

ST ANDREW'S JUNIOR COLLEGE Preliminary Examination General Certificate of Education Advanced Level Higher 1

HISTORY 8838/01
Paper 1: The Cold War and the Modern World (1945–1991) 28 Aug 2024

3 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front of the cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A
Answer Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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Section A

You must answer Question 1.

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

1 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source A

The Soviet Government deems it necessary to draw the attention of all governments and world opinion to the provocations the US Government is now staging, provocations which might plunge the world into the disaster of a universal thermonuclear world war. The hawkish factions in the US government have long been conducting an unchecked propaganda campaign against the Cuban Republic in the US Congress and press, calling for an attack on Cuba and an attack on Soviet ships carrying the necessary commodities and food to the Cuban people; in short, calling for war. Soviet ships bring Cuba the goods she needs and buy the goods she has in abundance, which United States has refused to buy. The Soviet Government is also shipping some armaments to Cuba at the request of its government in connection with the threats by aggressive imperialist circles. Cuba also requested the help of Soviet military technicians to train the Cubans in handling up-to-date weapons, because these weapons call for high skill and knowledge. There is also no need for the Soviet Union to shift its weapons for the repulsion of aggression to any country. Our nuclear weapons are so powerful that there is no need to search for sites for them beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union.

From an official USSR statement, 11 September 1962.

Source B

This secret, swift, and extraordinary buildup of Communist missiles in an area well known to have a special and historical relationship to the United States and the nations of the Western Hemisphere, in violation of Soviet assurances, and in defiance of American and hemispheric policy. This sudden, secret decision to station strategic weapons for the first time outside of Soviet soil is a deliberately provocative and unjustified change in the status quo which cannot be accepted by this country, if our courage and our commitments are ever to be trusted again by either friend or foe. This latest Soviet threat must and will be met with determination. Any hostile move anywhere in the world against the safety and freedom of peoples will be met by whatever action is needed. To the captive people of Cuba, your leaders are no longer Cuban leaders inspired by Cuban ideals. They are puppets and agents of an international conspiracy which has turned Cuba against your friends and neighbors in the Americas and turned it into the first Latin American country to become a target for nuclear war, the first Latin American country to have these weapons on its soil. These new weapons are not in your interest. They contribute nothing to your peace and well-being. They can only undermine it. But this country has no wish to cause you to suffer or to impose any system upon you. We know that your lives and land are being used as pawns by those who deny your freedom. In the end it is you the people who will suffer and it is your welfare and interests which we as human beings should all be concerned with.

From a speech by J.F Kennedy, American President, 22 October 1962.

Source C

Khrushchev was reckless in his policy towards Cuba. Khrushchev insisted that our missiles be sent to Cuba to extend our influence over them. You can ask any of our generals, and they will tell you that the plans for military "penetration" of South America are just delusions leading to a greater danger of war. Khrushchev's actions led to a crisis, and brought the world to the brink of a nuclear war. It scared Khrushchev too. Having no other way out, we were forced to accept all the demands dictated by the US. This event damaged the international prestige of our country, while at the same time strengthening US prestige. Soviet-Cuban relations deteriorated seriously. Castro and the Cuban people understood the withdrawal of the missiles as abandoning Cuba to its fate. Serious cracks emerged in the Cubans' attitude toward us, and we still feel them.

From a Soviet Politburo member, 14 October 1964.

Source D

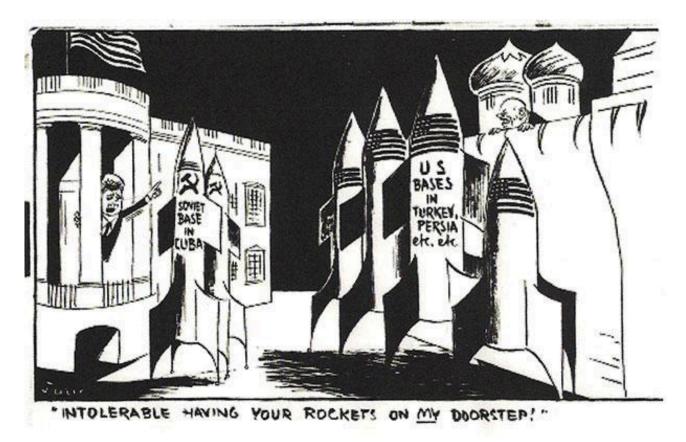
Historians assumed, for many years, that it was this – having his façade ripped away by U-2 spy planes – that drove Khrushchev into a desperate attempt to recover by sending intermediate and medium-range missiles, which he did have in abundance, to Cuba in 1962. "Why not throw a hedgehog at Uncle Sam's pants?" he asked in April, noting that it would take a decade for the Soviet Union to equal American long-range missile capabilities. It is clear now, though, that this was not Khrushchev's principal reason for acting as he did.

Khrushchev intended his missile deployment chiefly as an effort, improbable as this might seem, to spread revolution throughout Latin America. He and his advisers had been surprised, but then excited, and finally exhilarated when a Marxist-Leninist insurgency seized power in Cuba on its own, without all the pushing and prodding the Soviets had had to do to install communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

Khrushchev recalled. "We had to think up some way of confronting America with more than words. We had to establish a tangible and effective deterrent to American interference in the Caribbean. But what exactly? The logical answer was missiles."

From an American academic, 2005.

Source E



From a British cartoon, 24 October 1962.

Now answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided by Sources A and B on USA's policy towards Cuba. [10]
- (b) How far do Sources A-E support the assertion that the Cuban Missile Crisis was caused by Khrushchev's aggression? [30]

Section B

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

EITHER

'The development of the Sino-American relationship from the 1950s to 1975 was largely driven by the events unfolding in Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

How far do you agree that the evolution of US-Japan relations between 1952 and 1991 were driven by Cold War developments? [30]

AND EITHER

How far do you agree that 'Vietnam's interests were the key driver for the cause and development of the Third Indochina War between 1978 and 1991?' [30]

OR

5 'Since its inception, ASEAN was crucial to ensuring the preservation of regional peace and security?' How far do you agree with this statement? [30]

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