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Tutorial Group 14607A

Subject History Paper 1

Date 16/9

2. To determine whether the statement is able to explain the origins of the Cold War, the nature of importance, basis of actions, intensity of actions impact, time period and perspectives must be considered. The origins of the Cold War can be classified ~~as~~ into two time periods, from 1945 to 1947, including the preceding years of World War 2, and from 1947 to 1949. The statement is limited in its explanation of the origins of the Cold War, as it refers mainly to the underlying ideological differences between the US and USSR ~~that~~ that had been present prior to the Cold War, but does not account for more immediate factors such as security concerns and interests, economic factors and motivations as well as misunderstandings that occurred.

Timing  
at the  
outbreak  
of the  
CW

The statement is valid in its explanation of the origins of the Cold War as it makes reference to the underlying differences in ideological systems and values ~~at~~ between the two superpowers, as seen through the "unnatural" nature of the Grand alliance formed between them during World War II. This was a key reason for the cold war as it was ultimately the underlying reason for the Cold War, to begin with. The differences in ideology and systems, with the US pursuing a capitalist and democratic system and the ~~opposing~~ USSR following a socialist system made both sides inherently suspicious of each other. The seeds of discord were sown even before the war, when the USSR was ~~a~~ created in 1917 with the Bolshevik Revolution. The pursuit of differing systems and values made clashes between the 2 superpowers rather inescapable as they had different views on how post-war Europe should look like and this divergence in opinions led to conflict over Poland in terms of the Polish political system, as well as over Germany, where Russia wanted to weaken it and to impose a socialist system over it, while the US and its allies favoured a capitalist system that was relatively more prosperous. The disagreements that resulted from ideologically divergent views resulted in tension during the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of 1945 that laid the foundation for the start of the Cold War. Furthermore, the fact that there was an ideological divide between the members of the "unnatural alliance" made them fundamentally suspicious of each other's motives and actions, as each interpreted the other's actions as being expansionist and motivated by a desire



only his ideas  
differences so do  
not seem to  
attract  
can prove  
1945!

to spread their ~~own~~ own ideology to Europe and the rest of the world. The viewing of ~~the~~ global developments and the others actions through a 'Cold War' ideological lens made ~~misunderstanding~~ misunderstanding rife and resulted in the action-reaction process that ~~spiralled~~ spiralled into the cold war. The most obvious sign of this ideological suspicion and divide was the creation of military, political and economic blocs and differing spheres of influence in Europe and later in the rest of the world due to the fundamental preconcilable differences in ~~a~~ ideology ~~that~~. These bloc alliances and divisions characterised the Cold War and led to it <sup>being</sup> cemented by 1949 as ~~the~~ the state that the world was in. Hence, ideology was crucial in explaining the origins of the cold war as it underpinned the actions, suspicions and motivations of both superpowers hence spiralling into the cold war. The statement thus explains the origins of the cold war but only to a limited extent, as ideology made the war possible.

On the other hand, the statement fails to fully explain the origins of the cold war as it does not consider other important factors such as security, which was an ~~imp~~ important immediate factor in explaining the origins of the cold war. ~~Security did not~~ security concerns were ~~the~~ an immediate factor that explained the timing of the cold war as both countries were largely motivated by security concerns, though this was true to a larger extent for the USSR. The USSR was fearful of a three-pronged threat that it perceived or faced in the years after war war II - firstly, the historical insecurity that it had in that Poland and the Polish Corridor had historically been a means ~~of~~ through which the USSR was invaded, secondly, the fear of German resurgence and lastly, the fear of Wilsonian idealism and the threat it perceived from the US. As an incomplete superpower and a country ~~in~~ facing such threats, the USSR embarked on a policy of sovietisation to create a security buffer for itself through "slicing the salami" - using a mixture of coercion and forceful military action in Eastern European states to make them ~~satell~~ satellite states. The policy that sparked US insecurity and led to the Truman Doctrine and the start of the cold war was thus largely motivated by the security concerns that the Kremlin had, that spiralled into the cold war. Thus security concerns that were an immediate factor in explaining the origins of the cold war cannot be overlooked.

