

JURONGVILLE SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2025
Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal (Academic)



STUDENT
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

HUMANITIES

2261/02

Paper 2 History

The Making of the 20th Century Modern World, 1910s – 1991

18 August 2025
1 hour 50 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, or correction fluid.

Answer each question on a new side of the writing paper.

Tie Section A answers together.

Tie Section B answers together.

Section A

Answer **all parts of** Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

For Examiner's Use

50

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

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

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

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, 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 does this source tell you about the Chinese view of the Korean War? Explain your answer, using details from the source and your contextual knowledge. [4]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was this source published? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

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

(d) Study Source E.

Do you believe what this source tells you about Stalin's role in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

'The USSR was responsible for the Korean War.' How far do these sources support this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

The Korean War

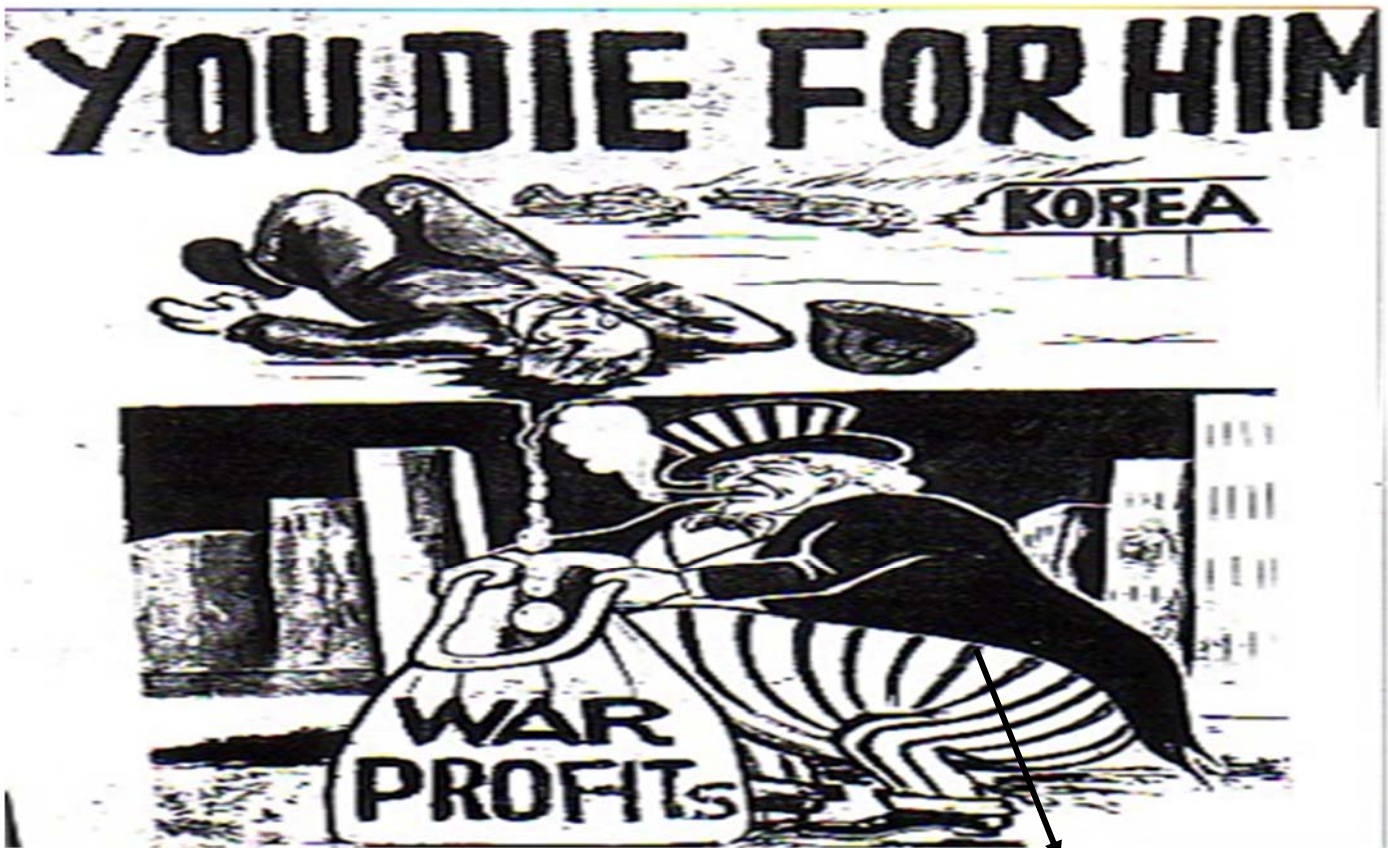
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In June 1950, North Korean soldiers crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea, eventually starting what we now know as the Korean War. These soldiers were mostly trained and equipped by the Soviet Union. Different countries and organisations like the United Nations involved themselves in this conflict to varying degrees. The conflict lasted around three years, with North and South Korea signing an armistice in 1953 ending all hostilities. However, North and South Korea are still separate now as a result.

