

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

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.

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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 far do you agree that the increasing tension between the USA and the USSR in the years 1956–62 was caused more by the USA than by the USSR?

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

- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1989–90, the process of German reunification was the most significant factor in resolving Cold War tensions between the superpowers?

(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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Paper
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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 D Rees, *The Age of Containment: The Cold War 1945–65*, published in 1967.

The eighteen months following the Potsdam Conference are crucial to an understanding of the later evolution of the Cold War. During 1945-46 the American national mood was essentially isolationist. On the other hand, the Soviet leaders saw their present military strength as an unprecedented opportunity for the establishment of Communist regimes in a number of former capitalist countries. 5

The power of the Red Army, combined with the total economic, social and political collapse of most of Europe, had created an unprecedented advantage for the Communists. The situation seemed to be proof of the Communist belief that the capitalist world-system would collapse in a crisis. There can be little doubt that Stalin saw the immediate post-war situation as a moment of destiny for the Soviet leadership. It was even possible that their power might be extended throughout western Europe. On 9 February 1946, Stalin referred to a possibility of a conflict between capitalism and Communism. 10

Between 1945 and 1948 nearly all the territories already under Soviet military occupation were brought under Moscow's political control. Stalin's ambitions involved more than those territories under Red Army occupation at the end of the Second World War. There was also an active attempt to extend Soviet control beyond this zone – into Turkey, Iran and Greece. 15



Extract 2: From E Hobsbawm, *Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century 1914–1991*, published in 1994.

It is now evident that, even in 1945–47, the USSR was not expansionist or aggressive. Neither was the USSR considering any further extension of Communist advance beyond the agreements at the 1943–45 conferences. Indeed, in areas under its control, the USSR was specifically committed to not building states on the model of the USSR. Moreover, although it has not been much noticed, the Soviet Union demobilised its troops – its major military asset – almost as fast as the USA demobilised. 20 25

On any rational assessment, the USSR presented no immediate danger to anyone outside the reach of the Red Army's occupation forces. The USSR emerged from war in ruins, tired and exhausted, with its peacetime economy in shreds. The USSR needed all the economic aid it could get, and therefore, had no short-term interest in antagonising the only power that could provide this aid, the USA. The Soviet planners did not see capitalism as being in crisis at the end of the Second World War. They had no doubt that capitalism would continue for a long time. The hegemony of the USA, with its enormously increased wealth and power, was only too obvious. That, in fact, was what the USSR was afraid of. The basic Soviet position after the War was not aggressive but defensive. 30 35

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