

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 23 January 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours)	Paper reference	WHI04/1C
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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
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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 Stalin was to blame for 'the post-Second World War breakdown in co-operation between the Big Three wartime allies' (Extract 1, lines 1–2)?

Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

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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 to say that, in the years 1953–62, summit meetings and official visits did more to hinder than to help US-Soviet relations?

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

- 3** How far do you agree that Mao Zedong had only a limited influence on the shaping of superpower relations in the years 1953–76?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**Tuesday 23 January 2024**

Morning (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 C Quigley, *The World Since 1939: A History*, published in 1968.

Blame for the post-Second World War breakdown in co-operation between the Big Three wartime allies may well be placed with Stalin's government in the Kremlin. American willingness to co-operate continued until 1947. This is evident from the fact that the Marshall Plan offer of American aid for a co-operative European recovery effort was made open to the Soviet Union. However, it seems clear that, around February or March 1946, Stalin actually decided to close the door on co-operation and adopt a policy of limited aggression. The beginning of the Cold War itself may be placed at the time of Stalin's decision or even at the more obvious date of Stalin's refusal to accept Marshall Plan Aid in July 1947. This is reinforced by events in Czechoslovakia; having accepted Marshall Plan Aid on 7 July, Czechoslovakia was forced to reverse the decision by Stalin's direct order on 10 July. 5 10

In 1946, the Soviets refused to accept American efforts to negotiate international nuclear control through the UN. Just like the Soviet refusal of American loans and economic co-operation, this provides some evidence of Stalin's non-co-operative state of mind. This evidence became overwhelming in 1947 and 1948, when Soviet aggression began to appear along a line stretching from Germany, across Asia, to the Far East. 15

Extract 2: From W A Williams, *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy*, published in 1972.

Soviet policy at the end of the Second World War indicated that Stalin saw the need to reach some kind of agreement with the USA. The Soviets did not emerge from the War with a determination to take over eastern Europe and then embark on a 'cold war' with the USA. 20

However, Stalin's efforts to solve the problems of Soviet security and recovery without conflict with the USA were not matched by the American government that came to power on the death of Roosevelt. President Truman was an enthusiastic and militant advocate of America's supremacy in the world. From a very early date, Truman compared Stalin's Russia to Hitler's Germany and made it very clear that he intended to reform the world on American terms. 25

Truman's foreign policy did not become an ideological war against the Soviet Union and international communism until the end of 1946. However, a determination to be strong when dealing with the Soviets existed from the beginning. Additional US aid to Russia was cancelled in May 1945. The action seriously antagonised the Russians and Stalin interpreted it as a US move to put pressure on him to accept American policies. 30

President Truman initiated a vigorous attempt to undermine Stalin's October 1944 agreement with Churchill to divide up post-war Europe into spheres of influence. Truman wanted to replace the agreement with a policy of openness, particularly open trade. 35

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