

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# History

**International Advanced**

**Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations**

**Option 1C: The World Divided: Superpower Relations, 1943-90**

Wednesday 13 June 2018 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours**

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 Stalin was responsible for beginning the Cold War?

Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the historical context.

(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 successful was the Soviet Union in maintaining its influence and control over the states along the European Iron Curtain in the years 1953-64?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

**OR**

- 3 How far do you agree that Gorbachev was the most significant individual involved in the shaping of Cold War relations in the 1980s?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then 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**

Wednesday 13 June 2018 – Afternoon

**Extracts Booklet**

Paper Reference

**WHI04/1C**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

Turn over ►

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### Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From S E Ambrose, *Rise to Globalism*, published in 1983.

The general desire at the Yalta conference was to hold the Grand Alliance together and, based on mutual need, the Big Three tried to find a face-saving formula.

Stalin, however, had no intention of giving up Poland and he never accepted that the Western allies meant what they said in the Yalta agreements. Stalin quickly began to shatter the American illusion. He refused to reorganise the Polish government in any significant way, suppressed freedoms and made no move to hold the promised free elections. To a greater or lesser extent the Soviets followed this pattern in the rest of Eastern Europe, making it perfectly clear that now that they held the region they would not give it up. They shut the West out completely. By any standard the Soviet actions were high-handed, their suppressions of freedom were brutal.

The West was shocked and felt betrayed. Stalin had either failed to realise this or felt he had no choice. Time and again, Stalin emphasised Russia's security problem, her need to protect herself from Germany and the West by controlling the nations on her border. Increasingly Americans dismissed his statements as lies and denounced him as a paranoid whose aim was world conquest.

One of the first, and surely most important, of those to feel this was President Truman. His inclination was to take a hard line with the Russians.

**Extract 2:** From A M Schlesinger, *Leninist Ideology and Soviet Paranoia*, published in 1967.

The Cold War was the product not of a decision but of a dilemma. Each side felt compelled to adopt policies which the other could not but regard as a threat to the principles of the peace. Each then felt compelled further to undertake defensive measures. Thus the Russians saw no choice but to consolidate their security in Eastern Europe. The Americans, regarding Eastern Europe as the first step by the Soviets towards Western Europe, responded by asserting their interest in the zone that the Russians deemed vital to their security. The Russians concluded that the West was resuming its old course of capitalist encirclement. They believed that the West was purposefully laying the foundation for anti-Soviet regimes in the area defined by them as crucial to Russian survival. Each side believed with passion that future international stability depended on the success of its own conception of world order. Each side, in pursuing its own clearly indicated and deeply cherished principles, was only confirming the fear of the other that its intent was aggression.

The machinery of suspicion and counter-suspicion, action and counter-action, was set in motion.

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