who would disrupt Jewish businesses. The Jews were sharp-minded businessmen, but they did not disrupt businesses of others. My contextual knowledge also supports Source F's claim that the Jews were treated harshly and were discriminated from using public transportation and public services e.g. swimming pool etc. My contextual knowledge also affirms the Kristallnacht event, or the Night of the Broken Glass mentioned in Source F. During this event, thousands of innocent Jews were arrested or killed in 1938.</i></p> <p><u>Not surprised</u> e.g. <i>Source E does not make me surprised with Source F as when I cross-refer to my contextual knowledge, it supports the claims of both sources.</i></p> <p><i>According to my contextual knowledge, the male German youths in the Hitler Youth organization would be indoctrinated with the Nazi ideology and taught to be loyal to Hitler and the Nazi Party and support their policies whole-heartedly. The Hitler Youth organisation would ensure that the male youths aspire to develop to become Hitler. Hence, it was not surprising that both sources mention the educational programmes that the youths underwent during their training in the Hitler Youth organisation.</i></p>	4 – 5
L5	<p>L4 + Not Surprised, based on author's purpose. (Award the higher mark in the level for a more well-developed answer.)</p>	5 - 6

	<p>e.g. Source E does not make me surprised with Source F as the authors of the sources have different intent and purpose.</p> <p>The account by the Hitler Youth in Source E was published in the Nazi newspaper in 1934, the year when Hitler had just assumed leadership in Germany as Fuehrer.</p> <p>The Nazi publisher wanted to assure the German people under Hitler that Hitler's harsh discrimination of the Jews and other minority races was intended to get rid of the troublemakers in the German society and protect the honour and purity of the German race.</p> <p>(Evidence as in L3).</p> <p>The Nazi publisher wanted the German people to understand that Hitler's harsh discriminatory policies were not easy but still justified as it was for the good of the German Aryan race. He wanted the German people to continue to support his rule and policies.</p> <p>Source F however, was an interview with a former member of the Hitler Youth, who was reflecting on the harshness of the racial policy towards the Jews. He was no longer part of the Hitler Youth and would thus no longer be on the Nazi Party's side. Further, many years after Hitler's rule was over, he was able to share his views without fear.</p> <p>The former member of the Hitler Youth in Source F wanted to disclose to the German people and the international community about the educational programmes that the male youths had to go through in the Hitler Youth organisation, and the discriminatory policies advocated by the Nazi Party. The youths had been educated on racial science and were taught on the difference in the physical characteristics of the Jewish race as compared to the Aryan race. The Jewish were at the lowest rank in the animal kingdom and mankind.</p> <p>The former member of the Hitler Youth wanted to enlighten the German people and the international community about the realities of the Nazi's discriminatory policies in the 1930s, urging them to learn from these experiences. With the heightened awareness, they would act against racial discrimination and authoritarian rulers.</p>	
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(e) Study all sources.

'Hitler was able to win the hearts and minds of the German people under his rule.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
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.)	2 - 4

L3	<p>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.)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th style="background-color: black; color: white;">Support</th> <th style="background-color: black; color: white;">Does Not Support</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A, B, E</td> <td>C, D, F</td> </tr> </table> <p>e.g. [As L2 plus]</p> <p><u>Support</u> e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p><i>Source A supports this view as it claims that Hitler was a benevolent leader who took care of the needs of his people and therefore had won their hearts and minds to support his rule.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence states, 'Why did the average Germans so heartily support the Nazis and Third Reich?' and '...he gave them huge tax breaks and introduced social benefits that anchored the society. He also ensured that even in the last days of the war not a single German went hungry.'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows how Hitler's policies had left positive impact on the people and therefore, led to their support of him. Therefore, Hitler was able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.</i></p> <p><i>Source B supports this view as it claims that Hitler's rule was beneficial to the German people, and they supported his programmes.</i></p> <p><i>Source B says, 'There were those who believed in the Fuhrer as a saviour and were hypnotised by him,' and 'Nothing would shake her faith in the Nazi Party about the need for concentration camps...'</i></p> <p><i>The evidence shows that although some of Hitler's policies seemed harsh i.e. sending Germans to concentration camps for re-education if they criticise Hitler's rule, yet this was important to ensure peace in Germany. Hence, Source B supports this view that Hitler was able to win the hearts and minds of the German people who supported his policies as necessary for the well-being of the German society.</i></p> <p><i>Source E supports this view as it claims that although the Nazi policy of discriminating the Jews was harsh and cruel, yet it was a necessary evil to rid the German society of troublemakers who could contaminate the purity of the Aryan race. Therefore, Hitler was able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence from Source E is 'For a leader to be able to sentence and shoot his own private army, that takes true moral courage. I support Hitler. No other politician can do what he does. He taught us what is right. He does what is right, not what is easy. Heil Hitler!'</i></p> <p><i>This shows that the Nazi propaganda has been very effective in influencing the Hitler Youth to believe that what Hitler and the Nazi Party had done i.e. in getting rid of the Jews as bad influences on the society, was for the good of the German society. Therefore, Hitler was able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.</i></p> 	Support	Does Not Support	A, B, E	C, D, F	5 - 8
Support	Does Not Support					
A, B, E	C, D, F					

