Please check the examination det	ails below	before ente	ring your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre	Number	Candidate Number
Wednesday 3	80 C	)cto	ber 2019
Morning (Time: 2 hours)		Paper Re	eference WHI04/1C
History International Advanced Paper 4: International Stud Option 1C: The World Divid	-		-
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 ▶



## **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 a breakdown in relations between the Big
	Three powers in 1945 came about mainly as a result of changes to the leadership of
	the USA and Great Britain?

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)
(10tal for Question 1 – 23 mains)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



#### **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, in the years 1953–64, US-Soviet summit meetings and official visits had a positive impact on East-West relations?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

#### OR

3 How far do you agree that the Soviet Union was more responsible than was the USA for the heightening of Cold War tensions in the early 1980s?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



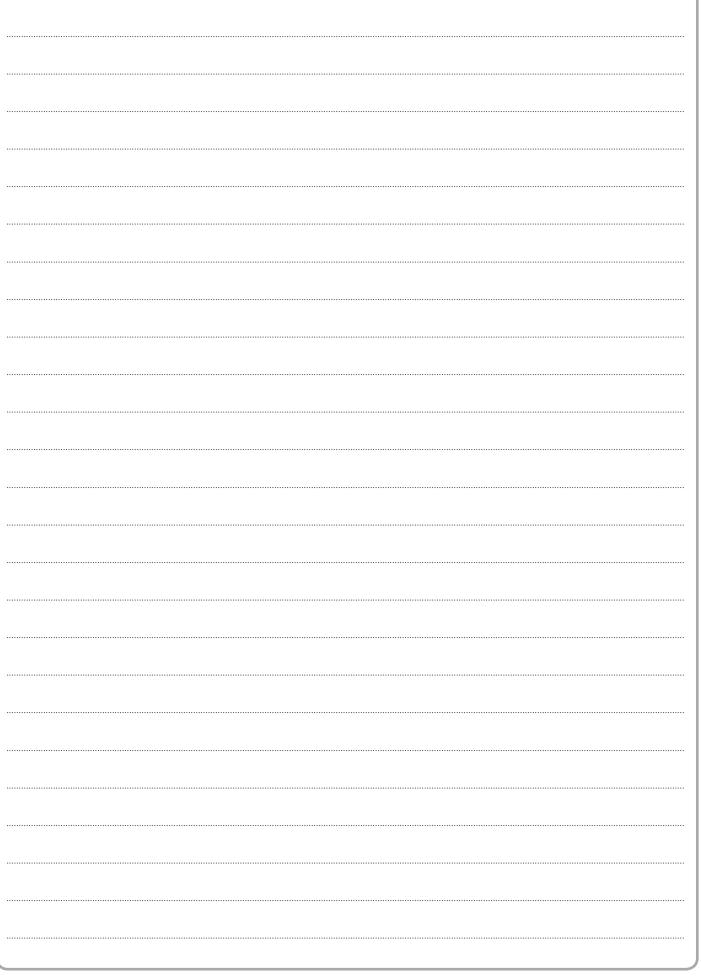




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<b>TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS</b>



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# **Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

# **Wednesday 30 October 2019**

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

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 V Zubok and C Pleshakov, *Stalin's Road to the Cold War*, published in 1999.

Victory in war confirmed for Stalin that the Soviet Union had been accepted as a great power, equalled only by the United States and Great Britain. This manifested itself in the Soviet Union's full participation in preparing the shape of the post-war world. The Big Three were steadily coming to a mutual understanding on spheres of influence.

When Roosevelt died and Churchill was not re-elected (which was a total surprise to the Soviets), Stalin lost his two known equals. These had been opponents with whom he knew he could play a grand strategic game with a good chance of success. There was no longer a common threat from Germany or a great European war to create a strong relationship of equals between Stalin and the new Western politicians. President Truman and his Secretary of State, James Byrne, and Prime Minister Attlee and his Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, were obviously not powerful enough for Stalin's game. They were probably also not experienced enough diplomatically. In a matter of months, what looked like a manageable three-sided diplomatic situation, deteriorated in front of Stalin's eyes into a hopeless mess. Expectations had been swept aside by many new faces and factors. Truman, in particular, seemed to be an unknown personality.

It was the atomic bombing of Japan by the US and the abrupt end of the war in the Pacific that convinced Stalin that his dream of a post-war partnership was 20 not to be fulfilled.

**Extract 2:** From J Spanier, American Foreign Policy Since World War II, published in 1972.

The American dream of post-war peace and Big Three co-operation was shattered as the Soviet Union expanded into Eastern and Central Europe. In many of these nations, where the Russians had their troops, they unilaterally established pro-Soviet coalition governments. Thus, as the war drew to a close, it became clear that the words of the Yalta Declaration, in which the Russians had committed themselves to free elections and democratic governments in Eastern Europe, meant quite different things to the Russians than to the Americans. For the Soviet Union, control of Eastern Europe, and especially Poland, was essential. This area constituted a vital link in its security belt.

To the Russians, 'democratic governments' meant Communist governments, and 'free elections' meant elections from which parties not favourable to the Communists were barred. The USA, too, wished the Soviet Union to have 'friendly' governments on its borders, but Washington insisted on taking the term 'free elections' seriously. Such elections would have resulted in anti-Communist governments. And this the Soviets could not permit. Thus, a clash with the United States was unavoidable.

The power vacuum in Eastern Europe created by Germany's defeat provided an opening for Soviet power to fill, and Communist ideology made a clash inevitable.

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