

(a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon?

Explain your answer, using details of the source and your own knowledge. [5]

Skill tested: Inferring purpose	
Level	Descriptor
L1/1	Description of source/Answers not showing purpose e.g. The cartoon shows how some animals having their heads filled with stuffings.
L2/2	Misinterpretation of source/sub-message/no reference to Hitler Youth The message of this poster is to highlight that the German youths were being educated by the Nazis. This is evident from the words “the Fuhrer thinks for you”.
L3/3-4	Infers the main message of the cartoon. The message of the poster is to highlight that the <i>Hitler Youth was a mindless organization with the sole intention of brainwashing the German youths into believing the Nazi ideologies.</i> This is evident from how we see animals who are represent the youths getting their heads filled with “stuffing for the brain” by Joseph Goebbels, the Minister for Propaganda. The organization was just a tool to propagate the German youths into following Hitler blindly.
L4/5	L3 + Context My contextual knowledge also tells me that <i>the Russians were not on good terms with the Nazis as Hitler was against the communist ideology and so the Russians would want to paint the Nazis and their programmes in a negative light. They would be critical of the Hitler Youth because it was a known fact that the youths were indoctrinated with Nazi ideas such as antisemitism.</i>

Study Sources B and C.

(b)	How far does Source B prove that you can believe Source C? Explain your answer. [5]
Skills tested: Hybrid reliability	

Level	Descriptor
1/1	Provenance unexplained. Eg Sources B and C are accounts from different people. One is German and the other is an Australian.
2/2-3	Comparison of Sources B and C in content. Award the higher mark for well-developed answers. e.g. Source B cannot prove that one can believe Source C as they are different in showing the response of German youths towards the Hitler Youth. According to Source B <u>there was resistance/resentment from the German youths towards the movement</u> . This is evident from, “ By 1938, many young people turned away from the movement and formed independent movements to fight the Hitler Youth movement.” On the other hand, according to Source C <u>the youths were too indoctrinated with the ideals of the Hitler youth that they failed to think for themselves and act on their own initiative.</u> This is evident from, “The attitude of mind was absolutely uncritical.” Or Source B can prove that one can believe Source C as they are similar in showing that German youths joined the Hitler Youth to enjoy new experiences. According to Source C <u>the Hitler Youth provided the German girls with new experiences like the opportunity to experience male related activities.</u> This is evident from, “The girls had the chance to escape the female role-model centred on family and children. They could do things normally reserved for boys.” According to Source C <u>the German youths could enjoy new experiences such as activities like camping and singing.</u> This is evident from, “Children wanted to march and sing and salute, they wanted to go to the Nazi camps, and they wanted to enjoy the wonderful, exciting life that was organised for them.”
3/ 4-5	Reliability of Source B tested through cross referencing. Eg According to Source B <u>there was resistance/resentment from the German youths towards the Hitler Youth. Source B, is reliable and hence can help prove that one can believe Source C as it is supported by Source F which also tells me how there was resentment towards the Hitler Youth as it encroached on their lives.</u> This is evident from, “The Hitler Youth was <u>interfering everywhere in people’s private lives</u>”(4m) Or Eg According to Source B <u>there was resistance/resentment from the German youths towards the Hitler Youth. Source B, is reliable and hence can help prove that one can believe Source C as it is <u>supported by my contextual</u></u>

	<i>knowledge which also tells me that there were groups of youths in Germany who rose up against the Nazi regime for being so oppressive. This included groups such as the White Rose and Edelweiss Pirates which rejected the Nazis and would get into fights with the Hitler Youth.(5m)</i>
--	--

(c)	Study Source D Source D is by a member of the Hitler Youth. Does it mean what he says about the Hitler Youth is true? Explain your answer. [6]
Skills tested: Reliability/Cross referencing skill	

