

Name: _____ ()

Class: _____

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION ORDINARY LEVEL

HISTORY

2174/02

Paper 2: Developments in the Post-World War II World
(1940s - 1991)

26 Aug 2025

1 hour 50 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number, and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two questions**.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
You may keep the question paper.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and 2 blank pages.



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[Turn Over

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you were told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 **(a)** Study Source A.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source in helping us understand why Poland became communist after WWII? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source D prove that Churchill (Source C) was mistaken about Soviet intentions? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

Why was this source published at that time? Explain your answer. [5]

(e) Study all sources.

“The Cold War was due to Western hostility towards the USSR.” How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer. [8]

The Cold War

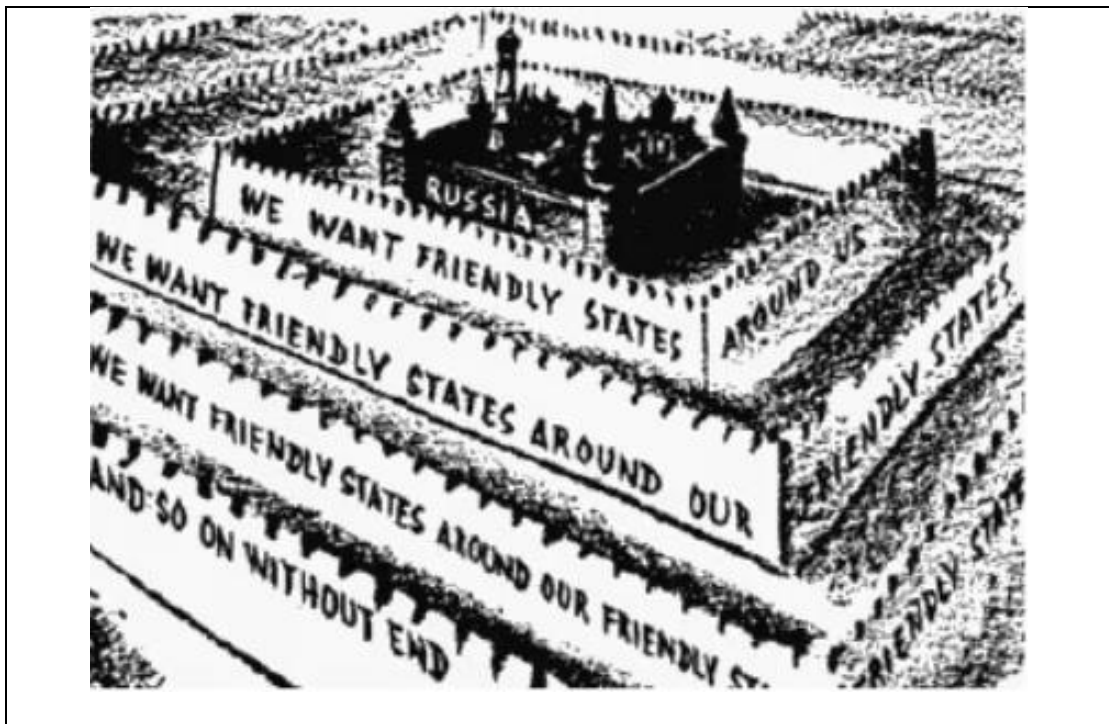
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

After WWII ended, tensions quickly emerged between the United States and the Soviet Union. These tensions developed into the Cold War, a period of intense rivalry marked by ideological conflict, military build-up and competition for global influence. One key point of contention was the establishment of Soviet satellite states.

Across Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union gradually established communist governments loyal to Moscow. This was done by gradually dividing and weakening non-communist parties as well as arresting political opponents. These small, seemingly insignificant actions led to significant gains for the communists. These states became known as Soviet satellite states – officially independent but effectively under Soviet control.

Source A: A cartoon published in the late 1940s. It depicts Russia (the Soviet Union) as a fortress as it is surrounded by walls. The walls are inscribed with the phrase 'WE WANT FRIENDLY STATES AROUND US' repeated multiple times, suggesting a desire for satellite states.



