Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 12 June 2024

Afternoon (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 answers in the spaces 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 downfall of the Napoleonic Empire in 1814 was due mainly to Napoleon's failed campaigns in the Peninsular War?

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 significant were the reforms of Pope Pius IX in causing the outbreak of revolution in Italy in 1848–49?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How successful were the leaders of Prussia in strengthening Prussian power in the years 1861–64?

(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 G C Dempsey, Jr, *The Peninsular War: A Reputation Tarnished*, published in 1998.

Napoleon's attempt to conquer Spain and Portugal was a crucial episode in his reign. From a Napoleonic viewpoint, the story is one of dismal failure. The attempt to conquer the Iberian Peninsula, and its unfavourable outcome for the French, were both entirely unnecessary and entirely the responsibility of Napoleon. The Emperor himself admitted that all the later circumstances of his disasters could be traced back to the Peninsular War.

Napoleon experienced a remarkable reversal of his personal fortunes. When he first turned his attention to the Iberian Peninsula, he was the most powerful ruler in Europe. However, from the moment he began to intervene in the Peninsula his power began to decline. It was Napoleon's failure to win the Peninsular War, or at least to settle it at an acceptable cost, that contributed, as much as any other single factor, to his forced abdication and exile in 1814.

Napoleon, of course, had opportunities to change the outcome of the Peninsular War, but, uncharacteristically, some opportunities he failed to recognise and other opportunities he failed to exploit. Instead, the war in Spain became the 'ulcer' that exhausted the physical and psychological strength of France. The war caused huge numbers of casualties in the French army and undermined the myth of Napoleon's invincibility. The 'ulcer' finally became deadly when Napoleon undertook the Russian campaign without first having dealt with the Iberian Peninsula successfully.

Extract 2: From D G Chandler, *The Campaigns of Napoleon: The Mind and Method of History's Greatest Soldier*, published in 1966.

The Russian campaign ended in March 1813. French power had almost been returned to the boundaries of 1806; half a million men and six years of effort, achievement and sacrifice had been thrown away in the misfortunes of a single campaign.

The Russian Campaign irreversibly shattered the legend of Napoleonic invincibility. Defeat in Russia, combined with Britain's command of the seas and the deterioration of the Peninsular War, did much to build a new confidence among the governments and people of the subjugated powers of Napoleonic Europe. This led to a new effort by Prussia and the other North German states to rid themselves of Napoleonic control. The immediate consequences of the disaster of 1812 were the preparations for the War of German Liberation and a rapid decrease of the French sphere of influence in Europe.

The 1812 disasters also had a detrimental impact on French military potential. The magnitude of Napoleon's losses meant that he experienced the greatest difficulty in reconstructing his armies to face the coming Russian and German challenge. The scale of his human losses was formidable but the loss of 200 000 horses was even more significant. He was never able to rebuild his cavalry effectively. It was these losses that presented the main problems during Napoleon's remaining campaigns. French military strength never recovered from the losses incurred in Russia.

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