Level	Descriptor
1/1	Provenance unexplained / Misinterpretation <i>Eg As a member of Hitler Youth, he must be trusted.</i>
2/2	No focus on the Hitler Youth <i>According to the source Hitler was a leader with foresight.</i>
3/3	Basis of Source D focussing on the Hitler Youth. (any aspect of the Hitler Youth will be accepted). <i>Eg . According to the member of the Hitler Youth, the members of the Hitler Youth saw Hitler as a successful leader with good foresight. Hitler was able to anticipate change and make decisions for the long term benefit of Germany such as equipping its youth with useful skills, and solve key pressing problems such as unemployment. This is evident from, “And then Hitler basically got the unemployed off the streets with the measures he took, like building the <i>Autobahn</i>.”</i>
4/ 4-5	Reliability explained by cross reference to another source or to contextual knowledge. Award the higher mark for well-developed answers. <i>Eg What the member of the Hitler Youth said about how the members saw Hitler as a successful leader with foresight is true as it is reliable. It is supported by Source E which also suggest that Hitler was a successful leader with good foresight. This is seen in how Hitler had planned for the youths in Germany to be educated and hence will be useful citizens for future Germany. This is evident from, “ We have undertaken to give the German people an education that begins already in youth and will never come to an end.”</i> Or <i>What the member of the Hitler Youth said about Hitler in Source D is true as it is reliable. It is supported by my contextual knowledge which also suggest that Hitler was a successful leader with good foresight. The Hitler Youth was a paramilitary organisation that aimed to groom German youths to be future leaders in Nazi organisations. By 1933, they had 2.3 million youths and had organised activities like camps, sports and physical training so that the youths</i>

	were equipped to fight in the invasion of countries later as part of Hitler's expansionist plans.
5/6	Not reliable (evaluates Source D based on provenance.) Source D cannot be true because the member of the Hitler Youth is unreliable. Being a member of the Hitler Youth and son of a Nazi Party official, he has probably been brainwashed from young to believe the benefits of Hitler and his policies. He has probably also enjoyed the benefits of being part of the Hitler Youth. He will omit the harm that Hitler's policies have caused to certain sectors of society like the Jews and the disabled. Hence, I have my doubts and cannot trust what Source D says about the Hitler Youth.

(d)	Study Source E. Why did Hitler make this speech? Explain your answer. [6]
Skills tested: Purpose	
Level	Descriptor
L1 /1	Reason/purpose not shown. E.g. The Hitler Youth is an organization for young German boys.
L2 /2	Weak inference with no reference made to the Hitler Youth. E.g. to highlight that the Germans must be trained to be superior. Eg to highlight that the Nazis wanted total control.
L3 /3-4	Valid Message, supported (reference made about the Hitler Youth) <i>Award 3-4m for valid inference</i> Award the higher mark for well-developed answers. E.g. Hitler made this speech to highlight the objectives of the Hitler Youth as an organization that will train Germany's children into strong and resilient individuals(3m) and that this programme will benefit Germany in the long run. (4m) This is evident from, " We must bring up a new type of human being, men and girls who are disciplined and healthy to the core".
L4 /5	L3+ with Outcome E.g. Hitler made this speech so that the Germans especially German parents will support and wholeheartedly send their children to join the Hitler Youth.
L5 /6	L4+ Contextual knowledge My contextual knowledge also tells me that the Hitler Youth had initially faced some resistance as parents who did not believe in National Socialism were unwilling to send their children. It was hence necessary to persuade these parents of the benefits of the Hitler Youth programme so that the Nazis could train the youths of Germany for the future.

(e)	Study all the sources. 'German youths benefitted from the Hitler Youth.' How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer. [8]
Skills tested: Evaluative	

Level	Descriptor
L1/1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use.
L2/2-4	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 2 marks for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i> <u>Does support</u> Source D does support the view that the German youths benefitted from the Hitler Youth because it tells me that members of the Hitler Youth was developing a strong sense of belonging to Germany. They were developing an emotional attachment to Germany and allowed them to identify with each other. This is evident from, "I felt like part of a community." Source E does support the view that <i>the German youths benefited from the Hitler Youth because it tells me that the Hitler Youth will improve the qualities of the youth making him a more capable person both mentally and physically. This is evident from, "men and women who are healthy to the core."</i> <u>Does not Support</u> <u>Eg Source A</u> does not agree that the German youths benefited from the Hitler Youth because it tells me that the Hitler Youth is merely a tool for Hitler to brainwash the German youths into following him blindly. The source depicts the Hitler Youth as mindless animals who are getting their heads filled by Joseph Goebbels with "The Fuhrer thinks for you". They are not able to think for themselves. However, I question the reliability of Source A. It is a Russian cartoon criticising the Hitler Youth for simply creating generations of youths who are not able to think for themselves. It is known that Stalin was archrivals to Hitler as they both disagreed with each other styles of leadership. Hitler was anti-communism and didn't hide this sentiment. Hence, I have my doubts believing this cartoon. <i>Eg Source B</i> does not agree that the German youths benefited from the Hitler Youth because it tells me that the Hitler Youth encouraged the youths to back stab their friends/spy on their friends. This gave them a sense of guilt about themselves which affected their relationship with their friends/mental well-being. This is evident from, "However they were also taught to carry out disciplinary and surveillance activities on their friends which caused great resentment."

