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Examiner: Mr K. Ndoda
Moderator: Mr D Christian

Time: 3 hours
Marks: 200

HISTORY TRINITY TERM EXAM PAPER 2

TUESDAY 18 JULY 2023

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. Please ensure that you have both **QUESTION PAPER** and **SOURCE BOOKLET**.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. This paper consists of:

Section A, which includes / 60 Marks

- Individual source analysis: Textual/ Visual/ Media source

Section B, which includes / 90 Marks

- Source-based questions using the source booklet

AND

Section C, which includes: / 50 Marks
Source Based Essay using the Source Booklet

4. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
5. Leave a line open between your answers
6. It is in your own interest to write legibly. Work in an orderly way and present your answers as neatly as possible
7. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated 2 marks are awarded for a valid point. This means that a question carrying 4 marks requires two points.
8. Use the sources provided to formulate your answer unless specifically instructed to use your own knowledge.

SECTION A:	/ 60
Marks	
SECTION B:	/ 90
Marks	
SECTION C:	/ 50
Marks	

QUESTION ONE: VISUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

This question will focus on your ability to read, comprehend, analyse and evaluate a visual source.



Artist: [Emmwood \[John Musgrave-Wood\]](#) Published: [Daily Mail](#), 23 Sep 1963

Format: [Newspaper](#)

1. Name the two figures represented in the cartoon. [4]
 2. *Double marking does not apply.* Place this cartoon into the correct historical context. [3]
 3. Name the event referred to in the image. [2]
 4. *Double marking does not apply.* Explain how the origin of the cartoon may influence the bias of the cartoon. [3]
 5. What is the attitude between the 2 figures? Use TWO visual clues to substantiate your answer. [4]
 6. What do you understand by the term 'Filthy Imperialist' and explain how it is used in the context of the cartoon? [4]
- [20]

QUESTION 2: TEXTUAL SOURCE ANALYSIS

An adapted letter written by Nikita Khrushchev of the USSR to John F. Kennedy, President of the USA on the 28th of October 1962.

Dear Mr. President:

I have received your message of October 27. I express my satisfaction and thank you for the sense of proportion you have displayed and for realization of the responsibility which now devolves* on you for the preservation of the peace of the world. **(Paragraph 1)**

I regard with great understanding your concern and the concern of the United States people in connection with the fact that the weapons you describe as offensive are formidable weapons indeed. Both you and we understand what kind of weapons these are. **(Paragraph 2)**

In order to eliminate as rapidly as possible the conflict which endangers the cause of peace, to give an assurance to all people who crave peace, and to reassure the American people, all of whom, I am certain, also want peace, as do the people of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, in addition to earlier instructions on the discontinuation of further work on weapons constructions sites, has given a new order to dismantle the arms which you described as offensive, and to crate and return them to the Soviet Union. **(Paragraph 3)**

Mr. President, I should like to repeat what I had already written to you in my earlier messages--that the Soviet Government has given economic assistance to the Republic of Cuba, as well as arms, because Cuba and the Cuban people were constantly under the continuous threat of an invasion of Cuba... **(Paragraph 4)**

... The Cuban people want to build their life in their own interests without external interference. This is their right, and they cannot be blamed for wanting to be masters of their own country and disposing of the fruits of their own labour. The threat of invasion of Cuba and all other schemes for creating tension over China are designed to strike the Cuban people with a sense of insecurity, intimidate them, and prevent them from peacefully building their new life. **(Paragraph 5)**

Mr. President I should like to say clearly once more that we could not remain indifferent to this. The Soviet Government decided to render assistance to Cuba with means of defence against aggression--only with the means for defence purposes. We have supplied the defence means, which you describe as offensive means. We have supplied them to prevent an attack on Cuba--to prevent rash acts. **(Paragraph 6)**

I regard with respect and trust the statement you made in your message of October 27, 1962 that there would be no attack, no invasion of Cuba, and not only on the part of the United States, but also on the part of other nations of the Western

Hemisphere, as you said in your same message. Then the motives which induced us to render assistance of such a kind to Cuba disappear.... **(Paragraph 7)**

... I note with satisfaction that you have responded to the desire I expressed with regard to elimination of the aforementioned dangerous situation as well as with regard to providing conditions for a more thoughtful appraisal* of the international situation, fraught* as it is with great dangers in our age of thermonuclear weapons, rocketry, spaceships, global rockets, and other deadly weapons. All people are interested in insuring peace. **(Paragraph 8)**