Who was responsible for the Korean War?

Source A: *A poster by Chinese forces published in South Korea in 1951. Blood is dripping from the dead Korean soldier (top of the picture) into the bag at the bottom of the picture.*



Uncle Sam (representing America)

[Turn over

Source B: *A speech by U.S president Truman given in America on 19th July 1950.*

On June 25th, Communist forces attacked the Republic of Korea.

This attack has made it clear that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. An unprovoked invasion such as this creates a real danger to the security of all free nations. It was an act without a shadow of justification.

The U.S. has asked the Soviet Government to use its influence to get North Korea to withdraw its forces, but the Soviet Government refused. The Soviet Government has said many times that it wants peace in the world, but its attitude toward this action against South Korea directly contradicts its statements.

Source C: *Adapted from an American historian's article published in 2002.*

When Kim Il Sung headed a delegation that visited Moscow to secure economic assistance, Stalin made it clear that he would not approve North Korea provoking a war in Korea. In their meeting on 5th March, Stalin agreed to provide North Korea with Soviet military trainers and between 40-50 million in credit to buy imports. But he then issued a blunt warning to Kim Il Sung: 'The 38th parallel must be peaceful. It is very important.' Nevertheless Kim pressed for an invasion as he needed Soviet support for this action, telling Stalin that military means would be necessary to liberate all of Korea because 'the forces of the South will never agree to peaceful reunification.' Stalin firmly rejected Kim Il Sung's request, explaining that the United Nations would intervene, thereby igniting a major war.

Source D: *Adapted from US General Dwight Eisenhower's speech in 1952 during the USA presidential election campaign of that year. Eisenhower was a candidate in the election seeking to replace President Truman.*

The biggest fact about the Korean War is that it could have been avoided. We are fighting this war because the US government failed to stop and turn back Communist ambition before it savagely attacked us. This failure dates back to 1947 when it was reported to President Truman that the withdrawal of American forces from Korea would result in the occupation of South Korea by Soviet troops or Korean troops (who were highly dependent on the Soviets). This warning was ignored by the US government.

Source E: *Adapted from a history journal from Beijing University, China's top university, published in 2011.*

In a telegram to Stalin on 21 October 1949, just after the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Mao Zedong stated his opposition to a North Korean invasion of the South. At his first meeting with Stalin in Moscow, Mao stressed the necessity for three to five years of peace in order to return China's economy to pre-war levels, again stating his opposition to a Northern attack. At this time, Stalin expressed agreement with Mao. After World War II, Stalin had worked to avoid a military clash with the capitalist camp, believing the USSR did not have the national power necessary to beat America. Stalin, therefore, like Mao, avoided direct military conflict with the capitalist camp until the Soviet Union had caught up with America's economic and military might.

Source F: *Adapted from a South Korean article about the Korean war, published in 2023.*

In 1949, a small South Korean naval group attacked the North Korean West Coast fleet anchored in its home port in North Korea. This started when the crew of the personal motorboat of the commander of the U.S. military advisory group to South Korea decided to escape with the motorboat and join North Korea. This incident was a huge embarrassment to Syngman Rhee, who instructed his naval commander to bring back the motorboat or sink it. The goal of the raid was to "save face" for Rhee's government.

In all, some 18 North Korean 35-ton-class patrol vessels were sunk or captured in the raid. U.S. Ambassador John Muccio strongly criticized the raid, calling it a gross "violation of the thirty-eighth parallel". The story of the 1949 raid was suppressed since it called into question the official American and South Korea line about the Korean War being an unprovoked communist attack.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 'The main reason for Hitler's control over Nazi Germany in the 1930s was his use of propaganda.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 'The main reason for the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany was Hitler's poor decisions.' [10]
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- 4 'The main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union was Gorbachev's foreign policy reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A:	https://tinyurl.com/47xm27tj
Source B:	https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/radio-and-television-address-the-american-people-the-situation-korea
Source C:	https://tinyurl.com/yj9rd7h9
Source D:	https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/sites/default/files/research/online-documents/korean-war/i-shall-go-to-korea-1952-10-24.pdf
Source E:	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/298957606_Stalin%27s_Korean_U-Turn_The_USSR%27s_Evolving_Security_Strategy_and_the_Origins_of_the_Korean_War
Source F:	https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/opinion/20231109/did-an-obscure-rok-navy-raid-help-precipitate-the-korean-war

