Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/02**

Paper 2 Document Questions **For examination from 2024**

SPECIMEN PAPER **1 hour 45 minutes**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **one** question on **one** option only.
  - Option A: Nineteenth century topic
  - Option B: Twentieth century topic
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

Option A: Nineteenth century topic

1 Why did the United States become involved in Cuba and the Philippines?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Background Information

During the 1890s there were revolts against Spanish rule in both Cuba and the Philippines. In 1898, despite the reluctance of President McKinley, the US went to war with Spain. The war was ended by the Treaty of Paris, December 1898. The Treaty granted Cuba independence, but in practice it remained under US control. The Philippines were ceded to the US but the Filipinos declared a republic and a bloody war with the US followed with American control being finally established by 1902.

Some historians have claimed that the US wanted to help the Cuban and Filipino peoples in their struggle for freedom from Spain. Many Americans thought it was their duty and destiny to bring civilisation and American values to other parts of the world. Other historians have argued that the US was reacting to the sinking of its battleship, the 'Maine', which it blamed on the Spanish. It has also been suggested that the US wanted to become a colonial power like many European countries.

Did the US become involved in Cuba and the Philippines to help the people living in these Spanish colonies?

SOURCE A

US imperialism flowered with the Spanish-American War. American intervention in Cuba and the Philippines was sold to the American public as saving people in these colonies from what the US government claimed was Spanish oppression. However, American politicians talked about the need for the USA to expand into other territories. They were especially interested in Spanish colonies since Spain's colonial subjects were fighting a bloody war against Spanish rule. Lies told in the USA about Spanish rule led to much sympathy for people fighting for their freedom. This gave the US government an opportunity to claim that it was interfering in Cuba and the Philippines to support Cuban and Philippine liberation.

The sinking of the 'Maine' led to much anger in the United States and President McKinley reluctantly decided to send troops to Cuba. After a rapid US victory, Cuba was granted independence but it remained under US military rule. In the Philippines, the USA rejected the declaration of an independent republic and purchased the colony from Spain for $20 million. At the time there was a lot of enthusiasm in the USA for the idea that the United States had acquired an empire and had joined the imperial club with Britain and France.

A historian talking in 2019 about the Spanish–American War of 1898.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

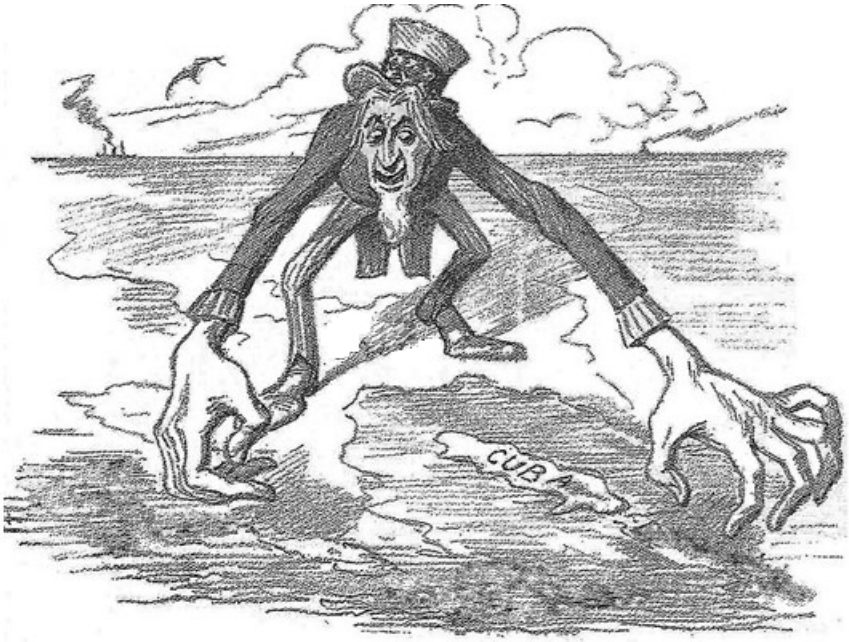
SOURCE B

The Cuban struggle for freedom gained support in the United States because of Spanish mistreatment of Cuban civilians. In February 1898 the US battleship 'Maine', which had been sent to Havana, exploded and sank. President McKinley was strongly opposed to military intervention but was forced to demand that Spain grant independence to Cuba. In April, the US Congress agreed to armed intervention. To emphasise that its only aim was Cuban independence, Congress passed a resolution rejecting any intention of annexing Cuba.

