



HISTORY

Higher and Standard Level

Wednesday 12 May 1999 (afternoon)

Paper 1

1 hour

This examination paper consists of 3 sections, Section A, Section B and Section C.

Section A consists of 4 questions on Prescribed Subject 1.

Section B consists of 4 questions on Prescribed Subject 2.

Section C consists of 4 questions on Prescribed Subject 3.

The maximum mark for each section is 20.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do NOT open this examination paper until instructed to do so.

Answer:

EITHER

all questions in Section A.

OR

all questions in Section B.

OR

all questions in Section C.

EXAMINATION MATERIALS

Required:

None

Allowed:

A simple translating dictionary for candidates not working in their own language

Texts in this examination paper have been edited: significant wording additions are shown in square brackets, and substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses (three points [...]); minor changes are not indicated.

SECTION A

Prescribed Subject 1 The Russian Revolutions and the New Soviet State 1917 - 1929

These documents relate to the Bolshevik Revolution, October 1917. [Dates used are the old style Russian calendar]

DOCUMENT A *A Menshevik communication published in Izvestia, a Russian newspaper on 24th October 1917*

In this momentous hour of the Russian revolution, when the enemy stands at the gates of Petrograd, [St. Petersburg] when a wave of devastation is sweeping over all of Russia and when the counter-revolution has mobilised all its forces, the Bolshevik party wants to call you out into the streets to **overthrow the Provisional Government** and seize power.

Comrade-workers and soldiers, your demonstration will spell the triumph of the counter-revolution.

The organised dark elements, led by an experienced hand are waiting for your demonstration in order to turn it into a blood bath and frustrate [prevent] the Constituent Assembly Meeting.

...All the monarchistic and Black Hundred gangs will be able to take advantage of any demonstration to drown the Russian Revolution in torrents of blood.

DOCUMENT B *A speech by Lenin to the Second Congress of Soviets on 25th October 1917*

The oppressed masses themselves will form a government. The old state apparatus will be destroyed root and branch and a new administrative apparatus will be created in the form of Soviet organisations. Now begins a new era in the history of Russia, and **this third Russian Revolution** must finally lead to the victory of Socialism. One of our routine tasks is to end the war at once. But in order to end the war, closely bound up with the capitalist order, capitalism itself must be conquered. ...Within Russia an enormous section of the peasantry has said enough playing with the capitalists, we must go with the workers. We shall win the peasants' trust with a single decree which will abolish landed property. We shall institute a genuine workers' control of industry. We shall have the strength of a mass organisation that will triumph over everything and bring the proletariat to world-wide Socialist revolution.

DOCUMENT C *An extract from **Memories of Revolution: Russian women remember.** Edited by Anna Horsburgh Porter, published in London, 1993. [The editor is a British journalist and the interviews were recorded by two Russian speakers]. From the interview with Irina Sergevna Tidmarsh, born in Moscow in 1903.*

During the October Revolution we had to move out of our flat and live on the staircase to be safe from gunfire. It was interesting to live under the staircase; all the mattresses and pillows were put out. There was a very famous singer Dobrovolskaya who lived in one of the flats, and she not only got out her mattress to sleep on, but also her piano because she wanted to practice her singing. It was lovely for us to be able to hear her.

Once I was looking out of the window and suddenly I saw a hand come out of a nearby chimney stack with a gun. Someone else was crossing the road and the hand was trying to shoot him. My brother who was on the Tsarist's side, managed to get to us for an hour or so, to sit and have some food or a rest from the fighting ... that first morning I remember well ... I saw the Red soldiers and patrols standing there, just outside the Kremlin gates. Our home was just opposite, and all the White Officers were filing through. They had to throw away all their ammunition, so there were piles of ammunition. They went through a chain of Red Guards ... and were led away as soon as they had discarded their revolvers and guns.

DOCUMENT D *An extract from **Trotsky: Towards October 1879-1917** by Tony Cliff, published by Bookmarks, a Socialist publishing co-operative in 1989.*

Above all, the insurrection [rebellion] was a brilliant success. Trotsky imbued [inspired] the mass of the workers and soldiers with courage and energy through his far-sightedness, and firm, confident leadership. The fact that on the day of the insurrection the resistance of the Government was reduced to defending the Winter Palace demonstrates how successful Trotsky's direction of the preparation and the carrying out of the final insurrection had been. Sukanov described the insurrection: '...no resistance was shown. Beginning at two in the morning [26th October] the stations, bridges, lighting installations, telegraph and telegraphic agencies were gradually occupied ...'

Even Stalin had to admit the crucial role of Trotsky. On 6 November 1918 Stalin wrote 'all the work of practical organisation of the insurrection was conducted under the immediate leadership of the Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, Trotsky.'

