

Preliminary Examination 2026
Sec 4 EXP/5NA
History Marking Scheme.

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

1(a)	Study Source A. Why do you think Mao Zedong made this speech at that time? Explain your answer.	[5]
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Answer based on lifting from the source <i>e.g. Mao made this speech at that time to support the Korean people's war of liberation and to resist the attacks of U.S. imperialism.</i>	[1]
L2	Answer based on context or impact without message Context <i>e.g. Mao made this speech because at the time, China had just become communist one year ago and was consolidating its power post-revolution but faced the threat of American troops approaching the Yalu River, the border that China shared with North Korea. Hence, it was wary of American influence in Asia, particularly after the US involvement in Japan and Taiwan as well as the broader Cold War tensions</i> Impact <i>e.g. Mao made this speech because he wanted the Chinese people to feel threatened by American aggression and believe that intervention in Korea was necessary to protect China. As a result, they would be more likely to support Mao's decision to send Chinese forces into Korea and unite behind the Communist government against the USA.</i>	[2]
L3	Answers based on message without action word, impact & context <i>e.g. Chairman Mao (Speaker) made this speech because he wanted to convince the citizens of China (Target Audience) that intervening in the Korean War was necessary to resist American imperialism and protect China (Message: Inference). This is evident in Source A where Mao says, "In order to support the Korean people's war of liberation and resist the attacks of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, thereby safeguarding the interests of the peoples of Korea, China, and all other countries in the East" (Message: Evidence). This means that Mao was portraying China's intervention as a necessary and justified act of defence against American aggression (Message: Explanation).</i>	[3]
L4	Answers based on message, impact and context Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. <i>e.g. Chairman Mao (Speaker) made this speech because he wanted to convince the citizens of China (Target Audience) that intervening in the Korean War was necessary to resist American imperialism and protect China/ USA was a threat to China (Message: Inference). This is evident in Source A where Mao says, "In order to support the Korean people's war of liberation and resist the attacks of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, thereby safeguarding the interests of the peoples of Korea, China, and all other countries in the East" (Message: Evidence). This means that Mao was portraying China's intervention as a necessary and justified act of defence against American aggression (Message: Explanation). He made this speech because at the time, China had just become communist one year ago and was consolidating its power post-revolution but faced the threat of American troops approaching the Yalu River, the border that China shared with North Korea. Hence,</i>	[4-5]

	it was wary of American influence in Asia, particularly after the US involvement in Japan and Taiwan as well as the broader Cold War tensions (Context) . Thus, Mao made this speech because he wanted the Chinese people to support Mao's decision to send Chinese forces into Korea and unite behind the Communist government against the USA (Impact on Target Audience) .	
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1(b)	Study Source B. Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.	[5]
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Surprised / Not Surprised based on provenance, context or logic reasoning with no explanation Provenance unexplained e.g I am not surprised by this source because it was made by a Chinese Communist Party official.(1 mark) OR Provenance and Context unexplained. e.g I am not surprised by this source because it was made by a Chinese Communist Party official. Therefore, it is expected that he would place responsibility for China's involvement in the Korean War on the Soviet Union, especially given the worsening relations between the two countries at the time (2 marks). OR Logic Reasoning e.g. I am surprised by Source B because although Peng Chen says that Mao was "strongly against the war in the first place", China eventually sent troops to Korea. This is surprising because if Mao was strongly opposed to the war, one would expect China not to become involved (2 marks)	[1- 2]
L2	Surprised / Not Surprised based on source content with explanation Award the higher mark for more developed answers. e.g. I am not surprised (Stand) by this source because it tells me that China entered the Korean War because it was pressured by Stalin to send troops on behalf of the Soviet Union (Explanation: Inference). This is evident when Peng Chen states that "Comrade Mao Zedong was strongly against the war in the first place. But after the war started, Stalin said that if the Soviet Union sent in troops, this would mean a World War and he therefore demanded China to send troops instead." (Explanation: Evidence) This suggests that China did not initially want to become involved in the Korean War. However, Stalin was unwilling to send Soviet troops because he feared this could lead to a World War. Therefore, he pressured China to intervene instead, and China agreed to send its troops (Explanation of evidence).	[2-3]
L3	L2+Surprised / Not Surprised based on cross-reference to other sources / contextual knowledge e.g. I am surprised by Source B (Stand) because it is contradicted by Source E. Both sources differ on Mao's attitude towards China's involvement in the Korean War (Basis of Comparison). Source B suggests that Mao was reluctant to enter the war and that China intervened only because Stalin pressured it to do so but Source E	[4]