Source B: *Statement by the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden on the arrest of Polish leaders from various non-communist political parties in 1945.*

I must emphasise that the list of 16 Poles reported as having disappeared included nearly all the leading figures of the Polish underground movement.

These men maintained an excellent record of resistance against the Germans throughout the war. Four have held office for some time in Poland as Ministers of the Polish Government in the past.

One of them was Chairman of the Underground National Council, and the rest were prominent leaders of the principal democratic parties in Poland.

Most of these men were just the type who should, in our view, have been consulted about the new National Government in Poland, if such a Government was to be truly representative of Polish democratic political life and the Polish people, in accordance with the Yalta decision.

Source C: *Adapted from Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, March 1946.*

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.

The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control.

This is certainly not the Liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is this one which contains the essentials of permanent peace.

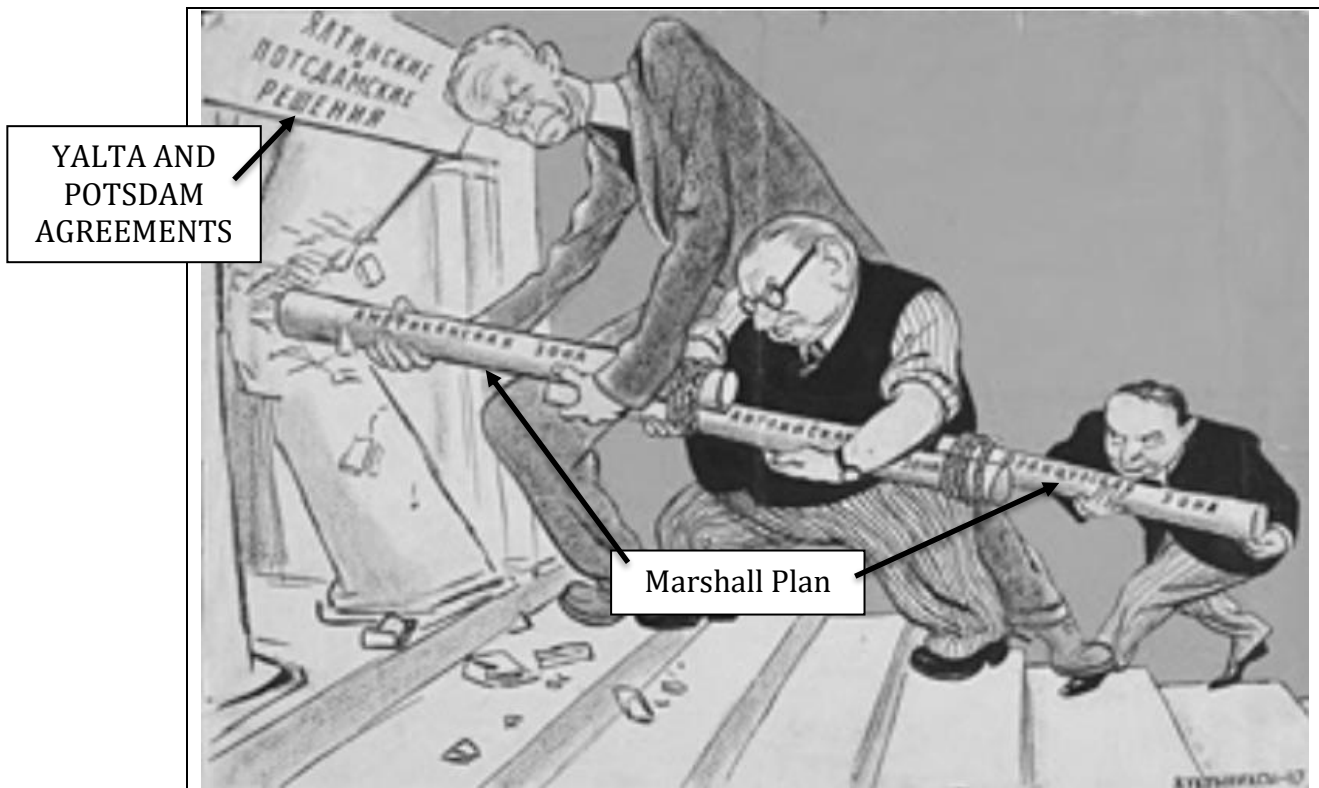
Source D: *Stalin's response to Churchill's Iron Curtain speech. It was published in the Soviet newspaper, Pravda in October 1948.*

