

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level		Centre Number <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Candidate Number <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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 Britain was the European power most influential in 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 significant was the increasing importance of Prussia for the growth of nationalism in Germany in the years 1815–48?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How far do you agree that events in Italy, in the years 1859–70, resulted in the expansion of the power of Piedmont rather than the unification of 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

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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Pearson

Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From D Smith, *Decline and Fall of Napoleon's Empire: How the Emperor Self-Destructed*, published in 2015.

Napoleon was able to dominate mainland Europe for years, but he did not, either militarily or commercially, enjoy a dominant role at sea. Both in the naval war at sea and in his trade war with Britain, he was forced either to react to British moves or otherwise accept humiliating defeat.

Napoleon's reaction to Britain's Orders in Council was forced upon him. He had to declare his own boycott of British trade. The trade war was just like the land war; it was a case of which country could stand the assault the longest before collapsing financially. Eventually, Britain's ability to get loans from the international financial institutions triumphed. Napoleon was forced to back down first. 5 10

There was another result of Napoleon being forced to try to compete with Britain during the trade war. From 1807, Napoleon was forced to defend his new Continental System by carrying out an increasingly frantic series of mainland European invasions and annexations. Starting with the invasion of Portugal in November 1807, the process culminated in Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812. 15

Thus, Britain's economic warfare gradually forced Napoleon either to have to give in, or to extend himself again and again, until finally it led to catastrophic consequences for the Emperor. The trade war with Britain was one which was outside Napoleon's control and one which he was doomed to lose. 20

Extract 2: From D Thomson, *Europe Since Napoleon*, published in 1966.

It was from the direction of Russia that the greatest threat came, and it was in the east that Napoleon's empire suffered its first shattering blow. The French-Russian alliance had not been based on common interests but on temporary convenience. The alleged reason for Napoleon's attack on Russia was Tsar Alexander's refusal to co-operate in the blockade of Britain. But these reasons only disguised the real conflict between the Tsar and Napoleon, both of whom wanted to dominate the Turkish Empire and control the Mediterranean. 25

Napoleon sent his Grand Army into Russia against a Russian army that was much less than half the size of the French forces. His aim was to defeat the Russian army and strike at Moscow, some 800 kilometres from the border. However, he was robbed of success by an unexpected improvement in the military leadership of the Russians, combined with the peculiarly difficult Russian terrain and extremes of climate. Winter approached with no sign of Russian surrender. Napoleon, having reached no decision about what to do next, was left with lengthy communications to maintain and vast areas to control. 30 35

Once Moscow was reached, Napoleon did not have the resources to stay. The bitter Russian winter set in as his weary troops made their retreat from Moscow back to where they had started from. It was his most dramatic and costly defeat.

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