



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/03

Paper 3 International History, 1945–1991

May/June 2009

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



SECTION A: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1945–1991

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE KOREAN WAR

- 1 Read the Sources and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1** candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the Sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

The origin of the conflict is to be found in the artificial division of Korea and in the failure, in 1945, of the USA and USSR to reach agreement on the method to be used for giving independence to Korea. This failure was due to fundamental differences in outlook which have become so marked a feature of the international scene.

This artificial division was consolidated by the exclusion from North Korea of the United Nations Temporary Commission, which had been charged by the General Assembly to observe the holding of elections on a democratic basis in the whole of Korea. In the circumstances, it was decided to hold such elections in South Korea alone.

If internally supervised elections had been allowed to take place in the whole of Korea and a unified and independent Korea had come into existence, the present conflict could never have arisen.

The Report of the UN Commission on Korea, September 1950, after the outbreak of the Korean War.

Source B

The events in Korea broke out on 25 June as a result of a provocative attack by the troops of South Korea on North Korea. This attack was the outcome of a deliberate plan.

The USA tries to justify intervention against Korea by alleging that it was undertaken by the UN Security Council.

What really happened? It is known that the US had started intervention in Korea before the Security Council was summoned to meet on 27 June, without taking into consideration what decision the Security Council might take. Thus, the US confronted the UNO with an accomplished fact. The Security Council merely rubber-stamped and back-dated the resolution proposed by the US, approving the aggressive actions which it had undertaken. The illegal resolution of 27 June, adopted by the Security Council under pressure from the US, shows that the Security Council is acting, not as a body for maintaining peace, but as a tool of the USA.

Speech by the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, 4 July 1950.

Source C

On 25 June, Communist forces attacked South Korea. This attack has made it clear that the International Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations.

The attack upon South Korea was a violation of the Charter of the UNO. Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles on which the United Nations is founded. As soon as word of the attack was received I approved a request for an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council. The Security Council met just 24 hours after the Communist invasion began.

One of the main reasons the Security Council was set up was to act in such cases as this – to stop outbreaks of aggression in a hurry before they develop into general conflicts. In this case the Security Council passed a resolution which called for North Korea to stop fighting, and to withdraw. North Korea ignored the request. The Council called on all members of the UNO to help to carry out this resolution. The Security Council met again. It recommended that members of the UNO help South Korea repel the attack and to restore peace.

Speech by US President Truman, 19 July 1950.

Source D

To convene a meeting of the Security Council seemed to be the only sensible alternative at the time. This was true for several reasons.

It was the proper procedure to take under the Charter of the UNO. Here there was an aggression, the invasion of South Korea, by North Korea. An aggression was contrary to the Charter. The Charter had provisions for dealing with it, and for the USA to proceed in disregard of the Charter would indicate that the USA thought the Charter was worth nothing.

Also, this was something which could be done immediately: other things would take time. One of the considerations uppermost in my mind was the need for decisive, immediate, sharp action and this is why I directed that we should call a meeting of the Security Council.

An interview, in 1961, with Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State (Foreign Minister) in 1950.

Source E

In 1945 the US established a military government in South Korea. This was aimed at accelerating its preparations to dominate the whole of Korea with South Korea as its springboard. The USA kept military bases in South Korea and kept a large advisor corps to command the South Korean army. This was part of a US plan for a northward expedition against North Korea.

The original aim was to attack North Korea in July 1949. However, the South Korean army was not prepared for such a war. At last on 25 June 1950 the USA and South Korea launched their armed attack against North Korea. The USA even organised a UN multi-national force of 15 satellite countries to bring them into this aggressive war.

The purpose of this provocative act by the USA was to exterminate North Korea and to turn the whole of Korea into an American colony. This was to be the springboard for world domination by the USA.

A North Korean view on the outbreak of the Korean War, 2003.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that, in its dealings with Korea, the United Nations was always the puppet of the United States?

SECTION B

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

You must **not** answer both Question 3 and Question 4.

- 2 How far was Truman personally responsible for the development of the Cold War in Europe to 1949?
- 3 'The US policy of containment was a failure in the years from 1950 to 1975.' How far do you agree?

OR

- 4 'Neither the USSR nor the USA gained anything from involvement in the Arab-Israeli Conflict from 1948 to the Camp David Accords.' How far do you agree?
- 5 'Deng Xiaoping's reforms created more problems than they solved in China.' How far do you agree?
- 6 How important were SALT I and SALT II to the limitation of nuclear weapons in the period from 1970 to 1989?
- 7 'The World Bank and IMF have ensured economic stability in the international economy in the years from 1945 to 1991.' How far do you agree?
- 8 To what extent was government involvement the reason for the rise and success of Asian Tiger economies?

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Question 1 Source B	© www.fordham.edu ; 1950.
Question 1 Source C	© President Truman; www.learner.org ; 1950.
Question 1 Source D	© Dean Acheson; www.trumanlibrary.org ; 1970.
Question 1 Source E	© Government of North Korea; http://72.30.186.36 ; 2003.

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