

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

2

91233



912330



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 History, 2017

91233 Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 14 November 2017
Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Examine, in depth, causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Comprehensively examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Merit

TOTAL

05

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event, using the essay task below.

Your essay must include an introduction and a conclusion, and use detailed supporting evidence.

You should provide context for your discussion by adding a detailed paragraph(s) describing the historical event.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY TASK

Examine the causes of a significant historical event, and its positive and/or negative consequences.

Historical event: The Bay of Pigs Invasion on April 17th 1961.

PLANNING

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Description of the historical event April 17 th 1961	
Cause(s) of the event - overthrow of Batista - arms race between Soviets and U.S.	Examination/Evidence sugar and tobacco industries nationalized Following world war II
Positive consequences of the event - Cuban missile crisis (yes it was put the world at the brink of nuclear war, however Kennedy learnt from his mistakes and restored his reputation).	Examination/Evidence missiles in Cuba
Negative consequences of the event - The immediate failure	Examination/Evidence over 100 killed, rest imprisoned Castro knew about it - so did Cuban people. No positive outcome.

Begin your essay here:

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

The Bay of Pigs invasion was a significant historical event that happened on April 17th, 1961. The main political figures involved were the President of the United States of America in 1961, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and the leader of Cuba in 1959, Fidel Castro. Relevant political and military causes led to the invasion, such as the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista by Fidel Castro in 1959 and the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States following World War II. The consequences of the Bay of Pigs invasion were both positive and negative ^{Political} ~~Political~~ and ^(negative) military consequences, such as the immediate failure of the invasion and the ~~post~~ Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 (positive) and negative).

The Bay of Pigs invasion occurred on April 17th 1961. The Bay of Pigs is located on the South-Coast of Cuba, which itself is no more than 90 miles (145 kilometres) off the coast of Florida in the United States. Under the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower from ~~1953~~ 1953-1961, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States hatched a plan to send Cuban exiles (~~to~~ Cuban people who did not support Fidel Castro's government in 1959) to invade Cuba in an attempt to overthrow Castro. By 1961, 1400 Cuban exiles were trained in Miami, Guatemala ~~to attempt an~~ and supplied with weapons to ~~an~~ attempt an amphibious attack on Cuba. The main leaders involved in the invasion were ~~the~~ President John F. Kennedy and ^{leader of Cuba} Fidel Castro. The invasion began on April 15th and ended on April 20th, however, the full-front of the invasion occurred on April 17th, 1961.

The overthrow of Fulgencio Batista by Fidel Castro in 1959

can be considered as a short-term political and military cause for the Bay of Pigs invasion. Fulgencio Batista was elected as President of Cuba in 1952 and established a strong, corrupt, political regime, under which Cuban people had no right to freedom of speech to oppose or protest against the government. Consequently, if Cubans protested against the government, they were imprisoned, tortured or even publically executed, including children. As a result, Cuban people did not protest easily. It wasn't until January 1st, 1959 that a revolutionary Cuban guerrilla named Fidel Castro, stepped up and overthrew the dictator, Fulgencio Batista. The United States ~~had~~ previously enjoyed friendly relations with Cuba, under Batista's presidency, as the United States owned many large corporate businesses in Cuba, such as the sugar and tobacco industries. ^{Therefore, the United States supported Batista's regime.} Once Castro was in power, the United States thought Castro would be like any of the other dictators that had come and gone in Cuba. However, Fidel Castro changed Cuba from a dictatorship into a socialist country with the belief there should be no gap between the wealthy and the poor. Batista wanted a strong economy for Cuba, however, Castro wished for Cubans to be put first and for resources to be redistributed ~~evenly~~ equally among the Cuban people. Not surprisingly, after Castro overthrew Batista, he nationalised U.S owned businesses and corporations in Cuba to regain Cuban ownership. The United States was not happy with this as they lost millions of dollars as a result and Castro took back what the United States believed as rightfully theirs. Therefore, the overthrow of ~~Fulgencio Batista by Fidel~~ Cuba's dictator, Fulgencio Batista, in 1959 ~~can~~ by Fidel Castro can be considered as an important

cause for the Bay of Pigs invasion ~~as~~ as the United States, under Eisenhower's presidency, ~~from 1953-1961~~ in 1959 and John F. Kennedy's presidency in 1961, felt pressure to invade Cuba to regain ownership of American businesses in Cuba, ~~after~~ that had been ~~not~~ nationalised.