Not security as per  
reference?

- (1) Munich?
- (2) Germany?
- (3) Poland?
- (4) Ideology
- (5) Strategy?





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Subject History Paper 1

Date 16/9

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Another factor that the statement fails to bring up is the <sup>economic</sup> factor that motivated Soviet and US actions alike. The USSR was devastated from the War and in desperate need of <sup>funds and resources for</sup> economic reconstruction. Hence, its policy of Sovietisation and its insistence on heavy reparations from Germany was largely economically motivated. US actions were also motivated by economic considerations as the US wanted to maintain its economic hegemony and dominance in the region, particularly with historically close allies such as Europe. This was what motivated its intervention in Western European affairs ~~and~~. Furthermore, its ~~perception~~ that the USSR was motivated by expansionism and would pursue its objectives through economic subversion led to its policy of containment, the declaration of the Truman Doctrine in 1947 and the Marshall Plan ~~in~~ 1948 to help Europe recover and prevent such subversion by the USSR from succeeding. The ~~initial~~ immediate <sup>context</sup> catalyst for the Truman doctrine and the start of the Cold War was the Greek Civil War in 1947 and the inability of the British to continue to fund Greece and Turkey due to the economic devastation that had been wrought on its economy, which led to American intervention, the Truman Doctrine and effectively started the Cold War. Hence, economic motivations, perceptions and ~~multiple~~ developments were a crucial economic factor that cannot be overlooked in the explanation of the origins of the Cold War.

17 1/2

primary  
plan  
was  
statement  
is that  
is  
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e

In essence, the statement is limited in its explanation of the Cold War as it fails to raise the immediate factors that motivated actions of the players and led to developments culminating in the start of the Cold War. Yet it is important to note that the <sup>origins of the</sup> Cold War cannot be explained by any one factor, but was due to the confluence of underlying conditions and immediate developments <sup>and</sup> leading to the interaction of different players and ~~at~~ their perceptions (some of which were arguably mere misunderstandings) that spiralled into the Cold War.

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A commendable stud.

Very well spread & analysed.

But take note of the pts

that I have raised in your

essay. Also, security or insecurity can

be perceived in many dimensions, i.e.,

political, economic, social, ~~cultural~~ <sup>cultural</sup>, ~~strategic~~ <sup>strategic</sup> etc etc.

Be mindful about what which security

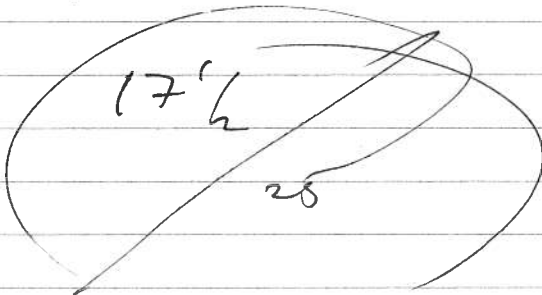
you are addressing.

You may also need to include other facts,

such as only to last less, long term,

etc etc in the gradual transition

process between the two levels.





Name Sarah Tham Zhenling 117

Tutorial Group

14003R

18/15

3. In order to determine the way in which the Korean War affected East-West relations, i.e. USA-USSR superpower relations, a comparison must be made between the ~~the~~ Cold War in the relations prior to the War and after the War. ~~How the~~

While on the surface, the Korean War may have seemed to result in more positive relations, as seen in the Peaceful Coexistence that followed ~~after~~ from 1953-58, this was more apparent than real, as seen in the negative impact the Korean War had on subsequent relations and involvement of the superpowers in other such global issues.   
 evidence?

