

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F962/02

HISTORY A

**European and World History
Period Studies**

Option B: Modern 1795–2003

WEDNESDAY 20 MAY 2015: Afternoon

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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.

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any TWO questions.

Napoleon, France and Europe 1795–1815

- 1 'The most important reason for Napoleon's rise to power by 1804 was his ability.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 2 To what extent was the strength of the French army the most important reason for Napoleon's military success in the period 1796 to 1809? [50]**
- 3 'Napoleon's rule brought little benefit to the areas he conquered.' How far do you agree? [50]**

Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870

- 4 To what extent did Louis XVIII solve the problems he faced? [50]**
- 5 Assess the reasons for the growth of opposition to the rule of Louis Philippe. [50]**
- 6 'Napoleon III's domestic policies brought little benefit to France.' How far do you agree? [50]**

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

- 7 Assess the reasons that contributed to the opening up of the West in this period. [50]**
- 8 ‘Economic differences were the main cause of tension between the North and South in the period from 1850 to 1861.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 9 Assess the reasons why it took the North so long to win the Civil War. [50]**

Peace and War: International Relations: c.1890–1941

- 10 To what extent were changes in strategy and tactics the most important reason for the defeat of Germany in 1918? [50]**
- 11 ‘The greatest impact of the Paris peace settlement was the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 12 Assess the reasons for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939. [50]**

From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941

- 13 ‘Opposition and unrest in Russia from 1894 to 1905 was never a serious threat to Nicholas II.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 14 How stable was Russia in the period from the October Manifesto (1905) to the outbreak of war (1914)? [50]**
- 15 ‘The growth of a police state was the most important reason for Stalin’s consolidation of power.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943

- 16 How unstable was Italy in the period from 1896 to 1915? [50]**
- 17 How powerful was Mussolini in Italy in the period from October 1922 to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939? [50]**
- 18 ‘Mussolini’s greatest foreign policy success was the conquest of Abyssinia.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

The Rise of China 1911–1990

- 19 Assess the consequences of the 1911 Revolution to 1925. [50]**
- 20 ‘Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai Shek) was a failure as the Nationalist leader of China in the period from 1928 to 1949.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 21 How successful was the Communist government in its domestic policies in the 1950s and early 1960s? [50]**

Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963

- 22 ‘Political instability was not a serious problem for Weimar Germany in the 1920s.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 23 To what extent was popular support the most important reason why the Nazis remained in power from 1933 to 1945? [50]**
- 24 How far were the western powers responsible for the division of Germany in 1949? [50]**

The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s

- 25 'The rearmament of West Germany was the most important cause of the development of tensions over Germany.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 26 How successfully did the Soviet Union deal with challenges to its power in Eastern Europe in the period from 1956 to 1981? [50]**
- 27 Assess the main reasons why the Cold War came to an end in Europe. [50]**

Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003

- 28 Assess the reasons for the success of Nasser in the Suez Crisis (1956). [50]**
- 29 'The development of Israeli settlements was the most important reason for the difficulties in achieving a solution to the Palestinian question from 1973 to 2003.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 30 How successful was the intervention of Western powers in Iraq in the period from 1991 to 2003? [50]**

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