Write your name here Surname	O:	ther names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History International Advanced Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations Option 1C: The World Divided: Superpower Relations, 1943–90		
Friday 16 June 2017 – Morr Time: 2 hours	ning	Paper Reference WHI04/1C
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)		Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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SECTION A

Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

	Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.		
1	How far do you agree with the view that the Cold War policies of the USA, in the years 1945–53, were motivated by an ideological mission to defend 'liberty against the forces of darkness' (Extract 1, line 3)?		
	Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.		
	(25)		

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that superpower relations between the USA and USSR improved greatly during the years 1962–79?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that the Reagan presidency was the most significant contributory factor to the heightening of Cold War tensions in the early 1980s?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering be mind, put a line through the box ₩ and t	by marking a cross in the box ⊠. If you change your hen indicate your new question with a cross ⊠.
Chosen question number: Question 2	Question 3



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced

Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations Option 1C: The World Divided: Superpower Relations, 1943–90

Friday 16 June 2017 – Morning

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI04/1C

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with SECTION A.

Extract 1: From E Foner, *The Story of American Freedom*, published in 1998.

The Truman Doctrine created the language through which most Americans came to understand the post-war world. It involved a vision of America's mission as defending liberty against the forces of darkness. More than any other statement, Senator Fulbright later wrote, the Truman Doctrine established 'the guiding spirit of American foreign policy.' As the Cold War 5 intensified in the next few years, with the Berlin blockade, a Communist government in China, the establishment of NATO, and the Korean War, so did the rhetoric. Life magazine declared in 1950, the aim of the Soviet Union was 'slavery for all the world, including the people of the United States.' In that year, another influential Cold War document NSC 68, issued a call for a 10 permanent military build-up to enable the United States to engage in a global crusade against communism. Drafted for the National Security Council, NSC 68 described the Cold War as a conflict between 'the idea of freedom' and the 'idea of slavery under the grim control of the Kremlin.' This rhetoric established the framework within which Truman understood his presidency. I have hardly had 15 a day in office, he observed on retiring in 1953, 'that has not been dominated by this all-embracing struggle between those who love freedom and those who wanted to lead the world back into slavery and darkness.'

Extract 2: From J and G Kolko, *American Capitalist Expansion*, published in 1999.

Surrounded by vast post-war upheaval, the United States found itself immeasurably enriched and, without rival, the strongest nation on the globe.

It emerged from the war self-conscious of its new strength and confident of its ability to direct world reconstruction along lines compatible with its goals. And these objectives, carefully formulated during the war, were deceptively simple: Essentially, the United States' aim was to restructure the world so that American business could trade, operate, and profit without restrictions everywhere. On this there was absolute unanimity amongst the American leaders, and it was around these core objectives that they elaborated their policies and programs.

The United States' ultimate objective at the end of World War II was both to sustain and to reform world capitalism.

From the outset, Washington set the entire question of post-war American aid and foreign economic policy in the context that 'our objective has as its background the needs and interests of the people of the United States.'

The question of foreign economic policy was not the containment of communism, but rather more directly the extension and expansion of American capitalism according to its new economic power and needs.

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