Write your name here Surname	Other r	names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History		
International Advanced Paper 4: International S Option 1B: The World in	tudy with Histori	•
International Advanced Paper 4: International S	tudy with Historic Crisis, 1879-1945	•

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 war broke out in Europe in August 1914
	because of key decisions made during the June-July crisis?

Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the historical context.

context.	(25)

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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 To what extent did Mussolini achieve his foreign policy aim of making Italy a great international power in the years 1933-39?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How significant was the war in the Mediterranean, in the years 1941-45, to the Allied victory in the Second World War?

(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 1B: The World in Crisis, 1879-1945

Wednesday 13 June 2018 - Afternoon

Paper Reference

Extracts Booklet

WHI04/1B

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From C Ponting, *Thirteen Days*, published in 2003.

In the summer of 1914, the common picture is of a Europe reaching boiling point as heat was applied by a number of factors resulting in an inevitable explosion. Such explanations can be rejected. This is not to deny that the tensions were there, but it can be denied that these tensions were inevitably going to cause a European war.

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Europe had been divided into two alliance structures since the mid-1890s but this had not led to war. Economic and imperial rivalries around the globe were settled by negotiation. Europe was not engaged in a major arms race. On average, defence spending was at the level found in peacetime Europe throughout the twentieth century. Europe did face a large number of diplomatic disputes in the period between 1905 and 1913 – including the vast range of problems stemming from the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 – but the crucial point is that they were all settled through diplomacy.

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The key question that has to be answered is why the crisis produced by the assassinations at Sarajevo was not resolved by diplomatic means. That can only be answered by studying events in detail. A small number of diplomats, senior officials, army officers and monarchs made all the key decisions. It was the decisions they made, their mistakes, failures and miscalculations that produced war.

Extract 2: From D Thomson, *Europe since Napoleon*, published in 1957.

By 1900 two facts were certain: Germany was the greatest power in Europe and the British Empire was the greatest power in the world. It was of decisive importance that Britain and Germany were now competing for supremacy at sea. Nothing more quickly and decisively aroused popular emotions in either country than this naval rivalry. The challenge was first thrown down by the Germans. This challenge was taken up by Britain from 1903 onwards, when she began her programme of naval rearmament. In 1905 the building of the first British dreadnought began. When Germany began, soon after, to build them too, a race began which stirred popular feeling in both countries. During the decade, there was a similar interplay of naval competition and rising temperature of public opinion in both Germany and France.

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In 1912 the failure of Britain's mission to Berlin to explore possible conciliation terms was immediately followed by the Anglo-French redistribution of naval strength. In 1913 a French army law raised the period of compulsory military service, and the Russian army extended military service also. It was expected that the German army, with great reserves, would amount to a force of five million men. Between 1912 and 1914, the rival alliances converted themselves into two great armed camps, preparing excitedly and extravagantly for battle. Concessions or limitations seemed out of the question.

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