Please check the examination det	tails below	before ente	ring your candidate ii	nformation
Candidate surname			Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre	Number	Candi	idate Number
Thursday 6 June 2019				
Morning (Time: 2 hours)		Paper Re	eference WHI0	4/1A
History				
International Advanced Paper 4: International Stu Option 1A: The Making of	•		-	
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.

50	day Extracts I and 2 in the Extracts bookiet before you answer this question.	
1	How far do you agree with the view that it was the 'Spanish ulcer' that was responsible for the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire?	
	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
IOIAL FOR SECTION A = 23 MAKKS



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 To what extent were the key features of nationalism in Italy and nationalism in Germany in the years 1815–48 similar?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the Prussian victory over Austria in 1866 was the key turning point in the process of the unification of Germany in the years 1850–71?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .		
Chosen question number: Question 2 Question 3		



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 6 June 2019

Morning

Paper Reference WHI04/1A

History

International Advanced

Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From D G Wright, *Napoleon and Europe*, published 1984.

It was in 1807 that Napoleon set his sights on the Iberian Peninsula. Napoleon never really grasped the problem of the sheer size of Spain. What Napoleon termed 'the Spanish ulcer' persisted to 1814 and was engaging 250,000 French troops by the time he invaded Russia in 1812. While the French could easily handle the badly co-ordinated Spanish regular armies, guerrilla bands made it impossible for French forces to combine in sufficient numbers to oust the British.

There was no doubt that the French invasion of Spain was a catastrophic error on the part of Napoleon. It proved a constant drain on manpower and resources and helped encourage resistance to French rule in central and eastern Europe, besides blunting French morale and eroding the prestige of France's armies. The effort needed to hold back the British played an important part in crippling Napoleon's defensive campaigns in Germany and France in 1813 and 1814. The Spanish war cost Napoleon 300,000 casualties and untold quantities of gold and war materials. Arguably, the French could have won in Spain if Napoleon had been willing to assume permanent command there, but this would have meant restraining his ambitions elsewhere in Europe. The war in Spain was never popular in France and became a factor in the alienation of the propertied middle-classes from Napoleon's regime.

Extract 2: From G Ellis, *The Napoleonic Empire*, published 1991.

Defeat in the Peninsula would not itself have been enough to bring Napoleon down. A successful Russian campaign might have even allowed him a new commitment in Spain. The mistakes of the 1812 Russian campaign were three-fold. First, despite careful preparations, Napoleon had not paid enough detailed attention to the problem of securing his supply lines for a campaign so far removed from his base. Secondly, he mistook the Russian retreat and 'scorched-earth' policy for a sign of weakness in his enemy. Lastly, he seems to have supposed, after the costly victory at Borodino, that a decisive battle for Moscow would cause the Tsar to surrender. In fact, the sheer size of Russia allowed Alexander to retreat to several inaccessible places.

The result was that Napoleon stayed in Moscow too long. He did not get the decisive showdown he sought. He exposed his exhausted army in its retreat to counter-attacks by troops who could exploit the stalemate created by the Russian winter. The total losses suffered were around 380,000 men. The loss of field guns and horses was the heaviest on record. France lacked sufficient resources to sustain major wars on two fronts – Russia and Spain – so far apart.

The loyalty of the German states was not unlimited. Several defected in 1813–14. Without such military supports the 'Grand Empire', so tirelessly built up over seven or eight years, finally fell apart in rather less than one.

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