

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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Monday 25 January 2021

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

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

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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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

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, during the period 1961–73, the NLF-Vietcong campaigns in South Vietnam were overwhelmingly successful?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** How significant was the role of Prince Sihanouk in the rise of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia in the years 1965–75?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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History

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Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From R B Levering, *The Cold War: A Post-Cold War History*, published in 2005.

The main reason the North Koreans attacked South Korea was the desire of the North Korean government, led by Kim Il Sung, to unify Korea under North Korean leadership. A US-Soviet decision had been made to divide Korea temporarily at the 38th parallel at the end of World War II. Both the North Koreans and the South Koreans each wanted to reunite the country under their own leadership. Indeed, their troops had skirmished repeatedly in the area near the 38th parallel. 5

By early 1950, Kim had decided that he wanted to try to conquer South Korea. He sought support from Stalin and Mao. Mao, fresh from his own victory in China, encouraged Kim's plans. However, Stalin hesitated, fearing the US would intervene to save the South Korean government. Finally, in April, after receiving about fifty telegrams and a visit from Kim, Stalin gave his consent – but only if Mao also approved. Stalin told Kim that, if North Korea suffered setbacks, Kim would have to 'ask Mao for all the help'. 10

In May when Kim visited Beijing to ask for China's support, Mao was also reluctant at first, citing the danger of US intervention. Mao eventually approved, partly because Kim portrayed Stalin as being more optimistic about the chances for success than in fact Stalin was. 15

Extract 2: From R C Thornton, *Odd Man Out: Truman, Stalin, Mao, and the Origins of the Korean War*, published in 2000.

Stalin's war was designed to serve larger purposes than just the unification of Korea. The war marked the decisive step in Stalin's struggle with Mao; to set China against the US and prevent Mao from establishing relations with the US. 20

From early 1950 Stalin was actively engaged in preparations for the coming conflict. Stalin was building up the North Korean Army for an invasion of the South. Stalin, behind Mao's back, secretly arranged for Kim Il Sung to come to Moscow to work out joint preparations for the war. In Moscow, Kim showed some uncertainty. Kim wondered how people in South Korea would react to the invasion but Stalin reassured him. 25

Then Stalin nudged Kim towards visiting Mao. After the visit, Kim portrayed Mao as being completely supportive of an invasion, because he feared that by revealing Mao's uncertainty he might undermine Stalin's decision for war. In fact, this is what Stalin had hoped for. Nothing in Kim's behaviour suggested that he suspected that Stalin was using him in a larger game of plotting behind Mao's back. 30

It is true that Kim Il Sung had pressed Stalin to support a war of Korean unification, but it was Stalin who determined that it would be fought and then when it would be fought and how it would be fought. Most important of all, Stalin hoped that the invasion would fail in order to manoeuvre China into a conflict with the US. 35