Does Not Support

e.g.

- *Source C does not support this view as it claims that the German people did not believe his rule was beneficial as Hitler did not take care of the needs of his people. Hitler was not able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.*

Source C says, 'food rations so low and hours so long that there were frequent protests' and 'The most vocal complainers were sent to the concentration camp at Dachau for 're-education', and to intimidate the others into silence.'

These show that the German people did not support Hitler's rule as there were opposition and criticisms of his rule. The German people did not believe his rule was beneficial as Hitler did not take care of the needs of his people e.g. working conditions were poor and people who criticised his rule were sent to concentration camps as a warning to others to not do the same. Therefore, Hitler was not able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.

- *Source D does not support his view as it claims that Hitler instituted a rule of terror where secret killings were conducted to get rid of Hitler's opposition.*

In this cartoon with the caption 'Germany the tidiest country in the world', the cartoonist shows a Nazi officer carrying a gun while watching two men cleaning up the mess and traces of blood in the room. Another man could be seen pulling away a dead body, presumably killed by the Nazi officer with the gun. Behind him was the picture of Hitler on the wall.

The evidence shows that under Hitler's rule, people could be killed for crimes such as opposition towards Hitler, and the killing would be hidden from the public i.e. it would be kept a secret (as seen from the thorough cleaning of the room to ensure there would not be any evidential remains of the killing). It could be inferred that this action of killing the man was a directive from Hitler as his picture was on the wall. As such, Hitler was not able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.

- *Source F does not support this view as the German youth realise that they had been taught i.e. 'brainwashed' by the Nazi Party about the Jews being the lowest rank in the society and deserved to be discriminated.*

The evidence in Source F is, 'However, even to me, as a 10-year-old, the events of the Kristallnacht, my witnessing the brutality committed on townspeople that I had known all of my life, signified the end of German innocence. From now on, not one of us could ever maintain that we did not know what was in store for the Jews.'

The evidence shows that the youth in Source F did not agree to the discriminatory policies against the Jews and had realized at a young age that the German people were not ignorant of this cruel discrimination towards the Jews. Hence, Hitler was not able to win the hearts and minds of all German people.

	<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. Addition to Source E's answer: Source E supports this view as I know from my contextual knowledge that the Hitler Youth was an organization for young German boys who will be indoctrinated to be loyal to Hitler and the Nazi Party and support their policies whole-heartedly. The boys were taught to be like Hitler and grow up to be like Hitler. Hence, the youth's support of Hitler's cruelty and discriminatory policies towards the Jews was believed to be necessary for the good of the German society. Hence, Hitler was able to win the hearts and minds of the German people.</i></p>	
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Section B: Essays

- 2 'The Japanese military was to be blamed for the outbreak of World War Two in Asia Pacific.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Identifies/ Describes the event/ factor, with no focus on the question. (Award 1m 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. The Japanese defeated the Russians in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), where it gained control of territories such as the Liaodong Peninsula, the South Manchurian Railway.</i></p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No (Award 4m for an explanation of how the Japanese military caused the outbreak of World War II in the Asia-Pacific OR how other reason(s) led to the outbreak of war, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m.)</p> <p><u>Yes</u> <i>e.g. Yes, I agree that the Japanese military should be blamed for the outbreak of World War Two (WWII) in the Asia Pacific. The reason was, with the rise of the militarists in the government, they advocated territorial expansion to be on par with the other Western powers.</i></p> <p><i>As Japan modernised and developed, the Japanese military was very ambitious and wanted to expand their empire in Asia Pacific. This ambition was fuelled further due to several incidents. For example, the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), where the Japanese defeated the Russians, allowed it to gain control of territories such as the Liaodong Peninsula, the</i></p>	4-5