DOCUMENT E *'Socialist Revolution Triumphant' painted by B. Ioganson in 1957 in the Government-sponsored Socialist Realism style.*



This picture was taken from **Russia in Pictures** by Galina Klimenko, published in 1966 by Oak Tree Press, London.

1. Explain briefly the following references:
 - (a) '... overthrow the Provisional Government' [Document A]. [1 mark]
 - (b) '... this third Russian Revolution' [Document B]. [1 mark]
 - (c) '... Even Stalin had to admit the crucial role of Trotsky' [Document D]. [2 marks]

2. Assess the reliability and value of Document C and Document E. [5 marks]

3. Compare and contrast the style, aim and message of Document A and Document B. [5 marks]

4. Using the documents and your own knowledge explain why the Bolshevik Revolution was judged by many to be a 'brilliant success.' [6 marks]

Texts in this examination paper have been edited: significant wording additions are shown in square brackets, and substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses (three points [...]); minor changes are not indicated.

SECTION B

Prescribed Subject 2 **Origins of the Second World War in Asia 1931 - 1941**

These documents relate to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931.

DOCUMENT A *Memorandum by Sir John Pratt, a British foreign office advisor, concerning the Shanghai Incident, 1 February 1932.*

If Japan continues unchecked the British will have to retire altogether from the Far East. If it is decided that we must check Japan, certain preliminary measures could be adopted - such as rupture of diplomatic and economic relations - but in the end Japan can only be checked by force. Ultimately we will be faced with the alternatives of going to war with Japan or retiring from the Far East. A retirement from the Far East might be the prelude to a retirement from India.

DOCUMENT B *A cartoon published in OUTLOOK, an American magazine, 1931.*

The Open Door



DOCUMENT C *An extract from **The League of Nations: its life and times** by F.S. Northedge, Leicester, 1986.*

Of the other states which might have brought Japan to heel, only Britain is seriously worth considering. France, Germany and Italy were only minor weights in the balance of forces in the Pacific. But even if they had been able to contribute anything by way of material restraint on Japan, the economic strains of the times, combined with the daunting logistical [practical] problems of bringing military pressure to bear in an area so remote from Europe, made the prospect unlikely. Britain, or rather the National Government ...felt no disposition to do more than try to reconcile the two disputants [opposing countries] in the Far East, and, if that failed, to stand aside and let events take their course.

DOCUMENT D *An extract from **The Rise of Modern China** by Immanuel Hsu, London, 1996.*

International sanction was slow to come. The new British government, only a month in office, was beset with domestic problems. British public opinion was surprisingly lenient toward Japan, whose action in Manchuria it considered not "entirely unjustified." The London *Times* stated that "Japan had a strong case, but had put herself regrettably and unnecessarily in the wrong." The United States took the easy position that **Tokyo could not be held responsible for the violation of the Paris Pact [Kellogg Briand Pact, 1928] since the Kwantung army had acted without its authorisation.** The Soviet Union also took no action as long as its Siberian border was not violated. Thus, **China was left to face the enemy alone.**

DOCUMENT E *An extract from **The Origins of the Second World War in Asia and the Pacific** by Akira Iriye, London, 1992.*

Still, initially the other signatories of the **nine-power treaty** were reluctant to go as far as the United States in condemning Japan. Britain merely expressed... satisfaction at Japanese claims that they were following the treaty, as did... other countries such as France, Italy, and Belgium. They were not ready to confront Japan as a group. Their governments were preoccupied by more urgent issues closer to home and chose to accept the Japanese contention that the basic structure of Asian international affairs remained intact.

The situation become much more alarming from the powers' point of view when Japanese and Chinese forces fought skirmishes in Shanghai in late January and early February 1932.

Here, however, Japan was much more sensitive to international opinion and took care to consult with the powers, in particular the United States, Britain, and France, to ensure the protection of their nationals in Shanghai. The powers, on their part, were eager to keep in touch with one another so as to bring the incident to a speedy conclusion.

5. Explain what you understand by the following:
- (a) '... the nine power treaty' [Document E]. *[1 mark]*
 - (b) '... the Open Door' [Document B]. *[1 mark]*
 - (c) 'Tokyo could not be held responsible for the violation of the Paris Pact since the Kwantang army had acted without its authorisation' [Document D]. *[2 marks]*
6. How consistent are Documents A, C and E in identifying international reactions to the Manchurian incident? *[5 marks]*
7. How reliable are Documents A, B and E as sources of history? *[5 marks]*
8. Using the documents and your own knowledge, explain why, after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931, 'China was left to face the enemy alone' [Document D]. *[6 marks]*

Texts in this examination paper have been edited: significant wording additions are shown in square brackets, and substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses (three points [...]); minor changes are not indicated.

SECTION C

Prescribed Subject 3 The Cold War 1945 - 1964

These documents relate to Cuba and the Cold War in the early 1960s.

