



**HISTORY - EUROPE**

**Higher Level**

Thursday 4 November 1999 (morning)

Paper 3

2 hours 30 minutes

This examination paper consists of 25 questions.

The maximum mark for each question is 20.

The maximum mark for this paper is 60.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Do NOT open this examination paper until instructed to do so.

Answer any THREE questions.

**EXAMINATION MATERIALS**

Required  
None

Allowed  
A simple translating dictionary for candidates not working in their own language

889-019

3 pages

1. How far do you agree with the statement that “the ineptitude of Louis XVI was directly responsible for the overthrow of the French monarchy in 1792”?
2. What were the causes and consequences of the Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815) upon France and Europe in the period up to 1830?
3. For what reasons, and with what justification, is the period between 1815 to 1848 known as ‘The Age of Metternich’?
4. Why did Louis Philippe replace Charles X as the French King in 1830?
5. In what ways, and for what reasons, were the policies of Palmerston and Disraeli towards the Eastern Question similar and different?
6. Why were so many people in France prepared to vote for Louis Napoleon in 1848 but accept his coup d’état in 1851?
7. “The involvement of foreign powers was of crucial importance to the unification of Italy.” How far do you agree with this statement?
8. It has been claimed that Germany was united “more by coal and iron than by blood and iron”. How far do you agree that economic power contributed more to the unification of Germany than did the military victories of the 1860s?
9. In what ways, and for what reasons, did Alexander II attempt to reform Russia between 1855 and 1866?
10. “The rapid growth of towns and cities in nineteenth century Europe resulted in more problems than it solved”. How far do you agree with this statement? (You may choose to confine your answer to one country.)
11. Why was **either** Romanticism **or** scientific development so appealing to nineteenth century Europeans?
12. Assess how successfully the Tsarist government dealt with the needs and demands of the Russian people between 1881 and 1917.

13. Assess the social and economic effects of World War One on any **two** European countries you have studied (excluding Russia).
  14. Examine the importance of left wing and right wing activities in **either** Weimar Germany **or** the Austrian Republic.
  15. Brutal and dictatorial though it was, the Soviet system was not totalitarian. How far do you agree with this assessment of the USSR under Stalin?
  16. Compare and contrast the social and economic policies of Hitler and Mussolini up to the outbreak of the Second World War.
  17. In what ways did events in the 1930s make the peace-keeping role of the League of Nations more difficult?
  18. Why did a civil war break out in Spain in 1936?
  19. Compare and contrast the impact of the Second World War upon any **two** Scandinavian countries.
  20. How important was naval strategy in deciding the outcome of the Second World War in Europe?
  21. Compare and contrast the impact of Soviet domination upon any **two** countries in Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1970.
  22. How successful were moves towards economic co-operation in Western Europe between 1955 and 1973?
  23. Assess the impact of Mikhail Gorbachev on both the Soviet Union and Europe between 1985 and 1990.
  24. By referring to any **two** European countries you have studied, evaluate the extent to which pressure groups have met with success in the period after 1945.
  25. In what ways could it be argued that Europe underwent a social revolution after the Second World War?
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