Write your name here		Other name	c
Suriame		Other name.	,
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number		Candidate Number
History International Advanced Paper 4: International S Option 1D: The Cold Wa	tudy with Hi		-
Friday 16 June 2017 – Morr Time: 2 hours	ning		Paper Reference WHI04/1D
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 China's entry into the Korean War was triggered by US forces invading North Korea in October 1950?	
	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 similar was the US policy towards Vietnam under President Eisenhower to that under President Kennedy?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that the most significant consequence of the Tet Offensive for US involvement in Vietnam was the negative effect on public support in the US for the war?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number: Question 2 Question 3 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 Interpretations Option 1D: The Hot and Cold War in Asia, 1945–90

Friday 16 June 2017 – Morning

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI04/1D

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with SECTION A.

Extract 1: From H Brogan, Longman History of the United States, published in 1985.

In October 1950, seeing the whole peninsula open to him, MacArthur swept into North Korea with dazzling speed and soon had forces on the Yalu River which formed the border with China: they included US army units, in defiance of orders. Maps published in the newspapers showed the General to be in complete command of Korea, except for some pockets of resistance in the extreme north. No doubt, these pockets would be taken out in a few days. Instead, there came a counter-attack.

MacArthur had made the fatal mistake of writing off the Chinese. The Chinese had done their best to make their position clear. They had indicated plainly that they could accept the reconquest of the South, but they could not tolerate 10 the loss of the North, any more than the United States had been able to tolerate the original invasion of the South. It was not simply that they would lose face if they allowed an ally to be defeated, or that communism might lose a fellow state. The Chinese also had too much reason to fear that, if they allowed the United States to take North Korea, they would shortly have to face another US initiative elsewhere. They seemed to see a self-confident aggressor power making the first moves in a campaign that, unless checked, might lead on to world conquest. They felt that the moment to avert a Third World War was now, the place here.

Extract 2: From R B Frank, *MacArthur*, published in 2007.

Given a great lack of reliable information, for many years historians generally 20 assumed that the crossing of the 38th Parallel by US forces triggered the Chinese entry into the Korean War. New revelations have established that the original motivation for China's plan and intentions to enter the war was Truman's decision to send United States soldiers to Korea in July 1950.

This move prompted Mao to foresee the prospect that United States forces 25 might not only put a stop to the North Korean attack, but also reverse the tide and sweep up to the Chinese border. He ordered the PLA (the Chinese Army) to begin troop deployments and logistical preparations for combat on the Korean peninsula. Mao aimed for military readiness in August 1950, well before the landing at Inchon. Thus, while the final decision to commit Chinese forces 30 coincided with the crossing of the 38th Parallel, that event was one step in a process with much deeper roots.

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