

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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## Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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.

Turn over ►

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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 How far do you agree that the main reason for the slow progress of Italian unity in the years 1815–49 was a lack of popular support for nationalism?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

**OR**

- 3 To what extent did Austria maintain its position as the leading German state in the years 1849–64?

(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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# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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**

### 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 D A Bell, *Napoleon: A Very Short History*, published in 2019.

After the retreat from Moscow, the chances of future survival had shifted strongly against Napoleon. The Russian winter had killed tough, experienced soldiers. The raw recruits of 1813 could not easily replace them. The French also lost nearly two hundred thousand horses, twelve hundred artillery pieces, and tons of cannon shot, gunpowder, uniforms, boots, and saddles.

5

The Russian disaster, combined with further French losses to Wellington in Spain, also spelled doom for Napoleon's Continental System and his hope to defeat Britain by strangling its trade. British economic prospects now looked promising enough that in the summer of 1813 London could provide its continental allies with sufficient money to directly support a Russian army of 160,000 men marching westward.

10

Meanwhile, the news of the Russian campaign led directly to the breaking up of Napoleon's coalition. For years, Prussian officers and officials had resented the alliance with the French. But in the last days of 1812 a 30,000-man Prussian army under General Yorck took the unprecedented step of switching sides. Prussia's King Frederick William grew increasingly concerned about the possibility of a wholesale military revolt. In March 1813 he gave in and declared war on France. Sweden soon followed. Austria hesitated, adopting a position of neutrality.

15



**Extract 2:** From G Rudé, *Revolutionary Europe 1783–1815*, published in 1964.

The Emperor's military genius had not deserted him. The campaign that he fought in France in the spring of 1814 was among the most brilliantly conducted of his whole career. However, the political situation had changed significantly. The Grand Empire lay in ruins. Europe stood united to crush revolutionary France. 20

Even so, if the French had stood firm and had united to resist the invaders, the plan to overthrow Napoleon may not have succeeded. Napoleon talked of arming the people in defence of France. But, how could he? For years he had shown his contempt for the mass of the people. He had governed by decree and through his Ministry of Police. His recent defeats and frantic search for recruits had now finally lost him the loyalty and respect of his subjects. Even the previously-loyal Imperial officials were hostile and were looking around for new masters to serve. 25 30

The nation wanted peace and showed its disinterest, or even hostility, by passively resisting the government's attempts to mobilise it for war. Most serious of all: the civilian population, bullied and dispirited, offered no real resistance to the advancing allied troops. 35

Once Napoleon had been beaten Paris lay open to invasion. Napoleon was declared to be deposed. The final blow was the refusal of Napoleon's marshals to serve him any longer.

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