GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Wednesday 31 October 2018

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 spaces 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 economic issues were responsible for the deterioration in US-Soviet relations in the years 1945–50?

Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the historical context.

(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, under President Kennedy, the US approach to the containment of the Soviet threat was clearly different from the approach under President Eisenhower?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that the superpowers remained committed to a policy of détente throughout the 1970s?

(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 Daniel Yergin, *Shattered Peace: The Origins of the Cold War and the National Security State*, published in 1980.

By the summer of 1947, any ideas of co-operation had been completely replaced by a 'bi-polar world'. The US Ambassador in Moscow described the Czech decision to reverse its interest in the Marshall Plan as a Soviet declaration of war for the control of Europe. It is probable, in turn, that the Russians saw the Marshall Plan itself as a declaration of war by the United States for control of Europe. The Plan marked the end of a process of change for Washington. A change away from the US offering nations economic assistance and reconstruction purely to aid development; a move towards economic assistance, reconstruction and anti-Communism. US aid would no longer be used to create relationships between nations, but rather to isolate Communism.

The Russians now assumed that the United States would use its great economic power for the specific goal of isolating the Soviet Union, and that US leaders had lost all interest in great-power co-operation. The Marshall Plan triggered a dramatic shift in Soviet foreign policy. Despite Soviet displeasure, some Eastern European nations had considered participating in the Marshall Plan. This indicated to Stalin that danger existed within his sphere. In such a changing international environment, he would no longer tolerate such choice. For Stalin, accepted 'spheres of influence' would no longer mean agreed co-existence but rather hostile confrontation.

Extract 2: From David Holloway, *Nuclear Weapons and the Escalation of the Cold War, 1945-62*, published in 2011.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the West grew steadily worse in the five years after World War II. The role of nuclear weapons in this deterioration was subtle but important.

Truman did not issue explicit nuclear threats against the Soviet Union, but the nuclear factor was ever present. The most overt use of the bomb in support of foreign policy took place in July 1948, when Truman dispatched B-29 bombers to Europe during the Berlin crisis. Though not actually modified to carry atomic bombs, these bombers were intended to signal that the US would defend Western Europe with nuclear weapons if necessary. For the US, the bomb provided a counterbalance, in psychological and political as well as military terms, to Soviet military power in Europe.

Stalin feared that the US would use the bomb to put pressure on the Soviet Union, and he was determined not to let that happen. He adopted a policy of what he called 'determination and firmness'. This first became apparent in September 1945 at the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. The Soviet Union took a tough stand on issues relating to the post-war agreements. The Americans had hoped that the presence of the bomb would make Stalin more accommodating and willing to compromise. Instead Stalin adopted a policy of stubbornness, for fear of seeming weak and being further pressurised.

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