



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2015

History

Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991
Higher Tier



GHY22

[GHY22]

WEDNESDAY 10 JUNE, MORNING

TIME

1 hour 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions: **all** questions in Section A and **one** question from the choice in Section B.

If needed, you can ask for more sheets to finish your answers. Please attach these sheets to your booklet using the treasury tag supplied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Section A Question **1(b)**, **(c)** and **(d)** and in Section B.

Spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar will be assessed in Section A Question **1(d)** and in Section B.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A Resource Booklet referring to Question 1 accompanies this paper.

For Question 1 refer to the source material in the Resource Booklet.

Section A

Answer **all** of this section.

In **Question 1(d)** a maximum of **5 additional marks** is available for the use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

1 This question is about the Outbreak of the Korean War, June 1950.

(a) Study Source A.

What does **Source A** tell us about the reasons why Kim Il Sung ordered his army to attack South Korea in June 1950? [4]

(b) Study Sources A and B.

How far does **Source A** support Truman's belief in **Source B** that the USSR was behind the North Korean attack on South Korea in June 1950? [6]

(c) Study Source C.

How useful and reliable is **Source C** to an historian studying the outbreak of war between North and South Korea in June 1950? [8]

(d) Using Sources A, B and C and your own knowledge, explain why there are different interpretations of the reasons for the invasion of South Korea by the North Korean Army in June 1950. [10]
and [SPaG 5]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

In **all** questions a maximum of **5 additional marks** is available for the use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

2 This question is about relations between the USSR and Eastern Europe, 1945–1949.

Explain why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe at the end of World War Two and how the USSR kept control between 1945 and 1949.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Reasons why the USSR wanted control over Eastern Europe in 1945
- Peace Conferences in 1945 and the end of wartime alliances
- Actions of the USSR in controlling Eastern Europe, 1946–1948
- Berlin, 1948–1949.

[22]
and [SPaG 5]

3 This question is about the Vietnam War, 1954–1973.

Explain why the USA became involved in a war in Vietnam and how the involvement of the USA in Vietnam changed by 1973.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Reasons why the USA became involved in Vietnam
- Actions of the USA in Vietnam, 1954–1964
- Actions of the US army in Vietnam, 1965–1968
- Vietnamisation and withdrawal, 1968–1973.

[22]
and [SPaG 5]

4 This question is about relations between the USSR and Eastern Europe, 1961–1990.

Explain why and how the USSR's control over Eastern Europe changed between 1961 and 1990.

Use the following guidelines to help you with your answer and any other relevant information.

- Berlin and the USSR's actions in 1961
- Czechoslovakia, 1968 and the Brezhnev Doctrine
- Détente and Perestroika
- The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, 1989–1990.

[22]
and [SPaG 5]

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Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991

Foundation and Higher Tiers

[GHY21] [GHY22]

WEDNESDAY 10 JUNE, MORNING

**RESOURCE
BOOKLET**

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The Outbreak of the Korean War, June 1950

Source A: A modern historian, writing in 1996, gives his view of why war broke out in Korea in June 1950

Both Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, and Syngman Rhee, President of South Korea, wanted to reunite Korea under their control. Kim Il Sung was worried that the South might make the first move. He asked Stalin for permission to attack South Korea. Stalin thought about this for nearly a year. He said no several times during 1949. He was afraid that the USA would get involved and that this might lead to a third world war. Stalin finally agreed with Kim Il Sung and promised to send weapons and advisers to help North Korea. Kim Il Sung convinced Stalin that the North Korean Army would win a quick victory over the weak South Korean forces. In June 1950, the North Korean Army invaded South Korea.

Source B: President Truman, speaking in June 1950, just after the North Korean Army invaded South Korea

I believe that this attack upon South Korea makes it clear that the USSR is trying to spread its control over South East Asia. With North Korea, the USSR is now prepared to use armed invasion and war to take control over countries in this area. The Army of North Korea has the support of the USSR. We ask the United Nations (UN) to help South Korea to defend itself against this unjustified attack. The USA is prepared to take action to help restore peace and security in the area.

Source C: Syngman Rhee, the strongly anti-communist President of South Korea, speaking in June 1950

We in Korea have become part of a huge world-wide struggle between communism (the USSR) and democracy (the USA). North Korea has been encouraged to launch this attack on our territory by the USSR. We must fight back and stop this attempt to destroy our country.

Source A: Paul Lashmar, Stalin's "Hot War", New Statesman and Society, Vol. 9, No.388, February 1996 (adapted)

Source B: Peter Fisher, Great Power Conflict after 1945, Stanley Thornes, 1985 (adapted)

Source C: Fiona MacDonald and Richard Staton, The Cold War, 1945 to 1989, Collins Educational, 1996 (adapted)

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