

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 **WHI04/1C**

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 with the view that, in the years 1945–53, the Cold War developed as the result of a struggle between 'two different sets of ideological principles' (Extract 1 lines 8 and 9)?

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, in the years 1953–60, President Eisenhower’s approach to foreign policy resulted more in confrontation between the USA and the USSR than co-existence?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1964–79, the threat of nuclear war between the superpowers greatly decreased?

(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.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From P Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, published in 1987.

The ideological nature of the Cold War between Russia and the West was all too obvious. There were increasing signs that Russia would not permit parliamentary-type democracy in Eastern Europe. There were civil wars raging across the world between Communists and their opponents. Last, but by no means least, the growing fears of 'the Red menace' inside the USA led to a massive change in American feelings about Russia. The Truman administration responded to this change with enthusiasm. In his 'Truman Doctrine' speech, the President portrayed a world faced with a choice between two different sets of ideological principles. From now on, international affairs would be presented by the US in even more emotional terms, as a struggle between good and evil. 5 10

Truman's speech must have increased Stalin's suspicions of the West. The Russian press immediately portrayed the West as surrounding the Soviet Union with new enemies on all sides and as supporting reactionary regimes against any Communist influences. This, in turn, helped the Soviet regime to justify its tightening grip upon Eastern Europe and its heavy spending on armaments. 15

Liberalism and Communism, both being universal ideas, could not exist together; this permitted each side to portray the whole world as a theatre in which the ideological quarrel could not be separated from political power. A state was either in the American-led bloc or the Soviet-led bloc.

Extract 2: From M P Leffler, *The Primacy of Security in Soviet Foreign Policy*, published in 1999.

Ideology played an important role in shaping Soviet views, but Soviet leaders were not focused on promoting worldwide revolution. Soviet leaders were concerned mostly with power alignments, with protecting the USSR's main borders, ensuring its security, and preserving their own rule. They were governing a land devastated by war and feared a resurgence of German and Japanese strength. They felt threatened by a United States that had emerged from the Second World War wealthier and armed with the atomic bomb. Soviet officials did not have any intention to make Eastern Europe communist, to support the Chinese communists, or to wage war in Asia. 20 25

There was probably nothing the United States could have done to calm Soviet fears. Nevertheless, American words and deeds greatly heightened underlying Soviet anxieties and, subsequently, contributed to spreading the arms race and the expansion of the Cold War globally. 30

At the centre of this Cold War was the struggle for Germany. Soviet leaders wanted to safeguard the Soviet Union against a revival of German power. Stalin wanted to avoid military conflict with the United States, but he sought to prepare the Soviet Union to defend itself. If a war with the West erupted, it was essential that the Soviet Union could protect its borders. The location of Soviet armies in 1945 meant that Moscow was well-positioned to achieve its long-time aim of control over its border areas. 35