[Turn over

**JURONGVILLE SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2025
HUMANITIES (HISTORY 2261/02)
SUGGESTED ANSWER SCHEME**

1 (a)	Study Source A. What does this source tell you about the Chinese view of the Korean War? Explain your answer, using details from the source and your contextual knowledge.	4
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Lift/paraphrase from source	1
L2	Valid inference unsupported <i>Award the higher mark for support.</i> e.g. It tells me that the Chinese feel that the Americans were involved in the Korean War to make profits by sacrificing the South Korean soldiers.	2
L3	Valid inference, supported e.g. It tells me that the Chinese feel that the Americans were involved in the Korean War to make profits by sacrificing the South Korean soldiers. I know this as the source shows 'You die for him' referring to a dead soldier in Korea, and it also shows a fat man representing American collecting 'War profits' from the blood dripping from the dead soldier.	3
L3	L2 + Contextual Knowledge e.g. L3 + Based on my contextual knowledge, I know that China had viewed America as a threat to their sovereignty, especially during the Communist Party's struggle for power in the period before 1949. America had also threatened China's border by advancing towards the Yalu River. Thus the Chinese would have a negative view of America and feel that the Americans must be profiting from this conflict. They were not defending South Korea but for the American businessmen to make profits.	4

(b)	Study Source B. Why was this source published? Explain your answer. Note: Answers that are not presented as a reason will be awarded 0 marks	[6]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Because Truman wanted to inform Americans that Korea had been attacked e.g. 'On June 25th, Communist forces attacked the Republic of Korea.'	1
L2	Because Truman wanted to convince the Americans to support America's war efforts (ie outcome) e.g This is so that the US public would clearly understand that America had tried all ways to prevent war with no result, so they would fully <u>support the US government's efforts in the Korean War.</u> OR because Truman was convinced that he had done his best to prevent war – 'the U.S has asked the Soviet government to use its influence ... the Soviet government refused.' OR context: Truman had to convince the Americans as Americans were tired of war after going through WWII.	2
L3	Because he wants to blame the Communists for starting the Korean War (ie main message) <i>Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</i> e.g. This source was published to <u>blame Communist actions</u> for the start of the Korean War and convince the American public that <u>Truman was justified in his efforts at deal with the Korean War.</u> I know this as the source states 'Communist forces attacked the Republic of Korea. This attack has made it clear that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations.'	3-4
L4	Both L2 (outcome) + L3 OR L2 (context) + L3	5
L5	All parts of L2 (context/outcome) + L3	6

(c)	Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C agree with Source D? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Comparison based on provenance/source type	1
L2	False matching	2
L3	Agree OR Disagree in Content Award the higher mark for a well-explained comparison. e.g. Source C and D agree that North Korea depended on Stalin's support to invade South Korea. I know this as C states 'Kim pressed for an invasion as he needed Soviet support for this action' and D states '...withdrawal of American forces from Korea would result in the occupation of South Korea by Soviet troops or Korean troops (who were highly dependent on the Soviets). e.g. Source C and D disagree about the reason for the Korean War. C blames Kim Il Sung ambition but D blames the US government's inaction. I know this as C states 'Kim pressed for an invasion, telling Stalin that military means would be necessary to liberate all of Korea' but D states 'We are fighting this war because the US government failed to stop and turn back Communist ambition'	3-4
L4	Agree AND Disagree in Content Award the higher mark for a well-explained comparison.	5-6

