Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/22**

Paper 2 **May/June 2019**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

0336863840

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside 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.

This paper has two options.
Choose **one** option, and then answer **all** of the questions on that topic.
Option A: Nineteenth century topic [p2–p6]
Option B: Twentieth century topic [p8–p14]

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

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **13** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.

DC (JP/TP) 167393/4
© UCLES 2019

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Option A: Nineteenth century topic

WHOSE FAULT WAS THE SECOND OPIUM WAR OF 1856–60?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

There are different views about whether Britain or China was responsible for the Second Opium War which began in 1856. There are different versions about what happened and who was in the right when Chinese officials boarded a British-registered ship, the Arrow, in Canton harbour.

Some historians claim that Britain used the incident as an excuse to attack China because it wanted to increase its power there. Others claim that the Chinese had no right to board the Arrow, had failed to implement earlier treaties and were uncooperative in the negotiations that followed the incident. The Arrow incident and the war that followed caused much controversy in Britain, with the government being defeated in Parliament over it in March 1857. This led to a general election in April, which was called 'the Chinese election', with Palmerston's government fighting for its life.

Who was to blame for the Second Opium War?

SOURCE A

The Second Opium War was a continuation of the first. With imperialism hitting its high point in the 1850s, western countries wanted more of a say in China. The treaties that China signed with France and the United States in the 1840s allowed for negotiations after twelve years. The British also wanted this privilege and wanted to renegotiate the Treaty of Nanking. The British used their 'most favoured nation status' to demand all of China be open to merchants, legalisation of the opium trade, ambassadors to be allowed to reside in Peking, and the English version of treaties to take precedence over the Chinese version. The Chinese refused all the demands.

Tensions came to a head on 8 October 1856 when Chinese officials boarded the Arrow, which they suspected of being involved in piracy and smuggling. The officials arrested twelve Chinese subjects from the ship. The Arrow was a Chinese-owned ship registered in Hong Kong but the British claimed it had recently been registered to them. The British demanded the release of the pirates as if they were fine, upstanding British citizens. They claimed that as the Arrow was British-registered it was protected under the Treaty of Nanking.

The British argument was a weak one and they then resorted to claiming that the Arrow had been flying the British flag, which the Chinese soldiers had taken down and insulted. Yeh Ming-ch'en, the Chinese government's Commissioner at Canton, insisted that the Arrow was not flying the British flag. Actually, the Arrow's registration had expired a few days earlier so it had no right to fly the British flag at the time and her crew's arrest by the Chinese authorities was lawful. Negotiations broke down but not before all the sailors had been returned with a letter promising great care would be taken that British ships were not boarded improperly. This did not stop the British attacking Canton.

From a recent history book.

© UCLES 2019

SOURCE B

The 1850s saw the rapid growth of imperialism. The western powers wanted to expand their overseas markets and establish new ports of call. The outbreak of fresh hostilities under such circumstances was almost inevitable because Chinese officials were extremely reluctant to enact the terms of the treaties of 1842–44. The hopes of foreign merchants that the end of the First Opium War would make life easier for them were soon disappointed. The Chinese showed themselves no more prepared to regard foreigners as equals than they had ever been.

Since the French and Americans had extracted concessions about renegotiation after twelve years, Great Britain insisted upon exercising its 'most-favoured nation status'. The British demanded that China open all her ports to foreign trade, legalise the importation of opium from British possessions in India and Burma and permit the establishment of a British embassy in Peking. For two years Chinese court officials stalled, trying to buy time.

Events ran out of their control when, on 8 October 1856, officials boarded the Chinese-owned, but Hong Kong-based, merchant ship Arrow. The Arrow was owned by a Chinese settler in Hong Kong and had been registered under a Colonial Ordinance which authorised the use of the British flag on Chinese-owned vessels, so as to give them immunity from attack. The Arrow was rumoured to be involved in smuggling and piracy and the British flag which it had been flying was hauled down and twelve Chinese subjects were arrested.

The British trade officials naturally argued that as a foreign vessel that was British-registered, the Arrow's activities did not fall under Chinese legal jurisdiction and the sailors should be released. The British Consul, Harry Parkes, added that if the men were returned he would be prepared to join with Chinese officials in investigating any crime of which they might be accused. The Imperial Commissioner replied that the prisoners had been seized in connection with a case of piracy and only released nine of them. In return, the British had no alternative but to shell the city.

From a recent history book.

SOURCE C

An illustration of events on the Arrow published in a British magazine in October 1856.

