COMBINED HUMANITIES
Twentieth-Century World History, 1910s–1991

Additional Materials:  Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST
Write your Centre number, index number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE ON ANY BARCODES

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1.
Section B
Answer one question.
Write all answers on the answer paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 5 printed pages and 3 blank pages.
Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study 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 were told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1. (a) Study Source A.

   Why was this photograph published? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

   Does Source C make you surprised about what Source B says about Stalin? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

   How different are these sources as evidence about how the threat of Trotsky was dealt with? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Use all the sources.

   'Stalin gained control over Russia because of his own cleverness.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [8]
Did Stalin gain control over Russia because of his own cleverness?

**Source A:** A photograph showing Stalin as the chief mourner at Lenin's funeral.

**Source B:** From a magazine article written in 1928 by Simon Vereschak, who was in prison with Stalin in 1908.

When you looked at his primitive brow and small head, it seemed that, were you to break it open, it would reveal the entire works of Marx. Marxism was his element, and in it he was invincible. Once he had made up his mind on a subject, nothing could shake him. He made a tremendous impression upon young, politically inexperienced party members, and had the reputation of being a second Lenin.

**Source C:** From a book written by a historian in 1983.

Many Bolsheviks would have been surprised to find Stalin ranked as Trotsky's equal in political stature. Stalin had none of the attributes that the Bolsheviks normally associated with outstanding leadership. He was not a charismatic figure, a fine orator, or a distinguished Marxist like Lenin or Trotsky. He was not a war hero, an upstanding son of the working class, or even much of an intellectual. He was a good backroom politician, an expert on the internal workings of the party, but a man without personal distinction.

There was only one chance for the Communist Party to get rid of Stalin, and that was when Lenin's will was read out. One eyewitness later wrote: 'Stalin looked small and miserable; in spite of his show of calm it was clearly evident that his fate was at stake'. Zinoviev was very anxious not to lose Stalin's help in the struggle against Trotsky and so he suggested that the will not be published, for Comrade Lenin's suspicions of Stalin had been proved baseless. The others agreed, especially as the will contained criticisms of them too. Stalin sat quietly wiping sweat from his brow.


Trotsky's power was in the formidable Red Army of which he was the supreme commander. There was little doubt that it would support him if he tried to seize power. Stalin therefore proposed to the Central Committee of the Party that Comrade Trotsky be removed from his position as the head of the army for the war had been over for some time and it was a pity to waste his brilliant talents. Comrade Trotsky should be put in charge of the development of electrical power of the USSR. The Committee elected Trotsky to the new position.
Section B (Structured Essay Questions)

Answer any one question.

2. This question is about peacemaking and recovery in the 1920s.
   (a) Was there a complete absence of international conflict during the 1920s? Explain your answer. [12]
   (b) To what extent did Germany recover during the 1920s? Explain your answer. [13]

3. This question is about the causes of World War 2.
   (a) Was rearmament during the 1930s avoidable? Explain your answer. [12]
   (b) To what extent did Hitler’s attack on Poland cause World War 2? Explain your answer. [13]

4. This question is about the Cold War.
   (a) Was a large scale conflict in Korea inevitable? Explain your answer. [12]
   (b) To what extent did the Cuban Missile Crisis threaten world stability? Explain your answer. [13]
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SINGAPORE
in collaboration with
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

COMBINED HUMANITIES
Paper 1  Social Studies

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B
Answer one question.
Write all answers in the answer booklet.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together if you use more than one answer booklet.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.
Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

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

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

1. (a) Study Source A.

   What can you tell from this source about the Mumbai terrorist attacks? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

   Why did the newspaper publish this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

   How far does Source D show that Source C is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

   Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about the Mumbai terrorist attacks? Explain your answer. [7]
What was the impact of the Mumbai terrorist attacks of November 2008?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

On the evening of 26 November 2008, a group of terrorists attacked several sites in the heart of Mumbai, one of India’s most important cities. The heavily-armed terrorists murdered civilians indiscriminately, and were finally defeated by Indian security forces on 29 November, by which time over 170 people had been killed and over 300 injured. The sole terrorist who was captured alive claimed that the attackers were members of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a militant organisation based in Pakistan. Despite the Pakistani government’s denial to India, an increasing amount of evidence pointed to the attacks being planned and launched from there, leading to an increase in tension between the two countries.

