GradeMax

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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 26 January 2018 – 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, in the campaigns of 1813–14, the contribution of Russia was the main factor in the success of the Coalition against Napoleon?

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 did the peace settlement of 1815 ensure European stability in the years to 1833?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Bismarck was wholly responsible for Prussian domination of the process of German unification in the years 1862–71?

(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

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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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P 5 4 9 6 6 A

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From G Ellis, *The Napoleonic Empire*, published in 1991.

It took all the allies of the Coalition to bring Napoleon down in the campaigns of 1813–14. However, in that victory the contribution of Russia was probably the decisive factor, although undoubtedly helped by Prussian mobilisation early in 1813. Britain may have provided most of the financial support for the Coalition, but it was Tsar Alexander I who provided the determined will to pursue and destroy the Emperor Napoleon while he was in retreat. It was almost a spiritual crusade; Tsar Alexander's 'drive to the West'. It was this crusade that eventually gave the Allies their superiority over the French and inspired Alexander's vision of a Holy Alliance at the Vienna peace settlement. In spite of Napoleon's desperate and often brilliant efforts during the campaigns of 1813–14, Napoleon was forced to abdicate on 6 April 1814.

Extract 2: From F L Ford, *Europe 1780–1830*, published in 1970.

With the Russians pushing into Germany, Prussia, having made peace with Russia in December, declared war on France in March 1813. Before the end of that month, Prussian troops entered the capital of Saxony.

To increase the pressure on Napoleon, British financial subsidies were hurriedly granted to a dozen central European partners. In August, cautious Austria at last declared war on France and joined Russia and Prussia in a formal alliance in September. Even Bavaria joined the Coalition against the French. In four days of violent fighting around Leipzig, the Allies defeated Napoleon in what became known as the Battle of the Nations. The King of Saxony, Napoleon's last major German sympathiser, was taken prisoner; and other German states hastened to leave the sinking ship. As Napoleon retreated from the Rhine, Wellington crossed into southern France. At the same time, news came from Holland of a popular revolt. Everywhere the great imperial structure of France, built in victory, was collapsing in defeat.

Early in November, the Austrian foreign minister unexpectedly made a peace offer. However, Napoleon curtly refused the terms. On 21 December, the armies of the Coalition crossed the Rhine, beginning the invasion of northern France.

In February 1814, boosted by some victories in France, Napoleon again refused peace offers. As a result, the British foreign minister, Castlereagh was able to secure an agreement amongst the Coalition that the war should be fought to a decisive end. For the next three weeks, the French retreated, losing one encounter after another. On 31 March, the Coalition entered Paris.

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