GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Friday 24 January 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours) | Paper Reference **WHI04/1A**

History

International Advanced

Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations

Option 1A: The Making of Modern Europe, 1805–71

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 the Napoleonic Empire in 1814 was due to the collapse of support for Napoleon within France?

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 important reason for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was the intervention of Austria?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that, in the 1850s, Prussia greatly increased its influence within Germany?

(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 answer 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 R Price, *A Concise History of France,* published in 1993.

In France, war-weariness increased rapidly with the failure of Napoleon's Russian campaign and during the defensive campaigns of 1813–14. The British blockade intensified the commercial crisis, which had resulted from the poor harvests of 1811–12. An extremely harsh winter added to popular misery and discontent. The burden of taxation became even more difficult to bear.

By the end of 1813 the allies had crossed the Rhine, and Wellington was advancing in the south. Even the normally subservient French law-making body voted in favour of peace. In 1813–14, the refusal of young men to report for military duty became a major problem, as army casualties increased and morale declined. The call to defend the nation, by the distant government in Paris, seemed irrelevant to the problems of daily life in many parts of France. The widespread disturbances over food shortages and unemployment also contributed to a breakdown in law and order. Defeat and internal disorder threatened the loyalty to the Napoleonic empire of the propertied classes. A loyalty that had been based upon the promise of social order and prosperity.

On 31 March 1814, in spite of an often-brilliant defensive campaign led by Napoleon, the allies entered Paris. On 2–3 April the senate and legislative body voted to remove the Emperor from his throne. On 6 April his own marshals forced him to abdicate. This collapse in his political power represented a massive withdrawal of support by the most influential people. The masses remained to a large degree apathetic.

Extract 2: From R Ashby, *Napoleon Against Great Odds: The Emperor and the Defenders of France, 1814*, published in 2010.

Despite the importance of the political problems in France in 1814, France was ultimately overwhelmed by a superior combination of enemy forces. Even with support within France, the Emperor could not continually match his military resources against most of Europe. Military resources, it must be emphasised, involved far more than numbers of men. Napoleon at one time had at his disposal vast military resources, but he squandered them in Russia in 1812 and in Germany in 1813, not to mention in Spain from 1808–1813. Every defeat had some political repercussions for Napoleon but the actual losses in military hardware and supplies had direct consequences on the battlefield. After the immense losses in Russia in 1812, the Emperor used up his impressive stockpile of military resources to create a new army. Even if he had continued to have overwhelming political support, the loss of the Napoleonic army in Germany in 1813 left him in the most acute military difficulty.

In fact, in terms of sheer numbers, rather than political influence, Napoleon did maintain significant political support, especially among the peasantry. Despite the enormous political damage caused by the defeats of 1812 and 1813, it took the capture of Paris by enemy armies to guarantee his downfall.

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