The arms race between the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R) and the United States of America can be considered as a long-term political and military cause for the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961. In the years following World War II, ^{and after the defeat of Adolf Hitler in World War II} from 1939-1945, the two super-powers the Soviet Union and the United States fought for dominance and power. As a result, a race for the largest amount of nuclear weapons, within firing distance of each ~~of~~ other, began. After the nationalisation of American businesses in Cuba, the Soviet Union saw an opportunity to step in and establish friendly relations with Cuba. They bought sugar from Cuba, a trading link that had previously been between the United States and Cuba before all relations had been severed at the beginning of January in 1961. To the United States dismay, ~~#~~ Cuba's friendly relations with the Communist Soviet Union, the United States' rival, posed a large threat. Eisenhower, President of the U.S from 1953 - January 20th 1961, and later ~~John~~ Kennedy from January 20th 1961 onwards, felt pressure to eliminate any relations with the communist Soviet Union and Cuba, with leader Fidel Castro, as they shared common ideologies and the United States was a ~~communist~~ capitalist government. Since

Castro led a revolution in Cuba against Batista's government, the United States did not want other South-American countries to revolt in their own country and for communism to spread throughout the world. Furthermore, the United States feared the Soviet Union would have an advantage over them in the arms race because of friendly relations with Cuba due to the ~~detriment~~ of detriment of the sugar industry. Therefore, the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States can be considered as a cause for the Bay of Pigs invasion as ~~Eisenhower~~ the United States, under Eisenhower's presidency, had ^{strong} tensions following ~~the~~ World War II and Kennedy felt ~~pressured~~ enough pressure to invade Cuba to eliminate the threat of communism on their doorstep, only 90 miles away, from their competitor, the Soviet Union, in the arms race.

The immediate failure of the ~~Bay~~ Bay of Pigs invasion can be considered as a negative, immediate ^{political and military} consequence of the invasion. The Bay of Pigs invasion, supported and formulated by the United States, was a plan to overthrow Fidel Castro to put U.S. backed dictator, Fulgencio Batista, back in charge of Cuba. However, the invasion was a complete failure and did not go according to plan. There were many reasons why the Bay of Pigs invasion was not a success. Out of the 1700 Cuban exiles sent to invade the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, ~~over~~ over 100 were killed and the ~~rest~~ ^{rest} surrendered, ~~get captured~~ ~~and~~ were captured, and imprisoned by Castro's government for 20 months after the invasion. ~~Castro~~

Second of all, Castro was believed to have suspected an invasion in Cuba from the United States in advance. Castro was also ~~infor~~ informed of the airstrike, the United States ordered over Cuba, prior to the attack so he could prepare a defence and prevent Cuban planes and people from obliteration. The Cuban people in the Bay of Pigs also had an advantage as there was a radio station broadcasting details of the invasion before it had begun, so Castro could prepare troops and the people living in the Bay of Pigs could evacuate to a safer location in time. The United States, as well as the Cuban exiles, were completely unaware of Cuba's knowledge and preparations ~~at~~ ^{before} the invasion and did not expect to find 20,000 troops waiting for them in the Bay of Pigs. The CIA failed to prepare any ~~back up~~ backup plans if it failed and it was clear the invasion was a disaster from the beginning. Furthermore, ~~the~~ ^{no} military support was given by the United States as they wanted ~~to~~ the invasion to remain ~~secret~~ ^{covert}, even though it was evident the United States were involved. ~~Therefore~~ Therefore, the immediate failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion can be considered as a negative consequence of the invasion as the Cuban exiles were not prepared for Castro's fight against them ~~and~~ ~~and~~ as ~~the~~ it was supposed to be an amphibious attack. The United States failed to support the Cuban exiles when it was clear the invasion was not going to be successful without support and

many lives were killed and deeply ^{negatively} affected as a consequence.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

