

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

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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(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 successful was the Vienna Settlement (1815) in dealing with the threats to European stability in the years 1815–32?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**OR**

- 3** How far do you agree that war was the most significant factor in shaping the process of German unification in the years 1850–71?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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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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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From J R Jones, *Britain and the World, 1649–1815*, published in 1980.

Despite the favourable military situation in 1813–14, the alliance against Napoleon threatened repeatedly to collapse and allow Napoleon to regain his position. In 1813, the allies had begun to lose some of their fears of France and now felt able to follow their own particular ambitions. It was Castlereagh's personal intervention that preserved allied unity and maintained the momentum of the allied offensive. 5

The alliance expected Britain to provide unlimited amounts of money. Nevertheless, Castlereagh, as British Foreign Secretary, knew very well that the payment of vast subsidies did not give Britain direct influence, still less control, over allied policies and decisions. Britain became seriously alarmed that their allies would agree a compromise peace with Napoleon. Consequently, in December 1813, Castlereagh made the decision to go in person on a diplomatic mission to allied headquarters. This represented a return to the practice of personal diplomacy between leaders. Castlereagh set himself the task of ensuring that allied unity would be maintained until Napoleon had been decisively defeated. 10 15

Castlereagh arrived at allied headquarters, early in January 1814. Castlereagh played the most active part in preserving allied unity. He strengthened allied determination to carry on military operations without pause, despite some peace moves and also some temporary military victories on Napoleon's part. It was Castlereagh who helped to formulate the Treaty of Chaumont (9 March 1814), so keeping the alliance together. 20

Extract 2: From C J Bartlett, *Defence and diplomacy: Britain and the Great Powers 1815–1914*, published in 1983.

The European powers began to gain an advantage over Napoleon after his disastrous Russian campaign of 1812 but problems were emerging for the alliance. Late in 1813, it seemed possible that Russia, Austria and Prussia might settle for a compromise peace with Napoleon. At the end of 1813, the British government was sufficiently concerned to send Lord Castlereagh, the Foreign Secretary, to deal in person with the allied leaders. 5

Yet the dramatic improvement in Britain's bargaining position which soon followed was not simply the result of Castlereagh's personal influence with the Austrian Chancellor, Metternich, and the Russian Tsar, Alexander I. Castlereagh was assisted both by Napoleon's diplomatic errors and by Napoleon's short-lived military successes in the first months of 1814. In diplomacy, Napoleon failed to take advantage of the possibility of negotiating a compromise peace agreement. 10

While militarily, Napoleon's skilful command of troop movements and counter-offensives particularly alarmed the leaders of Russia, Austria and Prussia. As a result, these leaders became more appreciative of British military and financial aid and this made them more willing to listen to British opinions and interests. Metternich also found Castlereagh a useful ally against the more ambitious aims of the Russian Tsar. It was these circumstances which really helped Castlereagh in his diplomacy in maintaining the alliance until the defeat of Napoleon was decisive. 15 20



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