

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Advanced GCE**

**HISTORY**

**2589**

Historical Investigations 1799–1955

Friday **21 JANUARY 2005** Afternoon 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:  
one 12-page answer book

**TIME** 1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

This paper contains questions on the following seven Options:

- Napoleon I (pages 2–3)
- Gladstone and Disraeli 1846–80 (pages 4–5)
- Bismarck and the Unification of Germany 1858–71 (pages 6–7)
- Roosevelt's America 1920–41 (pages 8–9)
- Lenin and the Establishment of Bolshevik Power 1903–24 (pages 10–11)
- Chamberlain and Anglo-German Relations 1918–39 (pages 12–13)
- Stalin and the Development of the Cold War in Europe 1941–55 (pages 14–15)

Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer **both** the sub-questions in the document question, and **one** other question.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part(s) of the paper which cover(s) the Option(s) studied.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or sub-question.

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.

The time permitted allows for reading the Passages of the one Option you have studied.

You are advised to spend equal time on the document question and the essay you select.

In answering sub-question (ii), you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answer.

In answering an essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help you develop your answer.

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**This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.**

## Napoleon I

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 1 and **ONE** other question.

- 1 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about Napoleon's Generalship, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Correlli Barnett, *Bonaparte*, published in 1978. This historian is highly critical of Napoleon both as a leader and as a general.

## The Battle of Ulm...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Bonaparte*  
 Author: Correlli Barnett  
 ISBN-10: 004944011X  
 ISBN-13: 978-0049440111

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...set-piece of Napoleonic myth

- B From: Gunther Rothenberg, *The Napoleonic Wars*, published in 1999. This historian praises Napoleon's qualities as a general.

## The manoeuvre on Ulm...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Napoleonic Wars*  
 Author: Gunther Rothenberg  
 ISBN-10: 0304352675  
 ISBN-13: 978-0304352678

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...was Napoleon's perfect battle

- C From: Owen Connolly, *Blundering to Glory: Napoleon's Military Campaigns*, published in 1987. This historian is critical of traditional interpretations of Napoleon's qualities as a great general.

The greatest general of...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Blundering to Glory: Napoleon's Military Campaigns*  
Author: Owen Connolly

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...out a preconceived plan

- D From: David Chandler, *The Illustrated Napoleon*, published in 1990. This historian admires Napoleon's abilities of generalship. Here he emphasises some of his key qualities and skills.

Napoleon dominated his opponents...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Illustrated Napoleon*  
Author: David Chandler  
ISBN-10: 0805004424  
ISBN-13: 978-0805004427

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...was worth 40,000 men'

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and B on the reasons for French success in the Ulm-Austerlitz campaign. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, how far do you agree that Napoleon was militarily successful because of his own abilities as a general? [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 2 'The aim was to win and to maintain the support of men of wealth and property.' How far do you agree that this was the main aim of Napoleon's domestic policy? [45]

or

- 3 To what extent have the negative effects of Napoleonic rule outside France been exaggerated? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument of their essay.

## Gladstone and Disraeli 1846–80

If answering on this option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 4 and **ONE** other question.

- 4 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about Why the Conservatives Won the General Election in 1874, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: the Diary of the Earl of Kimberley, 21 February 1874. Colonial Secretary in Gladstone's first ministry, Kimberley sees the Liberal's defeat as largely their own fault.

The result of the general election was a surprise. It is clear that the chief cause of our fall was a vague general distrust of the Cabinet, and especially of Gladstone. We had exhausted our programme and cautious men asked 'What will Gladstone do next? Might he seek to recover his popularity by extreme radical measures?' It must be admitted that these fears were not altogether groundless. We had really no policy except the financial changes promised by Gladstone: and once those measures had been passed, who can tell what our chief's restless spirit would have turned to? There is evidence of a real Conservative reaction; and the other party must have their turn. Of course, the tameness of our foreign policy, the mismanagement of the beer question, the confusion of the Treasury and the other minor causes all helped to cause the defeat.

