



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SINGAPORE
in collaboration with
CAMBRIDGE ASSESSMENT INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 2

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HISTORY

9174/01

Paper 1 The Changing International Order (1945–2000)

For examination from 2024

SPECIMEN PAPER

3 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages.



Singapore Examinations and Assessment Board



Cambridge Assessment
International Education

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

- 1 Read the sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The hostile statements by the American government about the USSR and its foreign policy are typical of the current attitude within American ruling circles. This is echoed in much of the American press. US foreign policy is characterised, in the post-war period, by a desire for world domination reflecting the imperialistic tendency of American capitalism. This is the real meaning of repeated statements by President Truman.

The USSR has a considerably stronger international position than before the war. Thanks to our historic victories we control much territory of our former enemies, a guarantee that these countries will not be used again to attack the USSR. Resulting from their reorganisation on democratic principles, new governments have set themselves the task of strengthening and maintaining relations with the USSR based on friendship and mutual aid agreements.

The enormous relative importance of the USSR in international affairs in general and the economic and political aid which it gives neighbouring countries, both allies and former enemies, is leading to a growth in our influence in these countries and continues to strengthen democratic trends there. The situation in eastern and south-eastern Europe will be viewed by the American imperialists as an obstacle in the path of an expansionist American foreign policy. The US hopes to become the most powerful factor in deciding the main issues of the post-war world.

From a telegram to Moscow from the Soviet ambassador to Washington, September 1946.

Source B

At this moment nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is not always a free one. Ours is based upon the will of the majority, distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression. The alternative is based upon the will of a minority, forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

It is necessary only to glance at a map to realise that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbour, Turkey, would be immediate and serious.

It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples everywhere in resisting armed minorities and outside forces. We must assist them to work out their own destinies in their own way. Our help should be primarily through financial aid essential to stability and orderly political processes.

From a speech given by President Truman to Congress, March 1947.

Source C

A new alignment of political forces has arisen. The more the war recedes into the past, the more distinct the two major trends in post-war international policy become: the imperialist and anti-democratic camp on one hand, and the anti-imperialist camp on the other. The principal driving force of the imperialist camp is the USA. Its main purpose is to strengthen imperialism, hatch a new imperialist war, combat socialism and democracy and support reactionary regimes everywhere.

The anti-imperialist forces comprise the second camp based in the USSR and the new democracies of Eastern Europe. Its purpose is to resist the threat of new wars and imperialist expansion, and to strengthen democracy.

The 'Truman Doctrine' bears an aggressive character and the formulation of the 'Marshall Plan' amounts to a scheme to create a bloc of states controlled by the USA. It is the historical task of communists to lead the resistance to the American plan.

From a report by a member of the Soviet Politburo, September 1947.