South Manchurian Railway. This strengthened Japan's desire to be seen as an equal with the West, because the military gained confidence and prestige, and believed that it was on par with the Western powers since this was the first time that an Asian power had defeated a Western power. It therefore increased Japan's boldness to pursue expansionism. Later, in their desperation to complete the quest to carve a Japanese empire in Asia and establish the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere to bring glory to the country, the Japanese military, especially Prime Minister Tojo steered Japan to adopt an aggressive expansionist policy.

This resulted in conflicts with the Western powers when Japan started to expand into China in the 1930s. When the Western powers and League of Nations tried to stop Japan's expansion into China, Japan withdrew from the league, and continued with their military expansions, leading to outbreak of WWII.

OR

Yes, I agree that the Japanese military should be blamed for the outbreak of World War Two (WWII) in the Asia Pacific. The increasing influence of the military in Japanese politics created a political climate that favoured an aggressive foreign policy for economic gains.

The Japanese people became disillusioned with the Meiji government and turned to extremists like the military who enjoyed the support of the people due to Japanese traditions of military rule and respect for the military. The assassination of Prime Minister Inukai, who opposed Japan's invasion of Manchuria, ended parliamentary rule. Martial law was declared and a 15-member cabinet, two-thirds of which were military figures, meant that the military effectively controlled the government. Concessions were granted to the military in the hope of preventing further political violence. With the rise of the militarists in the government, they advocated territorial expansion to gain land and raw materials, thus solving the economic crisis in Japan. The success of Japanese economic development in conquered territories such as Korea and Manchuria encouraged further conquests, as Japan saw the benefits of gaining territories. For example, the successful annexation of Manchuria in 1931 increased their appetite to expand their influence including creating the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere to extend Japan's empire to Southeast Asia for economic gains.

The rise of militarism in Japan played a large role in Japan's expansionist ambitions and aggressive attitude towards relations with other countries which led to tensions and outbreak of WWII.

No

e.g. No, it was USA's worsening relations with Japan that was to be blamed for the outbreak of WWII in Asia-Pacific.

In the 1920s, the relationship between Japan and the United States was generally good. However, because of the Great Depression, the United States introduced a range of tariffs in 1930 to protect its own economy. This created tensions in the relationship between Japan and the United States. In 1937, tensions rose again due to Japan's invasion of China. The US government took a progressively harder line on Japan. It announced a series of financial and economic measures to stop Japan's aggressive foreign

policy. The initial sanctions were ineffective, and Japan subsequently occupied French Indochina in 1940. This led to USA imposing even harsher measures to strangle Japan financially for example, embargo on steel and iron in 1940, and an embargo on oil in August 1941. These measures angered Japan who refused to be bullied and intimidated by the USA. The embargo was also a threat to Japan's survival because Japan could not keep fighting a war in China if it did not have oil and metal. This made Japan desperate for raw materials which were vital for her continued expansion. It resulted in Japan's military leaders' gamble to take on the USA through expanding further Japan's empire in Southeast Asia for resources. It also led to Japan's decision to attack Pearl Harbour in 1941 in order to stop USA's forces from halting Japan's intentions to conquer territories in Southeast Asia. The attack led to the outbreak of WWII as USA was forced to declare war in the Asia-Pacific against Japan in December 1941.

OR

No, the war in Europe in the 1930s-1940s was also to be blamed for causing the outbreak of WWII in the Asia-Pacific. This is because the outbreak of war in Europe and the fall of European countries like France to Germany critically weakened and depleted their defences of their colonies in Southeast Asia. It created the opportunity for the Japanese to take advantage and seize control over Southeast Asia because it was left vulnerable and weak due to the European powers' preoccupation with the war in Europe. French Indochina and the British colonies of Malaya and Singapore became easy targets for Japanese invasion, leading to outbreak of WWII in the Asia-Pacific.

OR

No, the weaknesses of the League of Nations (LON) were also to be blamed for the outbreak of WWII in the Asia-Pacific.

