Please check the examination de	tails below	before enteri	ing your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
	Contro	Number	Candidate Number
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre	Number	Candidate Number
Wednesday 3 June 2020			
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)		Paper Re	ference WHI04/1C
History			
International Advanced Paper 4: International Stud Option 1C: The World Divid	-		

#### **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 the geopolitical concerns of the USA and	
	USSR explain the development of the Cold War after the Second World War?	
	Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.	
		(25)













(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 – 23 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 far do you agree that the period of détente between the superpowers, in the years 1963–79, was primarily motivated by a fear of nuclear warfare?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

#### OR

**3** How significant was the emergence of Solidarity in Poland in 1980 in the development of the Cold War in the years 1979–90?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)









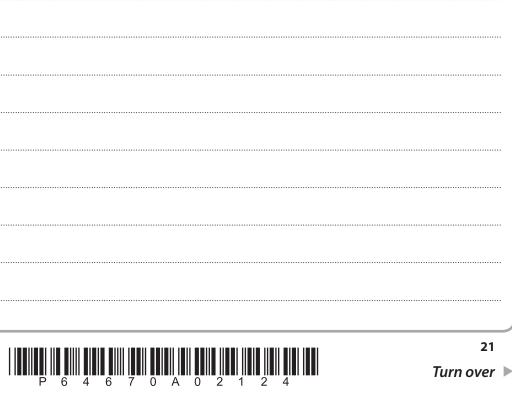












TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
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## **Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

# **Wednesday 3 June 2020**

Afternoon (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 A P Dobson and S Marsh, *US Foreign Policy since 1945*, published in 2001.

Immediately after the Second World War, the key geopolitical considerations were: Soviet power; US power; and the danger of a revival of German power. Once the Soviets and Americans began to fear each other's intentions, neither side could allow Germany to come wholly within the other's sphere of influence. The potential for increase in power that this would have brought for one would have been unacceptable to the other. This was the reason that the German problem was such a sensitive issue.

However, mutual suspicions and security fears spread wider than this. The Soviets did not have the atom bomb, but the Americans did, and that caused Soviet insecurity. The Soviets feared the economic strengths of the US and the danger of the spread of capitalism. Most of all the Soviets wanted security. They felt that the West wanted to deprive them of that security by interfering in Eastern Europe and denying them a part in the occupation of Japan.

The Americans had learnt from the War that an isolationist policy was not a practical policy. Consequently, they became deeply anxious as economic and political unrest spread through Western Europe and as Soviet public statements became increasingly critical of the West. American worries were made worse when the Soviets began to act unilaterally in Eastern Europe. The Americans did not fear an invasion of Europe by the Soviet army but they did fear that Europe was vulnerable to the spread of Soviet-inspired political upheaval.

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**Extract 2:** From D C Engerman, *Ideology and the Origins of the Cold War 1917–1962*, published in 2011.

The defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945 cleared the stage for the expansion of American-Soviet ideological conflict into a global cold war. Cold War conflict took place over being a member of the 'Free World' or of the 'Socialist Bloc'. The features of ideological conflict took shape in the crucial years of 1946 and 1947.

1946 saw both the USA and the USSR move towards their acceptance of a world divided in two. In 1947, they went on to define these two halves as ideological opponents. This gave the American-Soviet conflict its final shape as a conflict between different social systems both intent on expanding their influence across the world. The American argument was made by President Truman in March 1947. Truman announced his Doctrine – that the United States would intervene in the name of freedom in Greece, and wherever else freedom was threatened. Truman defined the Cold War as an ideological battle of freedom against totalitarianism; as a battle between different ways of life.

The Soviets, having emphasised national security and national defence in fighting World War II, now emphasised the Cold War as an ideological conflict. Communist ideology blamed American expansionism on capitalism.

3

