



CANDIDATE
NAME

CG

INDEX NO

HISTORY

8821/01

Paper 1 The Cold War and the Modern World (1945-2000)

23 August 2023

3 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Write your name, class and question number on the answer booklet provided.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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

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

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE KOREAN WAR

1 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source A

When the anti-fascist World War was brought to a victorious conclusion, thanks to the decisive role played by the Soviet army, the system of barbarous Japanese imperialist rule collapsed in Korea. The way was opened up for building a Korea for the Koreans, for building a new country and a new life in conformity to our people's will and demands. The democratic reforms carried out in North Korea during this period have put an end to all the colonial and feudal relations that had long retarded the development of our country's economy and culture.

However, many difficulties lie on the road of the democratic construction of the country. This is because the aggressive army of US imperialism is stationed in South Korea, seeking to turn our country into a colony once again. A gang of lackeys are trying to sell out Korea to imperialism as a colony again. Today, the USA monopolises all power in South Korea and is doing everything in its frantic effort to suppress the democratic forces.

Let us march vigorously ahead for the freedom and independence of our country!

Speech by Kim Il Sung at the First Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, 29 August 1946.

Source B

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 the invading troops to cease hostilities and to 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 to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution. In these circumstances I have ordered United States 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 of the United Nations issued to preserve international peace and security.

President Truman's Press Release on Korea, 27 June 1950.

Source C

South Korea was disturbed by guerrilla warfare carried on 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, March 1966.

Source D

My fellow Americans:

I want to talk to you plainly tonight about what we are doing in Korea and about our policy in the Far East. In the simplest terms, what we are doing in Korea is this: We are trying to prevent a third world war. I think most people in this country recognized that fact last June. And they warmly supported the decision of the Government to help the Republic of Korea against the Communist aggressors. It is right for us to be in Korea now. It was right last June. It is right today.

The Communists in the Kremlin are engaged in a monstrous conspiracy to stamp out freedom all over the world. If they were to succeed, the United States would be numbered among their principal victims. It must be clear to everyone that the United States cannot – and will not – sit idly by and await foreign conquest. The only question is: What is the best time to meet the threat and how is the best way to meet it?

The aggression against Korea is the boldest and most dangerous move the Communists have yet made. The attack on Korea was part of a greater plan for conquering all of Asia.

Excerpt from President Truman's official speech to update the American people on the Korean War on 11 April 1951.

Source E



*An American leaflet titled 'Korean Ox, Chinese Servant, Russian Master!', December 1952.
(The Korean words on the figures are the names of various leaders which have been labelled)*

Now answer the following questions:

- a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided in Sources A and B about the US' involvement in Korea.
[10]
- b) How far do Sources A–E support the assertion that the Korean War was mainly a Cold War conflict?
[30]

Section B

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

EITHER

2. Assess the impact of USSR's influence on the diplomatic dynamics between the USA and China from 1950 to 1979. [30]

OR

3. To what extent did the Third Indochina War mark a turning point for ASEAN in its response to the involvement of external powers in Asia from 1967 to 1991? [30]

AND EITHER

4. 'The United Nations was not effective in maintaining international peace and security from 1945 to 2000.' How far do you agree? [30]

OR

5. 'The United Nations was successful in handling the Suez Crisis in 1956.' How far do you agree? [30]

- End of Paper -

