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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you were told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think this poster was published? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Would you consider Source C or Source D more reliable? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source F.

Does Source F provide an adequate analysis in helping you understand the American response during the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

'America's response during the Cuban Missile Crisis had little to do with the missiles in Cuba.' How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

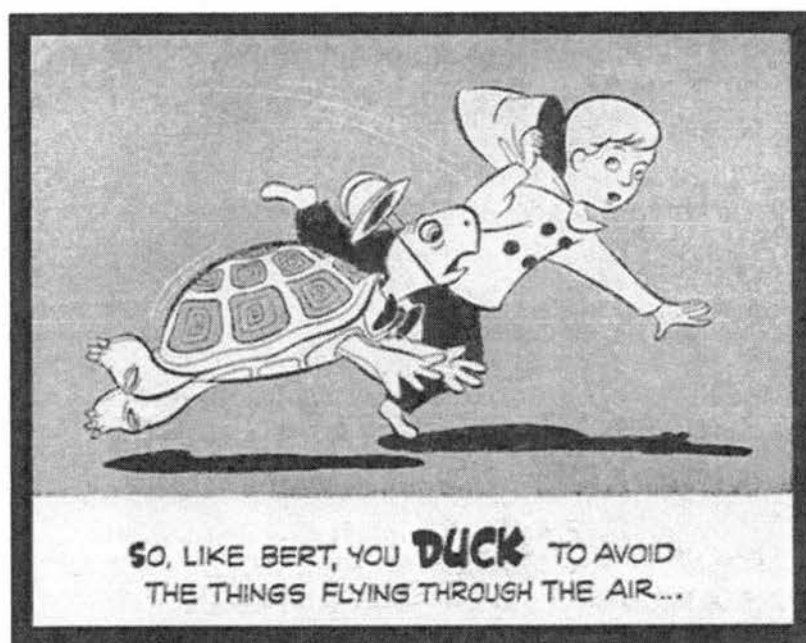
What drove America's response during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a thirteen day confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning Soviet ballistic missile deployment in Cuba. With the missiles in Cuba, the Americans sought methods to remove these missiles from Cuba. This was the first time America faced a potential attack from its enemies. John F. Kennedy convened a secret top level meeting, Ex-Com, with his officials to decide how to respond to the crisis. What were some factors that drove America's response during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Source A: A poster published by the Federal Civil Defense Administration in America in 1951 after the launch of Soviet nuclear missiles in 1949. This was part of a series of posters and cartoons which had the same theme of 'Duck and Cover'.



Source B: A cartoon published in America in 1961. Its title is 'What you need, man, is a revolution like mine.' Brazil, a South American country was facing economic challenges and high debts at that time.



Source C: An extract from Robert F. Kennedy's memoirs from 1969, titled '13 Days'. Robert Kennedy was Attorney General of the United States, the brother of the President and a member of the Ex-Com.

President Kennedy had done everything possible to avoid a military engagement with Cuba and with the Soviet Union, but now they had forced our hand. Because of the deception of the Soviet Union, our photographic reconnaissance planes would have to continue to fly over Cuba, and if the Cubans or Soviets shot at these planes, then we would have to shoot back. This would inevitably lead to further incidents and to escalation of the conflict, the implications of which were very grave indeed. The Soviet Union had secretly established missile bases in Cuba while at the same time proclaiming privately and publicly that this would never be done.

Source D: An extract from Nikita Khrushchev's memoir from 1971, titled 'Khrushchev remembers'. He is recounting the report his ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, sent to him after meeting with select members of Ex-Com.

Dobrynin's report went something like this: Robert Kennedy himself said that: 'The President is in a grave situation, and does not know how to get out of it. We are under very severe stress. In fact we are under pressure from our military to use force against Cuba. President Kennedy implores Chairman Khrushchev to accept his offer and to take into consideration the peculiarities of the American system. If the situation continues much longer, the President is not sure that the military will not overthrow him and seize power. The American army could get out of control.'

Source E: An extract from an American Historian's book published in 1994, titled 'We all lost the Cold War'.

Robert Kennedy told Dobrynin of his government's determination to ensure the removal of the Soviet missiles in Cuba, and his belief that the Soviet Union "will undoubtedly respond with the same against us, somewhere in Europe."

