



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/02

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

October/November 2018

1 hour 15 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside 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.

Answer **all** questions.

The total mark for this paper is 40. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** Insert.

International Relations and Developments**The Vietnam War**

In answering the questions, you should use your own knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources, as appropriate. You should support your answers with close reference to the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

1 Study Source A.

What can we learn from the source about American involvement in Vietnam? Explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence of President Johnson's reasons for US involvement in the Vietnam War? Explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D prove that President Johnson was lying in Source C? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Source E.

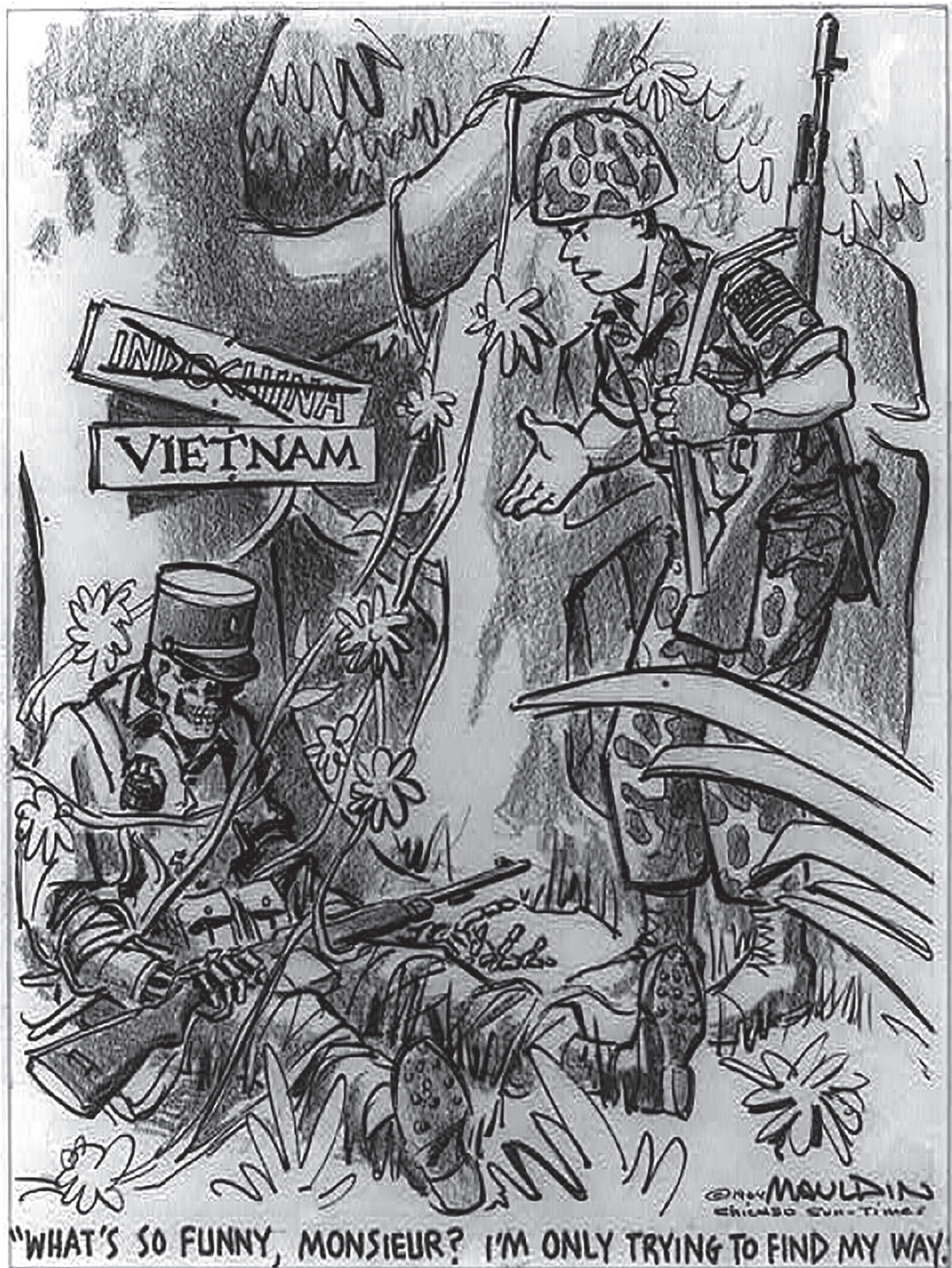
What is the message of the cartoonist? Explain your answer. [7]

5 Use all the sources.

'The USA had clear aims in Vietnam.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

[Total: 40]

SOURCE A: A cartoon published in an American newspaper in 1972. The word Monsieur means 'Mr' in French.



SOURCE B: From a conversation between President Johnson and his biographer in 1970.

I knew from the start that if I abandoned what I really love – the Great Society – in order to get involved with that wretched war on the other side of the world, then I would lose everything at home: all my programmes. All my hopes to feed the hungry and shelter the homeless. But if I left that war, and let the communists take over South Vietnam, then I would be seen as a coward and my nation would be seen as an appeaser. We would find it impossible to accomplish anything for anybody anywhere on the entire globe.

SOURCE C: *From a speech by President Johnson, April 1965.*

Why must this nation fight in Vietnam and risk its power for the sake of a people so far away? We fight because we must fight if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own destiny. Communist North Vietnam has attacked the independent nation of South Vietnam. Its object is total conquest.

We are there because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954, every American President has offered support to the people of South Vietnam to help them defend their independence. I wish to keep that promise. We are also there to strengthen world order. To leave South Vietnam to its fate would shake people's confidence in American commitment and promises. The result would be increased unrest and instability; retreating from Vietnam would not bring peace to the world.

SOURCE D: *From a book, 'The Arrogance of Power' written by Senator Fulbright, an opponent of the Vietnam War, published 1966.*

We are in a war to defend freedom but power has a way of undermining judgement. The idea of being responsible for world peace seems to have dazzled us. American military involvement in Vietnam may have more to do with American vanity than with helping our friends.

SOURCE E: *A cartoon about the Vietnam War, published in the USA in 1971, showing Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. It is called 'The Blind Leading the Blind'.*



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