

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Friday 24 January 2020

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

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.

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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 developments along the European Iron Curtain, in the years 1953–64, increased the level of confrontation between the USA and the USSR significantly?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 To what extent did China's relationship with the USSR and the USA change in the years 1964–90?

(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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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From A A Offner, *Provincialism and Confrontation: Truman's Responsibility*, published in 2005.

President Truman contributed significantly to the growing Cold War and militarisation of American foreign policy. He assumed that America's economic superiority, military superiority and moral superiority meant that he could put the world in order on American terms. He attributed only evil motives to nations or leaders who resisted America's will. 5

Truman was insecure and inexperienced with regard to diplomacy and world politics. This led him to want to give the appearance of acting decisively. It also reinforced his tendency to view conflicts in black and white terms and to divide nations into free or totalitarian societies. He was reluctant to consider the complexities of historical national conflicts and local or regional politics. Instead, 10 he blamed nearly every diplomatic crisis or civil war on Soviet scheming, insisting that the Russians had broken every agreement and were determined on 'world conquest'. He concluded that he would speak to the Russians in the only language that he thought they understood: that of military strength. This style of leadership and diplomacy prevented the likelihood of more patient 15 negotiations and more nuanced or creative courses of action.

He lacked the leadership to move America away from conflict and towards détente. Instead, he promoted an ideology and politics of Cold War confrontation.

Extract 2: From F J Harbutt, *The Iron Curtain: Churchill, America and the Origins of the Cold War*, published in 1986.

Suddenly, new points of tension in American relations with the Soviet Union appeared in early 1946. Winston Churchill influenced substantially the evolution of each of these vital developments. His February White House meeting with President Truman was a turning point. Before this Truman had been eager to harden his Soviet policy but reluctant to present it to the US public. After the discussion he endorsed Churchill's plan to urge the necessity of 'full Anglo-American military collaboration'; a development that could only threaten the Soviet Union. The actual transformation of Truman's policy began two days later. It pushed forward a new anti-Soviet American diplomacy into virtually every region of potential conflict.

Churchill's 'iron curtain' speech on 5 March was the centrepiece of the Truman administration's campaign to bring this new hard-line diplomatic policy from behind the scenes and into the open. The speech had an immense practical effect. It both heightened American public awareness of Soviet conduct and created considerable Soviet anxiety, expressed in Stalin's determination to resist the new Anglo-American front by standing firm.

Churchill's part was unique and indispensable. He seems to have inspired the timing and much of the Truman administration's foreign policy reorientation. He stimulated American public scrutiny and criticism of Soviet conduct and influenced considerably Stalin's response. He was, therefore, in a sense, the stimulus for the whole process of change.

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