

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 12 June 2024

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

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 that the US decision to exploit its economic power primarily explains the post-1945 development of the Cold War?

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 far do you agree that progress in détente between the superpowers in the 1970s was due mainly to the impact of the Vietnam conflict?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How far do you agree that Reagan was more influential than Gorbachev in the developments in the 1980s leading to the end of the Cold War?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. 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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Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From D Yergin, *Shattered Peace: The Origins of the Cold War and the National Security State*, published in 1980.

In post-Second World War Western Europe, US policymakers saw before them an economic crisis with the potential for momentous political consequences. Their response took the form of a policy that answered several questions at once: What to do about Germany? What to do about western Europe? What to do about the Soviet Union? 5

US policymakers had several goals: the economic revival of Western Europe, the creation of an environment favourable to democracy and capitalism in Western Europe, the maintenance of the balance of power on the European continent, and the 'containment' of the Soviet Union and communism. The policymakers claimed that it was essential for the recovery of non-communist Europe that the industrial strength of western Germany should be reconstructed. 10
The chosen means for achieving these various goals was American economic power.

The Americans were consciously turning away from trying to make the wartime Grand Alliance work. In 1948, the Deputy US Secretary of State made the point that the US should make more use of its economic power to counter the challenge of the Soviet Union and 'create a basis for political stability and economic well-being'. 15

When the US introduced the Marshall Plan, it had two basic aims, both of which were dependent on the other: to halt a feared communist advance into Western Europe, and to stabilise an international economic environment that would be favourable to capitalism. 20



Extract 2: From A Schlesinger, *Communist Ideology, Stalinist Totalitarianism, and American Universalism*, published in 1999.

The fundamental explanation of the speed with which the Cold War escalated can be found in the fact that the Soviet Union was a totalitarian state with an all-embracing ideology. Marxism-Leninism gave Soviet leaders a view of a world in which all societies were inevitably destined to become communist. Moreover, because the capitalists resisted this view, the existence of any non-Communist state was, by definition, a threat to the Soviet Union. 25

Stalin and his associates, regardless of what Roosevelt or Truman did or did not do, were bound to view the United States as the enemy because of the very fact that America was the leading capitalist power. Soviet leaders believed that the US was driven by the logic of the US capitalist system to oppose, encircle and destroy Soviet Russia. In 1944–45, there was nothing that the United States could have done to abolish this mistrust. As long as the United States remained a capitalist democracy, American policy could not hope to win basic Soviet confidence, given Moscow's belief system. Every American action was viewed as being poisonous. So long as the Soviet Union believed in its Marxist destiny, its ideology demanded a steady expansion of Communist power. 30 35

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