



Cambridge O Level

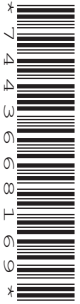
HISTORY (MAURITIUS AND MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2162/02

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

October/November 2023

1 hour 15 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- 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 **4** pages.

International Relations and Developments**The Cold War**

In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources, as appropriate. You should support your answers with close reference to the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about the author's attitude towards East Berlin? Explain your answer using details from the source. [6]

2 Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about the situation in East Berlin? Explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Sources C and D.

Having read Source C, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Source E.

Why was this photograph published at this time? Explain your answer. [7]

5 Use **all** the sources.

'The Berlin Wall was built to strengthen Soviet control over Eastern Europe.' How far do the sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

[Total: 40]

SOURCE A: *From an article in an American newspaper, published in December 1958.*

The large number of refugees moving from East Germany into West Berlin is serious, but it is not the cause of the trouble. If it was, steps would have already been taken to stop it as this could easily be done by strict police measures. The cause of the trouble is simply this city. Anyone who has any doubts on this point only needs to drive down to the Brandenburg Gate where 'slave' Berlin begins and note the contrast between the terrible greyness of the East and the bright lights and liveliness of the West. That contrast cannot be hidden.

Those who have experienced wartime imprisonment know only too well the first rule of camp commandants. If the prisoners can be made to forget there is any other way to live – and they do forget in time if they are not reminded – the camp settles into its routine, however horrible that routine may be. Ulbricht, leader of communist East Germany, is merely the commandant of an unusually large prison camp which cannot be made to settle down because of 'free' Berlin. And if East Germany cannot be stabilised, Eastern Europe cannot be stabilised either.

SOURCE B: *Comments made by Ulbricht, communist leader of East Germany, to Khrushchev, leader of the Soviet Union, in a meeting in November 1960.*

The situation in Berlin has become complicated and not in our favour. West Berlin has strengthened economically. This is seen in the fact that about 50 000 workers from East Berlin are still working in West Berlin. The situation with the professions is also not favourable. Part of our qualified work force goes to work in West Berlin since there are higher salaries there. For example, teachers in the West earn much more than in the East. Doctors also earn twice as much. In addition, by leaving for West Germany they receive large one-time grants there.

Why don't we raise our salaries for this category of people? First, we don't have the means. Second, even if we raised their salaries, we could not satisfy their purchasing needs with the goods that we have here. They will buy things in West Berlin. In addition, a group of children from East Berlin study in schools in West Berlin. We have a law against this, but we have not yet implemented it as we didn't want to provoke conflicts.

SOURCE C: *President Kennedy of the United States speaking to one of his aides in late July 1961.*

Khrushchev is losing control of East Germany. He cannot let that happen. If he loses East Germany, then he loses Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe as well. He cannot let that happen. He will have to do something to stop the flow of refugees – perhaps a wall. And we won't be able to stop him. I can hold the Western alliance together to defend West Berlin, but I cannot act to keep East Berlin open.

SOURCE D: *From Khrushchev's memoirs, published in 1974.*

West Germany needed workers and persuaded them in from other European countries. People left for West Germany because they were paid more there than in East Germany and other socialist countries. By 1961 an unstable economic situation had been created in East Germany which was now short of workers.

Ulbricht even asked us to help by providing a labour force. This was a difficult issue. We did not want to give them unskilled workers. Why? Because we did not want our workers to be their cleaners. I said to Comrade Ulbricht: 'Imagine how a Soviet worker would feel. He won the war and now he is a cleaner in East Germany. It will be humiliating. We cannot do this. Find a way out yourself.'

What could he do? He appealed for stronger discipline, but East Berliners kept on running away. I spoke to our ambassador in East Germany about the establishment of border control. He gave me a map of West Berlin. I asked him to share the idea with Ulbricht. Ulbricht beamed with pleasure. 'This is the solution! This will help. I am for this.' I told the ambassador, 'Tell nobody about this. Keep it a secret.'

SOURCE E: *An East German border guard leaps over a barbed wire barricade at the Bernauer Street sector into West Berlin, 15 August 1961. This photograph was published on the front pages of many newspapers across the western world.*

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