Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname		Othe	r names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre N	lumber	Candidate Number
Thursday 6 June 2019			
Morning (Time: 2 hours)	F	Paper Refere	nce 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.

Turn over ▶



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### **SECTION A**

### Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

1	How far do you agree with the view that the crises of 1905–13 created the conditions		
	that explain the transformation of the June/July crisis of 1914 into a general war?		
	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 How successful were the treaties of the Versailles Settlement (1919–23) in fulfilling the aims of achieving peace and self-determination?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

### OR

3 How far do you agree that British and French appearement of Germany and Italy was mainly responsible for the outbreak of conflict in Europe in 1939?

(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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## **Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

# **Thursday 6 June 2019**

Morning

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.

Turn over ▶





### Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From M MacMillan, *The War That Ended Peace: The Road To 1914*, published 2014.

The series of crises which occurred between 1905 and 1913 not only fuelled the arms race and the preparation of military plans and arrangements; they served to tighten the ties that bound each of the two alliances together and to deepen the gulf between them. By the summer of 1914, more promises had been made and obligations and expectations were heavier. In the minds of decision-makers and, often, public opinion, the memories and apparent lessons left by the crises also became part of their thinking in that fatal summer.

The first Morocco crisis of 1905–6 brought much better co-operation and understanding between Britain and France but it also brought greater obligations. The crisis served as well to draw the lines more sharply between the powers in Europe. With the signing of the Anglo-Russian Convention in 1907, yet another line was drawn, and another strand of obligations and expectations woven, this time between two former enemies.

Europe was not doomed to divide itself into two antagonistic power blocs, each with its war plans to the ready, but as yet more crises succeeded the first Moroccan one, it became more difficult to change the pattern.

Extract 2: From S McMeekin, July 1914: Countdown To War, published 2014.

A number of long-term structural factors made the catastrophe of 1914 possible. None of this, however, is sufficient to explain what happened in 1914. Mass conscription and the arms race was just as advanced during the First Bosnian Crisis (1908–09) and the Balkan Wars (1912–13). France and Russia were just as free to determine whether to go to war in 1914 as in all the other previous years of their military alliance. Austria had just as much interest in cutting Serbia down to size in 1912 and 1913 as she did in 1914. The Germans had no interest in the Balkans in any of these years. Russia could have found cause to go to war over Serbia in 1908, 1910, 1912–13, or the winter of 1913–14. Britain, having decisively won her naval race with Germany by 1914, could easily have stayed out of this Balkan crisis.

Without the Sarajevo incident, a great power war might still have broken out at some point in 1914. But there are good reasons to think otherwise. Without the murder of the heir to the throne in 1914 Austria would not have gone to war with Serbia, for one very simple reason: Franz Ferdinand would have remained alive. It was Franz Ferdinand who had blocked the Austrian military every single time they had advocated going to war – all 25 times in 1913 alone!

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