Name:	Class:



JURONG PIONEER JUNIOR COLLEGE JC2 Preliminary Examination 2023

HISTORY Higher 1

8821/01

13 September 2023

Paper 1 The Cold War and the Modern World

3 hours

(1945 - 2000)

Additional materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

For Candidate' s Use	For Examiner's Use
Question Number	Marks Obtained
1(a)	/10
1(b)	/30
	/30
	/30
Total	/10 0

Write your name and civics class on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper. Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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Section A

[Turn over

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE KOREAN WAR

1 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source A

I am firmly convinced that right now is the most suitable moment to take aggressive steps and unite with our supporters in the North. We will drive the people of Kim II Sung into a mountainous region and exhaust them there with hunger.

I want you to convince the American government leaders to permit us to cleanse the country and bring order in our house, and for us to be given all the necessary material support. The longer we wait, the harder it will be to do this, for the Soviets are winning a victory in their Cold War. Here in Korea, they are giving Communist agitators money, weapons, and propaganda literature.

Letter from Syngman Rhee to his American advisor, September 1949.

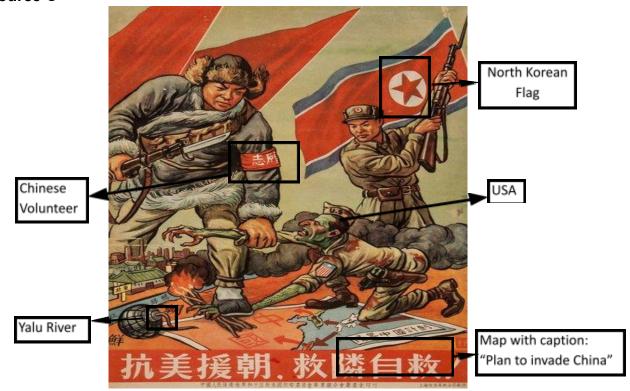
Source B

Since the establishment of the "Democratic People's Republic" and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the Soviet Union has maintained the fiction of northern Korean independence and has exercised its control through the medium of the Communist-dominated Korean Government and associated political organisations. The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang is headquarters for the four to five-thousand-man Soviet mission in northern Korea. The Soviet mission, infiltrated as advisers throughout the government, economy, and political organisations, serves as a guarantee of northern Korean subservience and a source of technical assistance.

The ultimate local objective of the Soviet Union and of the northern Korean regime is the elimination of the southern Republic of Korea and the unification of the Korean peninsula under Communist domination.

A report by the Central Intelligence Agency, 19 June 1950.

Source C



Note: The caption at the bottom of the poster reads 'Resist the United States and Help North Korea; Save our Neighbour and Ourselves.'

A Chinese propaganda poster on the Korean War, produced in 1951.

Source D

Kim II Sung and other Korean leaders were firmly determined to unify the country by military means. Calculating that the USA would not enter a war over South Korea, Kim II Sung persistently pressed for agreement from Stalin and Mao Zedong to reunify the country by military means.

By August 1950, the Korean People's Army had virtually disintegrated as a fighting force. The Chinese government, under pressure from Stalin, adopted the decision to send volunteers to Korea only after a real threat to the security of China had arisen and the very existence of the DPRK had been called into question. Subsequently, the total number of Chinese troops in Korea was brought to 1 million men. The entry of the Chinese volunteers into the war brought about a vital breakthrough in the course of military events. American and South Korean troops were thrown back to the 38th parallel.

During the time that Chinese volunteers were in Korea, there were numerous cases of Chinese interference in the internal affairs of the DPRK. The Chinese leadership,

making use of the volunteers' long stay in Korea, tried to strengthen their long-term influence in the DPRK.

Adapted from an internal report by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, 1966.

Source E [Turn over

South Korea was disturbed by guerrilla warfare carried out by Koreans who refused to accept the Syngman Rhee regime. In order to surmount the crises of his own regime, Syngman Rhee repeatedly advocated military action against North Korea. Kim Il Sung opposed Syngman Rhee with two policies. On the one hand, he advocated the peaceful unification of Korea and supported the Korean National Front (KNF) movement. On the other hand, Kim Il-Sung had a plan for the unification of Korea by force of arms. Up to the 19th of June, Kim Il Sung's policy was the peaceful unification of Korea. Nevertheless, on the 25th of June Kim Il-Sung embarked upon unification by force of arms. To this day, the question of which side attacked first remains unsolved in a welter of mutual recriminations. America had no direct connection with the outbreak of the war in Korea. The Korean War began, perhaps as a result of advantage being taken of provocation from Syngman Rhee, and certainly as an armed and revolutionary war of unification waged by Kim Il Sung.

Extract from a paper by a Japanese historian, 1966.

Now answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided in Sources C and D on Chinese involvement in the Korean War. [10]
- (b) How far do Sources A–E support the assertion that the Korean War was driven by North Korea? [30]

Section B

[Turn over

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

EITHER

2 'Allies in name only.' How far do you agree with this statement regarding Sino-Soviet relations in the 1950s and 1960s? [30]

OR

3 How far were ASEAN's responses to the Cold War marked by disunity and ineffectiveness?
[30]

AND EITHER

4 Assess the view that the main challenge to United Nations' peacekeeping operations during the Cold War was the reluctance of members to contribute to them. [30]

OR

5 'The UN mission in Somalia, 1992–1995, was a complete failure.' Discuss. [30]

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