... We should like to continue the exchange of view on the prohibition of atomic and thermonuclear weapons, general disarmament, and other problems related to the relaxation of international tension.... **(Paragraph 9)**

Respectfully yours,
N. Khrushchev

<http://www.atomicarchive.com/Docs/Cuba/khrushchevletter3.shtml>

*devolves - hand over, transfer

*appraisal - consideration

*fraught – filled with

- 2.1 According to Khrushchev, why has the USSR sent back their weapons to the Soviet Union? (Paragraph 3) Make TWO comprehensive points. [4]
- 2.2 Use your own knowledge to explain another incident in 1960, which heightened tension between the Soviet Union and the United States. [4]
- 2.3 How did Khrushchev justify Soviet weapons on Cuban soil? (Paragraphs 5 and 6) Provide ONE quote to support your answer. [4]
- 2.4 Find a word in paragraph 9 that means the same as: 'outlawed'. [2]
- 2.5 Provide ONE piece of evidence from the source, which shows that Khrushchev had a sense of diplomacy. [2]
- 2.6 How useful is this source for historians studying the Soviet perspective of the Cuban Missile Crisis? [4]

[20]

QUESTION 3: MEDIA SOURCE ANALYSIS

This article appeared on CNN's online news website.

Russian PM Medvedev equates relations with West to a 'new Cold War', By [Ray Sanchez](#), Nic Robertson and [Don Melvin](#)



Bringing back the language of the 1950s and '60s, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev says the strained relationship between his country and the West could be described as "a new Cold War." **(Paragraph 1)**

Speaking Saturday at the Munich Security Conference in Germany, Medvedev said he sometimes found himself wondering whether this was 2016 or 1962. **(Paragraph 2)**

"NATO's policy with regard to Russia has remained unfriendly and opaque. One could go as far as to say that we have slid back to a new Cold War," Medvedev said. "Almost on an everyday basis we are called one of the most terrible threats either to NATO as a whole or to Europe, or to the United States." **(Paragraph 3)**

Tensions between the West and Russia have increased in recent years, in large part -- at least in the view of the West -- due to Russia's annexation of the Ukrainian peninsula of Crimea and its support for separatists elsewhere in eastern Ukraine. **(Paragraph 4)**

More recently, some in the West have questioned whether Russia's intervention in Syria is helpful. Russia says it is attacking terrorists. But some observers contend that Moscow is intent primarily on propping up the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, who is hanging onto power despite a five-year civil war. **(Paragraph 5)**

Gen. Philip Breedlove, NATO's supreme allied commander Europe, told CNN that NATO does not agree with Medvedev's assessment. At an earlier briefing at the Munich Security Conference, Breedlove said Russia is not just trying to change the rules but rewrite them. **(Paragraph 6)**

"We at NATO do not want to see a Cold War," he said in an interview. "We do not talk about it. It's not what we want to happen or anticipate to happen... We're a defensive alliance who are arraying* ourselves to face a challenge ... [from] a nation that has once again decided it will use force to change internationally recognized borders and so we take those appropriate actions to be able to assure, defend and deter*." **...(Paragraph 7)**

...The secretary of state announced that the U.S. will significantly upgrade its commitment to European security, with a planned "four-fold increase in our spending on the European Reassurance Initiative," from just under \$790 million to \$3.4 billion...(Paragraph 8)

... But some analysts have likened the Syrian conflict to an emerging proxy war between Russia and the United States, harkening back to the Cold War. (Paragraph 9)

U.S. officials have accused the Kremlin of using its military to support al-Assad, an ally, and targeting anti-regime rebels. (Paragraph 10)

Pressure has been mounting on Russia to [work with the international community](#) in determining which groups in Syria to attack -- and which, instead, deserve a seat at talks on a peaceful future for the country...(Paragraph 11)

... Russian President Vladimir Putin has been accused of trying to undermine the unity of NATO, particularly with the destabilization* of Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea. Putin has announced that Russia will add more nuclear missiles and build a new generation of non-nuclear ones that could strike U.S. soil. (Paragraph 12)