~~foreman claim~~ While one may claim that the Korean War resulted in an easing of tensions with Peaceful Coexistence from 1953-58, this was clearly more apparent than real. This was seen in how the ideological cold war conflict between the USA and USSR continued, and was manifested in how they ~~were later involved~~ <sup>3rd?</sup> continued to compete for allies in the UN General Assembly and continue vetoing each other's resolutions. For instance, USSR always vetoed pro-West resolutions such as the joining of pro-West members in the General Assembly, while USA continued to ~~use~~ manipulate the UN and bypass USSR's vote via the United Nations for peacekeeping missions in the subsequent Congo War in 1958. These proved that superpower relations still remained hostile and tense. Both USA and USSR also got involved in the subsequent Cuban Missile Crisis in ~~1960~~ 1962, which saw intense, unprecedented competition and threat over a new nuclear dimension - ~~the~~ with the Missile Crisis posing a more direct security threat (for the <sup>USSR</sup> missiles could hit the USA mainland and <sup>USA</sup> Jupiter missiles could hit USSR mainland) than the indirect threat in Korea, this meant that East-West ~~superpower~~ relations exacerbated and intensified. Instead, Peaceful Coexistence was only the temporary result of other factors, such as Stalin's death in 1953, and should not be

over  
on a security aspect.

East-west relations also worsened after the Korean War ~~as~~  
The Korean War first marked the extension of the Cold War ~~to~~  
beyond Europe, globalizing the Cold War. This intensified competition  
for allies in the Third World, as seen by subsequent proxy 1970s!!  
wars fought by the superpowers in Nicaragua, Cuba and Vietnam,  
where ~~but~~ both adversaries ~~to~~ tried to gain ~~off~~ the alliance of  
the country. ~~providing~~ The ~~militarisation~~ As the Korean War was also  
the first instance of the militarisation of the Cold War ~~the~~  
(it ~~was~~ was the first instance of a "hot war"), ~~the~~ with the ~~threat~~ USSR?  
South Korean and US troops fighting directly against North Korean  
(and some Soviet) troops, ~~the~~ as well as threats of nuclear war  
with General MacArthur proclaiming his intent of bombing ~~the~~ Manchuria, ~~the~~  
This led to the intensification of ~~the~~ military and nuclear competition  
with the ~~increase in the~~ start of the buildup of US ~~army~~ ~~and~~  
~~exist~~ on both sides. The increased threat this brought about  
only served to amplify hostility, ~~and~~ ill will, and paranoia,  
as seen in the USA's tripling of defence spending with the NSC 68  
in 1950, and materialisation of NATO as a real military organisation  
with ~~the~~ the common threat of "an attack on one implies an attack on all"  
from a mere paper organisation prior to this. With the addition  
of West Germany to NATO in 1954, this only ~~led to~~ <sup>triggered and</sup> heightened Soviet  
security fears, with the ~~a~~ establishment of the Warsaw Pact in ~~1955~~  
1955 solidifying the military division <sup>and competition</sup> of ~~the~~ ~~East and West~~.

could separate some of your ideas for discussion!

On an ideological ~~pers~~ basis, the Korean War also ~~led to~~ worsened  
East-West relations as it led each party to view the adversary  
as being even more ideologically motivated - intensifying  
security fears in context of the Cold War where ~~ideals~~ the  
ideological division between ~~the~~ Wilsonian idealism and  
communism was the fundamental <sup>underlying</sup> root of hostility. From the  
US perspective, the Korean War ~~marked~~ affirmed its perception  
of "monolithic communism" as it saw North Korea and China,  
who ~~was~~ fought with Soviet troops in the war, as being Soviet proxies  
and allies. ~~the~~ This led to increased US fear of the success  
of the globalisation of communism, in accordance to its "layer by layer"  
theory where there would be falling dominoes of communism in various

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Subject:

Could broaden your ans to discuss US-Sov relations as well! Concession? Need to evaluate some ideas

regions if action was not taken. This led it to establish several security alliances and pacts such as SEATO in Southeast Asia. ~~Meanwhile~~ This also explains why it ~~was~~ <sup>initially</sup> reacted in such a hostile manner in the Cuban Missile Crisis, using unprecedented brinkmanship that brought the world on the verge of nuclear catastrophe, because it feared ~~for~~ that Soviet Communism would gain a footing in its own "backyard" of Latin America. ✓

