Sources for the questions.

L1 Extraction.

The Source Below is for Questions 1, 2, and 3.

SOURCE 1A- The source below is from an article, 'Berlin Local Life' written by D Rhodes in the *Travel Guide* on 31 March 2015. It explains why the Berlin Wall was constructed in August 1961.

Construction on the Berlin Wall began early on the morning of Sunday 13 August 1961. It was a desperate attempt – an effective move by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) – to stop East Berliners escaping from the Soviet-controlled East German state into the West of the city, which was then occupied by the Americans, British and French.

Berlin's unique situation as a city half-controlled by Western forces, in the middle of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany, made it a focal point for tensions between the Allies and the Soviets and a place where conflicting ideologies were enforced side by side.

However, as more and more people in the Soviet-controlled East grew disillusioned (dissatisfied) with communism and the increasingly oppressive economic and political conditions, an increasing number began defecting (running away) to the West. By 1961 an estimated 1 500 people a day were fleeing to the West, damaging both the credibility and, more importantly, the workforce of the GDR. Soon rumours began to spread about a wall, and it wasn't long after that those rumours were made a concrete reality.

In a masterfully planned operation, spanning (taking) just 24 hours, the streets of Berlin were torn up, barricades of paving stones were erected, tanks were gathered at crucial places and subways and local railway services were interrupted, so that within a day the West of Berlin was completely sealed off from the East. As of that same day, inhabitants of East Berlin and the GDR were no longer allowed to enter the West of the city – including the 60 000 who had been commuters (travellers).

Citation- *Berlin Local Life*, Travel Guide. D. Rhodes

L1- Extraction.

The Source Below is for Question 4

SOURCE 1B- The source below is from a book titled *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher who was a historian. It details the accounts of police sergeant, Hans Peters, and hotel worker, Ursula Heinemann, who were eyewitnesses to the events that took place in Berlin on 13 August 1961.

Hans Peters was on border duty in the French Sector of West Berlin. At 2.20 a.m., six trucks roared towards him, headlights blazing. Eighty yards [1 yard = 0,914 metres] away they stopped. A moment later, the street was full of armed soldiers who set up machine guns aimed at the French Sector. Two guards approached carrying coils (rolls) of barbed wire. At the invisible border line between the Soviet and French Sectors the squads cordoned off (blocked) the street. In the houses no one stirred (moved).

At 4.45 a.m. Ursula Heinemann awoke in her East Berlin flat to another working day at the Plaza Hotel in West Berlin. She walked to the nearby station and went to the ticket counter. 'Nein! Nein! [No! No!] Take your pfennigs (money) back! It's all over now with trips to Berlin.' At that moment Ursula saw five-armed East German transport police heading her way. She turned and ran back to her flat. 'They've closed the border!' In a moment the landing and corridors of the flats were full of people shouting and crying. She decided that she must cross to the West. But how? Near the United States Sector, she slipped (approached) through an orchard (plantation) and reached the barbed wire border. Ursula crawled forward on her stomach. She felt the metal barbs tearing her skin. At last, she reached a border post. A moment later, she was in West Berlin.

By early morning East German police and soldiers had cut the city in two. The seal-off operation went on. Only a few crossing points stayed open, protected by tanks, armoured cars and water cannons. Nevertheless, some were still determined to risk death by crossing from East to West.

Citation- *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher

L2- Interpretation.
The Source Below is for Question 1.

SOURCE 1D: The extract below is from The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe, edited by TCW Blanning in 1996. It focuses on how the Soviet Union created the Cominform as a reaction to the Marshall Plan and to also strengthen its sphere of influence over Eastern Europe.

The Russians sent an eighty-strong delegation to Paris, where the European Recovery Programme (Marshall Plan) was outlined and East European countries, like Czechoslovakia and Poland, expressed keen interest. But Stalin saw the American offer as a challenge to his sphere of influence. He warned the Czechs and others against participating and withdrew the Soviet delegation.

That autumn he declared ideological war on Western capitalism, creating the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) to orchestrate (set up) foreign communist parties and to replace the coalitionist (work together) strategy in France and Italy with strikes intended to bring down the governments. In the East, Soviet influence now became Soviet domination. The coup in Czechoslovakia in February 1948 was followed by the 'Stalinisation' of much of the region. All but communists were proscribed (prohibited), those independent of Moscow were purged (got rid of), agriculture and heavy industry were brought under state control, and civil and political liberties systematically abolished.

The Czech coup and the Berlin Crisis did much to damage the Soviet image in Europe, even in France where the Communist Party was still picking up about a quarter of the vote in elections. Equally important, well-advertised Marshall Aid was winning hearts and minds. Between 1948 and 1951 the United States put into Western Europe about $13 billion ...

From The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe, edited by TCW Blanning

L2- Interpretation- The Source Below is for Question 3

SOURCE 1A: The extract below is from the 'Iron Curtain' speech delivered by British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, on 5 March 1946. It focuses on the threat that Soviet expansionism was posing in Europe.

Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its communist international organisation intend to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive (growing bigger) tendencies.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.

Athens alone – Greece with its immortal (eternal) glories – is free to decide its future at an election under British, American and French observation. The Russian-dominated Polish government has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads into Germany and mass expulsions (removal) of millions of Germans, on a scale grievous (critical) and undreamed of, are now taking place. The communist parties, which were very small in all these eastern states of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence (domination) and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control.

Citation- *Book of Great Speeches* by A Burnet.

L3- Analysis and Evaluation

The Source Below is for Questions 1 and 2.

SOURCE 1B- The source below is from a book titled *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher who was a historian. It details the accounts of police sergeant, Hans Peters, and hotel worker, Ursula Heinemann, who were eyewitnesses to the events that took place in Berlin on 13 August 1961.

Hans Peters was on border duty in the French Sector of West Berlin. At 2.20 a.m., six trucks roared towards him, headlights blazing. Eighty yards [1 yard = 0,914 metres] away they stopped. A moment later, the street was full of armed soldiers who set up machine guns aimed at the French Sector. Two guards approached carrying coils (rolls) of barbed wire. At the invisible border line between the Soviet and French Sectors the squads cordoned off (blocked) the street. In the houses no one stirred (moved).

At 4.45 a.m. Ursula Heinemann awoke in her East Berlin flat to another working day at the Plaza Hotel in West Berlin. She walked to the nearby station and went to the ticket counter. 'Nein! Nein! [No! No!] Take your pfennigs (money) back! It's all over now with trips to Berlin.' At that moment Ursula saw five-armed East German transport police heading her way. She turned and ran back to her flat. 'They've closed the border!' In a moment the landing and corridors of the flats were full of people shouting and crying. She decided that she must cross to the West. But how? Near the United States Sector, she slipped (approached) through an orchard (plantation) and reached the barbed wire border. Ursula crawled forward on her stomach. She felt the metal barbs tearing her skin. At last, she reached a border post. A moment later, she was in West Berlin.

By early morning East German police and soldiers had cut the city in two. The seal-off operation went on. Only a few crossing points stayed open, protected by tanks, armoured cars and water cannons. Nevertheless, some were still determined to risk death by crossing from East to West.

Citation- *The Great Power Conflict After 1945* by P Fisher

Memorandum to the questions.

Level 1 Extraction answers

Question 1.

-Morning of Sunday 13 August 1961. (1x1) (1)

Question 2.

-A classless society in which everyone is supposed to be equal.

-A political and economic policy/ideology of government where the means of production are in the hands of the government.

-A political and economic policy/ideology where individual ownership of property is not permitted.

-A system whereby the state has nationalised the country. (1x2) (2)

Question 3.

“the streets of Berlin were torn up”

“barricades of paving stones were erected”

“tanks were gathered at crucial places”

“As of that same day inhabitants of Berlin and the GDR were no longer allowed to enter the West of the city.” Any two (2x1) (2)

Question 4.

-six trucks roared towards him

-Eighty yards [1 yard = 0,914 metres] away, they stopped

-the street was full of armed soldiers who set up machine guns aimed at the French sector

-Two guards approached carrying coils (rolls) of barbed wire

-the squads cordoned off (blocked) the street

-in the houses no one stirred (moved) Any three (3x1) (3)

Level 2 Interpretation Answers.

Question 1-

-The implementation of Stalin’s dictatorship and elimination of any opposition.

-A process in which Eastern European nations were forced to adopt the policies of Soviet leader- Joseph Stalin. (1x2) (2)

Question 2-

-Fear of totalitarian control of Eastern Europe.

-Fear of the spread of Communism into Western Europe.

-Threatening Capitalism in Western Europe. (any 1x2) (2)

Level 3- Analysis and Evaluation Answers.

Question 1-

-Source 1A indicates that the construction of the wall was to stop East Berliners from escaping to the West and Source 1B supports this by stating that trips to West Berlin were stopped as a result of the construction of the wall.

-Source 1A mentions that tanks were gathered/stationed at crucial places and Source 1B supports this as it refers to armoured cars and water cannons that sealed off the crossings that remained open.

-Source 1A refers to a masterfully planned operation of dividing Berlin and Source 1B supports 1A by mentioning actions taken at specific times so that by early morning the city would be cut into two/Both sources refer to the division of Berlin.

-Any other relevant response. (2x2) (4)

Question 2-

This source is **reliable** because-

-It was taken from a book, The Great Power Conflict After 1945 by P Fisher – a historian (who)

-It was based on the eyewitness accounts of police sergeant Hans Peters and/or hotel worker Ursula Heinemann

-The eyewitness accounts relate to the actual date (13 August 1961) of the construction of the Berlin Wall (when)

-The accounts can be corroborated by Sources 1A, 1C and 1D regarding the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 and its effects on people's movements (verified).

-Any other relevant response. Any two (2x2) (4)