	shows Mao actively supporting intervention (Matching Statement). This is evident when Mao states, "We should enter the war, we must enter the war." (Evidence from Source B). This suggests that Mao believed entering the war was necessary and beneficial for China (Explanation for Source B). Therefore, as Source E portrays Mao as supportive of intervention while Source B portrays him as reluctant, I am surprised by Source B. OR. e.g I am surprised by Source B (Stand) because it is contradicted by Source E regarding China's motive for entering the Korean War (Basis of Comparison) Source B suggests that China entered the war only because it was pressured by the Soviet Union. In contrast, Source E suggests that China chose to intervene because it believed doing so would benefit both China and the communist cause (Matching Statement). This is evident when Mao states, "If we are successful, we can open up a communist base in Korea and can inspire the Korean people. This will be extremely advantageous for China, Korea, the Far East, and the world." (Evidence from Source E). This shows that Mao viewed intervention as beneficial to China's interests and the spread of communism (Explanation of Source E). Therefore, Source E suggests that China had its own security and ideological interests for entering the war, which contradicts Source B's claim that Soviet pressure was the only reason for China's intervention. Hence, I am surprised by Source B. OR e.g I am not surprised by Source B (Stand) because it is supported by my contextual knowledge of the Korean War. Source B suggests that China entered the war after Stalin pressured China to send troops instead of the Soviet Union. This is consistent with the historical context (Matching Statement), as Stalin was unwilling to commit Soviet troops directly to the conflict because doing so could have led to a direct confrontation with the United States and escalated the Korean War into a wider global conflict. As a result, the Soviet Union relied on China to support North Korea militarily while avoiding direct Soviet involvement. Therefore, Peng Chen's claim that China intervened because of Soviet pressure is plausible, and I am not surprised by Source B (Example & Explanation).	
L4	Not Surprised based on critical analysis of provenance e.g. I am not surprised by Source B because it has an expected purpose. Peng Chen, a Chinese Communist Party official (Speaker), made this statement because he wanted to convince Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union (Target Audience), that China had entered the Korean War largely because of Soviet pressure (Message). This is evident when Peng Chen states that "Comrade Mao Zedong was strongly against the war in the first place. But after the war started, Stalin said that if the Soviet Union sent in troops, this would mean a World War and he therefore demanded China to send troops instead." (Explanation: Evidence) This suggests that China did not initially want to become involved in the Korean War. However, Stalin was unwilling to send Soviet troops because he feared this could lead to a World War. Therefore, he pressured China to intervene instead, and China agreed to send its troops (Explanation of evidence). He said this because he sought to persuade Khrushchev to accept that the Soviet Union bore significant responsibility for China's involvement in the conflict (Impact on Target Audience). As/Because this conversation took place in 1960 during the Sino-Soviet Split, when relations between China and the Soviet Union were becoming increasingly strained (Context), it would be expected for a Chinese to shift responsibility for China's intervention onto the Soviet Union and strengthen China's position in its dispute with the USSR. Therefore, I am not surprised by Source B as its message is consistent with what a Chinese official would be expected to say during a period of worsening Sino-Soviet relations. (Expected Purpose).	[5]

1(c)	Study Sources C and D. How far does Source D prove that you can believe Source C? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Answer based on provenance comparison/did not answer the question (ATQ) <i>e.g Source D proves that you can believe Source C because both were written by the Chinese/ both are about the Korean War.</i>	[1]
L2	Answer based on similarity or difference of content. Award the higher mark for more developed answers. Similarity <i>e.g. Source D proves that I can believe Source C because both sources are similar in content. Both sources show Chinese animosity towards the Americans (Basis of Comparison). This is evident in in Source C which states that “The Koreans saw how the Chinese Army resisted US aggression.” (Evidence from Source C). This shows Chinese animosity towards the Americans because the United States is portrayed as an aggressor that had to be resisted (Explanation from Source C). Similarly, Source D states, “We believed that the Americans wanted to attack China by crossing the 38th parallel and they were already nearing the Yalu River”. (Evidence from Source D). This shows suspicion and hostility towards the Americans (Explanation from Source D)</i> OR Similarity <i>e.g. Source D proves that I can believe Source C because both sources are similar in content. Both sources show that that the Chinese were determined not to be dominated by America (Basis of Comparison). This is evident in in Source C which states that “The Koreans saw how the Chinese Army resisted US aggression.” (Evidence from Source C). This shows that the Chinese would not surrender without fighting back (Explanation from Source C). Similarly, Source D states, “There was no way that the Chinese, who had just emerged from suffering the ruthlessness of imperialism from the Japanese, would tolerate this kind of foreign intrusion.” (Evidence from Source D). This clearly shows China's determination to resist American influence and prevent foreign domination (Explanation from Source D)</i> Also accept: Similarity: China is heroic, China provided North Korean with a lot of help. Difference <i>e.g. Source D does not prove that I can believe Source C because both the sources are different about the primary motivation of China for entering the Korean War (Basis of Comparison). Source D claims that it entered the Korean War to defend China’s security/independence but Source C claims that it entered the Korean War because to help the North Koreans defeat the U.S. troops (Matching Statement). This is evidence in Source D which states that “There was no way that the Chinese, who had just emerged from suffering the ruthlessness of imperialism from the Japanese would tolerate this kind of foreign intrusion.” (Evidence from Source D). This shows that the Chinese soldiers believed they were fighting to protect China from a potential American threat rather than to conquer other countries (Explanation from Source D). On the other hand, Source C states that “mothers told their children how the Chinese Army defeated the American troops” (Evidence from Source C).</i>	[2-3]

