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**VICTORIA JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021
HIGHER 2**

H2 History

9752/01

Paper 1 Shaping the International Order (1945-2000)

**16 September 2021
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 cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer 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 6 printed pages.

[Turn over

SECTION A

You must answer Question 1.

THE KOREAN WAR

1 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source A

According to reliable information of the Soviet Government, the events in Korea were provoked by an attack on border areas of North Korea by forces of the South Korean authorities. As is well known, the Soviet Government withdrew its troops from Korea before the United States did and thereby affirmed its traditional principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Now, the Soviet Government stands by this principle.

It is not correct that the Soviet Government refused to participate in the Security Council meetings. Much as the Soviet Government would have liked, it was impossible to take part in the Security Council meetings since a permanent member of the Security Council, China, has not been admitted to the Council by virtue of the position of the US Government, which has made it impossible for the Security Council to make legally valid decisions.

*Statement by the Soviet government, delivered by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Andrei Gromyko, to the US Ambassador in Moscow, 29 June 1950.*

Source B

The American imperialists pushing their agents, the traitorous clique of Syngman Rhee, to launch a destructive war, have begun military interference in the internal affairs of Korea in order to colonise our Motherland. American aircrafts began to bomb cities and villages on 26 June. On 28 June, American aircrafts in large formations conducted an air raid of Seoul, which had been liberated by forces of the People's Army. Squadrons of the air force of the People's Army engaged American aircrafts in battle and forced them to turn back. On 29 June, American bombers bombed Pyongyang, dropping more than 300 bombs. There were casualties among the civilian population as a result of the barbaric bombing.

*Report from the Korean People's Army, conveyed in a telegram
from Pyongyang to Moscow, 30 June 1950.*

Source C

In Korea, the Government forces, which were armed to prevent border raids and to preserve internal security, were attacked by invading forces from North Korea. The Security Council of the United Nations called upon invading troops to cease hostilities and withdraw to the 38th parallel. This they have not done, but on the contrary have pressed the attack. The Security Council called upon all members of the United Nations to render every assistance in the execution of this resolution. In these circumstances, I have ordered US air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support.

The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war. It has defied the orders of the Security Council, issued to preserve international peace and security. In these circumstances, the occupation of Formosa* by Communist forces would be a direct threat to the security of the Pacific area and to US forces performing their lawful and necessary functions in that area.

Public statement by US President Truman, on the invasion of South Korea by North Korean forces, 27 June 1950.

* Formosa refers to Taiwan.

Source D

General MacArthur has pointed out that the initial mission of United Nations forces in Korea, that is to repel the aggression of North Korean forces against the Republic of Korea, has been largely accomplished. Chinese aggressive intervention appears as a new factor. From a propaganda point of view, it would be comparatively simple to brand Chinese Communists with aggression through the Security Council-General Assembly procedure and thereby be free to take action against them.

Our overall national interest does not permit us to move readily down this path. We must be careful that our political posture does not run substantially ahead of the situation on the ground, in such a way as to commit us to heavy involvement in Asia, which we should try to avoid. Just as we pretended that Moscow was not committing aggression in North Korea, so it may be necessary for us not to overplay the new factor of Chinese intervention until our combined political-military interests require that action.

Telegram from the US Secretary of State Dean Acheson, to the US Mission to the United Nations, 13 November 1950.

Source E



Cartoon published in an American newspaper, 1 February 1951.

* The figure on the left is Chinese leader Mao Zedong, while the figure on the right is US President Harry Truman.

Source F

The North proved to be much stronger than the South militarily, and the world was presented with the spectacle of a rapid advance, first to take Seoul on 28 June, then to occupy most of South Korea in the following month. US President Harry Truman chose to react with firmness lest the Cold War escalate out of control through the West giving the appearance of weakness. He responded in two ways: by immediately deploying what US forces were available in Japan to help stem the North Korean advance, and by appealing to the UN Security Council to condemn Kim Il Sung's aggression and to authorise retaliatory action under the aegis of the United Nations.

The US was invited to name a commander-in-chief to drive the invaders out of South Korea on behalf of the UN. For the first time, a global security organisation had agreed to meet force with force. The UN was able to show itself as an international organisation dedicated to preserving the peace.

Extract from an article by an Australian historian, published in 2020.

Now answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided in Sources C and D on the role of the United Nations in the Korean War. [10]
- (b) How far do Sources A-F support the view that the USA's involvement in the Korean War was merely to defend its South Korean ally? [30]

Section B

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

EITHER

- 2 To what extent did the problems of the Crises Decades derail the development of the global economy? [30]

OR

- 3 'The economic transformation of South Korea was rooted in its culture.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the country's development between 1970 and 1990? [30]

AND EITHER

- 4 Assess the view that the Charter limited the United Nations' potential in maintaining international peace and security in its first 45 years. [30]

OR

- 5 'A product of his time.' Is this an accurate description of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations from 1945 to 2000? [30]