

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b> <b>International</b> <b>Advanced Level</b>	Centre Number
	Candidate Number
<h1>History</h1> <h2>International Advanced Subsidiary</h2> <h3>Paper 4: International Study with Interpretations</h3> <h4>Option 1B: The World in Crisis, 1879–1945</h4>	
Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2015 <b>Time: 2 hours</b>	Paper Reference <b>WHI04/1B</b>
<b>You must have:</b> 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.

Turn over ►

S49995A

©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.



**PEARSON**



**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 do the constitutional weaknesses of the League of Nations account for the League's failures in resolving international disputes in the years 1920–33?

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

**OR**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that strategic considerations were more significant than ideological considerations in Hitler's decision to invade the Soviet Union in June 1941?

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



**Pearson Edexcel**  
International Advanced Level

# History

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 4: International Study with Interpretations**

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

Sample assessment material for first teaching  
September 2015  
**Source Booklet**

Paper Reference

**WHI04/1B**

**Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

S49995A

©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.



**PEARSON**

## Extracts for use with Section A.

**Extract 1:** From Gordon Martel, *The Origins of the First World War*, published in 2003.

The transformation of the July crisis into a world war was the responsibility of Germany. The German government decided immediately following the assassination that the perfect opportunity had arisen for Austria-Hungary to eradicate much of the internal unrest that plagued her. Simultaneously, this would reduce the Balkans to an order that suited Austro-German interests. This was not a German decision to start a world war but to achieve a diplomatic triumph in the summer of 1914 which would strengthen Austria-Hungary and attach her more closely to Germany. 5

Russia's partial mobilisation, however, indicated she would not back down this time. Faced with this determined Russian response, Germany had either to go backward (by restraining her Austro-Hungarian ally and accepting another diplomatic defeat) or go forward by threatening Russia with a general war. She chose to go forward. Germany's military leaders advised that Germany's position relative to Russia would deteriorate over the next few years. By 1914 German leaders concluded that they had been 'encircled' by Russia, France and Great Britain, and that it was impossible to break this combination by peaceful means. 10 15

German landowners and the bourgeoisie also generally believed that a great victorious war would enable them to triumph over the socialists of the industrial cities, who were opposed to their continuing domination of the German state. 20

**Extract 2:** From James Joll, *The Origins of the First World War*, published in 1984.

Those political leaders who took the decision to go to war in 1914 had a sense of the overriding importance of preserving what were regarded as vital national interests.

These national interests were partly defined in traditional territorial or strategic terms – the recovery by France of Alsace-Lorraine, the securing for Russia of Constantinople and the Straits, the British concern that the coast of Belgium should not be occupied by a hostile power. National interests were also defined in more general terms about the necessity of maintaining or changing the balance of power, about the international struggle for survival and the inevitability of war, and about the role of empire as the prerequisite for victory. 5 10

When the decision to go to war was taken, governments were able to fight the war because subjects accepted the necessity for it. To most people war appeared as an inescapable necessity if they were to preserve their country and their homes from foreign invasion; and they did not question what they had heard for generations about the glories and superior qualities of their own nation. 15

### Acknowledgements

Extract 1 is from Gordon Martel, *The Origins of the First World War*, 2003.

Extract 2 is from James Joll, *The Origins of the First World War*, 1984

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.