For the US, USA's policy of "Roll Back Communism" only intensified fears and ideological hostility because ~~this~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~parent~~ General MacArthur's pushing of forces beyond the 38th parallel all the way to the Yalu River had indicated that it was out to go ~~west~~ <sup>west</sup> beyond mere containment and was out to ~~be~~ obliterate and remove all communist influence in the region. ~~for~~ This explains

<sup>over</sup> <sup>opportunism</sup> Why although USA did not have ~~clear~~ <sup>explicit</sup> <sup>and protect</sup> interest in Latin America before 1960, it was drawn to ~~be~~ <sup>support</sup> Cuba in the Cuban Missile Crisis ~~at~~ due to the USA's attempts at "rolling back" communism there with the Bay of Pigs Invasion in ~~1960~~ <sup>1961</sup>, in which it sought to subvert and undermine the Cuban government. Hence, the Korean War only rekindled and exacerbated ideological fears. ~~and one more led superpowers to~~ However, ideology wise, it can also be said that the Korean War affected US perceptions more than ~~US~~ <sup>US</sup>, due to it consistently casting its Cold War ideological lens onto every subsequent conflict with the USSR, viewing it as a fundamental ideological conflict and crusade against communism. This was in contrast to the USSR which sometimes entered conflicts out of opportunism, as in the Cuban Missile Crisis (and the Korean War).

In conclusion, the Korean War led to the exacerbation of <sup>?</sup> <sup>^</sup> perceptions on both sides of - USA and USSR - which were then translated into tangible hostility, ~~and as the in the~~ <sup>security</sup> <sup>intensity of military</sup> in the nuclear, security, ideological and proxywar aspects.

Sarah, a thoughtful piece of work relevant ideas though they could be better paragraphed for separate discussion! (Refer above)





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Subject 14

Date \_\_\_\_\_

18/20  
14/10/14

Nothing to do  
in this margin

## Section B

2. The Korean War took place from June 1950 to 1953, and can be seen to have had very significant impacts on East-West (WA - WIR) relations. To assess the impact of the crisis on East-West relations, the essay will compare the intensity of impact, nature of impact, time duration of impact, <sup>and</sup> geographical extent of impact, ~~at that time~~ across the origins of the conflict in 1950, to the development from 1950 - 1953.

~~The stated~~ Some of the most significant impacts of the Korean War include the militarization of the Cold War ~~for~~ after the Korean War, as well as the fact that the Korean War set a precedent for proxy it does? ~~war after that as well as the proxy war between~~ the East and West after that, ~~and it~~ which had a very widespread impact both on the superpowers and the world. However, some key significant impacts would be the solidification of US mistrust of WIR even in the public ~~the~~ opinion as this was simply a worsening of relations but not a fundamental change in ~~the~~ their relations; hence the Korean War could be seen as not having affected East-West tensions much in ~~The essay will now address the ways in which this~~ ~~which the Korean War~~ sense.

The essay will now address the ways in which the Korean War affected East-West relations.

Firstly, one of the most significant impacts of the Korean War was that it led to a fundamental change in the way the Cold War was fought ~~and~~ between the USA and WIR, in two main ways. For one, it ~~led to the~~ set a precedent for