(d)	Study Source E. Do you believe what this source tells you about Stalin's role in the Korean War? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Undeveloped assertion based on provenance	1
L2	Yes OR No, based on Content <i>Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</i> e.g. Yes, I believe what this source tells me, that Stalin was not responsible for the Korean War as he did not feel ready to defeat America. I know this as the source states 'Mao stressed the necessity for three to five years of peace...Stalin expressed agreement...Stalin had worked to avoid a military clash with the capitalist camp, believing that USSR did not have the national power necessary to beat America.' e.g No I do not believe what this source tells me about the Korean War as it only tells me one part of the issue, that Stalin was not in favour of the Korean War, but it doesn't tell me other parts or other things that Stalin did to cause the Korean War. I know this as the source states 'Stalin had worked to avoid a military clash with the capitalist camp, believing that USSR did not have the national power necessary to beat America.'	2-3
L3	Yes OR No, based on cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge <i>Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</i> e.g. Yes - L2 + cross-referring to Source C, it shows that Stalin <u>was not responsible for the Korean War but instead it was Kim Il Sung</u>, as he 'pressed for an invasion...Stalin firmly rejected Kim Il Sung's request.'. Since C supports E in showing that Stalin was not responsible for the Korean War, I believe what this source tells me. e.g. No - L2 + cross-referring to source B, it shows that <u>Stalin was responsible for the Korean War as he was the leader of the Communist forces and did nothing to stop North Korea.</u> I know this as the source states 'This attack has made it clear that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. Soviet Government has said many times that it wants peace in the world, but its attitude toward this act of aggression against South Korea directly contradicts its statements.'	4-5
L4	Yes AND No, based on cross-reference to other sources or contextual knowledge. <i>Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</i>	5-6

(e)	Study all sources. ‘The USSR was responsible for the Korean War.’ How far do these sources support this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Notes: • To score L2 or L3, there must be source use i.e. direct reference to source content. • Only credit source use where it is identified by a source 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. Unbalanced source e.g. 3Y + 1N = L3/8 • For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks (i.e. +1/-1) for <u>use of contextual knowledge used to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc.</u> The total mark must not exceed 8.	[8]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use	1
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use Award 2 marks for one Yes <u>or</u> No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use, up to a maximum of 4 marks.	
	Support	Does not support
		Source A does not support this statement. It claims that the USA, not USSR, was responsible for the Korean War as they were <u>instigating the war for profits</u> . I know this as the source shows a fat man representing USA collecting blood from a soldier in Korea into a bag named ‘ War profits’
	Source B supports this statement. It blames Communist forces like the USSR for the Korean War as <u>they used force on South Korea and refused to help stop the conflict</u> . I know this as the source states ‘Communist forces invaded the Republic of Korea...the U.S has asked the Soviet government to use its influence to get North Korea to withdraw its forces but the Soviet government refused...’	
	Source C does not support this statement. Instead it <u>blames Kim Il Sung</u> for the Korean War as <u>he was insistent</u>	

		<u>on carrying out the attack on South Korea which would start the Korean War</u>. I know this as the source states 'Kim pressed for an invasion ... Stalin firmly rejected Kim Il Sung's request.'	
	Source D supports this statement. It claims that the <u>Communists were aggressive and caused the war</u>. I know this as the source states 'We are fighting this war because the US government failed to stop and turn back Communist ambition before it savagely attacked us.'	Source D does not support this statement. It claims that it was the <u>US government</u> who was responsible as it <u>did not properly handle the Communist actions and caused the Korean War</u> as a result. I know this as the source states, "We are fighting this war because the US government failed to stop and turn back Communist ambition before it savagely attacked us.'	
		Source E does not support this statement. It claims that <u>Stalin was not responsible</u> as <u>he did not feel Soviet Union was ready for a fight, so he did not support the idea</u>. I know this as the source states 'Stalin, therefore, like Mao, avoided direct military conflict with the capitalist camp until the Soviet Union had caught up with America's economic and military might.'	
		Source F does not support this statement. It blames <u>South Korea</u> for the Korean War as <u>they crossed the 38th parallel without good reason and destroyed North Korean ships</u>. I know this as the source states '18 North Korean 35-ton-class patrol vessels were sunk or captured in the raid. U.S. Ambassador John Muccio strongly criticized the raid, calling it a gross "violation of the thirty-eighth parallel".'	
L3	Both L2 Award 5 marks for one Yes <u>and</u> No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use, up to a maximum of 8 marks.		5-8

