

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.

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Q:1/1/1/



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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 To what extent was international diplomacy successful in achieving and maintaining peace in the years 1919–33?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the aggressive nationalism of Hitler's Germany was more significant than British and French policies in explaining the outbreak of war 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 ☒. 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.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From R B Mowat, *A History of European Diplomacy*, published in 1927.

Austria-Hungary should take the blame for the outbreak of war. The Austro-Hungarian Government chose to see the murders at Sarajevo as part of a Pan-Slavic movement in which officials of the Serbian Government were implicated. Austria-Hungary deliberately exploited the murders to inflict a humiliation upon Serbia, although it knew, having been warned by the Russian Government on 22 July, that it was risking a European war. 5

The Austrian Ultimatum was presented to the Serbian Government on 23 July, and had to be answered within forty-eight hours. By allowing only two days to consider and reply to a communication that practically demanded the surrender of the independence of one State to another, the Austrian Government appears to have been determined to initiate a war. The time-limit of forty-eight hours left no opportunity for negotiation. The Serbian Government must totally accept the Ultimatum or accept war. 10

So far, the guilt of the war lies solely with Austria-Hungary. There is evidence, however, that the German Government knew of the terms of the Austrian Ultimatum before it was delivered. The view of the German Government was that the present situation in Europe meant that a great war was inevitable, and that this was the best moment to have it. Germany did not want to fight France and England without Austria. 15



Extract 2: From S R Williamson and R Van Wyk, *July 1914: Soldiers, Statesmen and the Coming of the Great War*, published in 2003.

The Austro-Hungarian declaration of war came just as the German Kaiser indicated to his Chancellor that he was now ready for peace. The Kaiser now believed that the Serb response to Austria-Hungary's Ultimatum was sufficient. He proposed that the German Chancellor get Vienna to agree to end actions in Serbia. This belated peace effort went nowhere. It was too late to persuade Vienna and too late to reassure the Russians. 20
25

Although a frightened Kaiser and Tsar exchanged frantic telegrams urging each other to save the peace, the mobilisation timetables demanded action. The most decisive day came on 30 July, with Russia's decision for general mobilisation. In one last effort to avert the wider war, Berlin sent an ultimatum that demanded the Russians stop their mobilisation. Russia did not. 30

On 1 August, the Kaiser signed the mobilisation order. Later, a telegram came from the German Ambassador in London suggesting that Britain might stand aside if Germany guaranteed neutrality in the west. Both the Kaiser and his Chancellor, now desperate to avoid war, summoned the German Chief of Staff, General von Moltke. When von Moltke arrived, the Kaiser told him bluntly that the whole army should be deployed only in the east. To the astonishment of all, von Moltke indicated that there were no plans for an attack only in the east and that it was too late to stop the mobilisation in the west. 35



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