

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names
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Centre Number	Candidate Number
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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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.

Turn over ►

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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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 far do you agree that the League of Nations was an ineffective organisation that was unsuccessful in resolving international disputes?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How significant was the victory in the Atlantic (1943) to the success of the British and Americans in the war against Nazi 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 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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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From D Stevenson, *1914–1918: The History of the First World War*, published in 2005.

The big alliance blocs were fundamental to ideas of both deterring war and strategic advantage in war. The core partnerships were the Austro-German alliance and the Franco-Russia alliance. Italy was loosely connected with the first bloc and Britain even more loosely associated with the second bloc. For many years, the alliances helped to deter war because, although the details of the alliance agreements were secret, the existence of the agreements was well known. However, this also meant that any clash between two powers could trigger a confrontation between the two blocs. A belief in organised military strategic planning was also built into the alliances. The great powers did not necessarily expect to use their strategic plans but there was an underlying assumption that, if deterrence failed, it would be perfectly appropriate to use them. 5 10

Between 1905 and 1914, the foundations of deterrence crumbled. The two great alliances moved closer to military equality and armaments competitions between them intensified. A succession of diplomatic crises in Morocco and the Balkans intensified political hostility. Although neither side saw war as inevitable, both were increasingly willing to contemplate it. By 1914, Austria-Hungary felt encircled and endangered in the south-east region of Europe and Germany felt the same about the balance of power in Europe as a whole. Regional conflict and general European tension interacted to create the Great War. 15 20



Extract 2: From M Hastings, *Catastrophe: Europe Goes to War in 1914*, published in 2014.

In the years before 1914, European allegiances were not firmly established: they wavered, flickered, shifted. The British believed for a time that Russia might abandon the Triple Entente and join the Triple Alliance. Indeed, in 1912, Austria did consider a reconciliation with Russia, though this failed over irreconcilable differences about the Balkans. Germany, in the following year, offered loans to Serbia. German students studied in England at Oxford University. In industry, until 1911, British arms manufacturers collaborated with German arms manufacturers on the design and manufacture of shell fuses. Though the Anglo-German 'naval race' seriously damaged relations between the two countries, some efforts were made to improve them. Germany and Austria-Hungary were the twin pillars of the Triple Alliance. Italy was a third member but in the event of war nobody expected them to take part.

Violence in the Balkan region was so familiar to those in western Europe that news of new outbreaks led only to a tired lack of interest. In Paris in June 1914, the general European situation was thought to be less dangerous than it had been in 1905 and 1911. In both 1905 and 1911, it had been possible to reduce the acute tensions between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente by diplomacy.



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