

Monday 16 January 2012 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY A

F962/02 European and World History Period Studies
Option B: Modern 1795–2003



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 To what extent did Napoleon's government during the Consulate bring benefits to France? [50]
- 2 'The weaknesses of his enemies were the **main** reason for Napoleon's military success from 1796 to 1809.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 3 Assess the consequences of the Continental System for France and Napoleon. [50]

Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870

- 4 How far did Louis XVIII succeed in his domestic policy? [50]
- 5 Assess the reasons why the Second Republic was short-lived. [50]
- 6 How far did Napoleon III achieve his aims in foreign policy? [50]

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

- 7 Assess the reasons why there was no lasting peace between White and Native Americans. [50]
- 8 Assess the reasons for the worsening relations between North and South in the 1850s. [50]
- 9 How important was Lincoln's leadership in securing Union victory in the Civil War? [50]

Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941

- 10 Assess the reasons for the outbreak of the First World War. [50]
- 11 To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles fair? [50]
- 12 How serious was the impact of Italian aggression on international relations in the 1920s and 30s? [50]

From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941

- 13** ‘The 1905 Revolution changed little for the Tsar or the Russian people.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 14** Assess the reasons for the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in February 1917. [50]
- 15** To what extent was terror the **main** reason for Stalin’s consolidation of power in the Soviet Union in the 1930s? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943

- 16** Assess the reasons for political instability in Italy from 1896 to 1915. [50]
- 17** To what extent were Mussolini’s political skills the **main** reason for his rise to power in October 1922? [50]
- 18** How successful was Mussolini’s government in dealing with Italy’s economic problems from 1922 to 1940? [50]

The Rise of China 1911–1990

- 19** How successful was Jiang Jieshi in establishing Nationalist authority in China in the 1920s and 1930s? [50]
- 20** ‘Economic policies from 1949 to the Great Leap Forward were a failure.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 21** To what extent was there political and economic change in China in the period after Mao’s death (1976)? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963

- 22** To what extent were the actions of other political parties and their leaders responsible for the rise to power of Hitler and the Nazi Party? [50]
- 23** To what extent did Hitler’s consolidation of power in Germany after March 1933 depend on terror? [50]
- 24** Assess the reasons for West Germany’s political stability in the 1950s. [50]

The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s

- 25 Assess the reasons why the Soviet Union was able to consolidate its control over Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1948. [50]
- 26 How serious a threat to Soviet power were the Hungarian Rising of 1956 and the Prague Spring of 1968? [50]
- 27 Assess the reasons for the breakdown of Soviet control in Eastern Europe. [50]

Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003

- 28 Assess the reasons why the Israelis were successful in the war of 1948–49. [50]
- 29 To what extent was Nasser's growth in influence at home and abroad the **main** consequence of the Suez Crisis (1956)? [50]
- 30 To what extent was Israeli policy the biggest obstacle to a successful resolution of the Palestinian question from 1973 to 2003? [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 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.