

**SECTION A**

You **must** answer Question 1.

**COLD WAR RIVALRY BEYOND EUROPE**

- 1** Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

**Source A**

Our purpose has been and is to help Cuba, and no one can challenge the humanity of our motives aimed at allowing Cuba to live peacefully and develop as its people desire. You want to relieve your country from danger and this is understandable. However, Cuba also wants this. All countries want to relieve your country from danger. But how can we the Soviet Union and our government, assess your action which, in effect, mean that you have surrounded the Soviet Union with military bases, surrounded our allies with military bases, set up military bases literally around our country, and stationed your rocket weapons at them? This is no secret. High-placed American officials demonstratively declare this. Your rockets are stationed in Britain and in Italy and pointed at us. Your rockets are stationed in Turkey.

*Extract from a letter of Khrushchev to Kennedy, 26 October 1962.*

**Source B**

Now, many believe that President Johnson's decision to send American combat forces to South Vietnam was wrong. And many others—I among them—have been strongly critical of the way the war has been conducted.

But the question facing us today is: Now that we are in the war, what is the best way to end it?

In January I could only conclude that the precipitate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam would be a disaster not only for South Vietnam but for the United States and for the cause of peace.

For the South Vietnamese, our precipitate withdrawal would inevitably allow the Communists to repeat the massacres which followed their takeover in the North 15 years before.

*Richard Nixon, Address to the Nation on the War in Vietnam, 3 November 1969.*



## Source C



A cartoon titled 'Soviet Peace Corps', published in an American newspaper, 21 October 1962.

## Source D

In the first place, a drawn out war gives the possibility to the Americans to render corresponding aid to Syngman Rhee. After their lack of success in China, the Americans probably will intervene in Korean affairs more decisively than they did in China and, it goes without saying, apply all their strength to save Syngman Rhee. Further, in case of a drawn out civil war the military casualties, suffering and adversity may elicit in the population a negative mood toward the one who began the war.

Moreover, a drawn out war in Korea could be used by the Americans for purposes of agitation against the Soviet Union and for further inflaming war hysteria. Therefore, it is inadvisable that the north begin a civil war now.

*Telegram by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, 14 September 1949.*





**Source E**

Drawing from the hitherto secret documents of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, a Soviet diplomat who worked in the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang revealed that far from being the instigator of the war, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin was at best a reluctant partner. In September 1949, the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party rejected an appeal from North Korea's Kim Il Sung to assist in an invasion of the South. But in April 1950, Stalin changed his mind and agreed to provide assistance for an invasion of the South. For one thing, Kim had convinced Stalin that the invasion was a low-risk operation that could be successfully concluded before the United States could intervene.

*A summary report of an academic conference on the Korean War, July 1995.*

**Source F**

In the mid to late 1940s, fighting frequently broke out on the border between the two Koreas, with small groups launching raids against each other. The United States restricted the aid that it provided for the South Korean army – the South Koreans were given small arms, light artillery, and tons of ammunition but no tanks or aircraft. The United States wanted to see the South Korean forces strong enough to repel a North Korean attack but would not grant permission for them to begin a war.

When the North Koreans invaded, Truman responded firmly. He had previously been attacked by the Republicans for his weak foreign policy in Asia, and did not want his presidency wrecked by events in Korea. He made a series of decisions to commit the US to confronting the Communists in Korea. Therefore, it was Cold War and personal concerns rather than altruism or regard for Korean reunification which influenced Truman and the US every step of the way. By the war's end, the USA had gained a measure of success by preventing the forceful unification of Korea intended by the Communist camp.

*From a book written by an American historian, published in 2003.*

**Now answer the following questions:**

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided in Sources A and C regarding Soviet involvement in Cuba. [10]
- (b) How far do Sources A-F support the argument that the spread of the Cold War rivalry beyond Europe was due to Soviet expansionism? [30]



**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

You must answer **two** questions from this section.

**ITHER**

How far do you agree that the Nixon Devaluation of 1971 was a watershed event in the development of the international economy? [30]

**R**

"It was the government more than external actors who played a pivotal role in the rise of Taiwan as an Asian Tiger." How far do you agree? [30]

**ID EITHER**

Assess the role of structural weaknesses in undermining the ability of the General Assembly to fulfil its responsibilities. [30]

**R**

To what extent have United Nations peace-keeping efforts been more ineffective during the Cold War than after the Cold War? [30]