Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 20 January 2025

Morning (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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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 it was Japan that benefitted the most from the Korean 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

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 the growing crisis in South Vietnam, in the years 1954–60, was mainly caused by interference from communist North Vietnam?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that the most effective feature of US policy in Vietnam under President Nixon, in the years 1969–72, was the Phoenix Programme?

(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 W Haruki, *The Korean War: An International History*, published in 2014.

The unprecedented economic boom in Japan sparked by the Korean War had an enormous impact on living standards. US military bases in Japan filled up with new troops arriving from the US to be trained. Casualties from Korea convalesced in Japan. At the high point, in July 1951, 350,000 servicemen were in Korea. They all travelled through Japan to get there; all with spending power.

The Japanese viewed the Korean War as a blessing that brought prosperity. Japanese financial leaders believed that the War rescued Japan's business and financial sectors from a suffering economy. Suddenly, special orders to supply the US military forces and a boost in exports tipped Japan's economy from bust to boom. Textiles and metals led the recovery. A popular phrase – *Gatchaman* – meaning the sound of the textile looms making money, reflected the excitement in the air. The war orders from the US army for trucks turned the Toyota Motor Corporation from a company on the brink of failure into an automotive business giant. Japan's economy benefitted substantially from Korea's tragedy, recovering to its pre-Second World War levels.

Japan can be called the greatest beneficiary of the Korean War. No Japanese military forces were engaged in the war but it fuelled Japan's rapid economic growth.

Extract 2: From W Stueck, *The Korean War: An International History*, published in 1995.

America's failure to liberate North Korea signalled the re-emergence of China as a great power in East Asia. In one sense, the War was a stalemate, as neither the US nor China had driven the other from the peninsula. Yet, the end result was that China had clearly improved from the position it was in when it entered the War in October 1950. Despite huge casualties, China had forced the strongest nation on earth to compromise and to accept China's representatives as equals at the negotiating table. No one in the West would ever again dismiss China's power, as General MacArthur had dismissed it in the autumn of 1950.

China's heightened status showed itself in numerous other ways. Kim Il-Sung thanked China for its magnificent, never to be forgotten contribution; China 'gifted' its contribution, without need for repayment. The Chinese promised $200 million in aid to North Korea for reconstruction, only $50 million less than that promised by the Soviets. Clearly the war had propelled China into a position of influence in North Korea equal to that of the USSR. China's growing influence also extended well beyond north-east Asia, as did the reputation of Zhou Enlai's diplomacy.

The Korean War significantly elevated China's stature with the Soviet Union. Before China's entry into the fighting, Stalin had regarded the new regime with some disdain. After Mao decided to intervene, the Soviet dictator's attitude became more respectful and supportive.

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1: *The Korean War: An International History* by W Haruki, translated by F Baldwin © Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2014

Extract 2: *The Korean War: An International History* by W Stueck © Princeton University Press, 1995