DOCUMENT A *An extract from a pamphlet issued by the US State Department (Department of Foreign Affairs), 3 April 1961. (It was understood that it would be translated into Spanish and Portuguese and circulated widely throughout Latin America).*

It is the considered judgement of the US Government that the Castro regime in Cuba offers a clear and present danger to the authentic and autonomous revolution of the Americas - to the whole concept of spreading political liberty, economic development, and social progress through all the republics of the hemisphere. ...What began as a movement to enlarge Cuban democracy and freedom has been perverted ... into a mechanism for the destruction of free institutions in Cuba, for the seizure by international communism of a base and bridgehead in the Americas, and for the disruption of the inter-American system.

DOCUMENT B *An extract from *The Cold War* by Martin Walker published by Fourth Estate, London, 1993.*

In their secret CIA training camps in Guatemala, the 1,400 men of Cuban exile Brigade 2506 were preparing to invade Cuba. ...The Cuban exiles landed on Zapata Beach at Cuba's Bay of Pigs. The surprise air-strike by B-26 bombers, provided by the CIA and masquerading [appearing in disguise] as Cuban Air Force defectors, failed to destroy the Cuban fighters on their airfields. The obsolete B-26 bombers were then shot from the sky by the Cuban jet trainer aircraft, who also sank the ammunition supply ship on which the invaders depended. ...This was not Kennedy's operation, but an inheritance from Eisenhower. It had been planned since March of the previous year by the CIA. ...It was a humiliating disaster, with ominous implications for Kennedy's policy towards the developing and newly independent world he had addressed in his inaugural speech [first official speech as President, January 1961]. "We pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away to be replaced by a **far more iron tyranny.**"

DOCUMENT C *Extracts from three of the messages exchanged between Chairman Khrushchev and President Kennedy at the time of the Bay of Pigs [Battle of Girón], April 1961 (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, pages 18152-3).*

Khrushchev (18 April): ...There should be no misunderstanding of our position: we shall render [give] the Cuban people and their Government all necessary assistance in beating back the armed attack on Cuba. We are sincerely interested in a relaxation of international tension, but if others aggravate it, we shall reply in full measure...

Kennedy (18 April): ...I have previously stated, and I repeat, that the United States intends no military intervention in Cuba. ...I believe, Mr Chairman, that you should recognise that free peoples in all parts of the world do not accept the claim of historical inevitability for Communist revolution.

Khrushchev (22 April): ...We do not have any bases in Cuba, and do not intend to establish any. ...We are sincerely desirous of reaching agreement both with you and with other countries of the world on the question of disarmament and all other questions the solution of which would promote peaceful co-existence.

DOCUMENT D *An extract from Modern World History by Ben Walsh, (a school history book) published by John Murray, London 1996.*

President Kennedy supplied arms, equipment and transport for some anti-Castro exiles to invade Cuba and overthrow him. 1,400 exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs. They were met by 20,000 Cuban troops armed with tanks and modern weapons. The invasion failed disastrously. Castro captured or killed them all within days. ...After the Bay of Pigs fiasco, Soviet arms flooded into Cuba. In May 1962 the Soviet Union announced publicly for the first time that it was supplying Cuba with arms. By July 1962 Cuba had the best-equipped army in Latin America. By September it had thousands of Soviet missiles, and patrol boats, tanks, radar vans, missile erectors, jet bombers, jet fighters and 5,000 Soviet technicians to help maintain the weapons. ...On Sunday 14 October 1962 an American U2 spy plane flew over Cuba. It took amazingly detailed photographs of missile sites in Cuba. To the military experts two things were obvious - that these were missile sites, and that they were being built by the Soviets.

DOCUMENT E *Extract from President Kennedy's speech to the American University in Washington, 10 June 1963 (published in Public Papers of the President).*

"...What kind of peace do we seek? Not a Pax Americana enforced on the world by American weapons of war. ...Let us focus on a more practical, more attainable peace - based not on a sudden revolution in human nature but on a gradual evolution in human institutions - on a series of concrete actions and effective agreements which are in the interests of all concerned. ...And if we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help **make the world safe for diversity.**"

9. Explain briefly the following references
- (a) '...CIA' [Document B]. *[1 mark]*
 - (b) '...a far more iron tyranny' [Document B]. *[2 marks]*
 - (c) '...make the world safe for diversity' [Document E]. *[1 mark]*
10. Compare and contrast the accounts given in Documents B and D, including reference to the content, style and other characteristics. *[5 marks]*
11. Evaluate Documents A, C, and E as sources of historical evidence. *[5 marks]*
12. 'The Cold War was marked by the alternation of bouts of confrontation (defiant hostility) and détente (relaxation of tension).' Using the documents and your own knowledge, assess the accuracy of this claim for the period 1961 to 1964. *[6 marks]*
-