It does not require much effort to see how Mr. Churchill crudely and impudently slanders both Moscow and the neighbors of the USSR. What is so surprising about the Soviet Union wanting security in the future, about its attempts to see to it that in these countries there are governments that have loyal relations with the Soviet Union? How are these peaceful efforts of the Soviet Union seen as expansionist tendencies of our state?

Mr. Churchill declares that "the Communist parties which were very small in all these Eastern states of Europe have gained exclusive power..."

The growth of the influence of the Communist Parties cannot be considered accidental. It is a completely regular phenomenon. The influence of the Communist Parties is growing because in the worst years of fascist domination in Europe the Communists were trustworthy, brave, self-sacrificing fighters against the fascist regime, for the freedom of the people.

Source E: *A Soviet cartoon published in 1947. It shows the United States, Britain and France working together, using battering rams labelled 'Marshall Plan'.*



Source F: *Adapted from a history book about communism in Eastern Europe, published in 2021.*

Roosevelt's death saw the United States pursue a tougher policy towards their former ally. In the face of this new threat, the Soviet Union pursued security via tight control over Eastern Europe and the development of its own atomic weapons.

In the first months after the war, Stalin preferred to work through coalitions, with other antifascist groups that supported the minority communist parties in government. However, in elections in Hungary and other states, the communist performance was very poor and Stalin placed a premium on having regimes firmly under his control. Thus, between 1945 and 1948 these initial coalitions were replaced by one-party states with varying degrees of outright repression.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2** “Soviet resistance was the main reason why Germany was defeated in WWII”. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** “The success of the Alliance Party was the main reason for Malayan independence in 1957.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** “American public opposition to the Vietnam War was the main reason for American troop withdrawal in 1973.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

END OF PAPER

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A	https://rgshistory.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/cold_war_text.pdf
Source B	http://homepages.ihug.co.nz/~antora/WYDAW/TRIAL/TEXT/TRIAL-TX1.HTM
Source C	https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/cold-war-on-file/iron-curtain-speech/
Source D	https://soviethistory.msu.edu/1947-2/cold-war/cold-war-texts/stalin-on-churchills-iron-curtain-speech/
Source E	https://library.brown.edu/cds/Views_and_Reviews/date_lists/1941-50.html
Source F	Feinberg, Melissa. <i>Communism in Eastern Europe</i> . Published in 2021.

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Answer Scheme**Section A: Source-based Questions**

Qn	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Study Source A. What is the message of the source? Explain your answer.	5
L1	Describes the cartoon, or misinterpretation e.g. The message of the source is that the Soviet Union is a fortress which shows that they are protected. <i>OR</i> The purpose of the cartoon is to convince the people of the Soviet Union that they were protected.	1
L2	Sub-messages Award 2 marks if no support from the source is provided. e.g. The message of the source is that the Soviet Union needed security. The source shows Russia as a fortress surrounded by walls. The text on the walls reads "We want friendly states around us". This suggests that the Soviet Union were using the friendly states to ensure the security.	2-3
L3	Main message Award the higher mark for answers that are more developed. e.g. The message of the source is that the Soviet Union is using the need for buffer states as a means for endless expansion. The source shows Russia as a fortress surrounded by walls. The text on the first wall reads "We want friendly states around us", however the walls continue and the last walls states "And so on without end." This suggests that the Soviet Union will never stop needing buffer states which also indicates that it was more of an aggressive action rather than a defensive one.	4-5

