Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 23 January 2024

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 the effective use of Britain's sea power was the main reason for the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire?

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 the Belgian revolt (1830–31) was a turning point in the pattern of European diplomacy in the years 1815–48?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that Bismarck was mainly responsible for both the growing tensions in Franco-Prussian relations in the years 1867–70 and the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War (1870)?

(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 Howard, *War in European History*, published in 2009.

The Royal Navy became the leading professional fighting force in the world. British Admirals were officially encouraged to use a variety of new tactical formations and methods. Above all, Lord Nelson showed how to combine the new techniques with professional skill and a tactical flair. British naval dominance became total after his victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

It was this dominance of the sea that enabled Britain to make an even greater contribution to the defeat of Napoleon by undermining his Continental System. In 1806, with Britain all-powerful at sea, Napoleon ordered the decrees banning British goods from all lands under his control. The British response was to impose a naval blockade designed to control French trade.

The British blockade imposed almost intolerable hardships on continental Europe. This resulted in Napoleon's Continental System being seen as oppressive and corrupt. To make the System work, Napoleon was driven to extend its control yet further. Napoleon complained that without the British he would be able to demobilise his armies and live in peace.

By 1812, the whole of continental Europe was in a state of discontent. The Russian Tsar defiantly resumed trade with Britain and Napoleon saw no alternative but to go to war with Russia. Much of the credit must go to the patient, unspectacular blockade by the Royal Navy; a blockade that would have been impossible without earlier naval victories.

Extract 2: From P Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery*, published in 2001.

It took a combination of Britain and the three great military powers of Austria, Prussia and Russia, to finally defeat Napoleon's France. This illustrates the limited influence of sea power in the struggle for control of the entire European continent. The years immediately after the Battle of Trafalgar, when the domination of the Royal Navy reached its height, were also the years in which Napoleon enjoyed his most unchallenged mastery over mainland Europe.

Much of the decisive continental fighting against Napoleon took place in areas which were remote from the sea. The Royal Navy did give support to the British army in the Spanish peninsula, but it is unlikely that the campaign would have succeeded without the genius of Wellington. The ultimate decisive blow against Napoleon was delivered in Russia, where Napoleon over-stretched his military and then had to suffer the consequences.

The Royal Navy's protection of trade did allow Britain to finance almost unlimited support to Russia, Austria and Prussia in the years 1812–14. However, it is difficult to claim that Britain's almost complete control of the sea was the decisive factor in overcoming Napoleon's almost complete control of the land. Naval mastery kept Britain safe from invasion but, to defeat Napoleon, naval warfare had to be supplemented with land-based warfare.

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