

Section A: Source-Based Case Study [30 m]

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the background information and sources carefully and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

How useful is the source as evidence about the Truman Doctrine? Explain your answer.

[5]

(b) Study Source B.

What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer.

[5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D prove Source C is wrong? Explain your answer.

[6]

(d) Study Source E.

How surprised are you by what this source says? Explain your answer.

[6]

(e) Study all the sources.

'The Truman Doctrine did more harm than good to world peace.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[8]

The Truman Doctrine

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The Truman Doctrine, introduced by President Harry S. Truman on March 12, 1947, was a significant shift in U.S. foreign policy. Truman declared that the United States would provide political, military, and economic assistance to any democratic nation under threat from authoritarian forces. This policy was initially applied to Greece and Turkey, which were facing pressure from communist insurgents and Soviet expansion. By offering support to these countries, the U.S. aimed to prevent them from falling into the Soviet sphere of influence. The Truman Doctrine marked the start of America's proactive engagement in global politics during the Cold War, setting a precedent for future U.S. interventions in conflicts where communism was perceived as a threat. It was an important moment in the strategy of containment, which sought to limit the spread of communism worldwide and promote democracy and stability in regions vulnerable to Soviet influence.

Did the Truman Doctrine cause more harm than good to world peace?

Source A: *Adapted from a speech made by President Truman in 1947.*

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

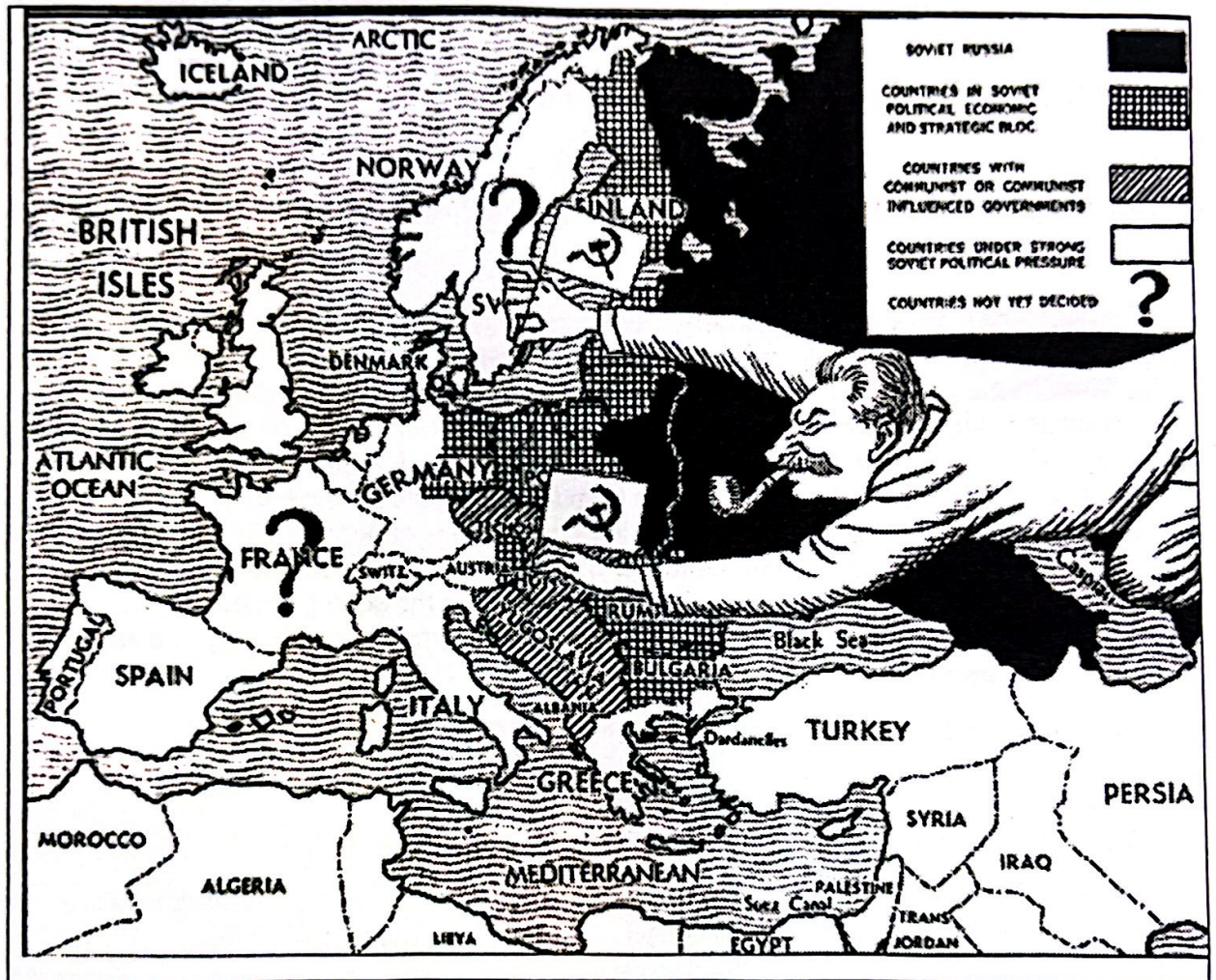
I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

The seeds of authoritarian regimes are nurtured by suffering and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and conflict. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died. We must keep that hope alive.

The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.

Source B: A cartoon published by a British Cartoonist, 1947.



Source C: From a speech by the Soviet Union's representative at the United Nations, 1947.

It is proven that the proclamation of this doctrine (Truman doctrine) meant that the United States Government openly is going against the principles of international cooperation. The United States Government is attempting to force its will on other independent nations, using what is supposed to be economic aid to individual countries in need as a tool for open political pressure. This has been shown by the actions undertaken by the United States Government in Greece and Turkey outside the United Nations in accordance with the so-called "Marshall Plan". This policy is in direct contrast to the principle proclaimed by the United Nations in December 11, 1946, that aid to other countries "should never be used as a political weapon."

Source D: A cartoon published in a British Magazine, 1947.



Source E: Excerpt from a telegram by Nikolai Novikov, Soviet Ambassador to the US, to Soviet Leadership, September 1946.

The numerous statements by American government, political, and military leaders about the Soviet Union and its foreign policy in an exceptionally aggressive spirit are clear examples of the current attitude of the American government toward the USSR. These statements are echoed a harsher way by the American newspapers. Discussions about a "third war", meaning a war against the Soviet Union, even a direct call for this war with a threat to use the atomic bomb, this is what is being said in statements about relations with the Soviet Union by discussions at public meetings and in the newspapers.