

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2586

Period Studies – European and World History 1789–1989

Wednesday

8 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

45 minutes

Additional materials:

One 8-page answer booklet.

TIME 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

This question paper contains questions on the following five Options:

- Europe 1789–1849 (page 2)
- Europe 1825–1890 (page 3)
- America 1846–1919 (page 4)
- Europe 1890–1945 (page 5)
- Europe and the World 1919–1989 (page 6)

Each Option has eight questions, two for each of its Study Topics.

Answer **one** 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

Every question is marked out of 45.

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 question paper consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

Europe 1789–1849**1 The French Revolution 1789–1795**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the impact of religious division on the course of the Revolution from 1789 to 1795.

or

(b) 'Without the extreme measures of the Terror, the French Republic would not have survived.' How far do you agree with this judgement on the survival of the French Republic from 1792 to 1795?

2 Napoleon and Europe 1799–1815

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the strength of the French army the **main** reason for Napoleon's success in Europe in the period to 1807?

or

(b) 'Despite constitutions and plebiscites, Napoleon ruled France as a dictator.' How far do you agree with this verdict?

3 France 1814–1848

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did the policies of Louis XVIII change during the period from 1814 to 1824?

or

(b) How important was failure in foreign policy in bringing about the overthrow of Louis Philippe in 1848?

4 Revolution and Repression in Europe 1815–1849

Answer **either**

(a) How important were economic and social factors in bringing about revolution in the Austrian Empire in 1848?

or

(b) 'The revolutionaries failed because they were hopelessly divided.' How far do you agree with this verdict on the failure of the revolutions in the German Confederation in 1848–49?

Europe 1825–1890**5 Italy 1830–1870**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Italian nationalism in the period 1830–49.

or

(b) Assess the role of Garibaldi in bringing about Italian unification in the period from 1848 to 1870.

6 Germany c.1862–1890

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Bismarck went to war with Austria (1866) and with France (1870).

or

(b) To what extent was the isolation of France the **main** aim of Bismarck's foreign policy in the period from 1871 to 1890?

7 France 1848–1875

Answer **either**

(a) 'Napoleon III simply wanted to re-establish France as a great power.' How far do you agree with this judgement on Napoleon III's aims in foreign policy?

or

(b) 'More authoritarian than liberal.' How far do you agree with this verdict on Napoleon III's rule of France from 1852 to 1870?

8 Russia 1825–1881

Answer **either**

(a) 'Thirty wasted years, with nothing achieved.' How far do you agree with this judgement on the reign of Nicholas I?

or

(b) 'The maintenance of autocracy was always more important than reform.' How far do you agree with this verdict on the rule of Alexander II?

America 1846–1919**9 The American Civil War 1861–1865**

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent was the South's failure to win international support the **main** reason for its defeat in the Civil War?
- or**
- (b) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of General Grant as a military commander.

10 Politics and Reform 1877–1919

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent were Trusts the **main** problem faced by American presidents in the period from 1877 to 1896?
- or**
- (b) Assess the reasons for the emergence of Progressivism in America in the early twentieth century.

11 Western Expansion 1846–1900

Answer **either**

- (a) 'The Indian Wars were the inevitable consequence of westward expansion.' How far do you agree with this verdict on the period 1846–1900?
- or**
- (b) 'Federal governments did very little to solve the problems created by westward expansion.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the period to 1900?

12 Race Relations in the South 1863–1912

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the impact of Constitutional Amendments (the 13th, 14th and 15th) and Civil Rights Acts on the position of Blacks in the South from 1863 to 1912.
- or**
- (b) 'Neither Booker T. Washington nor William du Bois achieved much for Blacks in the period to 1912.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

Europe 1890–1945**13 Russia 1894–1917**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Tsar Nicholas II was able to survive the 1905 Revolution.

or

(b) To what extent was Lenin's leadership the **main** reason for the success of the Bolsheviks in the 1917 October Revolution?

14 The Causes and Impact of the First World War c.1890–1920

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were the generals to blame for the long stalemate on the Western Front?

or

(b) 'A compromise that satisfied nobody.' How far do you agree with this verdict on the terms of the Treaty of Versailles (1919)?

15 Italy 1919–1945

Answer **either**

(a) 'The **main** attraction was its opposition to communism.' How far do you agree with this judgement on the appeal of fascism in Italy in the early 1920s?

or

(b) 'Little more than propaganda.' How far do you agree with this verdict on Mussolini's domestic policies from 1922 to 1940?

16 Germany 1919–1945

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the other political parties failed to prevent the rise of Hitler to power. [Do **not** include anything after 1933 in your answer.]

or

(b) 'Hitler's economic policies (1933–45) were **only** concerned with preparation for war, and then supplying the needs of war.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

Europe and the World 1919–1989**17 International Relations 1919–1941**

Answer **either**

- (a) How far were the Locarno Treaties (1925) the **most** important reason why there were no major conflicts in the 1920s?

or

- (b) 'The crises over Manchuria (1931–33) and Abyssinia (1935–36) fatally weakened the League of Nations.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

18 The USSR 1924–1953

Answer **either**

- (a) How successful was collectivisation in the period to 1953?

or

- (b) How effectively was the USSR organised for waging the Great Patriotic War (1941–45)?

19 The Cold War in Europe 1945–1989

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the success of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan in containing the spread of Communism in Europe to 1956.

or

- (b) Assess the impact of the Hungarian (1956) and the Czechoslovakian (1968) uprisings on Soviet control in Eastern Europe during the period 1956–89.

20 The Cold War in Asia and The Americas 1949–1975

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why the USA intervened in Korea from 1950 to 1953.

or

- (b) Assess the reasons why the USA reacted strongly to Castro's revolution in Cuba.

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