Collectively, the League was supposed to restrain powerful nations from acting aggressively. However, the League lacked the credibility and authority to do that. For example, in 1931, when Japan annexed Manchuria from China, China requested help from the League to act against Japan. The League of Nations, in response, sent Lord Lytton to Manchuria to investigate. The Lytton Commission found Japan guilty of wrongdoing and ordered it to return Manchuria back to China. Japan, a permanent member of the League of Nations Council, refused to comply. Instead, Japan decided to withdraw its membership from the League in 1934. Japan's ambition was further emboldened when the LON did not punish Japan despite their aggressive acts. The same thing happened again during the Marco Polo Bridge Incident in 1937 which in turn sparked a full-scale war on China by the Japanese.

Hence, this further exemplified the weaknesses of the League as it was evident that the League was powerless to stop Japan from adopting an aggressive expansionist policy. Therefore, Japan expanded into the Asia Pacific before 1941 because it was confident that the League would not do anything effective to impede their progress, leading to the outbreak of WWII in the Asia-Pacific.

OR

	<p><i>No. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour to prevent the United States from interfering with their invasion of Southeast Asia, led to the outbreak of WWII in the Asia-Pacific.</i></p> <p><i>The Japanese wanted to occupy Southeast Asia and make use of the resource rich area to help with their war effort in China. They were afraid that the United States would come to the defence of Southeast Asia and the ensuing conflict would prevent Japanese expansionism. By 1937, the Japanese war effort in China had slowed down considerably and American trade embargoes on Japan had made it necessary for Japan to look to Southeast Asia. By attacking Pearl Harbour and destroying the American fleet there, the Japanese hoped that they could destroy the US's ability to send ships and aircraft to defend the region.</i></p> <p><i>Thus, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour as they hoped that it would allow them to concentrate all their efforts on the occupation of the colonies without interference and secure a quick and decisive victory. However, this attack led to the USA's declaring war against Japan, and its direct entry into the WWII in Europe and Asia-Pacific. Hence, this led to the outbreak of WWII in Asia-Pacific.</i></p>	
<p>L3</p>	<p>Explains Yes AND No Award 6m for an explanation of how the Japanese military caused the outbreak of World War II in the Asia-Pacific AND how other reason(s) led to the outbreak of war, and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.)</p> <p><i>e.g. [As L2 plus] Yes and No.</i></p> <p>Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons.</p> <p>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).</p> <p><i>e.g. [As L3 plus] However, I believe the attack on Pearl Harbor was primarily responsible for the outbreak of WWII in the Asia-Pacific. While the Japanese military's expansionist policies significantly contributed to the conflict, it was the decision to attack Pearl Harbor that directly influenced the course of events. This attack forced the Americans to enter WWII in the Asia-Pacific, thereby also engaging in the war in the European theatre. Therefore, the attack on Pearl Harbour was the most important reason for the outbreak of war in the Asia-Pacific.</i></p>	<p>6-8</p> <p>9-10</p>

- 3** 'The USA became involved in the Korean War to protect South Korea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Identifies/ Describes the event/ factor, with no focus on the question. (Award 1m 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. The Korean War started with North Korea's invasion of South Korea in June 1950. The war lasted from 1950-1953.</i></p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No (Award 4m for an explanation of the reason for USA's involvement in the Korean War was to protect South Korea OR other reason(s) for USA's involvement in the Korean War, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m.)</p> <p><u>Yes</u> <i>e.g. Yes, the main reason USA was involved in the Korean War was to defend South Korea from North Korean invasion.</i></p> <p><i>The North Korean forces had invaded South Korea in June 1950. Truman saw that it was important to help South Korea as it was American responsibility to help defend the country against communist incursion. He saw this need to defend South Korea as urgent and managed to get help from other countries and get a UN Resolution to help defend South Korea by forming a UN Coalition force. If not for this urgent need to defend South Korea from invasion, USA would not have seen its presence in the country or the war as essential.</i></p> <p><i>This is evident from how the USA treated South Korea prior to the war. While Kim in North Korea was able to get plenty of support from Stalin and Mao, the Americans were weary at the aggressiveness of Rhee and were reluctant to send heavy weapons to South Korea and only wanted to provide economic rather than military aid. USA was in fact cautious to provide military equipment/training to Rhee as it wanted to prevent a major conflict from happening. To the USA, Korea was not of much importance to them at that time. The Americans were more concerned with countries like Japan, Taiwan, and Philippines – to stop the spread of communism and to keep trade active in East Asia. All these factors show that the Americans did not involve themselves in Korea directly in situations where there were minor conflicts. However, in a situation where there was a major conflict such as the invasion of North Korea on South Korea in 1950, Americans would not delay in sending help to protect the invaded democratic country.</i></p> <p><i>Hence, the main reason that the Americans were involved in the Korean War was to stop North Korean invasion and defend South Korea as Syngman Rhee had asked for assistance.</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>No</u> <i>However, it cannot be denied that the Americans were also involved in the war because it had begun to understand by that time that it was necessary to be involved to contain the spread of communism in Asia Pacific.</i></p>	4-5

