

Question 1

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Europe and the wider world: Topic 6
The United States and the world, 1945-1989

Case study to which the documents relate:
Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam, 1963-1968

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1. (a) According to document A, how was the President preoccupied?
(b) What media coverage of the Vietnam War is mentioned in document A?
(c) In document B, what was the impact of Vietnam on the Poverty Programme?
(d) According to document B, what would not solve the problems of the ghettos?
(20)

2. (a) Do both documents support the view that the Vietnam War was the enemy of the poor? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.
(b) To what extent do both documents indicate that the Vietnam War could damage America's international reputation? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.
(20)

3. (a) In the light of document A, can you see why Senator William Fulbright was considered to be an effective critic of aspects of American life in the 1960s? Give reasons for your answer, referring to the document.
(b) Do you consider document B to be an objective source? Give reasons for your answer, referring to the document.
(20)

4. How did US involvement in Vietnam affect the presidency of Lyndon Johnson?
(40)

- Document A -

In this edited extract (from 1967) Senator William Fulbright considers some of President Lyndon Johnson's policies.

Government officials tell us that we can afford both Vietnam and the reforms of the Great Society. They do not show how a President, preoccupied with bombing missions over North and South Vietnam, can provide strong and constant leadership for the renewal of our cities. They do not show how Congress, burdened with war costs and emergency briefings, can tend to social problems. Nor do they tell us how an anxious and puzzled people, bombarded by newspaper and television coverage of the war, can support neighbourhood anti-poverty projects and national programmes for urban renewal, employment and education.

At present much of the world is sickened by what America seems to stand for. Both in our foreign affairs and in our domestic life, we offer an image of violence. Abroad, we are engaged in a savage and unsuccessful war against poor people in a small and backward country. At home, largely because of neglect, our cities are exploding in violent protest against social injustice.

America, which only a few years ago seemed to the world to be a model of democracy and social justice, has become a symbol of violence and undisciplined power.

Source: Peter B. Levy (ed.), *America in the Sixties: Right, Left and Center* (Westport, Connecticut, 1998).

- Document B -

In this edited extract (also from 1967) Martin Luther King publicly opposes the Vietnam War.

A few years ago it seemed that there was real hope for the poor, black and white, through the Poverty Programme [part of the Great Society]. Then came the build-up in Vietnam and I watched the Programme collapse. I knew that America would never invest the necessary funds in helping the poor so long as Vietnam continued to draw off resources. So I came to see the war as the enemy of the poor. It was sending their sons to fight and die in extraordinarily high numbers relative to the rest of the population. We were sending young black men 8,000 miles to guarantee liberties in Southeast Asia which they did not enjoy in their own country.

I have walked the ghettos during the last three summers. I have seen the angry unemployed young black men. I have told them that bombs and rifles would not solve their problems. But they asked: what about Vietnam? Wasn't our own country using massive doses of violence there to bring about the changes it wanted? Their questions hit home. And I knew that I could never again raise my voice against the violence of the oppressed, in the ghettos, without first speaking to the greatest source of violence in the world today – my own government.

Source: <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/beyond-vietnam>

Question 2

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer one question from each of two of the topics below.

Ireland: Topic 3

The pursuit of sovereignty and the impact of partition, 1912-1949

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. During the period 1912-1920, which factors contributed most to the partition of Ireland?
(100)
2. During the period 1922-1939, who achieved more in Anglo-Irish relations, Cosgrave or de Valera? Argue your case, referring to both.
(100)
3. During the period 1922-1949, how did the 1932 Eucharistic Congress and/or the state's language and education policies contribute to Irish identity?
(100)
4. What was the impact of World War II on Ireland, North and South?
(100)

Question 3

Europe and the wider world: Topic 6
The United States and the world, 1945-1989

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How well did President Harry Truman or President Lyndon Johnson handle the challenges he faced? (100)
2. To what extent did the US economy experience both success and decline during the period 1945-1989? (100)
3. What part did one or more of the following play in US foreign policy: Korea; Cuba; SALT and Star Wars? (100)
4. What was the significance of one or more of the following in US history: Hollywood, 1945-1968; the Montgomery bus boycott; religion in modern American culture? (100)

Question 4

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer one question from each of two of the topics below.
Europe and the wider world: Topic 3
Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the social and economic problems facing Germany, 1920-1939, and how were they dealt with? (100)
2. How did Mussolini and/or Stalin use propaganda and terror to remain in power? (100)
3. To what extent did Hitler's foreign policy, 1933-1939, contribute to the outbreak of World War II? (100)
4. What were the economic and social problems of Britain during the inter-war years and/or what was the impact of World War II on its civilian population? (100)