



A-level HISTORY

Component 2R The Cold War, c1945–1991

Friday 16 June 2017

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/2R.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a radio broadcast by Kim Il Sung to the people of North Korea, 26 June 1950.

Dear brothers and sisters! Great danger threatens our Motherland and its people. What is needed to destroy this menace? In this war, which is being waged against the Syngman Rhee clique, the Korean people must defend the Korean People's Democratic Republic and its constitution; they must destroy the unpatriotic fascist puppet regime of Syngman Rhee which has been established in the southern part of the republic; they must liberate the southern part of our Motherland from the domination of Syngman Rhee and his narrow group of reactionary henchmen; and they must restore the people's committees there as the real organs of power. 5

Under the banner of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, we must complete the unification of the Motherland and create a single, independent, democratic state. The war which we are forced to wage is a just war for the unification and independence of the Motherland and for freedom and democracy. 10

Source B

From an announcement by President Truman to Congress, 27 June 1950.

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 thirty-eighth parallel. This they have not done, but, on the contrary, have pressed the attack. In these circumstances, I have ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support. 5

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. 10

I know that all members of the United Nations will consider carefully the consequences of this latest aggression in Korea which is in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations.

Source C

From Khrushchev's memoirs, published in 1971. At the time of the outbreak of the Korean war, Khrushchev was part of Stalin's inner circle of advisors.

The North Koreans wanted to help their brethren who were under the heel of Syngman Rhee. Stalin persuaded Kim Il Sung to think it over. Kim returned to Moscow when he had worked everything out. Stalin had his doubts. He was worried that the Americans would jump in, but we thought that if the war was fought swiftly – and Kim Il Sung was sure it could be won swiftly – intervention by the USA could be avoided. 5

Nevertheless, Stalin decided to ask Mao Zedong's opinion. I must stress that it wasn't Stalin's idea, but Kim Il Sung's. Kim was the initiator. Stalin of course, didn't try to dissuade him. In my opinion, no real Communist would have tried to dissuade Kim Il Sung from wanting to liberate South Korea from Syngman Rhee and reactionary American influence. Mao Zedong also agreed. He approved Kim Il Sung's suggestion and put forward the opinion that the USA would not intervene since the war would be an internal matter which the Korean people would decide for themselves. 10

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the causes of the Korean War.

[30 marks]

Turn over for the next question.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 How effective was the nuclear arms race in restraining the aggression of the superpowers in the years 1955 to 1963? **[25 marks]**

0 3 'The Tet Offensive of 1968 was a turning point in America's conduct of the Vietnam War in the years 1965 to 1970.'

Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

0 4 'Weak leadership in the USSR was the most significant reason for the increase in Cold War tension in the years 1982 to 1985.'

Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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