future proxy ~~was~~ ~~as~~ was as it was the first  
~~instance in which the USA and~~ significant instance  
in which the USA and USSR fought each other  
in another location was the end of local  
players, since the Cold War started. Although the  
Korean War was not in itself a proxy war in the  
same way China and the ~~USA~~ ~~to counter~~  
initiated the conflict and the super powers were  
~~there~~ drawn in and did not ~~to~~ really control  
the local players, it had some aspects of a  
proxy war in that US viewed it as a chance to  
contain the Soviet Union as it had a hostile  
towards Communism and believed that as  
a North Korean invasion was equivalent to a  
Soviet invasion. It thus had Cold War  
motives in the conflict. Stalin also had Cold  
war strategic interests as he saw victory in  
Korea as a potential cheap victory against  
~~the~~ the USA and a chance to compensate  
for the humiliation of the Berlin Blockade in  
1948. Hence both super powers had Cold  
war motives in the conflict. As such, after  
the Korean War both sides realised that the  
Cold War could be fought in countries  
even outside Europe and it could be fought  
~~there~~ with less use of their own troops; thus  
it led to the increased use of covert arms and  
conventional arms between the two powers, as  
evidenced in future proxy wars in Africa,  
~~and~~ such as Mozambique or Namibia, or Latin  
America such as El Salvador.

For another, it also led to the spread of  
Cold War tensions into Northeast Asia for the first  
time, and while this was perhaps a not a  
change in East-West relations, it represents an

outside  
E?

continual  
of  
direct  
confrontation  
eg. Vietnam

but this  
was  
much  
later??

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Subject 1H

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Intensification of the conflict between East and West as  
hereafter it was fought out on a much larger scale  
with the increasing globalization of the world war.

This is evidenced by ~~that~~ how the USA  
began to actively intervene in Southeast Asia  
such as in the Indochina wars or the Vietnam  
war, as it ~~became~~ the Korean War confirmed  
and increased its monopolistic view of Communism  
and it became more committed to containing  
all communism in worldwide ~~scope~~ the  
USA began to feel the need to increasing  
UN-UNR conflict as the world war took  
place on a new global scale hereafter, moving  
into Asia, and the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ marked the  
beginning of many proxy wars and hence led to  
a worsening and intensification of East-West  
tensions.

What else  
did the  
US do in  
NE/SE  
Asia?

Secondly, the Korean War was very significant  
to East-West relations as it marked ~~the~~ ~~the~~ an  
immediate change in ~~the~~ ~~way~~ USA's policy of  
containment; from more politically/economically  
focused to increasingly militarily in nature. This  
the Korean War marked the militarization of the  
Cold War as it was the largest scale military  
operation the two had fought against  
each other thus far. ~~Thus~~ The increasing  
militarization of the Cold War ~~the~~ is seen in  
how US ~~defense~~ military aid surpassed economic  
aid for the first time in 1952 (in the midst of  
the Korean War), from \$97 mil in 1947 to  
\$2.7 bil in 1952, showing increasing US  
focus on military means of containment of the  
UNR. This represented a heightening of tensions

massive  
retaliations

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between the two especially with the mobilisation of  
NATO ~~after the war~~ in 1949 which remained  
active thereafter. ~~and the~~ This increased Soviet  
insecurity and thus propelled them to ~~be~~  
~~has~~ increase defence spending and hence  
led to an increasingly intensified arms race, separate  
factor  
between the two, which ~~is~~ any  
increased intensity of both powers, seen in how  
they continued to cross arms and also  
competed more intensely in the nuclear  
arena with the rapid development of  
~~the~~ nuclear technology thereafter such as  
ICBMs, ~~sat~~ and satellite missiles. (of)  
This is a direct result of ~~the~~ the Korean  
war, it can be seen as a continuation of  
the militarization of the Cold War that  
came about with the Korean war. It has thus  
had very significant impact on East-West  
relations, increasing insecurity on both sides.  
~~and~~

Thirdly, the Korean war has significant far  
East-West relations as it increased the reputation of  
both among their allies and thus led to an  
intensified ~~race~~ competition for spheres of  
influence ~~as~~ as well as increased polarization of  
the world order as countries chose to side with  
each superpower. Due to ~~the~~ the US and USSR's  
actions in aiding their respective allies in the  
Korean war, ~~it is clear~~ they showed that  
they would be willing to lend aid to weaker  
~~countries~~ countries with similar ideological  
~~positions~~ stances, and this increased their  
standing and gained them new allies. Besides  
new having allies in South Korea and  
North Korea respectively, ~~the~~ they