SOURCE D

It appears, on examination, that the Arrow had no right to hoist the British flag, the licence to do so expired on 27 September, from which period she has not been entitled to British protection.

A letter from Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong Kong, to Harry Parkes, British Consul in Canton, 10 October 1856.

SOURCE E

There is no doubt that the Arrow lawfully bore the British flag, under a register granted by me.

A letter from Sir John Bowring to Yeh Ming-ch'en, 14 October 1856.

SOURCE F

Yeh is one of the most savage barbarians that ever disgraced a nation, guilty of every crime that could degrade and debase human nature. He is an insolent barbarian who violated the British flag, broke the terms of treaties, offered rewards for the heads of British subjects and planned their destruction by murder, assassination and poison.

The British Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, speaking at a public meeting during the election campaign in 1857.

© UCLES 2019

SOURCE G

A cartoon published in December 1860 in a British magazine. It was also published in China soon afterwards.

Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Sources A and B.

How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [8]

2 Study Source C.

Why was this illustration published in a British magazine in October 1856? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

3 Study Sources D and E.

Does Source D make what Bowring said in Source E surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Source F.

Do you trust Palmerston in Source F? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source G.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Second Opium War? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that China was to blame for the Second Opium War? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

© UCLES 2019

BLANK PAGE

Option B: Twentieth century topic

WAS SUPPORTING THE UNITED NATIONS THE REASON WHY THE USA INTERVENED IN KOREA?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

The Korean War started on 25 June 1950. This was the first big test of the United Nations. On the same day, the United Nations' Security Council condemned the North Korean invasion of South Korea. On 27 June, the Security Council issued a resolution requesting member states to provide military assistance to South Korea. At the same time, President Truman ordered American forces to help the South. Many countries contributed to the military effort but it was dominated by the Americans. Although it was officially a United Nations' intervention, the USA took charge.

How far did the USA intervene in Korea to support the United Nations?

SOURCE A

The events now taking place in Korea broke out on 25 June as the result of a provocative attack by the troops of the South Korean authorities on the frontier areas of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. This attack was the outcome of a premeditated plan. On 31 October 1949, the Defence Minister of the South Korean Government told newspaper correspondents that the South Korean troops were strong enough to take Pyongyang within a few days. It is not difficult to understand that South Korea could only make such statements because they felt that they had American support. One month before, a member of the American government told Congress that 100 000 officers and men of the South Korean Army, equipped with American weapons, could begin war at any time.

The United States' Government tries to justify armed intervention against North Korea by alleging that it was undertaken on the authorisation of the Security Council. The falsity of such an allegation strikes the eye. What really happened? It is known that the United States' Government had started armed intervention in Korea before the Security Council was summoned to meet on 27 June. The Security Council merely rubber-stamped and back-dated the resolution proposed by the United States' Government, approving their aggressive actions. The illegal resolution of 27 June, adopted by the Security Council under pressure from the United States' Government, shows that the Security Council is acting as a tool utilised by the United States for unleashing war.

From a statement by Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, 4 July 1950, published in a Soviet newspaper. Pyongyang is the capital city of North Korea.

© UCLES 2019

SOURCE B

I want to talk to you tonight about the situation in Korea, and about what it means to the security of the United States and to our hopes for peace in the world. On Sunday 25 June, Communist forces attacked South Korea. This attack has made it clear that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. The attack upon South Korea was a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. By their actions in Korea, Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles on which the United Nations is founded. This is a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nations to build the kind of world in which men can live in freedom and peace. The size and speed of the attack make it perfectly plain that it had been plotted long in advance.

Secretary of State Acheson called me and informed me that, with my approval, he would ask for an immediate meeting of the United Nations' Security Council on 27 June. One of the main reasons the Security Council was set up was to stop outbreaks of aggression like this before they develop into general conflicts. The Council passed a resolution which called for the invaders of South Korea to stop fighting, and to withdraw. The Council called on all members of the United Nations to help carry out this resolution. The Communist invaders carried on with their attack.

The Security Council then met again. It recommended that members of the United Nations help South Korea repel the attack and help restore peace and security in that area. Fifty-two of the fifty-nine countries which are members of the United Nations have given their support to the action. These actions by the United Nations have now made it clear that lawless aggression will be met with force. For our part, we shall continue to support the United Nations' action to restore peace in the world.

From a radio broadcast to the American people by President Truman, 19 July 1950.

SOURCE C

BIG BUSINESS IS SCARED OF PEACE

When the peace talks began, the value of shares fell on the New York Stock Exchange.

