Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 20 January 2025

Morning (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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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 Napoleon's own actions were primarily responsible for the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire in the years 1813–14?

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 Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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, in the years 1815–50, there was little real challenge to the provisions of the Vienna peace settlement (1815) relating to the German states?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that the Crimean War was the most significant factor in the rise of Piedmont as the leading Italian state in the years 1849–59?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

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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Extracts Booklet
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From M Price, *Napoleon: The End of Glory*, published in 2014.

Napoleon is an excellent example of the fact that the actions of individual rulers are vital to maintaining authoritarian regimes such as the Napoleonic Empire. Napoleon's own decisions played a crucial part in his overthrow. Nowhere is this clearer than in his refusal to make a compromise peace after the Russian disaster. Had he compromised Napoleon could have kept France's 'natural frontiers', and probably also its domination of Italy. His refusal led to the failure at Leipzig, and the loss of all of his empire beyond the Rhine.

Later, even when France's 'natural frontiers' had been invaded, Napoleon rejected the offer of a return to France's pre-revolutionary borders. On the ship into exile in 1814, his companions confessed their astonishment at this stubbornness. Napoleon replied that he had promised to maintain France as it was when he became Emperor and so could not agree to it becoming smaller.

Napoleon believed that making peace on the terms offered would incite the French people to rise up against him. He was catastrophically wrong, and his mistake had terrible consequences in 1813–14. His advisers desperately tried to change his mind, but he would not listen. Napoleon would not, or could not take their advice, and fought on recklessly to the end.

Extract 2: From D G Wright, *Napoleon and Europe*, published in 1984.

During 1813, Napoleon began to find himself surrounded by enemies and at a growing disadvantage in the number of available soldiers. The alliance of Russia and Prussia was strengthened by Napoleon's unwillingness to accept a peace settlement. The British put pressure on the European monarchs to ally against the French by offering substantial subsidies. Sweden joined the allies in return for a British subsidy. Metternich was persuaded to overcome his concerns and, in August, Austria at last joined the alliance against the French.

It had always been probable that, if the European great powers got rid of their differences and stayed together, Napoleon would be finished. Until now he had always been able to knock at least one country out of any coalition against him, but this was now very unlikely. Russia and Prussia agreed not to make a separate peace, the allies were encouraged by the obvious decline in French military effectiveness and Wellington appeared victorious in Spain. The allies had at least 800,000 men available, with plentiful reserves, against Napoleon's 700,000, which included a high proportion of untrained recruits. After the stunning defeat of France at Leipzig in October, the only hope for Napoleon was that Austria, Prussia and Russia would quarrel and undermine their own alliance. However, intense British diplomatic activity resulted in the allies resolving to continue the war. Napoleon was doomed.

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1: *Napoleon: The End of Glory* by Munro Price © Oxford University Press, 2014

Extract 2: *Napoleon and Europe* by D G Wright © Longman, 1984