

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE****HISTORY**

European and World History Period Studies
Option B: Modern 1795–2003

F962/02

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 14 January 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This paper contains questions on the following ten Study Topics:
 - Napoleon, France and Europe 1795–1815
 - Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870
 - The USA in the 19th Century: Westward Expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890
 - Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941
 - From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941
 - Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943
 - The Rise of China 1911–1990
 - Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963
 - The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s
 - Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003
- There are three questions for each Study Topic. Answer any **two** questions.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

Napoleon, France and Europe 1795–1815

- 1 ‘The weaknesses of the Directory were the **main** reason for Napoleon’s rise to power.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 2 To what extent was Napoleon responsible for his own downfall? [50]
- 3 To what extent did Napoleon export the ideas of the French Revolution to the areas he conquered? [50]

Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870

- 4 To what extent was Charles X responsible for his own downfall? [50]
- 5 Assess the reasons why Louis Napoleon came to dominate the Second Republic. [50]
- 6 Assess the reasons why Napoleon III’s foreign policies in the 1860s were unsuccessful. [50]

The USA in the 19th Century: Westward Expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890

- 7 How important were the policies of Federal governments in opening up the West to settlement? [50]
- 8 Assess the reasons why southern states decided to secede from the Union in 1860 and 1861. [50]
- 9 ‘Grant was a better general than Lee.’ How far do you agree? [50]

Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941

- 10 To what extent was the alliance system the **main** cause of the First World War? [50]
- 11 Assess the reasons why the First World War was not ‘over by Christmas’ 1914. [50]
- 12 Assess the reasons why Japan followed an increasingly aggressive foreign policy in the period from 1931 to 1941. [50]

From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941

- 13 Assess the reasons for opposition and unrest in Russia from 1894 to 1905. [50]
- 14 How far was Russia politically stable from 1905 to 1914? [50]
- 15 Assess Lenin's strengths and weaknesses as leader of Russia from 1917 to 1924. [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943

- 16 Assess the reasons for unrest in Italy from 1896 to 1915. [50]
- 17 To what extent was fear of socialism the **main** reason for Mussolini's rise to power in 1922? [50]
- 18 'A dictator in name only.' How far do you agree with this view of the extent of Mussolini's power in Italy after 1922? [50]

The Rise of China 1911–1990

- 19 Assess the reasons why it took so long to establish effective government after the 1911 revolution. [50]
- 20 Assess the reasons why the Nationalists were unable to crush the Communists in the period to 1945. [50]
- 21 To what extent were Mao's domestic policies successful in the 1950s? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963

- 22 To what extent did the Weimar Republic in the 1920s overcome the problems it faced? [50]
- 23 'Their use of terror was the **main** reason that the Nazis retained control in Germany after 1933.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 24 Assess the reasons why Adenauer kept power for so long after 1949. [50]

The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s

- 25 Assess the reasons for the growth of tension between the Allies at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. [50]
- 26 How serious were the problems facing the Soviet Union in controlling Eastern Europe in the 1950s and 1960s? [50]
- 27 Assess the consequences of the end of Communist rule in the Soviet Union. [50]

Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003

- 28 Assess the consequences of the first Arab-Israeli War (1948–49). [50]
- 29 To what extent have the violent actions of some Palestinians been the **main** obstacle to the establishment of a Palestinian state? [50]
- 30 Assess the reasons for United Nations military action against Iraq in 1991. [50]

Paper Total [100]



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.