

A-level HISTORY

Component 2Q The American Dream: reality and illusion, 1945–1980

Wednesday 13 June 2018 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7042/2Q.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- 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:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a report to Stalin by Shtykov, the Soviet Ambassador to North Korea, 13 May 1950. Kim Il-Sung had already held secret discussions with Mao and Stalin on re-unification.

Kim Il-Sung told me that Mao thought the unification of Korea by peaceful means was not possible and that only military means would be required. Mao also told Kim that, 'as regards the Americans, there is no need to be afraid of them. The Americans will not enter a third world war for such a small territory as Korea'.

Kim Il-Sung stated that he doesn't have more requests for Mao about assistance. All his requests were satisfied in Moscow and the necessary and sufficient assistance was given him there. Kim Il-Sung reported to me that, with regard to the question of the preparation of the invasion, he had given all necessary orders to the Chief of the General Staff. The Chief has already begun to implement them. Kim's wish is to begin the operation in June, but he is still not convinced that they will manage it by this time.

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Source B

From United Nations Security Council Resolution 82, adopted on 25 June 1950 by a vote of nine in support, none against, and one abstention.

The Security Council, states that the Government of South Korea is a lawfully established government and that this Government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate and which were observed by the Temporary Commission, and that this is the only such Government in Korea.

The Security Council notes, with grave concern, the armed attack on South Korea by forces from the North and determines that this action constitutes a breach of the peace; and

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- calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities

- calls upon the authorities in North Korea to withdraw their armed forces to the 38th parallel

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- calls on the United Nations Commission on Korea to observe the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel

- calls upon all Member States to provide every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities.

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Source C

From a speech by General MacArthur at a military strategy meeting in August 1950, two months after the invasion of South Korea by the North.

The prestige of the western world hangs in the balance. Asian millions are watching the outcome. It is plainly apparent that here, in Asia, is where the Communist conspirators have decided to make their play for global conquest. The test is not in Berlin or Vienna, in London, Paris or Washington. It is here and now – it is along the Naktong River in South Korea. We have joined the conflict on the battlefield. Here we are fighting Europe's war with arms, while there it is still confined to words. If we lose the war to Communism in Asia, the fate of Europe will be gravely jeopardized. Win it and Europe will be saved from war and stay free. Make the wrong decision here – the fatal decision of inaction – and the western world will be finished. I can almost hear the ticking of the second hand of destiny. We must act now or we will die.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the beginning of the Korean War.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 To what extent did President Kennedy fulfil his election promises? **[25 marks]**

0 3 'Richard Nixon's conservative social policies were the main reason for his popularity.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

0 4 'The main problems facing African-Americans after 1974 were economic rather than political.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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