2	'The main reason for Hitler's control over Nazi Germany in the 1930s was his use of propaganda.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	10
L1	Identifies/Describes why Hitler was able to control Nazi Germany in the 1930s. <i>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more.</i> <i>Award 2m for describing one reason, 3m for describing 2 or more.</i>	1-3
L2	Explains how Hitler's use of propaganda helped control Germany OR other factors for the control. <i>Award an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting details, to a maximum of 5m.</i>	4-5
L3	Explains how Hitler's use of propaganda helped control Germany AND other factors for the control. <i>Award an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting details, to a maximum of 8m.</i> e.g Hitler used <u>propaganda</u> to help control Germany. He got radios produced and sold at cheap prices, so Germans could listen to his speeches and follow his ideas. He also shared his propaganda through parades (eg the Nuremburg Rallies) showcasing Nazi power through large rallies, posters, flags etc. (DESCRIBE) These inspired Germans who felt that the Nazi Party was powerful and could bring prosperity and pride to Germany, so they supported the Nazi Party and helped give more control to Hitler . (EXPLAIN) e.g Hitler used <u>censorship</u> to help control Germany. He got Goebbels to organize book burning events, targeting books by Jewish authors or those which shared anti-Nazi ideas. Those caught with these books received punishment. The Reich Chamber of Commerce was set up for anyone who wanted to publish materials (songs/books/magazines etc). Goebbels had to approve those who joined the Chamber. If they were suspected of being anti-Nazi, they were rejected. Anyone who published without being in the Chamber was also punished. (DESCRIBE). These ensured that Germans could only see/hear positive information about the Nazi party, so they felt that the Nazi Party was powerful and could bring prosperity and pride to Germany, so they supported the Nazi Party and helped give more control to Hitler. (EXPLAIN) e.g Hitler used <u>fear</u> to help control Germany. He used the secret police, Gestapo, to arrest anyone who shared anti-Nazi ideas or comments. The Gestapo had unlimited powers of arrest and could do so with no evidence necessary. Those arrested were often tortured and sent to concentration camps. (DESCRIBE). These caused Germans to be fearful of Nazi power and prevented them from sharing negative information about the Nazis. It also made them afraid to take any anti-Nazi actions, allowing Hitler to control Germany more easily. (EXPLAIN)	6-8

L4	L3 + evaluation Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10m) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors. e.g Overall, Hitler's use of fear helped him control Germany more than propaganda or censorship. Even if Germans did not believe the Nazi propaganda or whatever information they had left after censorship, they would still be forced to follow and obey Hitler's ideals because of fear as they did not want to lose their freedom or their lives. So fear was more effective than the others in giving Hitler control over Germany.	9-10
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3	'The main reason for the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany was Hitler's poor decisions.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	10
L1	Identifies/Describes why Nazi Germany lost WWII <i>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more.</i> <i>Award 2m for describing one reason, 3m for describing 2 or more.</i>	1-3
L2	Explains how Hitler's poor decisions led to the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany OR other factors for the loss. <i>Award an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting details, to a maximum of 5m.</i>	4-5
L3	Explains how Hitler's poor decisions led to the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany AND other factors for the loss. <i>Award an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting details, to a maximum of 8m.</i> e.g. Hitler's <u>poor decisions</u> led to the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany. Hitler decided to conduct World War II on two fronts. He invaded France in 1940, committing around 3.5 million soldiers and resources to this. In 1941, he invaded the Soviet Union as well. Operation Barbarossa committed 3.8 million troops to invading the Soviet Union. (DESCRIBE) As a result, Nazi forces were spread out and it was harder for them to concentrate on defending different areas, eventually causing their loss. (EXPLAIN) e.g. The <u>ineffective German command structure</u> also led to the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany. In Germany, even though Hitler had no previous military command experience, he was overall in charge and made final decisions, often overriding his generals' advice. For example, in the Soviet Union, even though his generals advised him to withdraw, Hitler continued the siege of <u>Stalingrad</u> . There was no military benefit to this and it put his forces in danger of being surrounded. Eventually his forces lost the siege and it cost Hitler over 750 000 casualties (DESCRIBE) It was the military command structure which allowed this situation and results, reducing Nazi military strength and eventually causing their loss. (EXPLAIN) e.g. The <u>U.S contributions to WWII</u> also led to the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany. USA contributed food, raw materials, industrial equipment, manpower etc to the Allies. By 1944, almost half of the weapons made globally were by USA – more than twice the production of Germany and Japan combined. (DESCRIBE) Thus US contributions helped cause the loss of WWII by the Nazis as Germany could not match USA's production of military equipment/manpower, so they would lose out in the long run. (EXPLAIN) e.g The <u>Soviet strategies</u> also led to the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany. e.g <u>D-Day</u> also led to the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany.	6-8

