

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Friday 16 June 2023**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper  
reference

**WHI04/1B**

**History**

**International Advanced**

**PAPER 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations**

**Option 1B: The World in Crisis, 1879–1945**

**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.

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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, in the years 1933–41, Hitler’s foreign policy was driven mainly by his aim to prevent the spread of communism?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

- 3** How significant was the impact of the Battle of Midway in the defeat of Japan in the war in the Pacific?

**(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

**Friday 16 June 2023**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper  
reference

**WHI04/1B**

## **History**

**International Advanced**

**PAPER 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations**  
**Option 1B: The World in Crisis, 1879–1945**

### **Extracts Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

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### Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From J Keegan, *The First World War*, published in 1999.

Before 1914, Great Power crises had been settled by sensible diplomacy. Such crises had, however, not centred on matters of direct national honour or prestige. Austria-Hungary was the weakest and so most fragile of the Great Powers. In June 1914, the honour of Austria-Hungary was damaged by an assassin who identified himself with Austria-Hungary's most challenging foreign neighbour – Serbia. It was the killing of the heir to the Habsburg Empire by a Serbian nationalist that provoked the fatal crisis of the summer of 1914. 5

Austrian-Hungarian investigation swiftly revealed that, though the terrorist group responsible were all Austrian-Hungarian subjects, they had been armed in Serbia. They were then smuggled across the Imperial border by an organisation controlled by the colonel commanding the intelligence section of the Serbian army's general staff. The assassins themselves confessed to having been supplied with weapons from a Serbian military arsenal and being helped across the border by Serbian frontier guards. The information gathered was sufficiently damaging to confirm Serbian intentions of dangerous hostility towards the Austro-Hungarian Empire. 10 15

The evidence of Serb involvement, official or not, in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was enough to persuade many in the Austrian-Hungarian government that war against Serbia was a necessity. 20



**Extract 2:** From F Fischer, *World Policy, World Power and German War Aims*, published in 1972.

On 1 January 1914, the German Kaiser, in a speech to his senior generals, indicated that he expected that a decision to go to war in Europe would happen sometime in 1914. The Kaiser's words came at a time when there was widespread belief in Germany that war in Europe was inevitable and that Germany would need to begin a preventative war against Russia and France. 25  
Germany was anxious about being overtaken by the growing military strength of Russia and France and the tense problems of nationalism emerging in an obviously weak Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In the July crisis that followed the June murder at Sarajevo, the Kaiser, the German Military officers and Foreign Office, all insisted that Austria-Hungary should immediately begin hostilities against Serbia. They agreed completely with the Austrian-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia; an ultimatum so severe that there was the greatest probability that it would lead to war between Austria and Serbia. In this way, the Germans also consciously risked a wider European war against Russia and France. However, what was so crucial in the July Crisis was that the most important German politician, the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, also decided to take tough actions and so run the risk of general war. 30  
35

These actions were not a case of Germany accidentally 'stumbling into war'. Bethmann-Hollweg's actions during the crisis were a conscious political decision. 40





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