Qn	Answer	Marks
1(b)	Study Source B. How useful is this source in helping us understand why Poland became communist after WWII? Explain your answer.	6
L1	Undeveloped provenance e.g. The source is useful because it was from 1945 and is about Polish leaders from other political parties.	1
L2	Useful/not useful based on content, supported with evidence Award the higher mark for a more developed answer or both sides (useful and not useful) e.g. The source is useful in telling me that non-communist political leaders had disappeared. Source B states that "list of 16 Poles reported as having disappeared included nearly all the leading figures of the Polish underground movement." <i>Award 3 marks for responses that cover useful AND not useful.</i>	2-3
L3	Useful/not useful based on source content, supported with evidence and cross-reference	4-5

	<p>Award 5m for two-sided responses with valid cross-reference.</p> <p>e.g. The source is useful in telling me that non-communist political leaders had disappeared. Source B states that “list of 16 Poles reported as having disappeared included nearly all the leading figures of the Polish underground movement.”</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>e.g. The source is limited in telling me how the communists in Poland took over power as it does not mention anything about the communist parties. From the background information, I know that Stalin used salami tactics to help the communist take power. The background information states “by gradually dividing and weakening non-communist parties as well as arresting political opponents.” This would help the communists take power as their opponents would have been significantly weakened.</p>	
L4	<p>L3 + answers that evaluate the source’s purpose in context or purpose</p> <p>e.g. L3 + The source was a statement by the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Although the Soviet Union is not explicitly mentioned, it suggests that the Soviet Union had violated the post-war agreements at Yalta and is an appeal that they should fulfill the promises made then. (i.e. Eden wants the Soviet Union to stop their actions.)</p>	6

Qn	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>Study Sources C and D.</p> <p>How far does Source D prove that Churchill (Source C) was mistaken about Soviet intentions? Explain your answer.</p>	6
L1	<p>Answers based on undeveloped provenance</p> <p>e.g. Source D cannot prove Source C wrong because it is from Stalin hence should not be trusted.</p>	1
L2	<p>Sources agree, hence Source D doesn’t prove Source C mistaken. Supported with relevant evidence.</p> <p>e.g. Source D doesn’t prove Source C wrong as they both agree that the communists were gaining power in Eastern Europe.</p>	2
L3	<p>Sources disagree, hence Source D does prove Source C mistaken. Supported with relevant evidence.</p> <p>e.g. Source D does prove Source C is mistaken in telling us Soviet intentions in Eastern Europe. The sources disagree on the reason why the communists were gaining power in Eastern Europe. Source C states that the reason was because the communists had imposed their will and states that the communists “have been raised to pre-eminence and power beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control”. However, Source D states that it is because of “The influence of the Communist Parties is growing because in the worst years of fascist domination in Europe the Communists were trustworthy, brave, self-sacrificing fighters against the fascist regime, for the freedom of the people” This suggests that communism was the choice of the people of Eastern Europe.</p>	3

L4	<p>Identifies agreement and/or disagreement and uses cross-reference to decide who is wrong.</p> <p>e.g. Source D does not prove Churchill is mistaken even though they disagree on the reason why the communists were gaining power in Eastern Europe. Source C states that the reason was because the communists had imposed their will and states that the communists “have been raised to pre-eminence and power beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control”. However, Source D states that it is because of “The influence of the Communist Parties is growing because in the worst years of fascist domination in Europe the Communists were trustworthy, brave, self-sacrificing fighters against the fascist regime, for the freedom of the people”. However, Source D is challenged by Source F which states that “in elections in Hungary and other states, the communist performance was very poor.” This suggested that the people of Eastern Europe did not choose communism.</p>	4-5
L5	<p>L4 + Evaluates the author’s purpose in Source D to decide whether the source can prove Source C wrong.</p> <p>e.g. L4 + Source D cannot prove Source C mistaken as Stalin was trying to convince the Soviet people that the rise of communism in Eastern Europe was justified / defend Soviet foreign policy. Hence, as Source D is unreliable in its purpose, it cannot prove Source C wrong in helping us understand Soviet intentions in Eastern Europe.</p>	6

