Please check the examination det	ails below before entering you	ur candidate information	
Candidate surname	Other	names	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number	
Friday 24 Jan	uary 2020	<u>o</u>	
Morning (Time: 2 hours)	Paper Referen	ce 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 ▶







#### **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.

1	How far do you agree with the view that in 1914, before the events in June, the
	likelihood of a major confrontation between the European Great Power alliances was
	small?

to this controversy.	(25)
	(25)













(Total for Ougstion 1 - 25 marks)
(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 the rise in international aggression in the 1930s was mainly due to the weakness of the League of Nations?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

#### OR

**3** How significant was the impact of bombing in bringing about the defeat of Germany and Japan in the years 1942–45?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



osen question number:	Question 2	×	Question 3	×	




















TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS** 



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# **Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

# Friday 24 January 2020

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 C Clark, *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914*, published in 2013.

In 1914, the future was still open for peace – just. There were signs that the moment for a major confrontation might be passing. The Anglo-Russian alliance was under serious strain – it looked unlikely to survive the scheduled date for renewal in the coming year. There were even signs of a change of heart among British policy-makers, who had recently been enjoying the benefits of détente with Germany. It is also far from obvious whether the French government could have continued with its current foreign policy over the longer term. There were even tentative signs of an improvement in relations between Austria and Serbia.

Above all, none of the European great powers was at this point contemplating launching a war of aggression against its neighbours. They all feared the consequences of such an initiative. But, as the military preparedness of the Entente began to intensify, there was talk among the military in Vienna and Berlin about breaking the deadlock by launching an attack on the Entente powers before they could attack the Alliance. However, this call for a pre-emptive war did not become policy. Nor did Austria resolve to invade Serbia unprovoked.

The alliance system still needed to be triggered.

Extract 2: From R Gildea, Barricades and Borders: Europe 1800–1914, published in 1987.

In 1914, Germany was fearful of being encircled. Since 1905 the Franco- Russian alliance had not given cause for concern. But now Russia was recovering its military strength, drawing on huge manpower resources. A new three-year military programme was aimed at increasing the Russian army to almost two million men. Russia was building a strategic railway network to facilitate mobilisation. The latest Russian naval budget was greater than that of Germany, and the new fleet under construction threatened Germany's northern Baltic coastline. The Russians were also seeking a naval agreement with Britain. Under pressure from the French, Britain agreed to secret naval talks with the Russians in May 1914. These talks were exposed by the German press and undermined the confidence that had been building up between Britain and Germany.

A solution was put forward by the German Chief of Staff, Moltke, to the Austrian Chief of Staff, Conrad, when they met in May 1914. He urged that an

Austro-German military strike against Russia and France should take place before their rearmament programmes were complete.

A reassertion by the military authorities of the Central Powers of their supremacy over the civilian governments goes a long way to explaining the outbreak of war in 1914.

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