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Pearson Edexcel									
International Advanced Level									
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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<h1>History</h1> <h2>International Advanced Subsidiary</h2> <h3>Paper 4: International Study with Interpretations</h3> <h4>Option 1A: The Making of Modern Europe, 1805–71</h4>									
Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2015 Time: 2 hours							Paper Reference WHI04/1A		
You must have: Source 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 the question 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 B

**Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.
You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.**

EITHER

- 2** How far were the provisions of the Vienna Settlement (1815) relating to Italy challenged in the years 1815–49?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** How far do you agree that the lack of a military force was the most significant factor in the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament (1848–49)?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 4: International Study with Interpretations

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

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2015
Source Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI04/1A

Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From I R Christie, *Wars and Revolutions: Britain 1760–1815*, published in 1982.

For 1813, Wellington planned a campaign to clear the French out of Spain. The circumstances were now far more favourable. Thousands of Napoleon's soldiers had been lost in Russia during the retreat from Moscow. Negotiations with the Spanish led to an arrangement whereby 50,000 Spanish troops were to be placed under Wellington's full control. 5

As the allied preparation went forward, the French were increasingly hampered by the actions of partisans. That spring Wellington was co-ordinating the activities of some 200,000 allied troops; extending from Catalonia through central Spain to the Portuguese border and supported on both flanks by British sea power, they enclosed the French armies. 10

Wellington's main campaign started in May, one contingent of 30,000 men advancing north-east while the main body, 60,000 strong, plunged into the difficult mountainous country further north. Outnumbered and outflanked, the French fell back across Castile and over the river Ebro until at last, in late June, they were cornered at Vitoria. From the battle which followed most of the French troops managed to make their escape to the border, but an enormous booty in money and military stores fell to the allies. 15

In Europe the effect was electric. The Austrians who had been hesitating as to whether to engage once more in war to defeat Napoleon at last committed themselves. In St Petersburg cathedral in Russia, for the first time in history, the triumph of a foreign army was celebrated. The groundwork was laid for the grand European alliance. 20

Extract 2: From T Blanning, *The Pursuit of Glory: Europe 1648–1815*, published in 2007.

By the Treaty of Teplitz of 9 September 1813, the three great continental powers pledged to provide armies of 150,000 each and not to make peace until Napoleon had been defeated.

This was the first time since the Revolutionary Wars had begun that Russia, Austria and Prussia had acted together. The effects were soon felt. In the course of a terrible four-day battle at Leipzig between 16 and 19 October, Napoleon's hold on Germany was shattered. At two crucial moments during the battle, the troops of his German allies were turned against him. According to an eyewitness, who was situated close to Napoleon, it was this that visibly demoralised him. On the following day, he ordered the retreat. In all the French lost 38,000 during the battle and at least another 30,000 as prisoners. A huge amount of ordnance fell into allied hands, including 325 pieces of artillery. Napoleon went straight back to Paris, leaving the remnants of his army to trudge back through the debris of his empire. By the end of 1813 the Prussian army under Blücher had crossed the Rhine into France.

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 is from I R Christie, *Wars and Revolutions: Britain 1760–1815*, 1982.

Extract 2 is from T Blanning, *The Pursuit of Glory: Europe 1648–1815*, 2007.

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