Please check the examination det	ails below	before enter	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre	Number	Candidate Number
Thursday 6 Ju	une	201	19
Morning (Time: 2 hours)		Paper Re	eference WHI04/1C
History			
International Advanced Paper 4: International Stu Option 1C: The World Div	•		•
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.

	day Extracts I and 2 in the Extracts bookiet before you answer this question.	
1 How far do you agree with the view that it was the US commitment to an ideological struggle that was fundamentally responsible for the development of the Cold War?		
	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 EOD SECTION A - 25 MARRIES
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 far do you agree that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a turning point in the development of US-Soviet relations in the years 1953–68?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that the most significant feature of superpower relations in the years 1964–79 was war by proxy?

(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

Thursday 6 June 2019

Morning

Paper Reference WHI04/1C

History

International Advanced

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From S Lucas, *Freedom's War: The US Crusade against the Soviet Union 1945–56*, published 1999.

Before 12 March 1947, Washington had been buzzing with rumours about the speech that President Truman would make to Congress that evening. It was soon clear that the issue was not whether the United States would take up the provision of military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey now that Britain no longer could. There was no strategic alternative. The question was whether the President would go even further. Only 18 months after the end of World War II, America would again have to become the saviour of the Free World.

In less than 20 minutes, Truman's speech established the Cold War, not as a clash of military forces or a struggle for economic supremacy, but as a contest of values. The Soviet ideology of Marxism-Leninism was never specifically identified but lurked behind Truman's warnings of coercion and political infiltration. Soviet ideology was to be confronted by an American ideology dedicated to 'freedom' and 'democracy'. To promote this ideology every aspect of American life would have to become a shining light to the world while Soviet life had to be exposed as part of a false system which impoverished and enslaved its citizens.

The United States was now committed to safeguarding a 'Free World' with whatever economic, diplomatic, and military steps might be necessary.

Extract 2: From J L Gaddis, *The United States and the Origins of the Cold War 1941–47*, published 1972.

Policy-makers both in the United States and the Soviet Union were constantly weighing up each other's intentions, as they perceived them, and modifying their own courses of action accordingly. In addition, officials in Washington and Moscow brought to the task of policy formulation a variety of preconceptions, all of which influenced their behaviour. Once this complex interaction of stimulus and response is taken into account, it becomes clear that neither side can bear sole responsibility for the onset of the Cold War.

The Cold War grew out of a complicated interaction of external and internal developments inside both the United States and the Soviet Union. At the end of World War II, the external situation – circumstances beyond the control of either power – left Americans and Russians facing one another across a shattered Europe. Internal influences in the Soviet Union included the search for security, the role of ideology, massive post-war reconstruction needs, the personality of Stalin. Influences in the United States included the ideal of self-determination, fear of communism and possession of the atomic bomb. Together they made the resulting confrontation a hostile one. Leaders of both superpowers sought peace but, in doing so, gave in to considerations which, while they did not lead to war, made it impossible to resolve differences.

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