They've made plenty out of the bloodshed in Korea.

Net Corporate profits after tax in the first quarter of this year were at an annual rate of $24 billion or 50% above the first quarter of 1950. This was an all time peak.

They—the big businessmen—need war and war tension to keep up Government orders for planes, guns, uniforms, etc. They make money out of every bullet you fire at the Korean front.

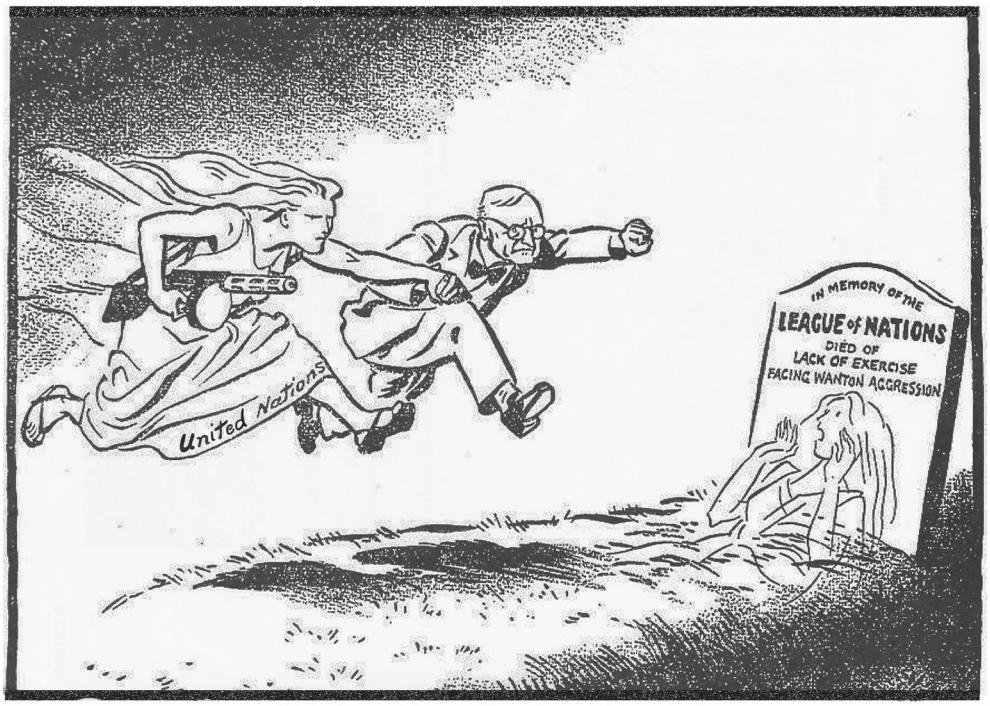
That is why they will do their best to bust up the peace talks.

BE ON GUARD AGAINST ALL THE PRETEXTS THAT WILL BE USED, UNDER THE PRESSURE OF BIG BUSINESS, TO SQUIRM OUT OF THE PEACETALKS.

The Korean People's Army
The Chinese People's Volunteers

A pamphlet distributed in Korea during the war.

