Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/23**

Paper 2 **May/June 2019**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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–p5]
Option B: Twentieth century topic [p6–p11]

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 **11** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Option A: Nineteenth century topic

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE VIOLENCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND CHINA, 1856–60?

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

Background Information

Many western powers wanted to trade with China. In the Treaty of Nanking of 1842 Britain gained some concessions but the treaty failed to satisfy British goals of improved trade and diplomatic relations. In an effort to expand their privileges in China, Britain demanded that the Treaty of Nanking be renegotiated. The British demands included opening all of China to British merchant companies and legalising the opium trade.

In October 1856 the Chinese authorities of Canton seized the ship the Arrow and its crew on suspicion of piracy. The British demanded the return of the crew – they claimed the ship had a British registration and that the Chinese were acting illegally. The Chinese argued that the Arrow had no right to fly the British flag. They returned the crew but refused to apologise. On 23 October the British shelled four Chinese forts and then bombarded the city. The Second Opium War had started. There was much criticism of these actions in Britain and on 3 March 1857 Palmerston's government was defeated in Parliament and forced to call a general election.

Who was responsible for the violence between Britain and China?

SOURCE A

In the middle of October 1856, a report came to Sir John Bowring, the Governor of Hong Kong, from Harry Parkes, British Consul in Canton, that expressed his anger against the Imperial Commissioner Yeh Ming-ch'en, who was a fat, ugly, ill-tempered man with a hatred of foreigners. Bowring had often deplored Yeh's tyrannical behaviour in the past. It appeared that the police at Canton had boarded a sailing vessel, the Arrow, and pulled down the British flag and arrested the entire crew. The ship was owned by a Chinese, but had been registered in Hong Kong and had a British captain, so the action of the police was undoubtedly illegal.

Bowring learned that Parkes had moved promptly, strongly protesting to the authorities who blandly replied that they had acted under the suspicion that one of the crew members was the father of a pirate. Later Parkes had written to Yeh requesting the release of the men. In response Yeh offered to return nine of the men. When Bowring read these documents he realised that the opportunity for which he had been waiting might well have come at last. Here now might be his chance to call up the navy to force an entry into Canton, and to establish by force the right of foreign residence there. Five days later Yeh was given an ultimatum. He replied by returning all the members of the crew but his failure to apologise was deemed sufficient grounds to bring the British navy in. On 23 October Canton's forts were bombarded.

From a history book published in 1971.

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SOURCE B

We note that you English barbarians have formed the habits of wolves, plundering and seizing things by force. Except for your fierce gunfire and your powerful rockets, what other abilities have you got? If we do not completely exterminate you pigs and dogs, we will not be manly Chinese. We are definitely going to kill you, cut your heads off and burn you to death! Since you beasts do not understand written characters, we use rough, vulgar words to instruct you in simple terms.

From a leaflet distributed in Canton in 1856.

SOURCE C

The affair over the Arrow was trivial; it was no case for deep-seated animosity; yet you have suddenly taken up arms, and for several days you have been firing shells until you have burned dwellings and destroyed people in untold numbers. What offence has been committed by the people of Canton that such a disaster should fall on them?

A declaration to the British attackers by the people of Canton, 1857.

SOURCE D

I ask, what are the grounds for this devastation and warfare which are now being carried out? Our representative in China alleges that a violation of our treaty rights has taken place in regard to this vessel, the Arrow. One of the highest legal authorities in the land has declared that the Chinese Governor is right and that this vessel is not in any respect a British vessel. There are also questions as to whether, when the Arrow was boarded, it had her flag flying and whether her English captain was on board. Parkes says in a letter that he has proof that the captain was on board and that the British flag was flying. Now, it appears that afterwards the captain, in his own statement, states that he was not on board.

Commissioner Yeh wrote to Sir John Bowring in a mild and conciliatory tone saying that he returned all the crew of the Arrow but Consul Parkes made more demands. Yeh's letter proves that under such harrowing circumstances, above all things, he had a desire to conciliate and smooth down the differences which existed.

From a speech by Richard Cobden during the debate in the British Parliament on 26 February 1857. Cobden was a member of the opposition and was responsible for calling the debate.

SOURCE E

The twelve men seized were all taken back several times but Consul Parkes declined to receive them or to read the letter I sent with them. Had he been ready to talk, the affair might have been settled in a single interview. The Consul then made new demands and on 23, 24 and 25 October the city was attacked.