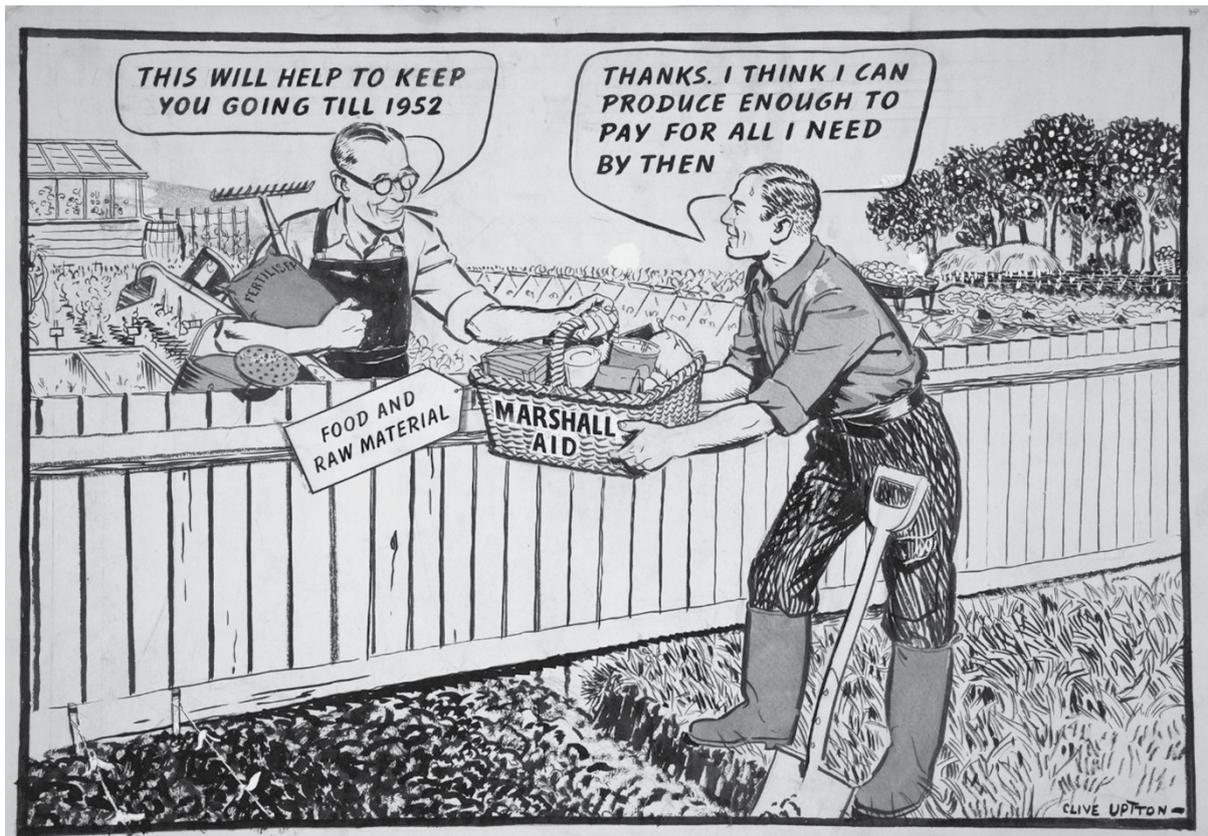
Source D

In 1945 the US emerged from the war confident of its ability to direct world reconstruction along lines compatible with its goals. These objectives, carefully formulated during the war, were deceptively simple: to restructure the world so that American business could trade and profit everywhere without restrictions. Certain assumptions were implicit and these in turn defined future policy options. American business could only operate in a world composed of politically reliable and stable capitalist nations, and with free access to essential raw materials.

The question of foreign economic policy was not the containment of communism, but rather the extension and expansion of American capitalism according to its new economic power, which in turn required political and military protection.

From an analysis of the Cold War by two American historians, 1991.

Source E



'The good neighbour'

A British cartoon published in June 1947.

Source F

Soviet leaders believe that peaceful coexistence of communist and capitalist nations is impossible. The defenders of the communist faith assume that conflict between the USSR and the leading capitalist powers of the western world is inevitable and it is their duty to prepare for this conflict. Their basic policies are designed to strengthen the USSR and to ensure its victory in the predicted coming struggle between communism and capitalism.

Their goal, and policies designed to teach it, are in direct conflict with American ideals. The US has not been able to persuade Stalin that world peace and prosperity are in the direction of international cooperation and friendship, and that peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is possible.

From a report by Special Advisors to President Truman, July 1946.

Now answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence in Sources A and B about the intent of US foreign policy following the Second World War. [10]

- (b) How far do Sources A–F support the assertion that it was difference over ideology that caused the Cold War? [30]

Section B

You must answer **two** questions from this section.

EITHER

- 2 To what extent did close links to the USA promote the growth of the Japanese economy between 1947 and 1991? [30]

OR

- 3 How important was the role of the USA in the growth of the global economy between 1945 and 1971? [30]

AND EITHER

- 4 How significant was Arab nationalism in the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict between 1948 and 1967? [30]

OR

- 5 How far did Cold War politics shape the development of the Congo Crisis? [30]

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- Source D © J & G Kolko in (ed) R J McMahon; *American Capitalist Expansion in The Origins of the Cold War*; D C Heath; 1991.
- Source E © A political cartoon about the introduction of Marshall Aid by Clive Upton. (Catalogue ref: INF 3/1295); Open Government Licence <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

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