	<i>This shows that China fought against the Americans to help defend North Korea and protect the Korean people from attack (Explanation from Source C)</i> Also accept: <i>e.g. Source C suggests that China became involved because American aggression threatened North Korea, whereas Source D suggests that China became involved because the American advance threatened China's own security (MS: Threat to North Korea versus threat to China)</i> OR <i>e.g. Source C presents China's involvement as supporting North Korea's political goal of Korean unification, whereas Source D presents it as resisting American imperialism and foreign intrusion.</i>	
L3	Answer based on both similarity and difference in content Award the higher mark for more developed answers.	[3-4]
L4	L2 (Difference) + Answer based on cross referencing <i>e.g. Source D does not prove that I can believe Source C because Source D's claim that China entered the Korean War to defend China's security and independence can be supported by my contextual knowledge and so is reliable. I know that China felt threatened when MacArthur continued military operations beyond the 38th parallel and UN forces advanced towards the Yalu River, which bordered China. China had also warned that it would intervene if UN forces continued advancing towards its border (Contextual Knowledge). This supports Source D's claim that China entered the Korean War because it felt threatened by the advancing American-led UN forces. Therefore, Source D is reliable in showing that China intervened to protect its security. However, this reason is different from Source C's reason for China's intervention. Hence, it does not prove that I can believe Source C (Logic Link).</i>	[5]
L5	L2 (different) + Based on critical analysis of sources. <i>E.g. Source D cannot be used to prove that I can believe Source C that China entered the war primarily to protect North Korea because Source D has a biased purpose. In Source D, Peng Dehuai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers (Speaker) said this because he wanted to convince readers especially the citizens of China (Target Audience) that China entered the Korean War to defend itself from a perceived American threat (Message). This is because he wanted to audience to accept China's intervention as justified and necessary for the defence of China and Korea rather than as an act of aggression and wanted the Chinese people to provide moral support to the Chinese soldiers entering the war for national defence (Impact on Target Audience). At the time, China had become communist only a year earlier, and in late 1950, UN forces led by the United States had crossed the 38th Parallel and advanced towards the Yalu River, the border between China and North Korea, which China perceived as a threat to its security and sovereignty (Context). By presenting China's actions in this way, Peng stands to gain by portraying Chinese soldiers as patriotic defenders of their homeland. This helps justify the sacrifices made by Chinese soldiers and promotes a positive image of China's involvement in the war (Impact on Speaker). Therefore, Source D is likely to be biased and is not sufficiently reliable to prove the authenticity of Source C.</i> OR <i>E.g. Source D can be used to prove that I cannot believe Source C in that China entered the war primarily to protect North Korea because Source D does not have a biased purpose. In Source D, Peng Dehuai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers (Speaker) shared this first-hand experience because he wanted to convince readers especially the citizens of China (Target Audience) that it was</i>	[6]

	necessary for China to enter the Korean War to defend itself from a perceived American threat (Message). He said this because he wants the Chinese people to provide moral support to the Chinese soldiers entering the war for national defence (Impact on Target Audience). This was because by late 1950, UN forces had crossed the 38th parallel and advanced close to the Yalu River, along China's border (Context). As a senior military commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and was directly involved in China's intervention, he would have known China's military situation well to perceive it as a threat to its national security (Impact on Speaker). Hence, Source D is reliable and proves that I cannot fully believe Source C's claim that China entered the war primarily to protect North Korea, as protecting China's own national security was also an important reason.	
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1(d)	Study Sources E and F. Which source is more useful as evidence of the Korean War? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Answer based on provenance/ comparison of content is not established. <i>e.g. Source E is more useful because it is a secret telegram from Chairman Mao Zedong to Zhou Enlai.</i> <i>e.g Source F is less useful because it is a propaganda poster.</i>	[1]
L2	Difference in the Level of Details Presented for China's Intervention <i>e.g Source E is more useful than Source F because Source E provides a more detailed and comprehensive account of China's reasons for entering the Korean War, while Source F presents only selected reasons for China's intervention (Basis of Comparison/Matching Statement). This could be because Source E is a secret telegram from Mao to Zhou Enlai discussing the decision to enter the war, while Source F is a propaganda poster produced for public consumption.</i> <i>e.g. Source E is more useful as evidence of why China entered the Korean War because it reveals a wider range of China's considerations behind intervention, including ideological and security concerns, whereas Source F mainly presents the public justification that China was intervening to defend itself and help North Korea.</i>	[2]
L3	Answer based on Similarity or/and Difference in content Award the higher mark for more developed answer <i>e.g. Both sources are useful as both sources are similar as to why China wanted to enter the Korean War (Basis of Comparison). Both sources claim that China's involvement in the Korean War is necessary(Matching Statement). This is evidence in Source E when Mao said, "We should enter the war; we must enter the war. Entering the war will have great benefits, and the harm inflicted by not entering the war would be great." This shows Mao believed that the advance of UN forces towards the Yalu River posed a direct threat to China's security and the intervention was necessary (Evidence & Explanation of Source E). Source F also shows in the caption, "Resist the Americans and help the North Koreans; saving our neighbours is saving ourselves!" The image also depicts Chinese and North Korean soldiers defeating an American soldier, portraying intervention as necessary (Evidence & Explanation of Source F) (2 marks)</i> OR/AND	[3-4]