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- B From: Michael Winstanly, *Gladstone and the Liberal Party*, published in 1991. This historian does not blame Gladstone for the defeat, but changing circumstances.

It would be unfair...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Gladstone and the Liberal Party*

Author: Micheal Winstanley

ISBN-10: 0415035740

ISBN-13: 978-0415035743

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...against a common enemy

- C From: Stephen Lee, *Aspects of British Political History 1815–1914*, published in 1994. This historian sees the outcome of the election as a triumph for Disraeli.

The crucial test in...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Aspects of British Political History 1815-1914*

Author: Stephen Lee

ISBN-10: 0415090075

ISBN-13: 978-0415090070

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...'incessant and harassing legislation'

- D From: T. A. Jenkins, *Disraeli and Victorian Conservatism*, published in 1996. This historian believes that Disraeli does not deserve the main credit for the Conservative victory of 1874.

One explanation that is...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Disraeli and Victorian Conservatism*  
 Author: T. A. Jenkins  
 ISBN-10: 0333643437  
 ISBN-13: 978-0333643433

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...democracy' invoked by Disraeli

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and B about Gladstone's personal blame for the Liberal defeat in 1874. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that it was the improved state of the organisation of the Party that largely explains the Conservative victory in 1874. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 5 How far was the rivalry of Gladstone and Disraeli between 1852 and 1865 the result of personal dislike rather than ideological differences? [45]

or

- 6 Assess the criticisms made by Gladstone of Disraeli's foreign and imperial policies from 1874 to 1880. [45]

Candidates are reminded they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

## Bismarck and the Unification of Germany 1858–71

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 7 and **ONE** other question.

7 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about The Place of the Zollverein in the Unification of Germany, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: A. J. P. Taylor, *Bismarck*, published in 1955. This historian argues that the formation and economic growth of the Prussian-led Zollverein resulted in the division of Germany.

Bismarck scored an early...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Bismarck*  
 Author: A. J. P. Taylor  
 ISBN-10: 0140236104  
 ISBN-13: 978-0140236101

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...had never been born

- B From: Edward Crankshaw, *Bismarck*, published in 1981. This historian argues that the Zollverein laid the foundation for the unification of a Prussian-led Germany.

In the 1850s, the...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Bismarck*  
 Author: Edward Crankshaw  
 ISBN-10: 067016982X  
 ISBN-13: 978-0670169825

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...to ride that wave

- C From: Hagen Schulze, *The Course of German Nationalism 1763–1867*, published in 1985. This historian argues that the Zollverein provided a form of German unity under Prussian leadership.

The Prussian-led Zollverein...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Course of German Nationalism 1763-1867*  
 Author: Hagen Schulze

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...Prussian-led 'Little Germany'

- D From: Hans-Joachim Voth, *The Prussian Zollverein and Economic Superiority*, published in 2001. This historian argues that the importance of the Zollverein to German unification has been greatly exaggerated.

The Zollverein did not...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Prussian Zollverein and Economic Superiority*  
Author: Hans-Joachim Voth

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...tested each other's resolve

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and D about the impact of the Zollverein on mid-nineteenth century Germany. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the Zollverein was the most important factor in the political unification of Germany. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 8 Discuss the view that, by 1867, Bismarck had achieved all his main goals. [45]

or

- 9 Assess the view that the new German state, formed in 1871, was based more on Prussian power than on liberal values. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Roosevelt's America 1920–41

If answering on this Option, candidates MUST answer Question 10 and ONE other question.

10 Study the FOUR Passages, A, B, C and D, about National Prohibition, and answer BOTH of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: John D. Hicks, *The American Nation*, published in 1965. This historian suggests that the success of the Anti-Saloon League was the most important reason for the introduction of National Prohibition.

The era of successful...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The American Nation*  
Author: John D. Hicks

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...had been long underway

B From: Michael E. Parrish, *The Anxious Decades*, published in 1992. This historian suggests that support for National Prohibition was divided on regional, religious and social grounds.