	<p>Events in 1949 and 1950 showed to the Americans that Korea was increasingly becoming an important platform for the communists to spread their ideology in Asia Pacific. The attainment of nuclear capability by the Soviet Union in Aug 1949 meant that they could provide support to North Korea without any American threat. Mao Zedong, leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) proclaimed the People's Republic of China on Oct 1949 after gaining victory over the KMT in the Chinese Civil War. A communist China meant that there was an ally for the Soviet Union in Asia. China and the Soviet Union then signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance in Feb 1950. This alliance meant that China could assist North Korea without fear of being attacked by enemies of Communist China (KMT) and the Soviet Union could avoid direct intervention and involvement in North Korea. Kim was able to get support from Stalin and Mao. Communist control in North Korea would counter-balance American influence in Japan. Truman therefore had reason to believe that the invasion was influenced by Stalin and the Soviet Union. He also believed that this was a step in Stalin's plan to spread communism to all of Asia. Thus, he felt that American involvement was necessary to contain communism. But the USA did not do this alone, it got the help of the UN. The UN sent a UN joint force to assist the South Korean Army to drive the NKPA back into North Korea.</p> <p>Hence, American involvement in the Korean War was not merely to defend South Korea from North Korean invasion but to ensure that communism was contained.</p>	
<p>L3</p>	<p>Explains Yes AND No Award 6m for an explanation of the reason for USA's involvement in the Korean War was to protect South Korea AND how other reason(s) led to the outbreak of war, and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.)</p> <p>e.g. [As L2 plus] Yes and No.</p> <p>Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>e.g. [As L3 plus] In conclusion, I believe that USA's involvement in the Korean War was mainly to contain the spread of communism in the Asia Pacific region. The USA was afraid of the domino theory becoming a reality and having their security threatened as Asia and eventually the West fall to communism. However, this fear may be unfounded as the USA failed to see that the Korean War between North and South Korea was a civil war motivated by nationalism rather ideological differences. Further, the USA had shown reluctance to be involved in the conflict between North and South Korea at the beginning of the constant conflicts between North and South Korea in 1949. It was only when China and USSR were involved in the major invasion of South Korea, then USA felt threatened as they were not prepared to see Korea becoming a communist country. Hence, USA's involvement in the Korean War was mainly to contain the spread of communism in the Asia Pacific region.</p>	<p>6-8</p> <p>9-10</p>

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- 4 'The Cold War came to an end because of the weakness of the Soviet Union's command economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Identifies/ Describes the event/ factor, with no focus on the question. (Award 1m 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. On 21 December 1991, representatives from all the Soviet republics agreed to dissolve the Soviet Union. Gorbachev resigned as President of the USSR and thus, the Soviet Union disintegrated.</i></p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains Yes OR No (Award 4m for an explanation of how the Cold War came to an end because of the weakness of the Soviet Union's command economy OR how other reason(s) led to the end of Cold War, and an additional mark for additional reason(s) or supporting detail, to a maximum of 5m.)</p> <p><u>Yes</u> <i>e.g. Yes, I agree that the Cold War ended because of the weakness of the Soviet Union's command economy.</i></p> <p><i>Soviet Union's command economy had not been working well and there had been a shortage of food and other consumer goods for decades. Under Communism's command economy, central government made the decisions on what to produce, as well as the quantity and price. Factory managers had to wait a long time for the replies. It resulted in people waiting even longer to get their basic commodities like food and clothing in the shops. Most importantly, many communists were hard-liners who were afraid that any change in the system would result in an erosion of their authority. New ideas were rejected. Widespread corruption and favouritism continued. Hence, production continued to be inefficient, and people's standard of living dropped. This signalled that the Communist system was weakening, as the command economy resulted in improper functioning of the economic market. All these problems caused disillusionment with the Communist system, which was now viewed as severely ineffective.</i></p> <p><i>Hence, Communism lost its support among its citizens, and they stopped supporting the government and the communist ideology. This led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, simultaneously leading to the end of the Cold War.</i></p> <p><u>No</u> <i>e.g. No, I disagree that the Cold War came to an end because of the weakness of the command economy. Instead, it ended due to Gorbachev's reforms.</i></p>	4-5