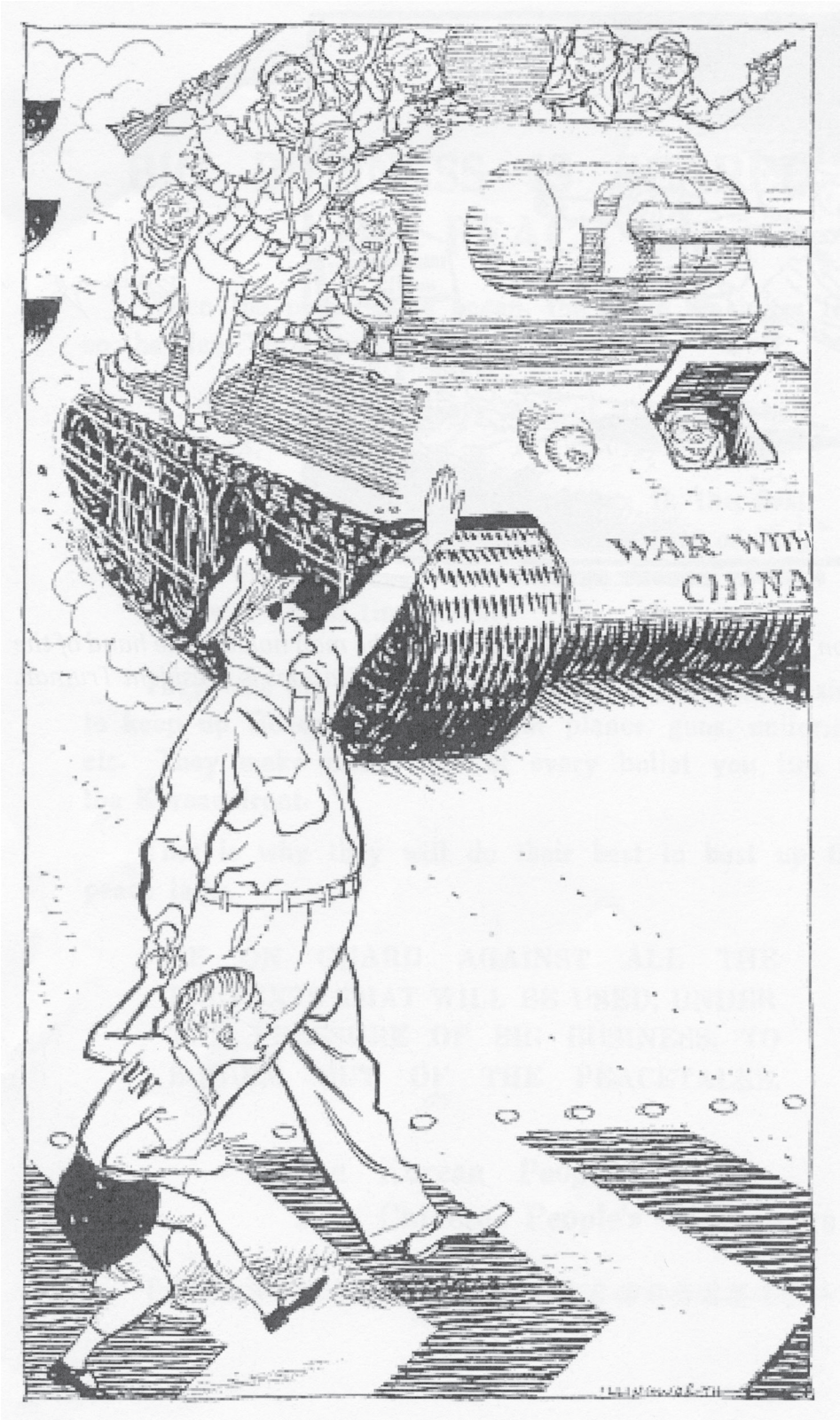
SOURCE D



HISTORY DOESN'T REPEAT ITSELF

A cartoon published in Britain, 30 June 1950. The man holding the hand of the United Nations is President Truman.

SOURCE E



A cartoon published in Britain, 19 November 1950. The man holding the hand of the United Nations is General MacArthur.

SOURCE F

Every decision I made in connection with the Korean conflict had one aim in mind: to prevent a third world war. In my generation, this was not the first occasion when the strong had attacked the weak. I remembered how each time that the democracies failed to act it had encouraged the aggressors to keep going ahead. Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had acted years earlier. If we let Korea down, the Soviets would keep right on going and swallow up one piece of Asia after another. If we were to let Asia go, the Near East would collapse and there would be no telling what would happen in Europe. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist, extreme leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our shores.

From President Truman's memoirs, published in 1956.

SOURCE G

In the final analysis I did this for the United Nations. I believed in the League of Nations. It failed. Lots of people thought it failed because we were not in it to support it. OK, now we started the UN. It was our idea, and in its first big test we couldn't let it down.

From President Truman's memoirs, published in 1956. He was writing about US actions in Korea.

SOURCE H

The Americans appear to be trying to achieve two separate and probably irreconcilable objectives. First, the American delegation here is much concerned to correct the impression that the American people are fighting a lone battle. They think it is very desirable therefore to make out that the USA is only one of a band of brothers who are all participating in the struggle under the banner of the United Nations. On the other hand, some parts of the American government are much concerned with the reactions in the US Congress to any suggestion that American troops are being forced into battle at the behest of the Security Council, and that they will not be under American command.

A report from the British Ambassador at the UN to the British government, 30 June 1950.

Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Sources A and B.

How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Source C.

Why was this pamphlet distributed in Korea at this time? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

How similar are the messages of the two cartoonists? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources F and G.

Does Source F show that Truman was lying in Source G? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source H.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the United States intervened in Korea because it wanted to uphold the authority of the United Nations? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

© UCLES 2019

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2019