	e.g. Both sources are not useful because both sources give different reasons as to why China wanted to enter the Korean War (Basis of Comparison). Source E states that China should enter war with the strategic objective of preserving and extending its ideology but Source F states that China should enter the Korean War to protect China (Matching Statement) This is evident in Source E when Mao said, "If we are successful, we can open up a communist base in Korea and can inspire the Korean people." This shows that Mao wanted to spread and strengthen communism beyond China's borders. (Evidence & Explanation of Source E). However, Source F shows in the caption, "Resist the Americans and help the North Koreans; saving our neighbours is saving ourselves!" The image also depicts Chinese and North Korean soldiers defeating an American soldier, portraying intervention as both righteous and necessary (Evidence & Explanation of Source F). As both sources give different reasons, both sources are not useful. (3 marks) OR e.g Both sources are useful as both sources give different perspectives as to why China wanted to enter the Korean War (Basis of Comparison). Source E states that China should enter war with the strategic objective of preserving and extending its ideology while Source F states that China should enter the Korean War to protect China (Matching Statement) This is evident in Source E when Mao said, "If we are successful, we can open up a communist base in Korea and can inspire the Korean people." This shows that Mao wanted to spread and strengthen communism beyond China's borders. (Evidence & Explanation of Source E). Source F shows in the caption, "Resist the Americans and help the North Koreans; saving our neighbours is saving ourselves!" The image also depicts Chinese soldier wearing a "Volunteer" armband preventing an American soldier from reaching across the Yalu River with a fire torch to burn north-eastern China. This suggests that Chinese intervention in the Korean War would prevent the USA from harming China and portraying intervention as both righteous and necessary. (Evidence & Explanation of Source F). As both sources give different perspectives, both sources are useful in understanding why China wanted to enter the Korean War. (3 marks)	
L4	Answer based on Cross-Reference or Different in the depth of answers based on content Award the higher mark for more developed answer <u>Cross- reference – Source E is more useful</u> e.g Source E is more useful than Source F because its content is better supported by contextual knowledge (Basis of Comparison). Source E states that China intervened because it wanted to protect its border and Manchuria, prevent anti-communist forces from gaining strength, and establish a communist base in Korea. These reasons are supported by contextual knowledge (Matching statement). By October 1950, UN forces led by General MacArthur had crossed the 38th Parallel and were advancing towards the Yalu River despite China's warnings, causing China to fear that its north-eastern border and the industrial region of Manchuria would be threatened. At the same time, Mao also wanted to prevent the spread of anti-communism and strengthen communism in East Asia by ensuring that North Korea remained a communist state. Therefore, Source E is consistent with what historians know about China's strategic, security and ideological reasons for entering the Korean War. In contrast, Source F only states that ": "Resist the Americans and help the North Koreans; saving our neighbours is saving ourselves!", suggesting that China	[4-5]

	intervened mainly to defend itself by helping North Korea. While this is supported by contextual knowledge, it omits other important motives, such as Mao's desire to preserve and expand communism and prevent anti-communist forces from becoming stronger. Therefore, Source F provides only a partial explanation of why China entered the Korean War. Hence, Source E is more useful than Source F because it is more fully supported by contextual knowledge and provides a more complete explanation of China's reasons for intervention. OR <u>Different because Source E gives a more comprehensive account and so more useful</u> e.g Source E is more useful than Source F because Source E provides a more detailed and comprehensive account of China's motivations for entering the Korean War (Basis of Comparison). Source E shows that China entered for both ideological and security reasons but Source F only presents China's intervention as necessary to resist American aggression (Matching Statement). This is evident in Source E when Mao said, "If we are successful, we can open up a communist base in Korea and can inspire the Korean people." & "This will also be disadvantageous to Manchuria: all the north-eastern border defence forces will be defeated". This shows that Mao wanted to spread and strengthen communism beyond China's borders as well as to protect China (Evidence & Explanation of Source E). However, Source F shows in the caption, "Resist the Americans and help the North Koreans; saving our neighbours is saving ourselves." This suggests that Chinese intervention in the Korean War would prevent the USA from harming China and portraying intervention as both righteous and necessary (Evidence & Explanation of Source F). However, it does not reveal China's intention to promote communism. Therefore, Source E is more useful because it provides a broader and more detailed account of China's motivations.	
L5	Answer based on purpose of the sources Award the higher mark for more developed answer e.g Source E is more useful than Source F because Source E provides direct evidence of China's reasons for entering the Korean War. Source E is a secret telegram sent by Mao Zedong (Speaker) to Zhou Enlai (Target Audience) on 13 October 1950, discussing whether China should intervene in the Korean War. It reveals that Mao believed China should intervene because it wanted to: (any one of the messages) • Spread and strengthen communism beyond China's borders. This is evident when he said, "If we are successful, we can open up a communist base in Korea and can inspire the Korean people." This shows that Mao had a strategic objective of preserving and extending its ideology. OR • To prevent anti-communist forces from becoming stronger. This is evident when he said, "If we do not send troops, and allow the enemy to press to the Chinese border, this will feed the arrogance of the anti-Communists at home and abroad." This shows Mao feared that failing to intervene would embolden anti-communist forces and weaken China's position. OR • To protect China's border and Manchuria. This is evident when he said, "It will also be disadvantageous to Manchuria: all the north-eastern border defence forces will be defeated, and Manchurian electrical generation plants will be controlled by the enemy." This shows Mao believed that the advance of UN forces towards the Yalu River posed a direct threat to China's security.	[5-6]

