

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 11 June 2026

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 it was the decision of Prussia to join the war against Napoleon that was responsible for the success of the Sixth Coalition in the 1813 campaign?

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 1815–48, the development of Italian and German nationalism was mainly due to resentment of the 1815 peace settlement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 How far do you agree that Garibaldi was the most significant individual in the process of Italian unification in the years 1859–70?

(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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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section A.

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

In April 1813, Napoleon arrived in Germany from Paris because territory in Germany that had been entirely dominated by France just a year before was now on the front line.

The catalyst for this was the defection of Prussia from the Napoleonic alliance. This had given tremendous encouragement to the Russian advance to the west. By the terms of its treaty with Russia in February 1813, Prussia agreed to provide 80 000 troops and Russia promised 150 000 troops. This was achieved by a Prussian mobilisation of remarkable speed and efficiency. After its shattering defeat by Napoleon in 1806, Prussia had undergone a thoroughgoing process of military reform. This had involved adapting the French model of a citizen army and setting up a new Ministry of War. Infantry tactics became more flexible. The army was expanded using the reservist system devised by the military reformer, General von Scharnhorst. In February 1813, a royal decree created the Landwehr of 110 000 men. By mid-March 1813, almost 70 000 men had been deployed to the front line.

In several areas of Prussia and other parts of Germany, this mobilisation was reinforced by popular anti-French uprisings. There had been rebellions in Germany against Napoleon before but now, with Russian support, success against the French seemed possible.

The Prussians were especially fortunate in their military leaders. Yorck and Bülow were both experienced commanders. However, the outstanding general of the campaign was Blücher.

Extract 2: From C J Esdaile, *The French Wars 1792–1815*, published in 2001.

The turning point of the 1813 campaign was Austria's entry into the war. Initially, Austria's Metternich had ignored generous terms offered by the Russian Tsar to persuade Austria to enter the war. Instead, he offered Austria's services as a mediator during the armistice agreed with Napoleon starting on 4 June 1813. The result of these discussions was that, unless Napoleon agreed to the loss of territory and influence in central Europe, Austria would itself enter the war on the side of the Sixth Coalition. Confronted with these demands, Napoleon swore he would fight on. On 12 August 1813, Metternich was therefore forced to declare war on France.

Napoleon could bring together some 335 000 soldiers, including the troops of his remaining allies. However, with Austria involved, now facing him were a minimum of 515 000 Allied troops in the Sixth Coalition. Confronted by such an overwhelming force, even Napoleon was unlikely to survive. He succeeded for a short time in preventing disaster, but by mid-October the Allies had effectively surrounded him at Leipzig. There followed the largest, bloodiest and most dramatic battle of the Napoleonic Wars. The loss of thousands of French soldiers was a blow from which recovery was impossible. Napoleonic control of central and northern Europe was lost overnight.



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Acknowledgements:

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

Extract 2 from: The French Wars 1792–1815 By Charles J Esdaile © Routledge, 2001

