

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Time 2 hours

Paper  
reference

**WH104/1C**

**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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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 Truman Doctrine was a fundamental turning point in the 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 accurate is it to say that, in the 1970s, war by proxy significantly undermined détente between the superpowers?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

- 3** How far do you agree that political problems in the USSR were mainly responsible for bringing the Cold War to an end in the late 1980s?

**(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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# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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 ►

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### Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From D F Fleming, *The Cold War and its Origins*, published 1972.

President Truman read his message to a joint session of Congress on 12 March 1947. For most of the time Congress listened seriously and silently.

This pronouncement was wide-reaching. Wherever a communist rebellion developed the United States would suppress it. Wherever the Soviet Union attempted to push outward, at any point around its vast borders, the United States would resist. The United States would become the world's anti-communist, anti-Russia policeman. Having previously been isolationist, with a desire only to be left alone, the United States had now become the world's policeman. 5

The defenders of the Truman Doctrine announced with satisfaction that it was the beginning of a new era of firm containment. In reality, an even more momentous turn had been made to a new pre-war atmosphere. The Truman Doctrine gave the impression that a settlement between the Grand Alliance regarding the problems arising from the Second World War was not possible. From now on relations would be a matter of pressure and counter-pressure. 10 15

In this sense the Truman Doctrine was effectively a declaration of war; one which had actually formed in Mr Truman's mind in the autumn of 1945. It announced a new global struggle, focused on Washington and Moscow. It kick-started chains of fear and hatred and action for years to come.

**Extract 2:** From J P D Dunbabin, *The Cold War: The Great Powers and their Allies*, published 1994.

In February 1947 the British suddenly withdrew the post-war aid they had provided to Greece and Turkey. The US administration soon decided to provide assistance. They believed that aid for Greece and Turkey was not a matter of helping the British but of building up US security by strengthening free peoples against communist aggression and subversion. The result was the Truman Doctrine of 12 March 1947. 20

This Doctrine is often represented as a turning-point in the Cold War, but perhaps its significance can be exaggerated. Even though it might have completely undermined the important Council of Foreign Ministers meeting then being held in Moscow, in reality, it does not in fact seem to have upset Stalin. It did not commit the United States to military intervention. Although the reference to free peoples resisting attempted subjugation was very broad, the US State Department repeatedly explained that it was not meant either to include China or to authorise attempts to roll back Soviet control of Eastern Europe. It was, however, intended to pave the way for further expansion of US financial aid to Western Europe, as Greece and Turkey were not alone in their need. On his return from Moscow, US Secretary of State Marshall gave this his top priority. 25 30 35

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