

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 25 January 2021

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **WHI04/1A**

History

International Advanced

Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations

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

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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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 Napoleon’s commitment to enforcing the Continental System was the main reason 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



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 there was little change in the relationships between the great powers of Europe in the years 1815–48?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How far do you agree that, in the years 1850–71, economic strength was more important than military strength in explaining Prussia's dominance in the process of German unification?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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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History

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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 ►

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From A Roberts, *Napoleon and Wellington*, published in 2002.

The downfall of Napoleon came about largely as a result of his commitment to the Continental System. Portugal and Russia would probably not have been invaded by Napoleon if they had not defied him over the Continental System.

In 1808, almost the whole of continental Europe, except for Portugal, Sicily and Sweden, was either occupied by, or in alliance with, Napoleon. The Continental System presented a very genuine threat to Britain's commercial survival. However, if the System was going to succeed in defeating Britain, Napoleon could not allow Portugal to trade with Britain. Also, smuggling continued throughout Europe, even France. For the Continental System to work, Napoleon knew it had to be truly continental. Napoleon was thus unavoidably and unstoppably drawn into the Iberian Peninsula. 5 10

In 1810, the System was collapsing, but Napoleon insisted on the continuance of the Continental System and the Russian campaign was launched in 1812 to solidify it. Although he could probably have come to terms with the Tsar over other differences, Napoleon's obsession with economic warfare and the restriction of Britain's trade drove him towards his greatest mistake by far. Napoleon's obsession dragged him thousands of miles into eastern Europe, far away from the sea but all too close to his Russian enemy. 15

Extract 2: From D G Chandler, *The Campaigns of Napoleon: Volume I*, published in 1996.

Why did Napoleon fail? After early 1807 there was something going wrong with this heroic figure of a man, most especially in regard to his character. 20

Napoleon began to believe what he wanted to believe, not what the facts, objectively analysed, would suggest to be the truth. He refused to recognise what was achievable and what was not. In this failing lay the origins of the disaster of 1812 in Russia.

Stage by stage, Napoleon's abilities began to weaken and decline. Towards the end of the Empire, Napoleon became increasingly irrational. When Napoleon's difficulties were becoming clear, he refused to admit the idea of defeat, and he rejected several chances of negotiated settlements, which would have left the French Empire virtually intact. 25

There was also his growing distrust of his marshals. Napoleon could never accept a potential rival to his power. To guard against this danger, the Emperor deliberately deprived his marshals of the training in his military methods that would have given them the ability to command independently. He retained all the power within his own grasp. However, what had been possible with moderately-sized armies in 1805 or 1806 proved completely impossible later 30
when his armies began to grow rapidly and a second front in Russia was added to further complicate the issue. 35

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