

IDK Junior College

CANDIDATE NAME

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HISTORY

9174/01

3 hours

Additional Material(s): Electronic Answer Booklet

READ THE FOLLOWING FIRST

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.

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

The End of the Vietnam War

1 Read the sources and answer the questions that follow

Source A

The events of the past 18 hours have been replete with enemy attacks against certain of our key installations in the I and II CTZs. The heaviest attacks were launched against Danang, Kontum, Pleiku, Nha Trang, Ban Me Thuot, and Tan Canh in the Dak To area. Lesser attacks were made on Qui Nhon and Tuy Hoa. Although enemy activity in III and IV CTZs was comparatively light during this period, we are alert to attempts by the enemy to attack significant targets in these areas. [...] In summary, the enemy has displayed what appears to be desperation tactics, using NVA troops to terrorize populated areas. He attempted to achieve surprise by attacking during the truce period. The reaction of Vietnamese, US and free world forces to the situation has been generally good. Since the enemy has exposed himself, he has suffered many casualties. As of now, they add up to almost 700.

Telegram from a commander in Vietnam in January 1968

Source B



“The South pushes up the offensive to achieve great victories and protect the rear in the North”

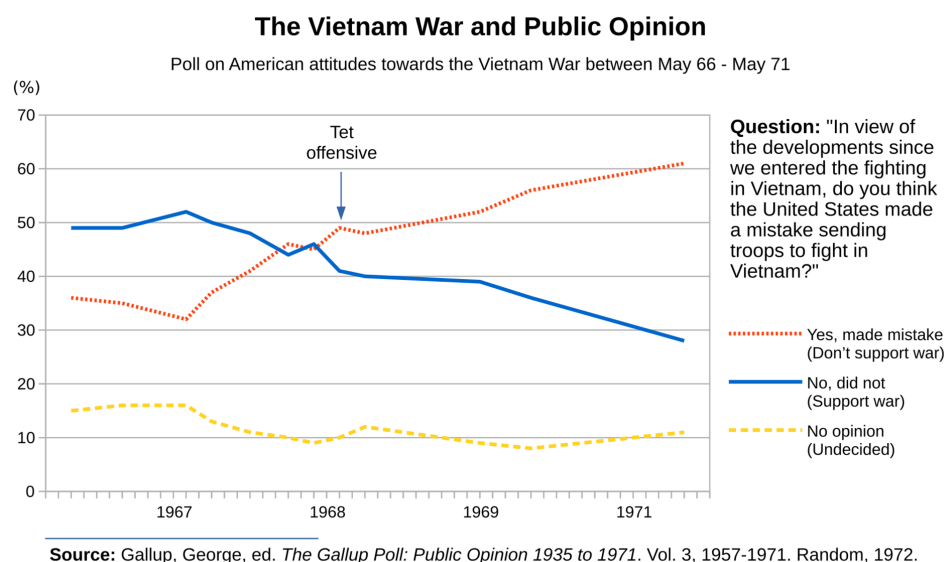
Propaganda poster from after January 1968

Source C

Associated Press photographer Eddie Adams saw the prisoner being escorted to the general and decided to take a few pictures. “I prepared to make that picture—the threat, the interrogation,” Adams recalled. “But it didn’t happen. The man just pulled a pistol out of his holster, raised it to the VC’s head and shot him in the temple.” Adams captured the exact moment when the bullet from Loan’s Smith & Wesson entered Lém’s head at point-blank range. [...] “Saigon Execution,” as Adams titled his photo, became a symbol of all that was wrong with American involvement in the war and won the Pulitzer Prize for Spot News Photography for 1969. Four years later, another AP photographer would win the prize for a similar photo, “Terror of War,” which depicted terrified children fleeing after the South Vietnamese air force mistakenly attacked their village with napalm.

An article talking about iconic photos taken of the Vietnam War, 2025

Source D



Attitudes of US citizens towards the Vietnam War between May 1966 and May 1971, according to public opinion polls

Source E

Nixon had no illusions that the North Vietnamese would willingly abide by the ceasefire, though he did expect to compel compliance by threatening – and if necessary resuming – the bombing that led Hanoi to accept the ceasefire in the first place. However, the developing Watergate scandal had severely weakened the president. Frustrated by a long and bitter war, utterly distrustful of Nixon’s intentions, sensing that his authority was crumbling, Congress voted in the summer of 1973 to terminate all combat operations in Indochina. On 29 March 1973, the last contingent of American forces left Vietnam. Congress then passed the War Powers Act, which imposed a 60-day limit on all future military deployments without Congressional consent. Nixon’s vetoes were overridden and the restrictions became law in November 1973

An extract from a history textbook on the Vietnam War

Now answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence in Sources A and B regarding the effectiveness of the Tet Offensive in weakening South Vietnamese/American morale. [10]
- (b) How far do sources A to F support the view that the collapse of South Vietnam stemmed from the media? [30]

Section B

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

EITHER

- 2** 'Problems in the global economy in the 1970s were the most responsible for the transformation of Japan's economy.' How far do you agree with this view?

OR

- 3** 'The impact of trade liberalisation on the development of the international economy from 1945 to 2000 was entirely beneficial'. Discuss.

AND EITHER

- 4** To what extent were territorial disputes the primary cause of the Arab–Israeli conflict between 1948 and 1979?

OR

- 5** How crucial was nationalism and divisive rhetoric in shaping the development of the Bosnian War from 1992 - 1995?