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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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History
International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 4: International Study with Interpretations
Option 1D: The Cold War and Hot War in Asia, 1945–90

Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2015 Time: 2 hours	Paper Reference WHI04/1D
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You must have: Source 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 the question 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

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the extracts booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far do you agree with the view that Truman’s decision to intervene in Korea in June 1950 was a spontaneous response to an unexpected invasion?

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

(25)

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[The live question paper will contain nine more pages of answer lines.]

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

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SECTION B

**Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.
You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.**

EITHER

- 2** How far do you agree that the decisions made at the Geneva Conference were responsible for the growing US involvement in South East Asia in the years 1954–63?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** How significant to the rise of the Khmer Rouge in the years 1965–75 was US President Nixon's decision to begin the bombing of Cambodia in 1969?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From D Reynolds, *America, Empire of Liberty: A New History*, published in 2009.

On Saturday, 24 June 1950 Truman was enjoying a quiet weekend at home with his wife and daughter in Independence, Missouri; a rare break from the cares of the White House. As Truman later recalled the telephone rang. "Mr President... I have very serious news. The North Koreans have invaded South Korea."

5

This was about the last thing that Truman expected. The situation in Korea, though not ideal, seemed to be stabilising. However, the North Koreans had just been given the green light from Stalin for an invasion of the South. The Soviet leader had assumed from recent speeches that the Americans did not consider South Korea to be of vital importance. He also noted that Truman had done nothing to stop the communist takeover of China, a far more important country. This was a fateful error by Stalin.

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The president flew back to Washington. With time to think aboard the plane, he felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist leaders would be emboldened to override other nations. If this were allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a third world war.

15

The 'lessons' of appeasement haunted the generation of leaders who came of age during the Second World War. So Truman took a tough line on Korea, announcing the commitment of US forces. The president was undoubtedly right that this was a test case: Stalin had expected to get away with the North Korean attack.

20

Extract 2: From Stephen E. Ambrose, *Rise to Globalism: American Foreign Policy since 1938*, published in 1983.

In June 1950 Truman badly needed another crisis, one that would allow him to prove to the American people that he and the Democratic Party were not soft on Communism, to extend containment to Asia, retain American bases in Japan and rearm America. The whole package could be wrapped up and tied with a ribbon by an Asian crisis.

5

The needs were met on June 25, 1950, when North Korean troops crossed the thirty-eighth parallel in force and quickly sent the South Korean Army running.

American headquarters in Tokyo later claimed it was 'astonished', which was certainly not true. The Americans had a good general idea of what was coming and had their countermeasures prepared. Intelligence reports on North Korea had been specific enough to allow the US, days before the attack, to prepare a resolution to submit to the UN Security Council condemning North Korean aggression. Truman, too, was ready with his countermeasures.

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Within hours of the attack he ordered MacArthur to send supplies to the South Koreans. He also sent the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the Formosan Straits.

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Since 1941 the United States had pursued a military policy of avoiding ground warfare on mainland Asia. Truman was on the verge of changing the policy and extending American military power to the Asian mainland.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 is from D Reynolds, *America, Empire of Liberty: A New History*, 2009.

Extract 2 is from Stephen E. Ambrose, *Rise to Globalism: American Foreign Policy since 1938*, 1983.

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