



**ADVANCED GCE**

**HISTORY**

Themes in History 1763–1996

**2591**

**INSERT**

**Thursday 11 June 2009**  
**Morning**

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



**MODIFIED LANGUAGE**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- This Insert contains a table of developments and events for each of the Themes in this Unit. You may use it to help answer any of the questions – the arguments in your answers need to be supported by historical examples.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- This document consists of 4 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

## Europe 1792–1919

**Key Theme: The Changing Nature of Warfare 1792–1918**

1792:	Outbreak of French Revolutionary Wars
1793:	<i>Levée en masse</i> decree issued in France
1800:	Napoleon's forces defeated the Second Coalition
1805–07:	Napoleon's forces defeated the Third Coalition
1808:	Prussian military reforms began
1812:	Napoleon's attempt to defeat Russia failed
1813–14:	Fourth Coalition defeated Napoleon
1815:	Final defeat of Napoleon
1821–32:	Greek War of Independence
1830:	Opening of the Liverpool-Manchester railway (in 1870 France had 17,500 km and Germany 19,500 km of track; in 1890 France had 36,500 km and Germany 43,000 km)
1832:	Clausewitz's <i>On War</i> published
1838:	Jomini published his <i>Summary of the art of war</i>
1840s:	Prussian army adopted Dreyse needle gun
1851:	British army adopted Minié rifle; percussion cap replaced flintlock
1854–56:	Crimean War
1856:	Bessemer developed method to produce cheaper, stronger steel (improved by Siemens 1867 and by Gilchrist-Thomas in 1876)
1858:	Prussian military reforms developed
1859–60:	Wars of Italian Unification
1861–65:	American Civil War (war photography & newspaper reporting had powerful impact on the public)
1866:	Seven Weeks' War; introduction of Krupp's steel breech-loading artillery
1868:	French military reform, including adoption of the Chassepot rifle; Cardwell's reforms of British army began (to 1872 and 1880–85)
1870–71:	Franco-Prussian War
1877–78:	Russo-Turkish War
1880s:	Development of high explosives
1884:	Introduction of the Mauser bolt-action magazine-fed rifle; Maxim automatic machine gun invented (adopted by British army 1888)
1897:	French 75 mm quick-firing field artillery
1899–1902:	Second Boer War
1904–05:	Russo-Japanese War
1905:	Staff talks between French and British armies began
1912–13:	Balkan Wars
1914:	Outbreak of First World War; 'Miracle of the Marne'; Western Front stalemate developed
1915:	First use of gas; Gallipoli
1916:	Verdun; Brusilov Offensive; the Somme; first use of tanks
1917:	Third Ypres; Caporetto; Russian Revolutions
1918:	Failure of German Spring Offensive; Allied advances on Western Front; the Armistice

## Europe 1792–1919

**Key Theme: The Challenge of German Nationalism 1815–1919**

- 1815: Establishment of the German Confederation
- 1818: *Allgemeine Deutscher Burschenschaften* founded
- 1819: The Carlsbad Decrees
- 1821: Metternich became Austrian Court & State Chancellor (Foreign Minister from 1809)
- 1830: Uprisings in Brunswick, Hanover, Hesse and Saxony
- 1832: Meeting at Hambach – passage of the Six Articles
- 1834: Establishment of the Zollverein (25 states with combined population of 26 million by 1836)
- 1840: Accession of Frederick William IV; *Deutschland über Alles* composed
- 1848–49: Revolutions; the Frankfurt Parliament; fall of Metternich
- 1850: The Erfurt Union and the Olmütz Agreement
- 1859: National Association founded in Prussia
- 1861: Accession of Wilhelm I; foundation of Progressive Party in Prussia
- 1862: Bismarck became Prime Minister of Prussia; constitutional crisis
- 1863: Universal German Working Men's Association founded
- 1864: Schleswig-Holstein crisis: war with Denmark
- 1866: Seven Weeks' War with Austria
- 1867: Establishment of North German Confederation and Federal Customs Council
- 1870–71: Franco-Prussian War
- 1871: Proclamation of German Empire
- 1871–90: Bismarck: German Chancellor
- 1872–73: The launch of the *Kulturkampf* (until 1887)
- 1875: Socialist Workers Party founded
- 1879: Dual Alliance with Austria; Bismarck broke with the National Liberals
- 1883–89: Social reforms (sickness and accident insurance, old age pensions)
- 1886: The Settlement Law (32,000 Poles and Russian Jews were forced out of East Prussia)
- 1888: Accession of Frederick III and then William II
- 1890: Dismissal of Bismarck
- 1893: Foundation of Pan-German League
- 1898: Navy League and the First Navy Law (Second in 1900, Third in 1906)
- 1905 & 11: Moroccan crises
- 1912: c.3000 strikes in Germany (c.1500 in 1900)
- 1913: Germany's share of world manufacturing production: 14.8% (Britain 13.6%, France 6.1%)
- 1914–18: First World War
- 1918: November: Abdication of William II; the Armistice
- 1919: Constituent Assembly at Weimar: President Ebert; Treaty of Versailles

## Europe 1855–1956

## Key Theme: Russian Dictatorship 1855–1956

1855:	Accession of Alexander II – the ‘Tsar Liberator’
1856:	Defeat in the Crimean War
1861:	Emancipation of the serfs
1864:	<i>Zemstvo</i> Law and legal reforms
1865:	Censorship regulations eased
1866:	First assassination attempt against Alexander II
1874–81:	Growth of opposition groups: Narodniks, Land & Liberty, Peoples’ Will
1881:	Constitutional proposals; assassination of Alexander II; the ‘Reaction’
1883:	Peasants’ Land Bank created (one-third of all landlord estates had been bought by 1904)
1887:	Failed attempt to assassinate Alexander III
1889:	Introduction of Land Captains
1891:	Famine in 17 of Russia’s 39 provinces
1892–1903:	Witte’s ‘Great Spurt’
1894:	Accession of Nicholas II
1898:	Formation of Social Democrats (SDs)
1901:	Formation of Social Revolutionaries (SRs)
1903:	SDs split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
1904–05:	Russo-Japanese War
1905:	Bloody Sunday; 1905 Revolution; October Manifesto
1906–11:	Stolypin’s reforms
1906–14:	Four Dumas met
1914–18:	First World War
1917:	February Revolution: the Dual Power; the October Revolution
1918:	The Constituent Assembly; the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
1918–21:	The Civil War
1918–21:	War Communism
1921:	The Kronstadt Rising; famine and economic collapse (c.8 million died of starvation and disease 1918–21)
1921–27:	New Economic Policy
1924:	Lenin’s death (struggle for power 1922–29)
1928–53:	Stalin in power
1928–29:	Introduction of the first Five Year Plan and of Collectivisation
1932–34:	Famine (c.5 million died of starvation and disease)
1934–40:	The Great Terror (reprised after the Second World War)
1941–45:	The Great Patriotic War
1946:	Censorship tightened
1954–56:	Khrushchev’s rise to power (Stalin d.1953)
1956:	Denunciation of Stalin by Khrushchev



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