



AS HISTORY

The American Dream: Reality and Illusion, 1945–1963

Paper 2Q

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **2Q**.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.
-

Section AAnswer Question 01

Source A

From the Nobel lecture delivered by General George Marshall, December 11th 1953. The Nobel lecture is a public lecture given by a prize winner on a subject related to the topic of their prize. Marshall had been awarded the Peace Prize.

In my country, my military associates frequently tell me that we Americans have learned our lesson. I completely disagree with this contention and point to the rapid disintegration between 1945 and 1950 of our once vast power for maintaining the peace. As a direct consequence, in my opinion, there resulted the brutal invasion of South Korea, which for a time threatened the complete defeat of our hastily arranged forces in that field. I speak of this with deep feeling because in 1939 and again in the early fall of 1950, it suddenly became my duty, my responsibility to rebuild our national military strength in the very face of the gravest emergencies. For the moment, the maintenance of peace in the present hazardous world situation does depend in very large measure on military power, together with Allied cohesion.

Source B

From George Kennan's '**Long Telegram**' sent to Truman's Secretary of State, James Byrnes, February 22, 1946. Kennan was deputy chief to the US mission in Moscow.

(1) Soviet power, unlike that of Hitlerite Germany, is neither well planned nor adventurous. It does not work by fixed plans. It does not take unnecessary risks. It is impervious to the logic of reason and it is highly sensitive to the logic of force. For this reason it can easily withdraw, and usually does when strong resistance is encountered at any point. Thus, if the adversary has sufficient force and makes clear his readiness to use it, he rarely has to do so. If situations are properly handled there need be no prestige-engaging showdowns.

(2) Measured against the Western World as a whole, the Soviets are still by far the weaker force. Thus, their success will really depend on the degree of cohesion, firmness and vigour which the Western World can muster. And this is a factor which it is within our power to influence.

0	1
---	---

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining Truman's decision to introduce the Truman Doctrine?

[25 marks]

Section BAnswer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

EITHER

0	2
---	---

‘The growth of the consumer society was the most significant domestic development under President Eisenhower.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

OR

0	3
---	---

‘John F Kennedy was forced to address the issue of African-American civil rights by the actions of Martin Luther King.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Question 1 Source B: The Nobel Foundation

Permission to reproduce all copyright has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Copyright © 2015 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.