	<i>Eg Source C does not agree that the German youths benefitted from the Hitler Youth because <u>many youths were trained to obey and accept Nazi ideas and Hitler's leadership without question. They were mere followers with no opinions of their own and this was not good for their own intellectual development.</u> This is evident from, "The attitude of mind was absolutely uncritical."</i>
L3/5-8	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 5 marks for one Y and one N 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.</i> • 5m for up to 2 sources explained • 6m for up to 3 sources explained • 7m for 4 or more sources explained • 8m as bonus when reliability etc. is questioned.

Section B: Essays

2.	'The most important impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was the humiliation the Germans suffered.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
----	---

Levels	Descriptors	Marks
1	Identifies/Describes reasons	1 – 3
2	Explains Yes Or No (Award 4 marks for an explanation, and an additional mark for additional reasons or supporting details to a maximum of 5 marks.)	4 – 5
3	Explains Yes AND No (Award 6 marks for an explanation of Yes AND No, and additional marks for supporting details or reasons, to a maximum of 8 marks) Yes. An important impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was the humiliation the Germans suffered.The War Guilt Clause forced upon Germany to accept total blame for a war that they did not start. As such, they had to take responsibility for causing World War I, as well as the damages and losses to the victorious nations in the war. This resulted in Germany having territorial reductions and reparations amounting to 6.6 billion pounds. Therefore, an important impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was the humiliation the Germans suffered because they did not feel that they deserved total blame for the war. They believed that all the nations involved i.e. Austria-Hungary should share the blame for the war. Germany believed they did not start the war and was simply involved in a colonial, naval and	6 – 8

Levels	Descriptors	Marks
	economic power struggle with other Great Powers. Germany entered the war to protect its ally, Austria-Hungary. The Germans felt strongly that it was unfair. No, Another important impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was how the German economy came to a standstill. Germany was forced to pay reparations amounting to 6.6 billion dollars. Germany was also to give up all profits from the Saar coalfields to France and give up her overseas colonies. World War One had resulted in Germany struggling with high poverty, unemployment and fragile economy. This made the situation worse for the economy, given that it was already suffering due to the effects of World War One. Germany was unable to cope with the heavy reparation and failed to make payments by 1922. To force Germany to pay for the reparations, France and Belgium invaded Ruhr and seized mines, factories and railways. So many Germans went on strike and as the government supported these strikes, they printed more money to pay the strikers as well as to pay the debts. However, this gave rise to hyperinflation, resulted to many people's savings and pensions to be wiped out virtually overnight. Many food products were expensive which made it difficult for most Germans to afford them. Therefore, the German economy coming to a standstill was an important impact of the Treaty of Versailles because it resulted in Germany facing challenges to rebuild their economy after the harsh terms of the treaty. As such, the lives of the Germans worsened, and they suffered poverty.	
	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. 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) L3+ The most important impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was the humiliation the Germans suffered because it affected them long term. The humiliating War Guilt Clause made Germans feel guilty for years for its part in World War I.	

3.	'The most important reason for Japan's aggressive policy towards China was because of the weaknesses of the League of Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
----	---

Levels	Descriptors	Marks
1	Identifies/Describes reasons	1 – 3
2	Explains Yes Or No	4 – 5