Qn	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p>Study Source E.</p> <p>Why was this source published at that time? Explain your answer.</p>	5
L1	<p>Answers question without relevant support or with irrelevant inference.</p> <p>e.g. The source was published in order to show that the US, Britain and France were working together on the Marshall Plan.</p>	1
L2	<p>Reason why the source was published, unsupported or with irrelevant support.</p> <p>e.g. The source was published in order to show that the US, Britain and France were destroying the agreements at Yalta and Potsdam.</p>	2
L3	<p>Reason why the source was published, supported.</p> <p>Award 4m for responses that are more developed.</p> <p>e.g. The source was published in order to show the people of the Soviet Union that the US, Britain and France were destroying the agreements at Yalta and Potsdam. The source shows the US, Britain and France using a battering ram to break down a door labelled “Yalta and Potsdam.” This suggests that the Marshall Plan violates the agreements drawn during those conferences and undermines post-war peace.</p>	3-4
L4	<p>L3 + evaluates the context (Marshall Plan) in relation to the target audience</p> <p>e.g. L3 + The source is to justify why the Soviet Union rejected the Marshall Plan. The source shows that the Marshall Plan isn’t about economic assistance but a</p>	5

	<p>potential threat/way for the West to dominate Europe/communist bloc/Soviet Union or threaten peace.</p> <p>(also possible: wanted to convince the people of the Soviet Union that Marshall assistance was a trick by using the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and leveraging on the emotional pull of the war that devastated the country)</p>	
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Qn	Answer	Marks																					
1(e)	“The Cold War was due to Western hostility towards the Soviet Union.” How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer.	8																					
L1	Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use	1																					
L2	<p>YES or NO supported by valid source use</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each source up to the maximum of 4 marks.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th><th>Support</th><th>Does not support</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>B</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>C</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>D</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>E</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>F</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>e.g. Source A does not support this view as it suggests the Cold War happened because the Soviet Union was aggressively expanding in Eastern Europe. The source shows the Soviet Union building many walls around their ‘fortress’ and that it was neverending.</p> <p>e.g. Source B does not support the view as it blames the Soviet Union for having violated the Yalta agreement. Source B states that the actions of the Soviet Union had prevented “a Government truly representative of Polish democratic political life and the Polish people.”</p> <p>e.g. Source C does not support the view as it states that it was the Soviets that were hostile instead. Source C states that “Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.”</p> <p>e.g. Source D supports the view as it states that “Mr Churchill crudely and impudently slanders both Moscow and the neighbours of the USSr”. Hence, suggesting that the West was hostile towards the Soviet Union.</p> <p>e.g. Source E supports the view as it shows that the Western powers, US, Britain and France were using a battering ram labelled Marshall Plan to shatter the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. This suggests that the West was acting in a way that was hostile towards the Soviet Union as their actions were affecting post-war peace.</p> <p>e.g. Source F supports the view as it suggests the West was hostile towards the USSR. Source F states that the “Roosevelt’s death saw the United States pursue a tougher policy towards their former ally” which led to the Soviet reacting defensively.</p>	Source	Support	Does not support	A		X	B		X	C		X	D	X		E	X		F	X		2-4
Source	Support	Does not support																					
A		X																					
B		X																					
C		X																					
D	X																						
E	X																						
F	X																						

L3	YES and NO supported by valid source use	5-8
	<p>Refer to sample responses in L2</p> <p>Bonus of up to two marks (i.e. +1,+1) for use of contextual knowledge to evaluate a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc but the total for the question must not exceed 8.</p> <p>e.g. However, although Source E supports the view one must note that it hardly a reliable source. Source E is a Soviet cartoon that wants to convince the people of the Soviet Union/communist bloc that the West was threatening post-war peace. It wanted to undermine the economic assistance provided by the Marshall Plan. Hence, what it says cannot be used to support the fact that the Western powers were indeed hostile towards the Soviet Union.</p>	

