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 **WHI04/1B**

History

International Advanced

PAPER 4: International Study with Historical Interpretations

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

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 general war broke out in Europe in 1914 because the decision-makers of the Great Powers were 'rushed into action by the nature of war plans' (Extract 1, line 3)?

Explain your answer using Extracts 1 and 2 and your knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

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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 How far do you agree that a failure to achieve disarmament in the years 1921–34 was the main reason for the increasing international tensions in the years 1934–39?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that the Allied invasion of Italy made the most significant contribution to the defeat of Nazi Germany in the years 1941–45?

(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 W K Storey, *The First World War: A Concise Global History*, published in 2010.

The war resulted from unfortunate decision-making on the part of civilian and military leaders who, during the diplomatic crisis of the summer of 1914, were rushed into action by the nature of war plans.

Europe's military and political leaders all worried that, if they delayed mobilisation, other nations might try to take advantage of the delay. All major European countries had complex plans for rapid mobilisation. Germany and France were also particularly committed to complex offensive plans that relied on rapid mobilisation. The timings within the plans pushed countries towards quick mobilisation.

Throughout late July and early August of 1914, European leaders could have chosen to negotiate rather than mobilise. The war plans could have been abandoned, even after mobilisation, if there had been a willingness to do so. The Kaiser did actually consider abandoning German military plans but his military High Command persuaded him that the Schlieffen Plan was Germany's best hope for victory. The military commanders believed that reversing the plan would be just too complicated.

Each side believed that any hesitation to implement war plans would result in negative consequences for themselves. Political and military leaders on each side gambled that, if they mobilised quickly, they would win.

Extract 2: From J F V Keiger, *France and the Origins of the First World War*, published in 1983.

A remarkable feature of the July crisis in 1914 was the extent to which decisions made were overtaken by the actual events happening across Europe. The political decision-makers of the Great Powers were making decisions unaware of the fact that the circumstances they were dealing with had already changed substantially. For instance, by the time the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, had realised what the Austro-Hungarian government was intending to do about the assassination in Sarajevo, the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia had already been sent. This meant Britain had no chance of influencing the decision-makers in Vienna in the way that Grey had hoped to.

This was even more true of the French situation. Many of the key French decision-makers were absent from Paris on their annual holiday. This meant that they were not in communication with their officials until only three days before any mobilisation took place. France more than any other power in July 1914 was following events rather than leading them. Even the final decision for France to go to war was taken away from it when, on the evening of 3 August, the German Ambassador to Paris delivered the German declaration of war on France.

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