Rapid Spanish defeats ensured the USA could dictate a settlement. In the Treaty of Paris of 1898 Cuba became a protectorate of the USA. This led to claims that the events of 1895–1898 were a transition from Spanish imperialism to American imperialism. However, Cuba gained full independence in 1902. The cautious McKinley hoped to limit American involvement with the Philippines, but public opinion in favour of annexation forced the President's hand and the Philippines were ceded to the USA in return for a sum of $25 million. He explained this expansion as the duty and destiny of the US nation to help other peoples. These policies were in keeping with American values and were clearly anti-imperialistic.

From a recent book about the Spanish-American War of 1898.

SOURCE C



A cartoon entitled 'Uncle Sam's desire', published in a Spanish newspaper in 1896. The caption read, 'Save the island so it will not get lost.'

SOURCE D

Have we no mission to perform? Have we no duty to our fellow men? Has God given us gifts beyond what we deserve and marked us as the people he particularly favours, merely to rot in our own selfishness?

The rule of liberty that all just government obtains its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. Would not the people of the Philippines prefer the just, humane, civilising government of the United States to the bloody rule from which we have rescued them? Shall we abandon them with Germany, Britain and Japan hungry for them? Shall we save them from these nations, to give them a self-rule of tragedy?

American energy is greater than Spanish laziness. Their trade will be ours in time. We cannot fly from our world duties. We cannot retreat from any land where God has raised our flag. It is our duty to save that land for liberty and civilisation and for the American people to continue their march toward the commercial supremacy of the world.

From 'March of the Flag', a speech by Albert J Beveridge as part of the Republican election campaign in the state of Indiana, September 1898. The speech was then used in the Republican campaign in many other states. Beveridge became Senator for Indiana in 1899 and was a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt.

SOURCE E

We condemn the policies of the American government in the Philippines. We denounce the slaughter of the Filipinos as an unnecessary horror. We protest against the extension of American sovereignty by Spanish methods.

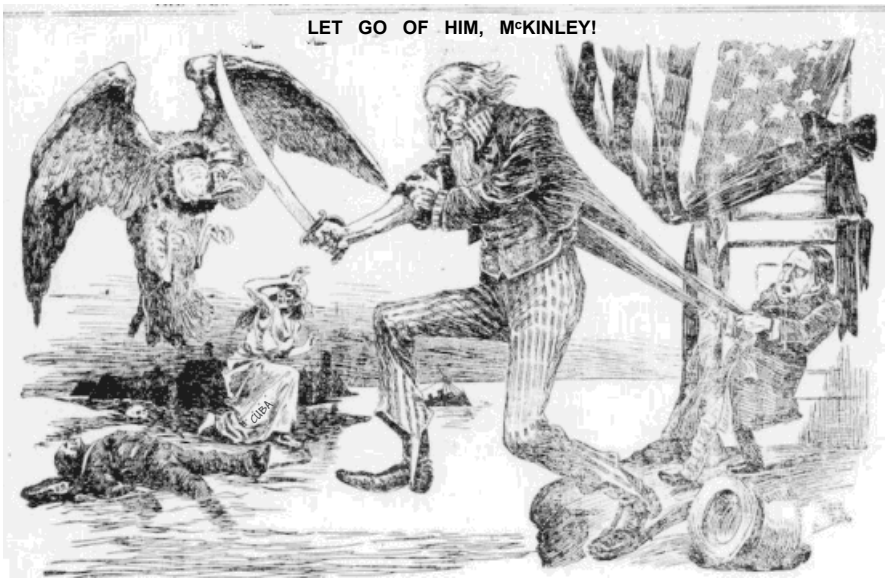
We demand the immediate ending of the war against liberty, begun by Spain and continued by us. We urge that Congress announce to the Filipinos our purpose to grant them the independence for which they have so long fought and which is theirs by right.