Section B: Structured Essay Questions

Qn	Answer	Marks
2	'Soviet resistance was the main reason why Germany was defeated in WWII' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	10
L1	<p>Identifies/Describes Soviet resistance or other reasons for German defeat <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.</i></p> <p>E.g. The Soviets had successfully reorganised themselves during the course of the war. The Soviets had developed effective new weapons and radio communications were adopted and radios were placed in all tanks and aircraft. The officers in the Red Army also did not face much interference as Stalin gave them greater freedom and independence to act.</p> <p>Other events: American efforts, German military weakness, etc</p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains how Soviet resistance led to defeat OR Explains how other reason(s) contributed to the defeat of Germany <i>Award 4 marks for an explanation and an additional mark for additional reason(s) and/or additional supporting detail to a maximum of 5 marks. Marker's may also use their discretion to award up to a maximum of 5 marks based on quality of explanation.</i></p> <p>E.g. Effective resistance efforts from the Soviets were one of the reasons why the Germans were defeated in WWII. The Soviet Union was able to reorganise and recover after Operation Barbarossa and put up a fierce resistance that turned the tide of war against the Germans. As part of their turnaround, the Soviets created specialist tank armies and an air force that had new, effective weapons which could be produced in large numbers. This ensured that the Soviet troops were well-equipped. As German losses mounted during battles like Stalingrad, the Germans were also unable to recover due to their lack of manpower and resources. Morale plummeted as a result of these heavy losses and the Germans were also effectively forced to retreat from the Soviet Union as well as the Eastern Front.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. American supremacy contributed to key German losses in various military battles and were an important contributor to German defeat. For example, the Americans were able to gain control of shipping routes across the Atlantic to Britain during the Battle of the Atlantic. The Americans managed to overcome the threats posed by German U-boats by using intelligence and radar technology to sink German U-boats. American supremacy was also shown in their ability to quickly build cargo ships to continue sending supplies. Their industrial capabilities ensured that cargo ships that were sunk by the Germans were quickly replaced. The supply route across the Atlantic was a crucial lifeline for the Allied forces in Europe and ensured that Britain and the USSR continued to have the resources to fend off German forces too. Thus, American supremacy in the Battle of the Atlantic led to losses of German equipment and manpower while further strengthening the Allied effort against the Germans as well.</p> <p>Other reasons: German weaknesses/mistakes during the war (i.e. second front)</p>	4-5
L3	Explains how Soviet resistance AND other reason(s) contributed to the defeat of Germany.	6-8

	<p><i>Award 6marks for an explanation of how Soviet resistance and another reason that led to the defeat of Germany, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Refer to L2 for paragraph examples.</p> <p>Award an additional 1 or 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors.</p> <p><i>The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 1 or 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/7+1; L3/8+1; L3/9+1, etc).</i></p> <p>E.g. Overall, American supremacy was the main reason why Germany was defeated in World War II. American industrial capabilities far surpassed the Germans and were key in ensuring the Americans had the upperhand in the war. Additionally, while the Soviets also had vast resources and strong industrial capabilities, they were also bolstered heavily by the Americans. American dominance on the battlefield led to key strategic defeats that the Germans could never recover from as well. This illustrates just how important American efforts were in sealing German defeat during WWII..</p>	+1/+2
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Qn	Answer	Marks
3	<p>‘The success of the Alliance Party were the main reason for Malayan independence in 1957.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p>	10
L1	<p>Identifies/Describes success of the Alliance Party or other reasons for decolonization of Malaya.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for identifying one reason, 2 marks for identifying 2 or more. Award 2 marks for describing one reason and 3 marks for describing 2 or more.</i></p> <p>E.g. United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) was formed in 1946 to safeguard Malau interests and oppose the Malayan Union scheme. UMNO later became the leading force in Malayan politics after they succeeded in persuading the British to replace the Malayan Union with the Federation of Malaya that was more aligned with the interests of the Malay community. They later formed the Alliance Party with the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) and Malayan Indian Congress (MIC) which won a landslide victory in the federal elections, British perceived it as the Alliance Party earning the right to govern Malaya from the people.</p> <p>Other reasons: Changes to British colonial policies/British fear of communism, Malayan Emergency/Malayan Communist Party, Japanese Occupation encouraging local movements.</p> <p><i>Marker’s note: Students who are not able to articulate the success of the Alliance Party but only aims will be kept at L1.</i></p>	1-3
L2	<p>Explains how the success of the Alliance Party contributed to the decolonization of British Malaya OR Explains how other reason(s) contributed to the decolonization of British Malaya.</p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for an explanation and an additional mark for additional reason(s) and/or additional supporting detail to a maximum of 5 marks. Marker’s may also use their discretion to award up to a maximum of 5 marks based on quality of explanation.</i></p> <p>E.g. The success of the Alliance Party helped Malaya gain independence as it showed that they had the mandate of the Malayan people. UMNO had sought the Malayan</p>	4-5