It is possible that Dobrynin misquoted Robert Kennedy. However, the Soviet ambassador was a careful and responsible diplomat. At the very least, Kennedy suggested that he thought that Soviet retaliation was likely. His brother, he made clear, was under enormous pressure from the generals and civilian officials who were "itching for a fight." The President did not want to use force, in part because he recognized the terrible consequences of escalation, and was therefore requesting Soviet assistance to make it unnecessary.

Source F: An excerpt from an interview by Sergei Khrushchev, son of Nikita Khrushchev, in 2012. 9/11 refers to the events that happened on September 11, 2001 where the mainland of the United States was attacked by terrorist forces led by Al-Qaeda.

Americans all the time exaggerate the outside threat because they've never experienced that threat before. The Soviet Union had a twentieth century with three major wars that fully destroyed their country. There was a very different understanding of the enemy on their borders. Americans never had enemies on their borders, so they exaggerate this threat like the Cuban Missile Crisis and 9/11. On 9/11 some terrorist was lucky to have destroyed buildings in the United States. It doesn't mean that they can destroy the United States. But if you look in the capital, you see fortification everywhere. It looks like people believed the terrorist controlled the streets of capital. It was the same psychological reaction in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

You may select examples from the following countries to support your answers: Indonesia, Malaya, Vietnam.

2. This question is about Decolonisation in Southeast Asia.

- (a) Explain how their actions reflected the colonial powers' desire to retain influence over Southeast Asia after 1945. [8]
- (b) The absence of European colonial powers from 1941-1945 paved the road to independence for the Southeast Asian nations. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [12]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: <http://blog.coyoteproductions.co.uk/history/duck-survive/>

Source B: <https://www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/valtman/presentation.html>

Source C-E: http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/moment.htm

Source F: <https://news.usni.org/2012/10/24/soviet-perspective-cuban-missile-crisis-nikita-khrushchevs-son>

ANSWER KEY

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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1.

a)	Study Source A [5] <u>Point 1:</u> poster published to tell the Americans that America wanted to prepare themselves in event of a nuclear war. Give explanation (this shows...) and evidence (this is evident from source A which states/shows that...) <u>Point 2:</u> use provenance (poster published by the federal civil defense administration in America in 1951 after the launch of soviet nuclear missiles.... This is a response to the launch of soviet missiles.
b)	Study Source B. [6] <u>point 1:</u> Cuba under total control of America Evidence + Explanation <u>Point 2:</u> Cuba under Castro is poor and undeveloped, suggesting that countries like brazil should not follow Cuba. Evidence + Explanation Provenance: the purpose of the source is to tell the America public that USA has control over Cuba and USA's superiority so as to gain more support.
c)	Study Sources C and D. [6] Source D is more reliable than source C <u>Content-</u> Source C push entire blame on USSR Source D gives a more balanced view Cross reference to source E or contextual knowledge to support.
d)	Study Source F. [5] <u>yes</u> Source F: suggests that USA over reacted when they discovered missiles in Cuba. Evident from, "they exaggerated when they discovered..." Explanation (this shows...) However, Source F does not entirely provide an adequate analysis in helping me understand the American response during CMC as it does not

	tell us specific measures taken by USA. Supported by my contextual knowledge..... Provenance.
e)	Study all the sources. [8] support: A, B, D Does not support :C, E, F

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

2. This question is about Decolonisation in Southeast Asia.

a)	<u>Point 1:</u> post war arrangements/policies implemented by colonial powers Example 1 : French in Vietnam - divided into 2 - subsequently returned to French Example 2: Malayan Union <u>Point 2:</u> fought with local political parties Example: first indo-china war - repressed local nationalistic sentiments [8]
b)	Eg, Malaysia <u>Point 1:</u> Formation of alliance/ ethnic cooperation - British wanted to see alliance between different ethnic groups - success in election, gained support from people <u>Point 2:</u> Absence of European colonial powers - led to japanese occupation - allowed development of nationalism - nationalist leaders released - organisations formed <u>Point 3:</u> Role of communist movements - did not directly lead to but caused the British to reconsider timeline for independence - communists' claim that they were right for the people, forced British to speed up timeline [12]