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Subject 1H

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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USA for example signed defence agreements with Thailand, since the ~~loss of~~ USSR's share of support to Kim could be seen as a reason why Castro appealed to him for aid in the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, as he saw that they had previously aided Kim. ~~again~~ Hence both gained new allies, but again this intensified the conflict and broadened its scope to include more countries, and it worsened East-West relations as it with greater scope of influence, each was constantly trying to gain more ~~strong~~ allies and ~~trust~~ also had to aid their new allies, ~~this~~ the adding to Cold War insecurity. ~~It is~~ This too had a large geographical extent of impact as it broadened the East-West rivalry and intensified the conflict.

Next, the Korean War also ~~has~~ reinforced the bitter rivalry between USA and USSR as it came viewed to other as being ideologically motivated to expand (despite ~~that~~ neither side really being expansionist ambitions in the origin, at least), which confirmed their suspicions of each other. The USA's monolithic view of Communism especially led them to feel even more threatened by ~~Soviet~~ what they viewed as Soviet expansion into Korea and hence they reacted even more aggressively, both in the later development of the Korean War and ~~in~~ in later crises. mentioned earlier.

For example, its perception of ~~the Soviet~~ Communist expansionism led it to respond with massive retaliation in the development of the war,

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practicing Roll Back Communism and pushing Hbth  
Korea - PRC and Soviet forces all the way back  
to the Yalu River, part the 38th parallel.

~~That~~ Thus the Korean War increased

W-WIR ~~superior~~ suspicion of the other  
being expansionist which perpetrated future  
conflicts and misadventures.

In Conclusion, the Korean War had  
for reaching impact on East-West relations but  
most significantly led to an ~~increased~~ ~~of~~ ~~terrors~~

→ to enlarged platform for rivalry with  
increasing proxy wars, as well as the  
hosting of tensions with militarization of  
the Cold War.

most  
significant?

Why so - & most  
imp?

Jackie, a competent  
answer! Passionately  
articulate & shows  
a firm command

of the Q! How to  
get beyond an 18-

broader range of  
ways ex. examine  
for an  
E-W  
Q.

relation // US & PRC?  
SH & PRC?  
Dev. E-W relation  
in Q → Warsaw Pact ...

MR. EDMUND KWOK  
Senior Teacher (History)  
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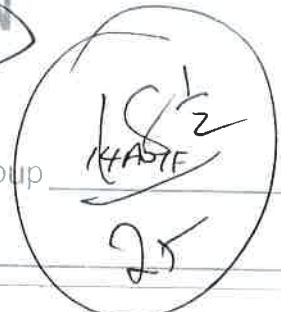


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4. The Kashmir conflict, which arose between India and Pakistan in 1947 with the early decolonization of British India in 1947 and the division of India into secular India, Muslim Pakistan and the princely states, has different causes which differ in importance across time. To assess the importance of religion as a cause of the conflict, the essay will compare the nature of impact, intensity of impact, time period (across the different ~~to~~ <sup>vers</sup>), ~~period~~ and basis of appeal; of the different causes of the conflict.

~~The essay will~~ The

The statement is valid to the extent that religion has been both a fundamental underlying cause for conflict as it is the basis on which Pakistan lays claim to Kashmir since both are Muslim states, ~~that~~ as well as a fundamental immediate cause of conflict with the rise of religious radicalism in Kashmir, Pakistan and India in the 1980s which is radicalized and intensified the conflict.

However it is limited to the extent that religious claim on ~~the state~~ Kashmir ceased to be an important factor in the 1970s context and other fundamental immediate causes such as the rise of Kashmiri nationalism and the role of domestic Indian politics ~~also~~ play an also important causes of the conflict.

OK - An evaluative statement!

~~The~~ The essay will now address how religion has an important cause for the conflict in Kashmir.

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Firstly, religion has been a fundamental underlying and persistent cause for conflict, especially in the ~~early~~ earlier period from