

**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Wednesday 12 June 2024**

Afternoon (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**

**Extracts Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

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### Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From T J McCormick, *America's Half Century: United States Foreign Policy in the Cold War and After*, published in 1989.

The Truman administration's most important decision in Korea was to prolong the war. On 23 June 1951, the Russians proposed an armistice that was essentially along the same geographical line that the Americans eventually accepted in the final armistice. The Russian armistice proposal also abandoned earlier Chinese-North Korean demands. Had the Soviet offer been accepted by the US, peace might have come two years earlier to war-torn Korea. 5

However, an early peace without victory would have made the Truman administration vulnerable to criticism at home and would have constituted a threat to wider US foreign policy objectives. Ending the war in 1951, without some success, might have jeopardised Congress's willingness to fund planned US military spending and threatened foreign policy objectives in Europe, Japan, and Southeast Asia. 10

On the other hand, the Truman administration could not reject the peace process altogether without alienating its European allies and risking an anti-war movement at home. So, while it rejected the Russian-proposed armistice, it did begin peace talks with China and North Korea. The shooting and talking went on for another two years. The prolonged defensive-style warfare fought by the USA in Korea provided both the time and justification to push ahead with the militarisation of American foreign policy, without too many US casualties to cause anti-war feeling at home. 15 20



**Extract 2:** From R Whelan, *Drawing the Line: The Korean War 1950–53*, published in 1990.

The Korean peace negotiations were like a nightmare from which it was impossible to wake.

One problem was that both sides had mixed feelings about ending the war. Truman was a decent man who genuinely hated the death and destruction in Korea. However, his administration felt a certain need to continue the war because it provided a powerful stimulus for American and NATO military build-up. For this same reason the USSR wanted to end the war but it also suited Stalin to have the war drag on, so long as its continuation could be blamed on America. Responsibility for the ridiculously lengthy negotiations must be shared by the Communists and the Americans. 25 30

The Communists, for all their stubbornness, showed themselves willing to concede to reasonable demands but this was then used by the Americans to lengthen the war. The United States would take each concession as a sign of Communist weakness and increase its demands on other issues. In the negotiations, the United States felt that it could not afford to stop until it had extracted every possible concession. Each gain only made it appear that further gains might be possible. Then the negotiating process would begin all over again with each side viciously accusing the other of bad faith. 35

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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

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**History**

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**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.

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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 USA was to blame for the stalemate in Korean peace negotiations in the years 1951–53?

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**



**SECTION B****Answer ONE question in Section B.****You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.****EITHER**

- 2** To what extent did the nature of US involvement in Vietnam change in the years 1954–68?

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

- 3** To what extent was the success of Pol Pot (Saloth Sar) in gaining control over Cambodia in 1975 due to Communist Chinese support for the Khmer Rouge?

**(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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