The 18th Amendment and...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Anxious Decades*  
Author: Michael E. Parrish

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...for the Democratic party



- C From: G. Tindall and D. Shi, *America*, published in 1993. These historians suggest that the First World War was an important factor in the passing of National Prohibition.

Prohibition offered another example...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *America*  
 Author: G. Tindall and D. Shi  
 IISBN-10: 0393962954  
 ISBN-13: 978-0393962956

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...a test of patriotism

- D From: Doug and Susan Willoughby, *The USA 1917–1945*, published in 2000. These historians suggest that moral reasons and the support of big business were important reasons for the introduction of National Prohibition.

Prohibition originated in rural...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The USA 1917-1945*  
 Author: Doug and Susan Willoughby  
 ISBN-10: 0435327232  
 ISBN-13: 978-0435327231

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...money to the League

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and C on why National Prohibition was introduced across the USA. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the introduction of National Prohibition helped divide United States society rather than unite it. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 11 Evaluate the view that overproduction of goods was the most important reason for the collapse in the United States economy from October 1929. [45]

or

- 12 How far do you agree that the Second New Deal (1935–1937) was more significant than the First New Deal (1933–1935) in bringing the United States out of economic depression. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant historical interpretation in developing the argument in their essay.

## Lenin and the Establishment of Bolshevik Power 1903–24

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 13 and **ONE** other question.

- 13 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about The Place of the 1905 Revolution in the Development of Bolshevism to February 1917, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Vladimir Lenin, 'Left Wing' Communism: An Infantile Disorder, first published in 1920. The revolutionary leader asserts here the crucial importance of the 1905 Revolution to the development of Bolshevik ideas and strategies.

In the 1905 Revolution all classes come out into the open. All the theories of the revolutionary parties are tested by the actions of the masses. The strike struggle is unparalleled. The economic strike grows into a political strike, and the latter into revolution. The relations between the proletariat, as the leader, and the indecisive, unreliable peasantry are tested. The soviet form of organisation is born. The controversies over the significance of the soviet anticipate the great struggle of 1917–20. As far as teaching the fundamentals of politics – to masses and leaders, classes and parties – one month of the revolution was equivalent to a whole year of 'peaceful, constitutional' development. Without the 'dress rehearsal' of 1905, the victory of the October Revolution in 1917 would have been impossible.

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- B From: Richard Pipes, The Russian Revolution 1899–1919, published in 1990. This historian argues that the Bolsheviks were hostile to the introduction of the soviets in 1905, Lenin being one of the few who was more cautious in his response.

Lenin viewed with scepticism...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: The Russian Revolution 1899-1919  
 Author: Richard Pipes  
 ISBN-10: 0394502418  
 ISBN-13: 978-0394502410

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...armed Bolshevik party detachments

- C From: Neil Harding, *Leninism*, published in 1996. This historian argues that Lenin's ideas about revolution did not change as a result of the 1905 Revolution.

The general judgement is...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Leninism*  
 Author: Neil Harding  
 ISBN-10: 0822318679  
 ISBN-13: 978-0822318675

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...thought merely marked time

- D From: Beryl Williams, *Lenin*, published in 2000. This historian argues that Lenin found it hard to convince his party in 1905 that his political strategies were the correct ones.

Lenin spent much of...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Lenin*  
 Author: Beryl Williams  
 ISBN-10: 0582437601  
 ISBN-13: 978-0582437609

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...good stead in 1917

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on Lenin's ideas in 1905. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the importance of the 1905 Revolution in the development of Bolshevism in the period from 1903 to February 1917. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

14 Assess the importance of the soviets to the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917. [45]

or

15 Assess the effectiveness of War Communism. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

## Chamberlain and Anglo-German Relations 1918–39

If answering this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 16 and **ONE** other question.