The Cuban Missile Crisis from October 16th to October 28th, ~~1962~~ in 1962 can be ~~considered as an initial~~ ^{short-term, political and military} initially considered as a negative consequence of the Bay of Pigs Invasion, however, the outcome was merely a positive consequence. The Soviet Union were not happy with U.S involvement in the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. As Soviet and Cuban relations grew stronger and Cuba openly aligned with the Soviet Union as a communist state, Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Premier at the time, made an agreement to install long-range ballistic missiles in Cuba for defence purposes. ~~With~~ ^{involvement} Soviet military ~~involvement~~ and support, ~~this created~~ ^{would create} in Cuba, ~~created~~ a nuclear balance in the arms race and protect Cuba from an ~~an~~ attack or invasion by the United States again. As the United States already had 235 short-range ballistic ~~missile~~ missiles located in Turkey, in firing distance of the Soviet Union, Khrushchev was desperate to create this ~~the~~ nuclear balance and give the Soviets an advantage in the arms race. Following the Bay of Pigs invasion, President Kennedy approved Operation Mongoose by November 1961. The operation involved espionage and a plan to sabotage and destabilise Cuba with the possibility of assassinating Fidel Castro. Therefore, the Cuban Missile Crisis can be ^{initially} considered as ~~a~~ a negative consequence of the Bay of Pigs as

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

Essay task:
~~Paragraph~~

Consequence
2
Cuban Missile
Crisis:

Many people
ad just
had lost
loved ones
in the
second world
war and a
nuclear war
in 1962 would
mean the
end of the
world.

Khrushchev wanted to create a nuclear balance in Cuba against the United States as an advantage in the arms race. Two countries ~~de~~ ~~the~~ positioning large missiles capable of ~~hitting~~ destroying cities within minutes, killing ~~people and countries~~ millions of people, ~~is~~ can be considered as a negative consequence of the invasion as the crisis ~~Cuban Miss~~ virtually put the world at the brink of nuclear war ~~later~~ in 1962 between the Soviet Union and the United States. ^{Furthermore,} Castro felt enough pressure to ask Khrushchev for military support in Cuba and the Soviet Union wanted to support a communist ally. ~~President~~ However, the Cuban Missile Crisis was also a positive consequence as Kennedy was politically damaged after the Bay of Pigs invasion and ^{he} needed a successful military event, in which after 13 tense days the world was no longer at the brink of nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the United States to restore his reputation in the eyes of the American public and the U.S.S.R. The Cuban Missile Crisis was an opportunity to change this perception and so Kennedy made sure to think carefully about the consequences of his decisions because the fate of the world was at stake. //

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

Conclusion: To conclude, the Bay of Pigs invasion^{in 1961} was caused by significant short-term and long-term causes. The overthrow of Cuba's dictator, Fulgencio Batista, and ~~the~~ the change in government by revolutionary Cuban guerrilla ~~can be consid~~ in 1959 and the hostility of the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States ~~can be~~ led to the invasion. Many consequences were significant, such as the negative immediate ~~failure~~ failure of the invasion, ~~and the~~ however, the most significant ~~to~~ ~~posi~~ negative and positive consequence was the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962. The Bay of Pigs invasion was a complete failure and left a negative mark against ~~the~~ President Kennedy in 1961. ~~However~~ Kennedy learnt from his mistakes; however, he was still determined to overthrow Castro with better results than what occurred after the Bay of Pigs invasion on ~~April~~ April 17th 1961.

Merit Exemplar 2017

Subject:	History	Standard:	AS91233	Grade:	Merit
	Grade score	Annotation			
2	05 – Merit	This is an example of Merit for this standard because two causes and two consequences have been provided. Both the causes and consequences have been examined in depth with sufficiently detailed evidence and explanation. The in-depth examination has been presented in a conventional essay structure which allows for the clear communication of the causes and consequences.			