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Surname	Other n.	ames
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History International Advanced Paper 4: International S Option 1A: The Making	tudy with Historic	-
I		
Wednesday 13 June 2018 - Time: 2 hours	- Afternoon	Paper Reference WHI04/1A

#### **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	navy was Britain's most significant contribution to the downfall of Napoleon?  Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the historical	
	context.	(25)



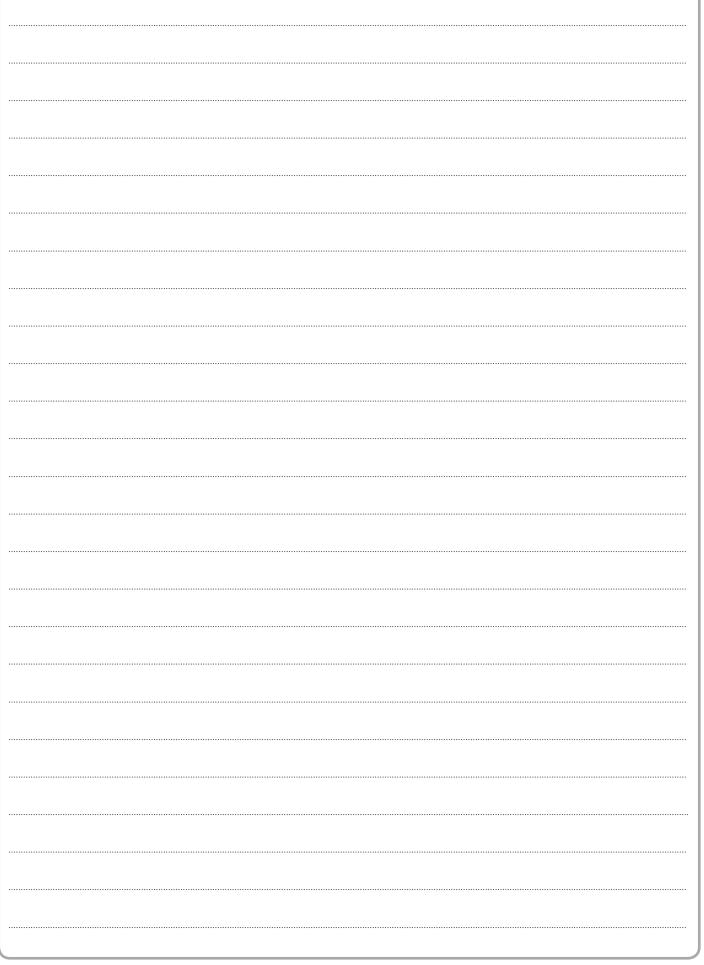














**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS** 

#### **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 outbreak of revolution in Germany and Italy in 1848 was caused mainly by economic and social distress?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

#### OR

How far do you agree that, in the years 1849-59, Piedmont had developed sufficiently enough to be able to challenge Austrian power in Italy?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

















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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS** 



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# **Pearson Edexcel**

**International Advanced Level** 

# History

**International Advanced** 

**Paper 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations** Option 1A: The Making of Modern Europe, 1805-71

Wednesday 13 June 2018 - Afternoon

Paper Reference

**Extracts Booklet** 

**WHI04/1A** 

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From J Black, *Britain as a military power, 1688-1815*, published in 1999.

The British army contested the French advance and occupation of territory on the European mainland. Naval success shielded Britain from invasion.

The British avoided heavy defeats such as those inflicted by the French on the Spaniards and on the Austrians and Prussians.

The British army did not have to face the ultimate challenge: the defence of Britain against a major French invasion. However, that, in part, was because the army and the navy complemented each other as features of British military effectiveness. During the Napoleonic War, the army was able to move into a major role in Spain and Portugal thanks to successive naval victories and other actions by Nelson and his colleagues. Thanks to the army, the British were able to take the war to the French in Europe, by playing the major role in preventing Napoleon from successfully integrating Spain and Portugal into the Napoleonic system. The army, and all its support services, developed and improved throughout the course of the war.

Although Wellington came close to defeat on occasion he never lost a battle or an army. His understanding of, and ability in, strategy, tactics and organization made him the best general the British had. However, without the contribution of the troops, Wellington's qualities would have been of little value. They fought well, and went on fighting, despite heavy casualties.

**Extract 2:** From M Rapport, *The Napoleonic Wars: A Very Short Introduction*, published in 2013.

Important though the British military campaigns on land and sea were, they were accompanied by a contribution to the war which proved to be of equal, if not greater, significance: money. With their small army and their naval commitments, the British were well aware that they could not win without the help of continental allies. Allies who would be able to match the French in manpower on the battlefield.

Sparingly at first, the British encouraged their allies to mobilise by subsidising their war efforts. Some politicians were uneasy about this, since it looked as though the British were paying Europeans to fight their battles for them. However, the British financial commitment became ever bigger and played a critical role in the final push against Napoleon's empire. Of the £65.83 million sent overall to Britain's allies, almost half was paid out from 1813 onwards. While this was a long way from covering the total military expenses of the coalition, the money helped to keep coalition armies in the field after the exhaustion of years of war, exploitation and defeat.

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