	By stating these reasons, Mao wanted Zhou Enlai to support the decision and make the necessary preparations for China's military intervention in Korea (Impact on Target Audience). As this was a secret telegram exchanged between China's top leaders and not intended for the public or foreign governments, Mao had little reason to exaggerate or conceal China's motives. Instead, he was more likely to communicate the genuine military, political and ideological reasons behind intervention, making the source highly useful (Impact on Speaker). This telegram was written on 13 October 1950, after UN forces under General MacArthur had crossed the 38th Parallel and were advancing towards the Yalu River despite China's warnings. With China's border appearing increasingly threatened and a decision on intervention imminent, Mao was explaining the actual reasons why China needed to enter the war. China officially entered the Korean War about a week later, on 19 October 1950. This timing makes the source particularly useful because it records China's thinking immediately before the decision to intervene (Context). On the other hand, Source F is less useful than Source E because it has biased purpose as it is a propaganda poster produced by the Chinese government. The Chinese government (Speaker) wanted to use this poster to convince the Chinese people (and possibly North Koreans and the international community (Target Audience)) the Chinese should support the Korean War because helping North Korea is necessary to protect China itself (Message). By presenting the Americans as aggressive invaders and linking North Korea's survival to China's own security, the poster aimed to persuade the Chinese people to support the government's decision to send troops and encourage patriotism, sacrifice and unity behind the war effort (Impact on Target Audience). As this was a public propaganda poster, the Chinese government stands to gain by justifying its intervention to gain public support by emphasising patriotic and defensive reasons while omitting other motives, such as expanding communist influence in Korea or strengthening China's strategic position. This makes the source less likely to reveal China's complete or genuine reasons for entering the war (Impact on Speaker). The poster was produced during the Korean War, when China had already entered the conflict and needed to maintain public morale and support for a costly war. At the same time, the government controlled the media and used propaganda extensively to mobilise the population. Consequently, the source reflects how the Chinese government wanted its intervention to be viewed, rather than providing a full and balanced explanation of why China entered the war. (Context)	
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1 (e)	Study all the sources.	[8]
	'China entered the Korean War mainly because it viewed the United States as a threat.' How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.	
Level	Level Descriptor	Mark
L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use. e.g. China entered the Korean War because UN forces led by the United States had crossed the 38th Parallel and advanced towards the Yalu River, the border between China and North Korea, which China perceived as a threat to its security and sovereignty.	[1]
L2	Yes/No, supported by valid source use. Award 2 marks for the use of one source. Award 3-4 marks for the use of two sources.	[2-4]

Award 4 marks for the use of three sources.

Support	Does not Support
A	B
D	C
E	
F	

Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source up to a maximum of 4 marks.

Award 2 marks for each source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.

Yes, China entered the KW due to fear of threat from the USA

e.g. Source A supports the view (**Stand**) because Source A tells me China believed that the USA was an aggressive imperialist power whose actions threatened the security of China and the rest of East Asia (**Inference**). This is evident when Mao stated that China was entering the war "to support the Korean people's war of liberation and resist the attacks of the USA's imperialism and its running dogs" and to "safeguard the interests of the peoples of Korea, China, and all other countries in the East." (**Evidence**). This shows that Mao viewed the USA as an aggressor whose military actions endangered not only Korea but also China and neighboring countries. By sending the Chinese People's Volunteers into Korea, China hoped to stop the US threat before it reached China's borders, suggesting that fear of American aggression was a key reason for its intervention (**Explanation**)

OR

e.g. Source D supports the view (**Stand**) because Source D tells me that China believed that the USA was planning to attack China and that Chinese intervention was necessary to defend the country from American aggression (**Inference**). This is evident when Peng Dehuai said, "We believed that the Americans wanted to attack China... they were already nearing the Yalu River." He also said that China "would not tolerate this kind of foreign intrusion" and that the soldiers sang about "protecting our homes for the sake of the motherland." (**Evidence**). This shows that China perceived the advancing UN/US forces as a direct military threat to its national security. Fearing that the Americans would invade China after reaching the Yalu River, China decided to enter the Korean War to defend its borders, protect its homeland, and prevent foreign aggression (**Explanation**).

OR

e.g. Source E supports the view (**Stand**) because Source E tells me that China believed that if it did not intervene, enemy forces would reach China's border and threaten its national security. Therefore, China entered the Korean War to prevent this threat (**Inference**). This is evident when Mao stated, "If we do not send troops, and allow the enemy to press to the Chinese border..." He also warned that "Manchurian electrical generation plants will be controlled by the enemy" and that "the north-eastern border defence forces will be defeated." (**Evidence**). This shows that Mao feared the advancing enemy forces would reach China's border, weaken its defences and seize strategically important areas in Manchuria. To prevent this threat to China's security, Mao believed China "should enter the war" and "must enter the war." (**Explanation**)

e.g. Source F supports the view (**Stand**) that China entered the Korean War mainly because it feared a threat from the United States. Source F shows that China viewed American aggression against North Korea as a direct threat to China's own security and therefore believed it had to intervene (**Inference**). This is evident from the

	<i>caption, "Resist the Americans and help the North Koreans; saving our neighbours is saving ourselves!" The poster also depicts Chinese and North Korean soldiers fighting together against an American soldier (Evidence). This shows that China believed that if it allowed the USA to defeat North Korea, American forces could move closer to China and threaten its security. Hence, defending North Korea would create a protective barrier against the American advance and prevent the threat from reaching China. Therefore, China entered the Korean War to resist the American advance and safeguard its own security (Explanation).</i> No, China entered the KW for other reasons. <i>e.g. Source B does not show that China entered the Korean War because it feared a threat from the USA (Stand). Instead, it suggests that China entered the war because of pressure from the Soviet Union particularly by Stalin, to send troops on behalf of the communist bloc (Inference). This is evident when Peng Chen said that " But after the war started, Stalin said that if the Soviet Union sent in troops, this would mean a World War, and he therefore demanded China to send troops instead. And that was the only reason we agreed to send troops." (Evidence). This shows that China's decision to enter the Korean War was driven by alliance obligations and Soviet pressure, rather than by concerns over China's own security or the advance of American forces (Explanation)</i> OR <i>e.g. Source C does not show that China entered the Korean War because it feared a threat from the USA (Stand). Instead, it shows that China entered the Korean War to help North Korea resist American aggression and support the Korean people in their struggle (Inference). This is evident when the source states that " A letter to the Chinese Army from Munchon (a city in North Korea) read: "Whenever we sleep in a warm bed or safely nurse our babies, we think of the Chinese Army" (Evidence). By highlighting the gratitude of the Korean people, it justifies China's involvement as helping an ally and resisting American aggression. It therefore does not support the view that China entered the Korean War because it feared a threat from the USA. Instead, it presents China's intervention as an humanitarian and ideological mission (Explanation).</i>	
L3	Yes <u>AND</u> No, supported by valid source use Both aspects of L2 <i>Award 5 marks for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i> <i>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total mark for the question must not exceed 8 marks.</i> Notes: • To score in L2/L3 there must be source use, i.e. direct reference to source content. • Only credit source use where reference is made to a source by letter or direct quote. • Simply writing about issues in the sources is not enough. • Higher marks in L2/L3 to be awarded on numbers of sources used.	[5-8]

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.