How could a foreign nation do anything so irregular as to sell its flag to China? You have not made a Chinese vessel a British vessel, you have only sold your flag to a Chinese vessel. This appears to your Excellency in accordance with the law; all I can say is that I am not aware of any such law. The fact is that a Chinese vessel has fraudulently assumed a British flag, so why should Consul Parkes have put himself forward as its defender? Simply because he wanted an excuse for making trouble.

A letter from Yeh to Bowring, 12 November 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.

SOURCE G

A cartoon published in December 1860 in a British magazine.

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 Source A.

What impressions does this source give of the British and the Chinese? Explain your answer using details of the source. [8]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Does Source B mean that the people of Canton are lying in Source C? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources E and F.

Does Source E prove that Palmerston was lying in Source F? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [7]

5 Study Source G.

Why was this source published in Britain in 1860? 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 violence between China and Britain? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

Option B: Twentieth century topic

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE KOREAN WAR?

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

Background Information

The Korean War started on 25 June 1950 and lasted until 1953. Who was to blame for this war is a complicated question. Both South and North Korea were blamed for making the initial attack across the border. However, the Soviet Union and China have been blamed for arming, encouraging and supporting the North. Some have blamed the United States for turning a local affair into an international crisis, while others have blamed it for leaving South Korea weak and giving North Korea and the Soviet Union the impression that it would not defend the South. Another point of view is that all the major powers were to blame for using Korea to settle their own disputes.

Who was to blame for the Korean War?

SOURCE A

Covering the period from 15 December 1949 to 4 September 1950.

The invasion of the territory of South Korea by the armed forces of the North Korean authorities, which began on 25 June 1950, was an act of aggression initiated without warning and without provocation, in execution of a carefully prepared plan. This plan of aggression, it is now clear, was an essential part of the policy of the North Korean authorities, the object of which was to secure control over the whole of Korea. This would be achieved by overthrowing South Korea, either by undermining it from within or, should that prove ineffective, by resorting to direct aggression. As the methods used for undermining it from within proved unsuccessful, the North Korean authorities launched an invasion of the South.

The origin of the conflict is to be found in the artificial division of Korea and in the failure, in 1945, of the occupying Powers to reach agreement on the method to be used for giving independence to Korea. This failure was not due to anything inherent in the attitude of the people of Korea themselves, but was a reflection of those wider and more fundamental differences of outlook and policy which have become so marked a feature of the international scene.

From the report of the United Nations' Commission on Korea, 1950.

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SOURCE B

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 free nations. We have made it clear that lawless aggression will be met with force. The free nations have learned the fateful lesson of the 1930s that aggression must be met firmly. Appeasement leads only to further aggression and war.

The principal effort to help the United Nations restore peace has been made by the United States. We have sent land, sea, and air forces to assist in these operations because we know that our own national security and the peace of the world are at stake. Under the United Nations a unified command has been established under General Douglas MacArthur.

Only a few countries have failed to support the efforts of the United Nations to stop the fighting. The most important of these is the Soviet Union. We requested the Soviet Government, two days after the fighting started, to use its influence with the North Koreans to have them withdraw. The Soviet Government refused. The Soviet Government says it wants peace, but its attitude towards this act of aggression is in direct contradiction to its statements. We know that it will take a hard, tough fight to drive the Communists back. The invaders have been provided with enough equipment and supplies for a long campaign. They overwhelmed the lightly armed defence forces of South Korea in the first few days.

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

SOURCE C

The biggest fact about the Korean War is that it could have been avoided. We are fighting this war because the US government failed to stop and turn back Communist ambition before it savagely attacked us. It failed to read the totalitarian mind. I know something of this totalitarian mind. Through World War II, I carried a heavy burden of decision in the struggle against the tyranny threatening us. That war taught us not to appease dictators. The record of failure dates back to 1947 when it was reported to President Truman that the withdrawal of American forces from Korea would result in the occupation of South Korea by Soviet troops or Korean troops trained by the Soviets. This warning was ignored by the US government. By June 1949 the decision to completely withdraw American troops had been made. Then in January 1950, the government announced the 'defence perimeter', advising our enemies that no nations outside this perimeter were guaranteed protection against military attack. These nations included Korea. The first task of a new government will be to review every course of action open to us to bring the war to an end.

