



**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1**

Wednesday 10 May 2006 (afternoon)

1 hour

SOURCE BOOKLET

SOURCE BOOKLET - INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- This booklet contains all of the sources required for Paper 1.
 - Section A page 2
 - Section B page 5
 - Section C page 8

Sources in this booklet have been edited: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

SECTION C

Prescribed Subject 3 The Cold War, 1960 to 1979

These sources relate to US Cold War policies and the Vietnam War.

SOURCE A *Extract from **In Retrospect: the tragedy and lessons of Vietnam** by Robert McNamara, New York, 1995.*

My thinking about Southeast Asia in 1961 differed little from that of many Americans who had served in World War II. Having spent three years helping turn back German and Japanese aggression only to witness the Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe after the war, I accepted the idea advanced by George Kennan in 1947, that the West, led by the United States, must guard against Communist expansion through a policy of containment. I considered this a sensible basis for decisions about national security and the application of Western military force ... And I knew that Indochina was a necessary part of our containment policy – an important bulwark [defense] in the Cold War.

SOURCE B *Extract from a press conference given by President Eisenhower, 7 April 1954, as reported in the Eagleton Digital Archive of American Politics, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (www.eagleton.rutgers.edu/e-gov/e-politicalarchive-Vietnam-prelude.htm).*

Robert Richards, Copley Press: Mr. President, would you mind commenting on the strategic importance of Indochina for the free world?

The President: You have both the specific and the general. First, you have the specific value of a locality in its production of material that the world needs.

Then you have the possibility that many human beings pass under a dictatorship that is hostile to the free world.

Finally, you have broader considerations that might follow the “falling domino” principle. So you could have a beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences.

With respect to materials, two of the items from this particular area that the world uses are tin and tungsten. They are very important.

With respect to more people passing under communist domination, Asia has already lost some 450 million people to Communist dictatorship. We can’t afford greater losses.

When we come to the possible sequence of events, the loss of Indochina, Burma, Thailand, Malaya and Indonesia, now you are talking about millions and millions of people ... So, the possible consequences of the loss are incalculable to the free world.

SOURCE C

Cartoon by Les Gibbard, published in The Guardian, a British newspaper, 3 May 1972. A US citizen is asking President Nixon a question about the South Vietnamese soldier on the ground.



source: [Reproduced with the permission of Les Gibbard ©2005]

“If this boy of yours is real, how come we gotta wind him up all the time?”

SOURCE D

Extract from President Nixon's broadcast to the nation, 23 January 1973, as reported in The Cold War: history at source by E G Raynor, London, 1992.

At 12.30 pm Paris time today, 23 January 1973, the agreement on ending the war and restoring the peace was signed.

The cease-fire will take effect at midnight, 27 January 1973. The United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam hope that this agreement will secure stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indochina and South-east Asia ...

Throughout the years of negotiation we have insisted on peace with honour. In the settlement that has now been agreed, all the conditions that I laid down then have been met ...

This settlement also meets the goals and has the full support of President Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam ...

The United States will continue to recognize the Government of the Republic of Vietnam as the sole legitimate government of South Vietnam. We shall continue to aid South Vietnam within the terms of the agreement, and we shall support efforts by the people of South Vietnam to settle their problems peacefully amongst themselves.

SOURCE E

*Extract from **The Limits of Liberty: American History 1607-1992** by Maldwyn Jones, London, published in 1983, second edition 1995. The author is Professor of American History, University of London.*

In 1972 Nixon stepped up air attacks on North Vietnam to new and terrible levels. Whether, as he was later to claim, the effect was to speed up the long-running Paris peace negotiations is disputed. Certainly a cease-fire agreement was signed in January 1973. Though Nixon described it as 'peace with honour' it was in fact a thinly disguised American defeat. It provided for the withdrawal of all remaining forces from Vietnam but not for a corresponding withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from areas south of the 17th parallel. Nor did it settle the political future of South Vietnam or even attempt to define the cease-fire line. This fragile settlement soon broke down. The feeble and corrupt Saigon government steadily lost authority once the Americans had withdrawn. Finally, in April 1975, it surrendered unconditionally to the Communists. The American effort to preserve the Indo-Chinese peninsula from Communism was long-drawn out and ended in total failure.



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QUESTION BOOKLET - INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Refer to the Source Booklet which accompanies this examination paper.
- Answer all the questions in one section only. Either:
 - Section A
 - or
 - Section B
 - or
 - Section C.

SECTION C

Prescribed Subject 3 The Cold War, 1960 to 1979

These questions relate to US Cold War policies and the Vietnam War. The accompanying sources are on pages 8 to 10 in the Source Booklet.

9. (a) Why, according to Source A, was McNamara a supporter of the policy of containment? *[3 marks]*
- (b) What message is conveyed by Source C? *[2 marks]*
10. Compare and contrast the views about the cease-fire agreement as expressed in Sources D and E. *[6 marks]*
11. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source B and Source E for historians studying US Cold War policies and the Vietnam War. *[6 marks]*
12. Using these sources and your own knowledge, explain to what extent you agree with the statement, “The American effort to preserve the Indo-Chinese peninsula from Communism was long-drawn out and ended in total failure”. (Source E). *[8 marks]*
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