E.g. Source A supports the statement that it entered the Korean War mainly because it feared a threat from the United States. However, contextual knowledge tells me that China had other reasons for entering the Korean War besides resisting American aggression. For example, Mao also wanted to protect North Korea as a communist ally and strengthen communism in East Asia. Since these motives are omitted from Source A, the source presents only part of the reasons for China's intervention. Therefore, it is not fully reliable as it does not reveal all of China's motives.

OR

E.g. Source A supports the statement that it entered the Korean War mainly because it viewed the United States as a threat. However, contextual knowledge tells me that China entered the Korean War for multiple reasons, including fear of American forces approaching the Yalu River, protecting North Korea, and spreading communism. Since Source A only emphasises resisting American imperialism and protecting regional interests, it does not provide a complete explanation for China's intervention. Therefore, the source is not sufficient on its own to explain why China entered the Korean War.

SECTION B (ESSAY)

2.	‘France wanted Germany to be harshly punished after the First World War because it wanted to ensure its security.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Identifies/ Describes reasons for France’s motivation to punish Germany harshly (Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.) <i>Identify reason/factors</i> <i>Agree</i> • <i>France was attacked by Germany twice/ France wanted defence against further attacks.</i> <i>Disagree</i> • <i>France wanted compensation for the destruction caused during the First World War.</i> • <i>France wanted revenge and justice.</i>	[1-3]
L2	Explains the Given Factor or the Alternative Factor (Award 4 marks for an explanation of a factor, and an additional mark for additional factor(s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.) AGREE <i>e.g. I agree with the statement because Germany had invaded France twice before. (Point): during the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871) and again in 1914 at the start of the First World War. France shared a border with Germany, making it vulnerable to future invasions. In addition, Germany had a much larger and younger population (65 million compared to France's 40 million), giving it greater manpower to rebuild its military and wage another war (Elaboration with examples). These repeated invasions and Germany's demographic advantage made the French leaders feel insecure and fearful that Germany would recover quickly and invade France once again. They therefore viewed Germany as a long-term security threat. (Explanation via feelings). Consequently, Georges Clemenceau demanded harsh terms in the Treaty of Versailles, such as limiting the size of the German army, demilitarising the Rhineland, removing Germany's weapons, and placing the Saar under international control. These measures were intended to weaken Germany militarily and economically so that it would be unable to wage another war against France in the future. (Explanation via outcome). Therefore, France's demand for harsh terms at the Paris Peace Conference was driven primarily by its desire to ensure its long-term security and prevent another German invasion. (Link).</i> OR DISAGREE <i>e.g. I disagree with the statement because France's desire to obtain compensation for the immense destruction caused during the First World War was also an important reason for demanding harsh terms against Germany than simply fearing another invasion (Point). During the war, large parts of northern France were devastated. Factories, mines, railways, farmland and homes were destroyed. France also</i>	[4-5]

	suffered about 1.7 million deaths, with many more wounded or missing. Among the Big Three, France had the highest proportion of deaths relative to its population, with just over 4% of its population killed, compared to 2% for Britain and only 0.1% for the United States (Elaboration with examples). The scale of the destruction and loss of life caused great anger and resentment among the French people. Clemenceau was also aware that the French public wanted Germany to be punished for the suffering and losses it had inflicted on France (Explanation via feelings). As a result, France demanded that Germany pay heavy reparations to compensate for the damage caused during the war. These payments would help rebuild France's devastated economy and infrastructure while ensuring that Germany bore responsibility for the destruction it had caused (Explanation via outcome). Therefore, France's demand for harsh terms was motivated by its desire to obtain justice and financial compensation for the enormous losses it had suffered during the First World War. (Link) Accept other reasons • France wanted revenge and justice	
L3	Explain both factors of L2 (Agrees & Disagrees) Award 6 marks for an explanation of the Given Factor and the other and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks. 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 factors. 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. <i>e.g I agree with the statement that France wanted Germany to be harshly punished after the First World War mainly because it wanted to ensure its security. Although compensation was important in helping France recover from the destruction of the First World War, reparations mainly addressed France's immediate post-war needs. In contrast, preventing another German invasion was a long-term concern that shaped France's security for many years. From the French perspective, protecting the country from another devastating attack was more significant than simply receiving financial compensation. If France had received reparations but Germany remained militarily strong, France would still have faced the threat of another invasion. Therefore, France's desire for long-term security was the more important reason for demanding harsh punishment on Germany.</i> TIPS • Time Frame: Long-term security vs short-term reconstruction. • Impact: Preventing another war had a greater impact than financial compensation. • Significance: Even without reparations, France could recover over time, but without security, another invasion could undo all recovery efforts.	[6-8]