Glasnost and Perestroika were meant to rescue the Soviet Union and prevent it from collapsing. However, these had the unintended effect of causing its eventual collapse.

Glasnost, which means openness and transparency, was meant to give voice to the changes that the people wanted to increase communism's popularity. An example of Glasnost policy was to allow open political debate by Communist Party members who disagreed with the government. It also allowed criticism of the government in the media. However, it ended up giving voice to people's dissatisfaction, further eroding communism's popularity. The positive picture of Soviet life that the previous governments had presented to the public quickly fell apart.

Perestroika was also a failure in restructuring the economy. The government relaxed its control over the kinds of goods and services that may be produced, as well as their quantities. However, it still retained control over the means of production, such as trucks and tractors. To purchase these technologies, small business owners often had to pay high taxes and deal with dishonest officials. Agricultural infrastructure, such as roads linking the farms to the markets, as well as storage and refrigeration facilities, remained very inadequate. Over time, the number of unprofitable enterprises that needed government support increased, while many Soviet citizens lost interest in wanting to set up their own businesses. Shortages of food and other necessities, such as bread and shoes were common. As a result, economic reforms under Perestroika failed to revive the Soviet economy.

Gorbachev's Glasnost and Perestroika were short term impacts that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union as they failed to solve people's problems and failed to improve the quality of life in the Soviet Union. Many felt that the changes were not enough, and hardliners felt the changes did not fit in with communist beliefs and wanted to go back to the old ways. Gorbachev lost support leading to the August coup, 1991 and the banning of the communist party in the Soviet Union, thus leading to the disintegration of the USSR and the end of Cold War.

OR

e.g. No, I disagree. USA's economic and military superiority was responsible for the collapse of the USSR and the subsequent end of Cold War. USA introduced some economic reforms which allowed USA to recover from the economic downturns in 1970s which stimulated economic growth in the 1980s. With the success of Marshall plan, USA's allies and trade partners were also prospering in terms of their economy. USA's trade with allies contributed to the economic boom of USA. Now, USA had the means to renew their arms' race and Reagan introduced the 'Star Wars Program' to protect USA from nuclear attacks. USA and NATO allies in West Europe also held 'Able Archer 83' which was an exercise convincing USSR it was a dress rehearsal for actual one. In addition, USSR was facing a stagnant economy and had economically weaker trade partners i.e. their Eastern European satellite states that largely depended on USSR's economic assistance for their survival. Instead of these trade partners benefitting USSR, they were an external burden to them. USSR thus had limited resources to keep up with them in the long run. Because of USA's superiority, this widened the gap between the two superpowers in terms of their economy and military. USSR

	<p><i>could not keep up with the competition with USA and they did not also want to get in a war with the USA. The USSR knew they would clearly lose because of their weak military as they did not have enough financial resources to build a strong military. USSR sought solutions to end the competition with USA which paved the end of Cold War since USSR wanted to work with USA to disarm and not go against each other.</i></p>	
L3	<p>Explains Yes AND No Award 6m for an explanation of how the Cold War came to an end because of the weakness of the Soviet Union's command economy AND how other reason(s) led to the end of Cold War, and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.)</p> <p><i>e.g. [As L2 plus] Yes and No.</i></p> <p>Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons.</p> <p>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).</p> <p><i>e.g. [As L3 plus] Overall, the USA's economic and military superiority was more responsible for the end of the Cold War as in the long term, it crippled the Soviet economy as it could not keep up with the USA's military spendings. This became the main factor responsible for the USSR's demise. Gorbachev's reforms to save communism and USSR, turned out to be the catalyst for the collapse of USSR. There was nothing Gorbachev could do to save the USSR as his policies only sped up the end of the Cold War, which was already destined from the USA's strength.</i></p>	<p>6-8</p> <p>9-10</p>