Dwight D. Eisenhower speaking in October 1952 during the presidential election campaign of that year. Eisenhower was a candidate in the election.

SOURCE D

A leaflet distributed in Korea during the war. It shows UN troops being squeezed out of a toothpaste tube and into a cannon where they are fired northward.

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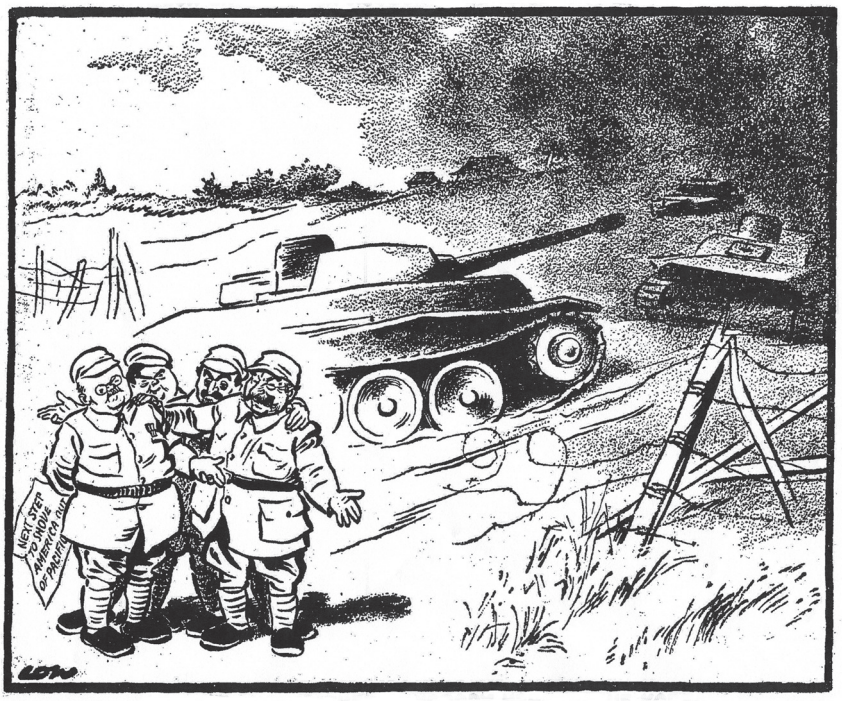
SOURCE E

A leaflet distributed in Korea during the war. The figures at the top represent Mao Zedong, Stalin and Kim Il-sung. Kim Il-sung was the Prime Minister of North Korea.

SOURCE F



A cartoon published in Britain, 28 June 1950. Stalin is saying, 'Honest, Mister, There's Nobody Here But Us Koreans.' The writing on the piece of paper on the left reads, 'Next step to shove America out of Pacific'.

SOURCE G

It has not been proved that, in carrying out this aggression on South Korea, the North Koreans have been acting on instructions from Moscow; and it was suggested that there might be advantage in seeking to isolate this incident and to deal with it as an act of aggression committed by the North Koreans on their own initiative. This would have enabled the Soviet Union to withdraw any support which they might have been giving North Korea without loss of prestige. The announcement which the US Government was proposing to make, by linking this up with communist threats in other parts of Asia, would present a major challenge to the Soviet Union, and its reference to Formosa might even provoke China to attack Hong Kong.

A record of a discussion between leading members of the British government, 27 June 1950.

SOURCE H

Top secret

Kim Il-sung informed me that the armaments he had requested during his stay in Moscow had arrived. He said that he had inspected his army and believed it would be ready to fight by the end of June. The head of the North Korean army has planned the offensive and Kim Il-sung has approved these plans. He said he would like to begin military actions against the South at the end of June.

My opinion is the following: since Kim Il-sung is in the mood to launch the campaign at the end of June, we should agree with this deadline.

A telegram from the Soviet Ambassador in North Korea to the Soviet government, 30 May 1950. This telegram was sent in code.

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 Source A.

Why did the United Nations publish this report in 1950? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Does Source C make Source B surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

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

4 Study Sources F and G.

How far does Source G support the cartoonist in Source F? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source H.

How useful is this source to a historian studying the Korean 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 the Soviet Union was to blame for the Korean War? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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