GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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 answers in the spaces 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 Napoleon's failure in the campaign of 1813 was mainly due to the impact of Prussian and Austrian military reforms?

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 collapse of the 1848–49 revolutions in Germany and Italy was mainly due to the weaknesses of nationalism?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How significant were developments outside Italy in influencing the completion of Italian unification in the years 1861–70?

(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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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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History

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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 J Black, *Waterloo,* published in 2011.

Among the powers that became France's opponents in 1813, the Prussians had improved their army. The Prussians had developed both a relatively flexible command system and an effective militia. They had made a major effort to incorporate the use of skirmishers into their fighting. Austria, meanwhile, had adopted the French military fighting system for its own use. The improvements in the Prussian and Austrian armies became apparent immediately.

In March 1813, Prussia declared war on France and, by using its militia system (the *Landwehr*), created a large army of 272,000 troops. There was a noted improvement in the Prussian army compared to 1806. Despite Napoleon's victories in May 1813, Prussian fighting quality was evident in the casualties inflicted on the French.

Napoleon's rejection of peace terms in 1813 resulted in Austria and Sweden joining his other opponents. The 1813 campaign clearly indicated that balance had been restored in European warfare. It was possible to defeat the main French field army. The sense of Napoleonic invincibility had been wrecked by the Russia campaign. Now the Austrians had also learned to counter the French, and the Prussians had improved their army, particularly by developing a more coherent and comprehensive command system. Napoleon lost the initiative and was outmanoeuvred. His opponents' success reflected their increased military effectiveness. At Leipzig, the French were outgeneralled and outfought in what was Napoleon's most serious defeat in battle so far.

Extract 2: From A Forrest, *Napoleon*, published in 2012.

In 1813, Napoleon, having raised a new army to replace the men lost in Russia, again led an army of more than 200,000 men. However, this new army could not be compared with the superbly trained forces he had led in previous campaigns. The infantry was freshly recruited and lacked battle experience. Even more damagingly the cavalry was critically short of horses of the necessary quality. Most of the 175,000 horses that had left for Russia never returned, and the army had no choice but to requisition any horses that it could find. France could not supply any more. Many of France's strongest cavalry horses had traditionally come from northern Germany, an area whose resources Napoleon could no longer exploit.

The new campaign showed Napoleon's impatience. The campaign was rushed and launched without the careful logistical build-up it required. After early successes against the Russians and Prussians, Napoleon's refusal to accept mediation brought Austria into the war. Despite Napoleon beating an allied army at Dresden, minor defeats forced Napoleon to concentrate his forces around Leipzig. Here, the decisive Battle of the Nations was fought in October when the French took on the combined armies of Austria, Prussia and Russia. It was a decisive defeat for Napoleon.

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