Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

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, 1943–1990

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 answers 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 Churchill's Iron Curtain speech had the most significant impact on the development of the Cold War in the years 1946–49?

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

(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 far do you agree that China was more responsible than the USSR for the Sino-Soviet split in relations in the years 1953–69?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How different were US-Soviet relations in the years 1980–85 from US-Soviet relations in the years 1964–79?

(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.

Turn over ▶

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From P White, *Churchill's Cold War: How the Iron Curtain Speech Shaped the Post War World*, published in 2013.

Churchill's 'The Sinews of Peace' speech (as the Iron Curtain speech of 5 March 1946 was officially called) would continue to be relevant for the duration of the Cold War. The speech had created the most powerful visual image of the division between the democratic, capitalist West and the totalitarian Communist East. In the short term, it consolidated the thoughts and actions of the Truman and Attlee governments on Russia and on US-British relations. The speech also provided the context for the Truman Doctrine and the massive injection of American aid to Europe intended in the Marshall Plan; both of which were formulated in 1947.

Of course, there were significant other economic and political factors in play and other influential men shared Churchill's views on Russia. But it was Churchill's message that brought their collective opinions to a global audience and brought about new policy initiatives.

In October 1947, the month after the formation of Cominform, and with Soviet puppet rulers established in Hungary and on the verge of claiming Czechoslovakia, Truman told Churchill, 'Your speech at Fulton becomes more nearly a prophecy every day'.

American and British governments continued to honour Churchill's call for transatlantic solidarity. In April 1949, Truman, Attlee, and the leaders of ten other nations signed the North Atlantic Treaty.

Extract 2: From W J Hitchcock, *The Marshall Plan and the creation of the West*, published in 2011.

The Marshall Plan marked a point of no return in the Cold War. It demonstrated that the Americans had made a clear choice to favour a strong German recovery as the central part of a Western European recovery favourable to US interests. The Soviets, meanwhile, saw the Plan as part of an American bid for economic and strategic hegemony that required urgent action. It may be too much to state that the Marshall Plan started the Cold War. However, from June 1947 onwards, the United States set a course for the creation of a west German state and a capitalist European economic recovery that confirmed the division of Europe.

The Marshall Plan also encouraged the formulation of new European security plans that would lead directly to the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). NATO also developed from the shared belief that the Western economic region being stimulated by the Marshall Plan would be strengthened by the existence of a mutual defence pact alongside it. NATO was an expression of transatlantic solidarity, a pact between the United States and Western Europe that reinforced a common set of values and governing principles.

The Marshall Plan shaped the evolution of European politics and, by legitimising a US-style capitalist economic model, opened the way for the Americanisation of Europe.

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