

Paper Reference(s) WHI04/1C
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced

PAPER 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations

**Option 1C: The World Divided: Superpower Relations,
1943–90**

Time: 2 hours

Extracts Booklet

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

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Extracts for use with Section A.

EXTRACT 1: From W LaFeber, *America, Russia and the Cold War, 1945–1996*, published in 1997.

In early 1946, the American economy at first declined, and unemployment rose, before some expansion began. US government experts worried that the improvement was temporary, as this improvement depended on the success of the American export trade. Most of these exports were rebuilding Western Europe, but the Europeans were rapidly running out of dollars to pay for the goods that they needed. When Europe's remaining dollars and gold were spent, Europe would stagnate, and then perhaps turn to socialism. Americans would face the loss of their most vital market.

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By early 1947, Truman understood this, but a tax-cutting Republican Congress seemed to block any economic action. The turning point came on 21 February 1947, when the US government was informed that Britain could no longer provide the \$250 million of military and economic support needed by Greece and Turkey.

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In a speech made six days before the Truman Doctrine speech, the President frankly declared that if the expansion of state-controlled economies, such as the communist ones, was not stopped, and an open world market restored for private business, a depression would occur. Americans would then have to bid farewell to both their traditional economic and personal freedoms. The President had given the economic reasons for announcing the Truman Doctrine.

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EXTRACT 2: From C Kennedy-Pipe, The Origins of the Cold War, published in 2007.

By 1947, two important ideologies were competing in the international arena. These ideologies were linked to important geostrategic visions. As Truman remarked in March 1947, in his appeal to Congress to grant aid to Greece and Turkey, the loss of Greece to communism would be disastrous not just for the people of Greece but in global terms. It would also have a negative effect upon Turkey and would bring confusion and disorder across the Middle East. It would also discourage those in Western Europe from fighting to maintain freedom. The US therefore had to act and take over leadership of the 'Free' world. This was an American mission.

Truman's request to Congress for \$400 million worth of US aid to Greece and Turkey was deliberately designed to scare Americans into supporting his actions. It succeeded and the idea of leadership and the defence of democracy became the essential basis of Cold War politics for American presidents. The US could not be left isolated, so it had to act to prevent its allies falling to Communism. The Truman Doctrine, Containment and the Marshall Plan were the weapons chosen to wage and shape the emerging conflict, now increasingly known – as the 'Cold War'.