L4	L3 + evaluation Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10m) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors. e.g Overall, the U.S contributions to WWII were a more important factor for the loss of WWII by Nazi Germany than Hitler's poor decisions. His poor decision only provided an opportunity for the Allies to take advantage of, but if USA had not contributed military resources, the Allies would not be able to take advantage of the chances. For example, after France fell, it was US support for Britain that also helped ensure that Britain could maintain a two-front war against Hitler. If USA support had not been there, even though Hitler made the poor decision of fighting on two fronts, Britain might not have survived long enough on its own against Germany to take advantage of the 'two fronts'.	9-10
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4	The main reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union was Gorbachev's foreign policy reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	10
L1	Identifies/Describes why the Soviet Union collapsed <i>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more.</i> <i>Award 2m for describing one reason, 3m for describing 2 or more.</i>	1-3
L2	Explains how Gorbachev's foreign policy reforms led to the collapse of the Soviet Union OR other factors for the collapse. <i>Award an additional mark for additional reason(s) or further supporting details, to a maximum of 5m.</i>	4-5
L3	Explains how Gorbachev's foreign policy reforms led to the collapse of the Soviet Union AND other factors for the collapse. <i>Award an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8m.</i> e.g Gorbachev's foreign policy changes contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Changes like the 'De-Ideologisation' of Soviet Foreign Policy marked an end of all ideologically driven efforts to promote Communism. Soviet Union would no longer intervene in other countries to support communist regimes. For example, Gorbachev withdrew Soviet support for communist regimes in Cuba and Vietnam and withdrew troops from Afghanistan and Angola. (DESCRIBE) e.g Under foreign policy changes, the world was no longer split into two ideological blocs of Democracy vs Communism, as the USSR was no longer willing to invest in the spread of communism . Furthermore, there was no longer a large bloc of Communist States in Eastern Europe, which ended the Cold War division in Europe. Communism had been discredited and was no longer a serious threat to Europe, Soviet Union's status as a superpower also diminished. (EXPLAIN) e.g Gorbachev's policy of Perestroika contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Perestroika involved restructuring the Soviet economy and politics such that it could be more responsive or effective. Economic reforms included private ownership of small businesses in service, manufacturing and foreign-trade sectors was permitted. Prices of goods and services were to be set by the enterprises themselves . Factory managers were to be elected by the workers. Gorbachev hoped such measures would encourage enterprise and boost the economy. (DESCRIBE) Under Perestroika, while the government relaxed its control over the production of goods and services, it still controlled the means of production such as trucks and tractors. Businessmen who needed these technologies had to pay high taxes and deal with corrupt officials. Infrastructure like roads linking farms to markets as well as storage and refrigeration facilities remained poor. Many Soviet citizens lost interest in wanting to start their own businesses. Shortages of food and other basic necessities such as shoes continued. This reduced support for Gorbachev's reforms from the Soviets and eventually led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. (EXPLAIN)	6-8

	e.g Gorbachev's policy of Glasnost contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Glasnost involved openness, allowing Soviets to contribute to the improvement of the Soviet system by giving feedback and criticism in of economic or political areas. Gorbachev sought to give his supporters permission to speak in favour of reform and convince the Soviet people that these reforms were necessary. There was relaxation of censorship of books/journals/newspapers. Persecution against dissidents (people who criticize the govt) ended. New discussions on Soviet history was permitted. However, relaxation of censorship allowed Soviets to learn about the existence of problems which the SU had previously denied. Anti-Communist radio broadcasts were also no longer banned which exposed the Soviets to the better quality of life in USA and Western Europe. (DESCRIBE) Under Glasnost, the reforms led to increasing criticism of Gorbachev from both Party conservatives and the opposition. Opposition members in the Congress of People's Deputies criticized Gorbachev as they felt the reforms did not go far or fast enough. The Soviet people felt that the government had lied to them and deprived them of what the rest of the world had access to. They lost confidence in the Communist government and increasingly desired independence. Hence instead of rallying the people behind the Communist Party leadership, Glasnost had created a platform where criticism of communist rule in the Soviet Union could not be controlled. This reduced support for the Communist Party in the Soviet Union and eventually led to its collapse. (EXPLAIN)	
L4	L3 + evaluation Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10m) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors. e,g Gorbachev's foreign policy changes contributed more to the collapse of the Soviet Union than either perestroika or glasnost. Foreign policy changes reduced international confidence in Communism, while glasnost/perestroika only reduced internal Soviet confidence in Communism. Gorbachev's foreign policy changes directly affected more countries than glasnost/perestroika and caused countries break away from the Soviet Union, causing the collapse of the Soviet Union. In contrast, the internal changes only reduced Soviets' confidence/satisfaction with the Soviet Union, which by itself would not cause the collapse of the Soviet Union.	9-10