Study the following sources to assess the impact of the Mumbai terrorist attacks.

Source A: From an eyewitness account of the attack on the main railway station.

I run one of the biggest eating places at Mumbai’s main railway station. I was sitting upstairs tending to my customers when I first spotted two smart-looking young men stroll up to the front of my restaurant. They dumped two bags on the floor. One man took out a gun and began shooting indiscriminately. The bullets damaged the glass walls of my restaurant and hit one of my employees. I saw the men walking up the station, shooting all the way, and people falling everywhere. They were so calm, composed and arrogant. They had the confidence of those who know no fear and knew there would be no resistance.

The police came after half an hour, made enquiries and left. Nobody had stopped the men who shot scores of people and walked away. It’s a scary thought. There is no security left in India. There is no value on life.
Source B: A cartoon from a Canadian newspaper, 27 November 2008.

Source C: From an Indian newspaper report, 2 January 2009.

Despite mounting international pressure on Pakistan to take action against Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorists responsible for planning the Mumbai attacks, ‘operation cover-up’ carries on relentlessly in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. Even though a Pakistani official has confirmed to US and UK newspapers that Zarah Shah, an LeT chief they picked up after 26/11, has confessed that he helped plan the attacks, Islamabad's spokesmen haven't changed their story. Their Information Minister says that Pakistan is not aware of anyone in its custody making such a confession, while a spokesman for the President has described Zarah Shah's confession as 'unbelievable'. All this despite the US having provided Pakistani authorities with a tape of an intercepted phone-call from another LeT chief with the terrorists inside Mumbai's Taj Mahal hotel during the attacks. Such denials create an atmosphere full of rumours and worries about possible conspiracies, which can only help terrorism to grow.
Source D:  From a Pakistani newspaper article, 6 January 2009.

The President of Pakistan, Asif Ali Zardari, has repeated that it is in Pakistan's own interests to fight terrorism and extremism. He said this while talking to the US Assistant Secretary of State, Richard Boucher, yesterday. He told Boucher that Pakistan had offered every possible cooperation to India for investigation into the Mumbai incident, and appreciated the positive role played by the US in advising restraint and de-escalation of the crisis. He also made it clear to the US that India is using the Mumbai terrorist attacks for political goals against Pakistan.

Source E:  From an interview with the famous author, Salman Rushdie, who was born in Mumbai but now lives in England. It was published in an Indian newspaper on 3 January 2009.

There is no question that this was Pakistan. You could see it as an act of war. The West should be tougher on Pakistan. It tries to look like the friend of extremists on one hand, and then a friend of the West in the fight against terrorism. It can't be both things. We just saw in Mumbai a demonstration of the extraordinary cruelty that people are prepared to unleash on the world. How many of these attacks do we need before we understand what's going on?

Source F:  A cartoon from a Lebanese Arabic newspaper about the Mumbai terror attacks, 1 December 2008. It shows India (right) accusing Pakistan (left), and a figure representing 'terror' in the background.
Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Healthcare Policies in Singapore and the United Kingdom

(a) How far do you agree that the main reason why most British people support the National Health Service is because it is free? Explain your answer. [12]

(b) 'By encouraging self-reliance, Singapore can effectively meet the healthcare needs of its people.' How far do you agree with this judgement? Explain your answer. [13]

3 Globalisation and Sustainable Development

(a) How far do you agree that the main reason for Singapore's pro-globalisation policies is to improve the standard of living of its people? Explain your answer. [12]

(b) 'With careful land use planning, Singapore can effectively protect its environment.' How far do you agree with this judgement? Explain your answer. [13]

4 The Rise and Decline of Venice

(a) How far do you agree that the main reason for the rise of Venice was its willingness to reform its system of government? Explain your answer. [12]

(b) 'With better leadership, the decline of Venice could have been prevented.' How far do you agree with this judgement? Explain your answer. [13]