Levels	Descriptors	Marks
	(Award 4 marks for an explanation, and an additional mark for additional reasons or supporting details to a maximum of 5 marks.)	
3	Explains Yes AND No (Award 6 marks for an explanation of Yes AND No, and additional marks for supporting details or reasons, to a maximum of 8 marks) <u>Yes.</u> An important reason for Japan's aggressive policy towards China was because of the weaknesses of the League of Nations. The failure of the League to check the aggression of Italy in Abyssinia led Japan to believe that expansion would not have consequences. When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, the Lytton Commission declared it an illegal occupation and demanded Japan withdraw. Japan refused and withdrew themselves from the League. The League took no military action against Japan. The League also failed to use economic sanctions on Japan when they invaded Manchuria. These sanctions were powerless without the support of the USA, Japan's main trading partner. Britain also did not sanction Japan as they wanted to maintain a good relationship with Japan. The League could not ban arm sales to Japan because member countries could not agree to that. Hence, the weaknesses of the League was an important reason for Japan's aggressive policy towards China because its inability to check aggression exposed its weakness and inability to stop countries from behaving aggressively. This convinced Japan that their expansionist policy would not be met with any resistance and this emboldened Japan to expand aggressively into China. <u>No.</u> Another important reason for Japan's aggressive policy towards China was due to the economic crisis Japan was facing. The Japanese faced internal economic problems due to the rapid population increase and shortage of land for farming. Japan's population had grown rapidly from 45 million in 1900 to 64 million by 1930. This affected the availability of land for farming. Farmers did not have enough land to grow their crops and shortage of food/rice. Hence, the economic crisis Japan was facing was another important reason for Japan's aggressive policy towards China because China was strategically located and Japan felt that it would be the solution to their domestic economic problems. Japan would gain access to valuable resource and markets for its goods.	6 – 8
L4	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. 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) The most important reason for Japan's aggressive policy towards China was because of the weaknesses of the League of Nations. Even with an economic crisis, Japan understood it would not gain	

Levels	Descriptors	Marks
	much success against the combined strength of the League of Nations. Japan would have thought twice before attacking the rest of China after their invasion of Manchuria. But the League proved to be helpless in the face of aggressor nations like Japan.	

4.	'The most significant impact of British colonialism in Malaya was the social division in Malaya.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
----	---

Levels	Descriptors	Marks
1	Identifies/Describes reasons	1 – 3
2	Explains Yes Or No (Award 4 marks for an explanation, and an additional mark for additional reasons or supporting details to a maximum of 5 marks.)	4 – 5
3	Explains Yes AND No (Award 6 marks for an explanation of Yes AND No, and additional marks for supporting details or reasons, to a maximum of 8 marks) <u>Yes.</u> A significant impact of British colonialism in Malaya was the <u>social division in Malaya</u>. Under the British colonial rule, the economy grew and attracted many Chinese and Indian immigrants to Malaya. As such, areas around the mines and plantations grew and the size of the Chinese and Indian population became much larger than the Malays, resulting in the marginalisation of the indigenous Malays. So to protect the Malay interests, the British introduced the Malay land Reservations System which defined certain lands as reserved for Malays and could not be sold to non-Malays. Therefore, social division in Malaya was a significant impact of British colonialism in Malaya because due to British colonial policies, it had the consequences of encouraging division along racial lines. Furthermore, the lack of a common education platform also resulted in the segregation of the western educated elites from the masses. As a result, there was a lack of interactions among the different racial groups, leading to social division in Malaya. <u>No.</u> Another significant impact of British colonialism in Malaya was the <u>change in the political structure/implementation of the Federated Malay States</u>. Prior to the Federated Malay States, the British had control over four Malay States through the residential system. However, economic development in these states were uneven. Between the states, the laws were diverse. It created confusion amongst investors, merchants, and businesspeople. Hence, the British believed a centralised administration would bring about greater uniformity in terms	6 – 8

Levels	Descriptors	Marks
	of laws and economic development as well as administrative efficiency. The four Malay States (Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan and Selangor), their Sultans and Residents now came under a Federal Council and a Resident-General. This led to the formation of the Federated Malay States. Therefore, With the Federated Malay States in 1896, laws and judicial systems were unified making trade and commerce easier. Public administration now came under the Federal Departments which <u>improved infrastructure and economic development across all four states as the Federated Malay States began to attract more investments.</u> Development was important as it strengthened British control over the Malay states making the colonial enterprise more profitable.	
L4	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. 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) The most significant impact of British colonialism in Malaya was the <u>change in the political structure/implementation of the Federated Malay States</u> because it formed the basis of British rule in Malaya. The social division of Malaya came about as a result of this political structures. The laws governing the Malay States was determined by the Federal government and hence it was responsible for the social divisions that took place.	