3.	'Hitler's economic policies brought more harm than good to Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Identifies/ Describes reasons/factors for the impact of Hitler's economic policies (Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.) <i>Identify reason/factors</i> <i>Agree</i> - Workers lost their rights and freedoms. - Living standards did not improve for everyone. <i>Disagree</i> - Re-employment reduced unemployment and revived the economy. - Workers received benefits. - Germany recovered from the Great Depression.	[1-3]
L2	Explains Yes OR No (Award 4 marks for an explanation of a factor, and an additional mark for additional factor (s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.) AGREE <i>e.g. I agree with the statement because workers lost many of their rights and freedom (Point). Independent trade unions were abolished and replaced by the German Labour Front (DAF), which all workers had to join. Workers were not allowed to strike or negotiate for better wages and working conditions. Although employment increased, wages remained relatively low while working hours became longer. The Nazis also introduced programmes such as Strength Through Joy to organise workers' leisure time (Elaboration with example). As a result, workers may have felt controlled and powerless because they could not speak up against unfair treatment or decide freely how to spend their time. Although some programmes provided entertainment and holidays, they also allowed the Nazis to control workers both at work and during their free time. This reduced workers' freedom and prevented them from improving their conditions (Explanation through feelings and outcome). Therefore, although Hitler's economic policies created jobs and provided some benefits, they brought considerable harm because German workers had to sacrifice their rights and freedoms (Link).</i> OR <i>e.g. I agree with the statement because the economic benefits were unevenly distributed and many Germans did not experience a significant improvement in their standard of living (Point). Although the New Plan (1934) helped revive industries and reduce unemployment, consumer goods remained scarce and many Germans continued to face food shortages. Many middle-class Germans struggled with rising living costs, while workers' standard of living remained lower than before the Great Depression by the late 1930s. In addition, the Reich Entailed Farm Law caused some farmers to lose their land when they were unable to repay their debts. Jews also lost their businesses, jobs and property due to Nazi racial policies, while women were discouraged from entering certain occupations (Elaboration with example). As a result, many ordinary Germans may have felt disappointed and frustrated because they did not fully enjoy the benefits of Germany's economic recovery. Farmers who lost their land faced financial insecurity, while workers continued to experience a lower standard of living despite having jobs. Jews and women also suffered discrimination and fewer economic opportunities. Consequently, the economic</i>	[4-5]

policies improved conditions mainly for industries, while many middle- and lower-income groups benefited little or were made worse off (**Explanation through feelings and outcome**). Therefore, Hitler's economic policies brought considerable harm because economic recovery did not translate into a better quality of life for all Germans, with many groups continuing to face hardship or discrimination (**Link**)

OR

DISAGREE

e.g. I disagree with the statement because Hitler's economic policies greatly reduced unemployment and helped Germany recover from the economic crisis caused by the Great Depression (**Point**). When Hitler came to power in 1933, around six million Germans were unemployed. To create jobs, he introduced the Reich Labour Service (RAD), which required young men aged 18 to 25 to work on public projects such as building roads and drainage systems. The Nazis also embarked on massive public works programmes, including the construction of the Autobahns, and expanded rearmament, which created millions of additional jobs. As a result, unemployment fell dramatically from around six million in 1933 to about 250,000 by 1939 (**Elaboration with example**). As a result, many Germans may have felt relieved and hopeful because they were able to find employment and earn a stable income again after years of hardship during the Great Depression. Families were better able to support themselves, while rising employment restored confidence in the economy. This also increased support for Hitler and the Nazi government, as many believed he had fulfilled his promise to provide jobs and revive Germany's economy (**Explanation through feelings and outcome**). Therefore, Hitler's economic policies brought significant benefits to Germany by reducing unemployment, improving economic confidence and helping the country recover from the Great Depression (**Link**)

OR

e.g. I disagree with the statement because Hitler's economic policies improved the welfare and working conditions of many German workers (**Point**). To gain workers' support, the Nazis introduced the **Strength Through Joy (KdF)** programme, which provided affordable recreational activities such as subsidised holidays, cruises, concerts and sports events. By 1939, over 50 million Germans had participated in KdF activities. The **Beauty of Labour** programme also improved factory conditions by providing better canteens, washing facilities and cleaner workplaces. In addition, Hitler introduced the **People's Car Scheme**, encouraging Germans to save towards owning a Volkswagen, although production stopped with the outbreak of the Second World War before any cars were delivered (**Elaboration with example**). As a result, many workers may have felt valued and cared for because they were able to enjoy leisure activities and better working conditions that had previously been beyond their reach. Improved workplace facilities also made the working environment more comfortable and enjoyable. These programmes boosted workers' morale and increased support for the Nazi government, even though they also allowed the Nazis to influence and control workers' leisure time (**Explanation through feelings and outcome**). Therefore, despite serving as propaganda tools, Hitler's welfare programmes brought significant benefits by improving workers' welfare, raising morale and increasing support for the Nazi regime (**Link**).

OR

e.g. I disagree with the statement because Hitler's economic policies helped Germany recover from the Great Depression and stimulated economic growth (**Point**). After the Great Depression, around five million Germans were unemployed. The Nazis introduced several measures to create jobs. For example, the Reich Labour Service employed men in public works and conservation projects, including the construction of a network of autobahns. Railways were extended, houses were built, and major public projects were carried out. In addition, Hitler's policy of rearmament and the reintroduction of conscription in 1935 created further