<http://edition.cnn.com/2023/06/28/europe/russia-medvedev-new-cold-war/>

*arraying- arranging or assembling in a certain way

*deter – to prevent, discourage from doing something

*destabilisation – attempts to undermine politically, militarily or economically

- 3.1 Define what is meant by the term 'Cold War'. [2]
- 3.2 Find TWO pieces of evidence from the text, which show that NATO's concern over Russia's actions is justified. (Paragraphs 4 and 5) [4]
- 3.3 Define the term: "proxy war". (Paragraph 9) [2]
- 3.4 Using the source, write down ONE word which embodies the nature of NATO as an alliance. (Paragraph 7) [2]
- 3.5 To what extent can Colonel Breedlove's statement on the Cold War, be considered propaganda? Refer to the text in your answer. (Paragraph 7). [4]
- 3.6 How true is it to say that the Cold War arms race continues to this day? Quote TWO examples from the text to support your answer. [6]

[20]

SECTION B: MULTIPLE SOURCE ANALYSIS

Study the sources and then answer the following questions:

Source A and B

1. Who was General Westmoreland? [2]
2. Using your own knowledge explain what the Tet Offensive was. [4]
3. Use Source A as well as your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write down only TRUE or FALSE. (No explanation is required.)
 - i) The Majority of Americans were against US involvement in the war. [2]
 - ii) Gen. Westmoreland had led the US public to believe that the US was winning the war in Vietnam. [2]
 - iii) The Tet Offensive proved to be a victory for the Vietcong and led to the US withdrawing soon after the event. [2]
 - iv) Johnson was re-elected in 1968. [2]
 - v) The term 'stalemate' means a position in which no action can be taken or progress made. [2]
4. How has Johnson been portrayed in Source B? [2]
5. How does the photo (Source B) differ in its view of the role of demonstrations to Source A? [4]

Source C

6. Identify and explain TWO aspects of the image in Source C that would enable the US public to trust Walter Cronkite. [4]
7. Why should the text accompanying the image in Source C be viewed with caution? [4]
8. Who was Johnson and what did he mean by 'Middle America'. [4]

Source D

9. What does Source D suggest about the role of television during the war? [4]

Source E

10. According to Source E, why was the US weighed down by a weak ally? [2]
11. Who was the leader of South Vietnam? [2]
12. Define guerrilla warfare. [2]

Source F

13. According to Source F, identify THREE weapons that significantly affected the US forces and slowed down military operations. [6]
14. What misconception is pointed out in Source F? [4]

Source G

15. What evidence, according to Source G, was there that the 'morale, discipline and battle worthiness of the US soldiers plunged in the early 1970's. Your answer should consist of THREE comprehensive points. [6]
16. Find a historical concept in Source G that best fits each of the following definitions. Write down only the historical concept. (No explanation is required.) [8]
- i) Absent without leave
 - ii) Money paid as a reward
 - iii) Mental and emotional condition of an individual / group with regard to the functions at hand.
 - iv) Foot soldiers

Source H

17. Use Source H to answer the following questions. Write down only the answer. (No explanation is required.)
- I. Is this photograph a primary or secondary source? [2]
 - II. Name the event captured in this photograph. [2]
 - III. Using your own knowledge, identify the US officer responsible for this event. [2]

18. Explain TWO limitations of this photo for an historian studying the Vietnam War? [4]

Source I

19. Is Source I a reliable source concerning the effects of the media on US public attitudes to the Vietnam War? [6]
20. What does Erin McLaughlin imply about the role of the media during the Vietnam War and after the Tet Offensive? Explain your answer. [6]

[90]

SECTION C: SOURCE-BASED ESSAY

In this section of the paper, you will use all the sources (A-I) to extract relevant information to answer an essay question. This should be approximately **500 to 600** words. Please do not provide a word count.

You will be expected to:

- ✓ Identify the relevant information from each source and reference the sources.
- ✓ Do not use the 'shopping list method'.
- ✓ Take a definite stand on the question.
- ✓ Construct a critical analysis of all the sources
- ✓ Build a logical argument or discussion.
- ✓ Acknowledge a counter argument.
- ✓ Communicate your answer clearly.

"Members of the media did not lose the war in Vietnam, and the military should stop blaming them." John A. Cloud, 1991, Vietnam: A Censored War

To what extent did the media contribute to the USA losing the war in Vietnam?

Be sure to use the sources provided to construct your argument and remember to reference the sources by letter.

[50]

[GRAND TOTAL: 200 MARKS]