GradeMax

Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

History

International Advanced
Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations
Option 1C: The World Divided: Superpower Relations, 1943–90

Wednesday 1 November 2017 – Afternoon
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
WHI04/1C

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 the probability was very high that friction would develop in the relationship between the USA and the Soviet Union with the ending of the Second World 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, in the years 1953–61, the relationship between the USA and the Soviet Union was one of peaceful co-existence?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the Cold War was brought to an end in the late 1980s mainly because of the growing economic problems within the Soviet Union?

(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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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From: Godfrey Hodgson, *America in Our Time*, published in 1978.

The probability of friction between the USA and the Soviet Union at the end of the Second World War grew out of the political systems and ideologies of the two countries. Both the Soviet Union and the United States in 1945 were ideologically expansionist powers. The men who controlled the Soviet Union, and the majority of Americans, each believed that their own political philosophy was the Truth. Each believed that in the end their Truth must be victorious. It could only be a matter of time before the two systems, each justified in its own view by political principle, came into conflict.

At Yalta, in February 1945, the Allies made the last of their wartime attempts to prevent quarrels over the political shape of the world after the war. However, almost immediately afterwards, Stalin gave signs that he would not abide by the agreements made over the future government of Poland. He had agreed to include democratic representatives but it soon became clear that Stalin intended that the government in Poland would be under his control. Before President Roosevelt died, even his determination to put the best view on Stalin's behaviour was shaken.

Before the war in Europe was over, the American Ambassador hurried from Moscow to warn President Truman that Stalin was breaking his agreements. He also went further, predicting a Russian invasion of Western Europe by America's Soviet ally.

Extract 2: From: Michael Dockrill, *The Cold War 1945–1963*, published in 1988.

Neither side had any real reason to fear the other in 1946. American army strength had fallen to 400,000 from a peak of 3.5 million in May 1945. The USA lacked sufficient atomic bombs to inflict a decisive blow on the Soviet Union. In any case, the American people were unlikely to support a new conflict so soon after the end of the Second World War.

American intelligence agents were well aware that the devastation inflicted on the Soviet economy by four years of ruinous war made it impossible for the USSR to consider fresh hostilities. Nor, of course, did Stalin seek a conflict. There was some alarm expressed in Western Europe at the presence of twenty Red Army divisions in Central Europe at a time when Western Europe's defences barely existed. Total Red Army strength was put at about 2.5 million in 1946. However, this was an exaggeration. The Soviet Union had demobilised rapidly after 1945, in order to release manpower for industrial reconstruction, and the size and strength of each Red Army division was overestimated.

Opinion in the US was not yet prepared to regard the Soviet Union as simply the enemy. This was shown by the hostile response in the US to Winston Churchill's speech made at Fulton, Missouri, March 1946, in which he talked of an 'iron curtain' having descended across Europe.

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