Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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 ▶

P71650A

©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.

J:1/1/1/

P 7 1 6 5 0 A 0 1 2 4

Pearson

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 impact of the Balkan crises (1908–13) on Austria was responsible for the outbreak of a general European war in 1914?

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

(25)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(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 treaties of the Versailles settlement (1919–23) were very harsh and benefitted only the victorious powers?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the most significant reason for Japan's aggressive foreign policy, in the years 1933–41, was the desire for national security?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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** ☐

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P71650A

©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.

J:1/1/1/

P 7 1 6 5 0 A

Pearson

Extracts for use with Section A.

Extract 1: From G P Gooch, *Before the War: Studies in Diplomacy. Volume II, The Coming of the Storm*, published in 1938.

The Sarajevo murders of June 28 convinced Austria of the necessity to threaten Serbia militarily, if the agreement of Germany could be obtained. In the words of the Austrian Chief of Staff it was Serbia's declaration of war and could be responded to only by war. The Austrian diplomatic successes of 1909 and 1913 in the Balkans had enhanced Austria's prestige for only a short time. Indeed, ultimately, they had made relations with Serbia worse.

The time for reconciliation had passed. Austria's uncompromising attitude after Sarajevo, which surprised and shocked the world, can only be understood in relation to its experiences and emotions since 1908. At the close of the Bosnian crisis in 1909, Serbia had promised to be a good neighbour, but it had not kept its word and had established a friendly relationship with Russia. By 1914, Serbia had been boosted by its recent victory over the Turks and Bulgars and encouraged by promises of Russian support. Austria believed that Serbia would not remain content with the frontiers agreed in 1913. For Austria to do nothing now would suggest that Austria was powerless. Doing nothing might encourage an attack when Austria's enemies finally felt strong to enough to ally together. Austria did not want to wait. The carefully organised murder of the heir to the throne appeared to demand some striking assertion of Austrian power.

Extract 2: From L C F Turner, *Origins of the First World War*, published in 1970.

All military thinking in Europe was dominated by the implications of the German Schlieffen Plan. The French and Russian generals were well aware of the outline of the plan, and their own plans were aimed at disrupting it by aggressive offensives of their own. The French were convinced that they could win a great battle in eastern France and be able to cut off a German circling move through Belgium. The Franco-Russian military conference in August 1913 confirmed the opinion expressed every year since 1910, that 'Germany will direct the greatest part of her forces against France and leave only a minimum of troops against Russia.' This meant that Russia should launch a major offensive against Germany as soon as possible after the fifteenth day of mobilisation. The Russians gave categorical assurances to the French that Russia would invade East Prussia as rapidly as possible.

The application of the Schlieffen Plan would automatically have led to intense activity in eastern Europe. Russia would have to mobilise rapidly and invade Germany to relieve pressure on France. Austria would have to launch a massive invasion of southern Poland to tie down the principal Russian forces and prevent them destroying the German forces in East Prussia. The urgent need of both France and Germany for rapid mobilisation and early offensive action by their eastern allies accelerated the whole tempo of the crisis of July 1914.

BLANK PAGE