Please check the examination details bel	ow before ente	ring your candidate infor	mation
Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number Candidate N Pearson Edexcel Inter		al Advance	d Level
Tuesday 23 January	2024		
Morning (Time: 2 hours)	Paper reference	WHIO ²	1/1B
History International Advanced PAPER 4: International Study Option 1B: The World in Crisis	•	<u>-</u>	tations
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 ▶





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 German political and military aggression was mainly responsible for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914?	
	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 SECTION A = 25 MARKS	
	(Total for Question 1 = 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 USA had only a limited influence on international diplomacy in the years 1917–39?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

How far do you agree that Mussolini's foreign policy was more of a success than it was a failure in the years 1933–41?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)





nosen question number	Question 2	Q	uestion 3	\times	





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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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# **Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

# **Tuesday 23 January 2024**

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference

**WHI04/1B** 

# **History**

**International Advanced** 

**PAPER 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations** 

Option 1B: The World in Crisis, 1879–1945

### **Extracts Booklet**

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From A J P Taylor, *From Sarajevo to Potsdam: The Years 1914–1945*, published in 1974.

The assassination at Sarajevo in 1914 was an event; it was not a cause of the European war that broke out. There was nothing outrageous in the Austrian-Hungarian demands made on Serbia, as it was an accepted practice that great powers bullied small ones. The factor that led to this war was the decision of Germany's rulers to bully other Great Powers.

5

Germany was the greatest power in Europe – the strongest economically and predominant in comparison with other continental European powers. The German military was more important in society and politics than it was in other European states. Germany's rulers believed that Germany both could and should tell other countries what to do.

10

15

All the Great Powers had elaborate plans for mobilising their vast armies, but it was only the Germans who organised this into active plans for actual war. The other European states could mobilise and stand still while negotiations took place; Germany could not. The German generals and statesman were dependent on the railway-timetable, which had been worked out in previous years. Technically, the war started because the Germans wanted to get their attack in first. In August 1914, the main aim of the Germans was to win.

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## **Extract 2:** From S Bradshaw Fay, *The Origins of the World War*, published in 1975.

None of the Powers wanted a European War. Nevertheless, a European War broke out in 1914 because of the actions of political and military leaders in each country. They either did certain things which led to mobilisations and declarations of war, or they failed to do certain things which might have prevented war. In this sense, all the European countries involved were, to a greater or lesser degree, responsible for the outbreak of the war.

20

It is possible to sum up the most relevant points for each country. Serbia was aware of the Sarajevo assassination plot three weeks before and then failed to give Austria any warning. Austria was more responsible for the immediate outbreak of the war than any other Power but from its own point of view was acting in self-defence. Austria believed that Russia, Serbia and Romania were plotting its downfall.

25

Germany did not plot a European War, did not want one, and made genuine efforts to prevent war. Austria was Germany's only dependable ally and Germany could not abandon it.

30

Russia encouraged the Austro-Serbian conflict. Russia's general mobilisation led to the final catastrophe, which was Germany's mobilisation and declaration of war. France assured Russia of its support and early in the crisis Britain failed to give strong enough warnings to both sides to prevent war.

35

It was the assassination of Franz Ferdinand that intensified the hostilities of the alliance system and started the rapid and complicated series of events that culminated in a World War.

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