A self-governing country cannot accept sovereignty over an unwilling people. The United States cannot act on the idea that might is right. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government, but when he governs another man, that is despotism.

Published in the US by the Anti-Imperialist League, 1899.

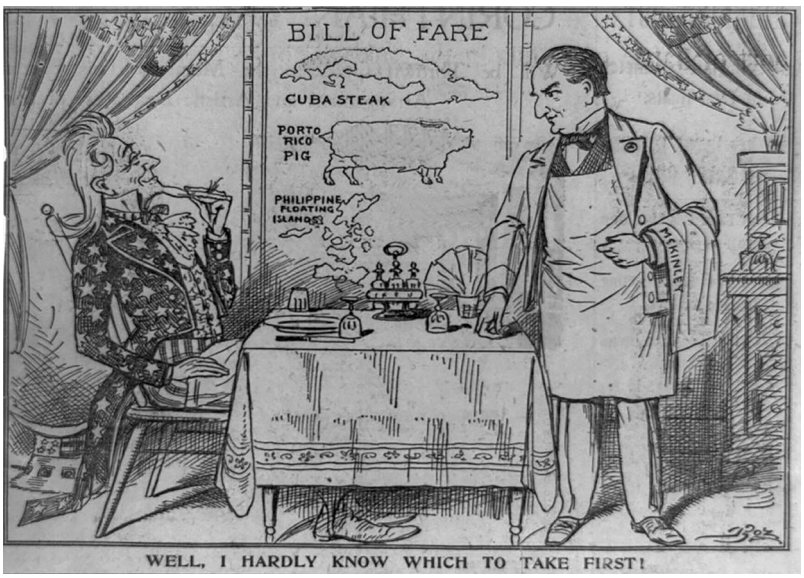
© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

SOURCE F



A cartoon published in a US newspaper, 1898. The eagle on the left represents Spain with the Cubans underneath it. The figure in the centre represents Uncle Sam and the figure on the far right is President McKinley.

SOURCE G



A cartoon published in a US newspaper, May 1898. President McKinley is the waiter. Uncle Sam is saying, 'Well I hardly know which to take first!' A bill of fare is a menu.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

Now answer **all** parts of Question 1. 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 parts **(a)–(e)** you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Sources A and B.

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

(b) Study Source C.

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

(c) Study Sources D and E.

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

(d) Study Sources F and G.

How far would the two cartoonists have agreed? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the US became involved in Cuba and the Philippines to help the people living there? Use the sources to explain your answer. [9]

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

Option B: Twentieth century topic

2 Why did the US fail to win in Vietnam?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** parts of Question 2.

Background Information

The United States originally became involved in South Vietnam to prevent its corrupt and unpopular government falling into the hands of the communists. However, despite committing more and more resources and men, it failed in this aim. By the time communist forces had taken over Saigon in 1975, and US forces had withdrawn, 500 000 civilians and 58 000 US troops had been killed.

Some historians have blamed the defeat of the US on the failure to win the support of the South Vietnamese people. Others have focused on the Viet Cong's use of guerrilla warfare and US use of conventional weapons and tactics, while many have blamed the growing opposition to the war in the US.

Why did the US fail to win the Vietnam War?

SOURCE A

The US government has committed crimes against peace and against humanity. In South Vietnam, half a million US troops have resorted to the most inhumane weapons such as napalm, toxic chemicals and gases, to massacre our people, destroy crops and burn villages to the ground. You apparently deplore the sufferings and destruction in Vietnam. May I ask you: Who has perpetrated these terrible crimes? It is the United States.

The US war of aggression against the Vietnamese people is a threat to the national independence movement. The Vietnamese people deeply love independence, freedom and peace. But in the face of US aggression, they have risen up, united as one man, fearless of hardships. They are determined to carry on their resistance until they have won genuine independence and freedom and true peace. Our cause enjoys strong support from the peoples of the world, including broad sections of the American people. If the US government wants direct talks it must first stop its bombing raids and withdraw all US troops from South Vietnam.

