

HISTORY - EUROPE

Higher Level

Thursday 13 May 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

1. To what extent was the weakness of the French Monarchy responsible for the outbreak and course of the French Revolution between 1789 and January 1793?
2. 'He restored order and brought back prosperity.' How far do you agree with this judgement of the domestic policies of Napoleon I during the period 1799 to 1815?
3. Evaluate the economic and political causes of the 1848 Revolutions in the Austrian Empire and German Confederation.
4. Analyse the events of 1848 which deposed Louis Philippe and explain why his reign ended in revolution.
5. In what ways was the unification of Italy hindered between 1848 and 1870 by both the Papacy and the division of Italy into separate states?
6. Why had Prussia replaced Austria as the leading Germanic power by 1866?
7. Napoleon III said, "Some people say the Empire means war; personally I say the Empire means peace." How far do you agree with Napoleon III's statement?
8. Explain the domestic policies of Gladstone and Disraeli in Britain between 1868 and 1880 and assess their importance for Britain.
9. Examine the role of Russia in the Eastern Question between 1850 and 1878 and assess the success of Russia's policies in this area during this period.
10. Analyse the aims, successes and failures of Bismarck's domestic policies 1871 to 1890.
11. Explain the nature and assess the importance of the development of **either** industry **or** transport in **one** nineteenth century European Country.
12. In what ways, and for what reasons, was there an increase of **either** education **or** the franchise [right to vote] in one or more European countries during the nineteenth century?

13. Why was the Dual Monarchy of Austria/Hungary important in European history between 1867 and 1918?
14. Assess the political developments in **one** Scandinavian country in **either** the nineteenth century **or** the twentieth century.
15. Analyse the part played by the failure of Tsardom in causing the February/March Revolution in Russia in 1917.
16. 'In 1914 Europe arrived at a point when every country was afraid of the present and Germany was afraid of the future.' What do you understand by this comment and how far do you agree with it?
17. Compare and contrast the economic aims and policies of Lenin (1917 to 1924) and Stalin (1928 to 1941).
18. How and why was Hitler able to become dictator of Germany?
19. Why was the League of Nations ignored in the pre-war crises of 1938 to 1939?
20. With what justification can the term 'total war' be applied to the Second World War?
21. Compare and contrast political and economic developments under Adenauer in Germany and de Gaulle in France.
22. How, why, and with what success, did Tito follow independent policies in Yugoslavia between 1945 and 1980?
23. 'Politically Khrushchev brought new hope to the USSR and to Europe, economically he was a disaster.' How justified is this comment of Khrushchev as leader of the Soviet Union 1953 to 1964?
24. Explain in what ways and to what extent **either** Spain **or** Portugal moved away from dictatorship in the 1970s.
25. Assess the importance of the changes in **either** the media **or** working conditions and patterns, in twentieth century Europe.