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Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

History

International Advanced
Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations
Option 1A: The Making of Modern Europe, 1805–71

Friday 16 June 2017 – Morning
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
WHI04/1A

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 the downfall of Napoleon in 1814 was due to the catastrophic failure of the Russian campaign in 1812?

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 Metternich was the main obstacle to the growth of German and Italian nationalism in the years 1815–48?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that Garibaldi's contribution to Italian unification was greater than that of Cavour in the years 1858–61?

(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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International Advanced Level

History

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Friday 16 June 2017 – Morning
Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference
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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From A Forrest, *Napoleon*, published in 2011.

In December 1812, Napoleon himself left his troops in Russia and hastily returned to Paris. But there was no way he could disguise the scale of the catastrophe. In the course of the Moscow Campaign, he had lost the largest army of the entire war. The losses were astounding. Napoleon's prestige as a military strategist and battlefield tactician was now seriously damaged.

The Moscow Campaign demonstrated that the remarkable military abilities he had shown as a younger man were fading. He was less supple, fatter, and more fatigued by long days in the saddle. His health, too, was beginning to desert him. He could no longer maintain his demanding work ethic and increasingly depended on his marshals to make key military decisions. These marshals did not always display the same qualities as those of early years. Napoleon never learned to delegate, and had tended to promote those most loyal to him. His failure to develop the talents of his officers or to reshape the higher command system of the army was a source of weakness that would be increasingly evident in his final campaigns.

Russia had serious international consequences too. The scale of Napoleon's defeat put his earlier conquests at risk when the other European powers realised the full extent of French military weakness. In Spain, the withdrawal of French troops to serve in the east provided the British with an opportunity to mount a major offensive that left southern Spain in Allied hands.

Extract 2: From R Harvey, *The War of Wars: The Epic Struggle Between Britain and France 1789–1815*, published in 2007.

Most historians of the Napoleonic War have traced the downfall of Napoleon from the Russian disaster. But this is mistaken on two counts. First, the Peninsular War, extending over several years, had been possibly an even greater defeat for the French. Second, the man more than forty years old had apparently gone into decline, become plump and slow to react, preferring to surround himself with only those who agreed with him. However, after the Russian campaign had ended, he seemed to rejuvenate himself.

In adversity, Napoleon was suddenly to recover himself. The impossible legend of infallibility had been destroyed forever and now he had to show that he could recover and that he was still a commander of energy and skill. Fight back he did, displaying a ferocity none expected and in a manner that could have protected his throne and extended his domination of Europe for years to come. Russia had dealt him a huge blow, but not a mortal one. The sheer speed of his recovery was to take all his enemies by surprise.

The fight back had begun with his decision to abandon the tattered remains of the Grande Armée and travel to Paris at the fastest possible speed.

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