A letter from Ho Chi Minh to President Johnson, 15 February 1967. Ho Chi Minh was replying to Johnson who had proposed talks between the two sides.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

SOURCE B

I would like to talk on behalf of veterans and say that we had an investigation at which over 150 honourably discharged and highly decorated veterans gave evidence about war crimes committed in south-east Asia. From our experience, there is nothing that could happen in South Vietnam which threatens the USA. The South Vietnamese people had simply been seeking their liberation from any colonial influence.

We found most South Vietnamese did not know the difference between communism and democracy. They only wanted to work in rice paddies without helicopters strafing them and bombs burning their villages and tearing their country apart. They wanted everything to do with the war, particularly, the presence of the United States, to leave them alone in peace. They practised the art of survival by siding with whichever military force was present at a particular time, be it Viet Cong, North Vietnamese, or American. We saw Vietnam wrecked by American bombs and search-and-destroy missions, as well as by Viet Cong terrorism, and yet we listened while the USA tried to blame everything on the Viet Cong. We saw America lose its sense of morality and refuse to give up the image of American soldiers who hand out chocolate bars.

An American soldier who fought in Vietnam speaking to the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, April 1971. He was a leading member of the organisation Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

SOURCE C

A cartoon published in an American newspaper, April 1967. The figure represents an ordinary US citizen.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

SOURCE D

One of a series of posters issued during the war by the US Information Agency aimed at the South Vietnamese army. The writing at the bottom says, 'You must be close to the people, protect the people and help the people.'

SOURCE E

With the ceasefire of 1973, despite the long years of support and vast expenditure of lives and funds, the United States had abandoned South Vietnam. We failed to match the material support that the communist powers provided the North Vietnamese. Reflecting the attitude of a majority of the American people, Congress was tired of the Vietnam struggle. After the introduction of combat troops into South Vietnam in 1965, the war might still have ended within a few years, except for the mistaken policy of a graduated response against North Vietnam. Bomb a little bit, stop it. Then bomb a little bit more but never enough to really hurt. That was no way to win. Newspapers and television had created an impression not of victory but of defeat, which together with the vocal anti-war campaigners, profoundly influenced timid officials in the government.

From General Westmoreland's autobiography 'A Soldier Reports', published in 1976. He was in command of the US Army in Vietnam until 1968 when he was recalled to the US by President Johnson because the war was seen as going badly.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

SOURCE F

Attached is a paper on ‘Lessons of Vietnam’ which you requested.

We consistently underestimated the determination and single-mindedness of Hanoi. We consistently overestimated our ability to break its will. We applied our strength without an adequate assessment of our opponent. Nor should we underestimate the ability of revolutionary movements to develop broad popular support in societies with recent memories of colonialism. Vietnam also demonstrated that the effectiveness of modern military technology is severely limited in unconventional conflicts. Massive firepower cannot ensure success. Our large force did not adapt to the conditions of unconventional warfare. We tried to transform an unconventional war into a conventional one.

From a report written for President Ford by Lieutenant General Scowcroft, May 1975.
Scowcroft had been an important military adviser to President Nixon.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

Now answer **all** parts of Question 2. 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 parts **(a)–(e)** you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Sources A and B.

Does Source B prove that Ho Chi Minh was right in Source A? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(b) Study Source C.

Why was this cartoon published at this time? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source to a historian studying the Vietnam War? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Whose account can be trusted more, Westmoreland's or Scowcroft's? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the US was defeated in Vietnam because it failed to win the support of the South Vietnamese people? Use the sources to explain your answer. [9]

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Section B, Source C	A 1967 Herblock Cartoon, © The Herb Block Foundation
Section B, Source D	© *Vietnamese Army's Seven Commandments poster no. 7*; National Archives and Records Administration; https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/vietnamese-army-commandment-7
Section B, Source E	© William C Westmoreland; *A Soldier Reports*; Dell Publishing 1976.

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 (Cambridge University Press & Assessment) 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.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment. Cambridge University Press & Assessment is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2022