Please check the examination det	tails below	before entering	g your candidate information
Candidate surname		0	ther names
Pearson Edexcel	Centre	Number	Candidate Number
International Advanced Level			
Thursday 6 Ju	une	2019	9
Morning (Time: 2 hours)		Paper Refe	rence WHI04/1D
History			
International Advanced Paper 4: International S Option 1D: The Cold Wa	tudy v		· .
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 General MacArthur was dismissed in

April 1951 because of his interference in President Truman's proposed Korean peace initiative?					
	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 the contribution of General Giap was the most important reason for the success of the Viet Minh in the First Vietnam War (1946–54)?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that President Nixon's policies with regard to the Vietnam conflict, in the years 1969–73, were very successful?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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hosen question number:	Question 2	\boxtimes	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 WHI04/1D

History

International Advanced

Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations Option 1D: The Cold War and Hot War in Asia, 1945–90

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From D Halberstam, *The Coldest Winter: America and the Korean War*, published 2008.

On 20 March 1951, MacArthur received a top secret message from Washington notifying him that the administration felt it was the right time for a major peace initiative.

The important thing was that Washington was ready to talk. There was a chance of eventually stabilising the lines at the 38th parallel and ending this grim and hopeless war. To MacArthur that was nothing less than a defeat. Informed of what Washington intended to do, he set out quite deliberately to sabotage it. On 24 March, as he was paying another of his visits to Korea, his office released a communiqué taunting the Chinese military leadership.

It was a remarkably insulting document, a simultaneous assault on both Beijing and Washington. With its publication, whatever chance there was of a first step towards a peace process was lost for the time being.

The communiqué had taken the struggle between the President and general to a new level. It went to the question of who the Commander-in-Chief was. The next day, Truman met with his top people, and the idea of a peace proposal was dropped. With that decision, the central issue became not so much whether to fire MacArthur, but when. There was no doubt that Truman had made his decision and he was merely waiting for the right moment.

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Extract 2: From I F Stone, *The Hidden History of the Korean War*, published 1970.

MacArthur's mistake was to write a letter to Joseph Martin, Republican leader of the House of Representatives. The letter expressed MacArthur's fundamental belief that 'if we lose the war to Communism in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable'. He appealed to the Republicans to support him in this opinion against the President.

It was one thing for MacArthur to communicate with the Chinese military commander without authorisation from Truman and the United Nations. It was quite another to communicate, over Truman's head, with the Republican leader of the House of Representatives. It not only challenged the President's authority at home, but MacArthur's letter to Martin was politics, and politics was something on which no one needed to coach Harry Truman. It was this letter that led to MacArthur's dismissal.

MacArthur's dismissal was not caused by his unauthorised message to the Chinese commander on 24 March but by the release to the press on 5 April of his letter to Martin. It was MacArthur's intervention in domestic, not world, politics which finally led Truman to remove him. MacArthur was not only directly challenging the President, his declared policies, and the constitutional principles of presidential authority over the military, he was entering into an open alliance with the Republican opposition. On 11 April MacArthur was dismissed.

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