

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 12 June 2025

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

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 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 President Truman dismissed General MacArthur in April 1951 primarily due to political reasons?

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 the most significant cause of the outbreak of the First Vietnam War in 1946 was the impact of the Japanese occupation?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** How far do you agree that under President Johnson, in the years 1965–68, US direct intervention in the war in Vietnam was a complete failure?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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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 S Weintraub, *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero*, published in 2000.

In March 1951, MacArthur made public a communication that he had sent to the Chinese. This communication sabotaged an attempt by Truman to achieve a ceasefire with the North Koreans. Arrogantly, MacArthur had wrecked Truman's initiative. MacArthur knew very well that he was provoking China into continuing the war. He threatened to widen the war unless the Chinese met with him personally. MacArthur realised that everything he was doing interfered with presidential foreign policy and was off-limits. Yet, he claimed innocently that he was acting only in his military role. 5

Secretary of State Acheson realised that the UN allies were wondering who was running the government of the United States. MacArthur had disobeyed the President's order of 6 December 1950 not to talk independently to the press. It now seemed MacArthur had been deliberately building himself up as an anti-Communist martyr to reach an international audience and to renew his presidential hopes. 10

MacArthur had been willing to cooperate with leading Republican opponents to Truman for a long time. On 5 April, the Republican Joseph Martin read to the House of Representatives a message he had received from MacArthur. The time and place made the language explosive. Truman saw this as a military commander plotting with the leader of the political opposition. The Secretary of State and the Joint Chiefs of Staff met with the President to agree how to replace MacArthur. 15 20

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

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) had their own urgent military reasons for replacing MacArthur with a less impulsive commander. They knew that the Communists were building up their forces in North Korea for a powerful new offensive. The JCS felt that they couldn't trust MacArthur to respond wisely to what could become the war's greatest crisis so far. 25

If such a major attack were to come, the survival of the US/UN mission could depend entirely upon the JCS's ability to order the immediate destruction of Chinese bases, without having to wait for authorisation from Washington. On 5 April 1951, the JCS asked for presidential authorisation in advance of this being needed. Truman gave his permission. 30

However, the most significant fact is that General Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, deliberately withheld all knowledge of this development from MacArthur. Knowing that MacArthur desperately wanted to bomb China, Bradley feared that MacArthur might bring about some minor military incident and attack the Chinese bases without bothering to request the necessary permission. He would then be able to justify his move by insisting that he didn't have time to delay an action that the President had already approved. Such fears were the basis of the JCS's unanimous decision to recommend that MacArthur be dismissed. The Joint Chiefs had already decided to recommend General Ridgway as MacArthur's successor. Truman was pleased. 35 40

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero* by S Weintraub © The Free Press

Extract 2 from: *Drawing the Line: The Korean War 1950–53* by Richard Whelan © Faber & Faber, 1990