	<p>Chinese Association (MCA) for a partnership in the 1952 Municipal elections signaling the first collaboration between the two communal political parties. Later on Malayan Indian Congress (MIC) joined them, forming the Alliance Party to contest the federal elections. They won in a landslide victory and formed a federal government under Chief Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. The landslide victory was significant as it showed that the people of Malaya supported and trusted the Alliance. This put them in a better position when negotiating with the British during the Merdeka Talks. The British became more willing to grant independence to Malaya</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. British fear of communism led them to make changes that contributed to Malaya gaining independence in 1957. Fearful of a Communist take-over of Malaya by the Malayan Communist Party (MCP), the British engaged in battle with the MCP militarily and psychologically. To invalidate MCP's claim of bringing about independence to Malaya, the British sought to nurture a locally elected government made up of anti-communist leaders who were credible and acceptable to the people. They allowed Malayan leaders to gain administrative experience, introduced elections, and worked with UMNO to establish a stable government through collaborating with other ethnic parties. These actions demonstrated the British commitment to Malayan independence, weakening the local support for MCP and prepared local leaders for self-governance. With the MCP declining in influence and feeling confident in the ability of the local leaders to govern Malaya, the British granted Malaya independence in 1957, ending their colonial rule.</p>	
L3	<p>Explains how the success of the Alliance Party AND other reason(s) contributed to the decolonization of British Malaya.</p> <p><i>Award 6marks for an explanation of how UMNO's efforts AND other reason(s) contributed to the decolonization of British Malaya, and an additional mark for further supporting detail or reason, to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Refer to L2 for paragraph examples.</p> <p>Award an additional 1 or 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different factors.</p> <p><i>The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 1 or 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/7+1; L3/8+1; L3/9+1, etc).</i></p> <p>E.g. Overall, I disagree that the success of the Alliance Party was the main reason for the end of British colonial rule in Malaya. While their success proved to the British that they had the mandate of the people and that they were able to allay concerns of inter-ethnic tensions, I think the British efforts to stop the communist insurgency ultimately made it possible for the Alliance to be successful. The British implemented political reforms to prepare these local leaders and worked closely with UMNO to gradually gain independence. However, this was all driven by the fear of the Communists gaining popular support amongst the locals especially the Chinese community. The British commitment to this was the most important reason why the Alliance was able to be successful in the first place and paved the way for Malayan independence.</p>	<p>6-8</p> <p>+1/+2</p>

Qn	Answer	Marks
4	<p>“American public opposition to the Vietnam War was the main reason for American troop withdrawal in 1973”. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p>	10

	<p>E.g. The most important reason for American withdrawal in Vietnam was the lack of support from the American public. It led to widespread anti-war protests which disrupted people's daily lives and portrayed the Americans negatively to the rest of the world Furthermore, it is of note that members of Congress relied on the votes and support of their voters as well. As these voters were against the war, it would place pressure on Congress to support American withdrawal from the war as well.</p>	
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