- 16 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, about The Labour Party's Attitude Towards British Defence Policy, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

**A** From: Cato, *Guilty Men*, published in 1940, a book written by three anonymous journalists. This book argues here that, in the period 1933–35, the Labour party changed from being against defence expenditure to being in favour.

The accusation is made...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Guilty Men*

Author: Cato

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...much as the government

**B** From: A. J. P. Taylor, *English History 1914–1945*, published in 1965. This historian argues that the change in Labour party attitudes towards foreign policy was always limited and incomplete.

In 1937, the Parliamentary...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *English History 1914-1945*

Author: A. J. P. Taylor

ISBN-10: 0198217153

ISBN-13: 978-0198217152

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...Chamberlain did not complain

**C** From: Correlli Barnett, *The Collapse of British Power*, published in 1972. This historian argues that in the 1930s the Labour party swung from one extreme of foreign policy to another, from pacifying those threatening peace to resisting them.

The Labour party decisively...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Collapse of British Power*

Author: Correlli Barnett

ISBN-10: 0413275809

ISBN-13: 978-0413275806

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...stand up to tyrants

- D From: Ben Pimlott, *Labour and the Left in the 1930s*, published in 1977. This historian argues that the Labour party gradually came to accept the need for greater defence expenditure, especially from 1937.

The 1937 Labour party...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Labour and the Left in the 1930s*  
 Author: Ben Pimlott  
 ISBN-10: 0521214483  
 ISBN-13: 978-0521214483

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...with the Soviet Union

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on Labour's support for defence expenditure. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that it was Labour confusion which prevented the development in the 1930s of a realistic alternative to appeasement. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 17 Discuss the view that the Treaty of Versailles was the main reason for changing British attitudes towards Germany in the period from 1918 to 1929. [45]

or

- 18 Discuss the view that the British government finally abandoned the policy of appeasement only in September 1939, rather than in March 1939. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

## Stalin and the Development of the Cold War in Europe 1941–55

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 19 and **ONE** other question.

19 Study Picture A and the following **THREE** Passages, B, C and D, about The Cold War in Europe from 1949, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: A Soviet poster published in 1952. This poster suggests that the spreading of the USA's network of air bases in Europe is a direct threat to the USSR. The slogan on the poster says 'Phrases and Bases'.

A US General places an American flag on an airbase in Greece, which joined NATO in 1952. In his back pocket, an American politician, holding an olive branch concealing an A-bomb, promises 'Peace', 'Defence' and 'Disarmament'.

**An image has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A Soviet poster published in 1952

B From: Harriet Ward, *World Powers in the Twentieth Century*, published in 1978. This historian argues that the USA appeared to develop an aggressive response to communism under the influence of Dulles, Secretary of State from 1953.

From 1953 the USA...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *World Powers in the Twentieth Century*

Author: Harriet Ward

ISBN-10: 0435319108

ISBN-13: 978-0435319106

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...USA did not intervene

- C From: David Williamson, *Europe and the Cold War 1945–91*, published in 2001. This historian explains that while Stalin and his successors appeared to be searching for peaceful solutions in the early 1950s, the reality was different. Stalin attempted to counter...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Europe and the Cold War 1945-91*  
 Author: David Williamson  
 ISBN-10: 0340772743  
 ISBN-13: 978-0340772744

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...intervened to suppress them

- D From: Steve Phillips, *The Cold War*, published in 2001. This historian argues that the nuclear arms race and the hardline policies of Dulles made the world more dangerous in the early 1950s.

During 1949-49 the US...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Cold War*  
 Author: Steve Phillips  
 ISBN-10: 0435327364  
 ISBN-13: 978-0435327361

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...threat of human extinction

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on the aims of John Foster Dulles. [15]
- (ii) Using Picture A and these three Passages and your own knowledge, discuss the view that the USA was to blame for the continuation of the Cold War in Europe from 1949 to 1953. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

20 Assess the reasons for the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.

[45]

or

21 Discuss the factors that led to the communist takeover of Eastern Europe from 1944 to 1948. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant historical interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

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