	employment, as workers were needed to produce weapons, uniforms and military equipment (Elaboration with Examples). These policies made many Germans feel more hopeful and confident about their future, as people who had previously struggled with unemployment were now able to find jobs and earn an income. They also felt a renewed sense of national pride, as Germany appeared to be recovering from the economic hardship of the Great Depression and rebuilding its strength. (Explanation through feelings). As a result, unemployment fell significantly and the German economy recovered. Increased employment also meant that more Germans could support themselves and their families, while industries benefited from government contracts and increased production. This helped to restore economic stability and contributed to Germany's recovery during the 1930s. (Explanation through outcome). Therefore, Hitler's economic policies brought good to Germany as they reduced unemployment, stimulated economic recovery and improved the confidence of many Germans in the country's future (Link).	
L3	Explains Yes AND No Award 6 marks for an explanation of the Given Factor and the other and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks. 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 factors. 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. <i>e.g. I agree with the statement that Hitler's economic policies brought more harm than good to Germany. Although his policies reduced unemployment and stimulated economic recovery, these benefits were not shared equally by all Germans. Many workers lost important rights, such as the freedom to strike or negotiate for better wages, while Jews and women faced discrimination and fewer economic opportunities. As a result, improvements in employment came at the expense of workers' rights, equality and fair treatment. Therefore, the negative impact on the rights and quality of life of many Germans outweighed the economic benefits, making Hitler's economic policies more harmful than beneficial.</i> TIPS • Time Frame: Economic recovery was largely immediate, but the loss of rights and discrimination had longer-lasting effects on German society. • Impact: While unemployment fell, many workers lost fundamental rights, and Jews and women faced discrimination and fewer economic opportunities.	[6-8]

4.	'The Soviet Union expanded its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe after World War Two because it wanted to ensure its security.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Identifies/ Describes reasons/factors that made the Cold War unavoidable or/and avoidable. (Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.) Identify reason/factors Agree - Soviet Union expanded its influence on Eastern Europe after the Second World War because it faced a lot of suffering and losses during World War Two/ of the deep mutual distrust between the superpowers. Disagree - Soviet Union expanded its influence on Eastern Europe after the Second World War because it wanted to increase its power and influence in Europe	[1-3]
L2	Explains the Given Factor or the Alternative Factor (Award 4 marks for an explanation of a factor, and an additional mark for additional factor (s) or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.) AGREE <i>e.g. I agree with the statement because the Soviet Union expanded its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe due to security concerns (Point). The Soviet Union had suffered enormous losses during the Second World War following Nazi Germany's invasion in 1941. Although Germany was defeated in 1945, the invasion showed Stalin how vulnerable the Soviet Union was to attacks coming through Eastern Europe. Stalin had also become increasingly distrustful of the Western powers. He was suspicious of Britain and the United States for delaying the opening of a Second Front in Western Europe until 1944, despite his repeated requests for an earlier attack. His distrust increased further towards the end of the war as tensions developed over issues such as the atomic bomb. After the war, Stalin established Soviet-friendly communist governments in countries such as Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, creating a buffer zone between the Soviet Union and Western Europe (Elaboration with examples). These experiences made Stalin feel that the Soviet Union could not rely on cooperation with the Western powers to guarantee its future security. Although Nazi Germany had been defeated, Stalin could not be certain that another threat would not emerge from the West in the future. By controlling Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union gained a protective buffer that would make it more difficult for any future enemy to attack Soviet territory. This reduced the USSR's vulnerability and gave Stalin greater confidence in its security (Explanation through feelings and outcome). Hence, security concerns were an important reason why the Soviet Union expanded its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe after the Second World War (Link).</i> OR DISAGREE <i>e.g. I disagree with the statement because the Soviet Union also expanded its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe to increase its power and influence in Europe (Point). After the Second World War, the Soviet Union emerged as one of the world's major powers. Stalin established communist governments that were loyal to the Soviet</i>	[4-5]

	Union in countries such as Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The Soviet Union further strengthened its influence through Cominform, established in 1947 to coordinate communist parties in Europe, and Comecon, established in 1949 to promote economic cooperation among communist countries (Elaboration with examples). By bringing these Eastern European countries under Soviet influence, Stalin increased the number of countries that followed Moscow's political and economic direction. This strengthened the Soviet Union's position in post-war Europe and allowed it to exercise greater control over developments in Eastern Europe. As Soviet influence increased, Stalin would have felt more confident that the USSR could compete with the United States and the Western powers for influence in Europe. Consequently, the Soviet Union became the dominant power in Eastern Europe (Explanation through feelings and outcome). Hence, the Soviet Union's desire to increase its power and influence in Europe was another important reason for expanding its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe after the Second World War (Link).	
L3	Explain both factors of L2 (Agrees & Disagrees) Award 6 marks for an explanation of the Given Factor and the other and additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks. 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 factors. 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. <i>e.g. Overall, I agree that security concerns were the more important reason for the Soviet Union's expansion of its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. Although increasing Soviet power and influence allowed Stalin to strengthen the USSR's position in post-war Europe, security was a more immediate concern right after the Second World War. The war had demonstrated the USSR's vulnerability to attacks coming through Eastern Europe, while Stalin's growing distrust of the Western powers made him uncertain about future threats. At that time, failing to secure Eastern Europe could leave the Soviet Union vulnerable to another possible attack, with potentially devastating consequences for its territory and people. In comparison, failing to increase Soviet power and influence would mean that the USSR might have less control and dominance in Europe, but this would not pose the same immediate threat to the Soviet Union itself. Therefore, security concerns outweighed the desire for greater power and influence because, in the immediate post-war period, the consequences of failing to protect the USSR were potentially far greater than the consequences of failing to achieve greater dominance in Europe.</i> TIPS • Time Frame: Security was a more immediate concern after the Second World War because the USSR had just experienced a devastating invasion and Stalin was increasingly distrustful of the Western powers. • Impact: Failure to protect Soviet security could leave the USSR vulnerable to another attack, while failure to increase Soviet power and influence would mainly result in less Soviet dominance in Europe.	[6-8]