

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Advanced GCE**

**HISTORY**

**2589**

Historical Investigations 1799–1955

Monday

**20 JUNE 2005**

Morning

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 of the paper which covers the Option 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 answers.

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 The Napoleonic Regime in France, and answer BOTH of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: A. Vandal, *The Advent of Napoleon*, written in 1903–07. This historian examines the source of support for the Napoleonic regime.

Support for the new regime came especially from below; it came from the underlying sections of the population and went to Bonaparte personally without regard to colleagues and associates. His party was all of France that was disgusted with politics and did not wish to have anything more to do with it. It was a France of workers and ordinary folk, the innumerable mass of small property-owners, those involved in industry and farming – the real people who should not be confused with either the Jacobin rabble or the demagogues of the Right. The strength of Napoleon was to represent the opinion of those who had previously had none, or no longer had one. They liked him because they saw in him the embodiment of their hopes.

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- B From: Robert Alexander, *Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Revolution*, published in 1995. This historian argues that Napoleon failed to win the active support of the old nobility.

Bonaparte wished to base.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Revolution' by Robert Alexander.

.....from the new regime.

- C From: Malcolm Crook, *Napoleon Comes to Power: Democracy and Dictatorship in Revolutionary France, 1795–1804*, published in 1998. This historian argues that ordinary Frenchmen had little say in Napoleonic France.

According to the Constitution.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Napoleon Comes to Power: Democracy and Dictatorship in Revolutionary France' by Malcolm Crook. ISBN: 978-0708314616

.....is done by them.'

- D From: Philip G. Dwyer, *Napoleon and Europe*, published in 2001. This historian explains the aims of Napoleon's policy towards the notables.

In 1800 there was.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Napoleon and Europe' by Philip G. Dwyer. ISBN: 978-0582318373

.....implement the Emperor's will.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on the relationship between the Napoleonic regime and the notables. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Napoleon's regime was based on popular consent. [30]

[Total : 45 marks]

Answer either

- 2 To what extent have Napoleon's abilities as a military leader been overestimated? [45]

or

- 3 To what extent was Britain responsible for the eventual defeat of Napoleon? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in 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 Gladstone as Leader of the Liberal Party, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Philip Magnus, *Gladstone*, published in 1954. This historian admires Gladstone's determination to support moral causes but feels he did not always recognise that his motives could be open to criticism.

Gladstone would not have.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Gladstone' by Philip Magnus

.....to accept his conclusions.

- B From: Paul Adelman, *Gladstone, Disraeli and Later Victorian Politics*, published in 1970. This historian sees the maintenance of unity in the party as Gladstone's main contribution.

What Gladstone achieved was.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Gladstone, Disraeli and Later Victorian Politics' by Paul Adelman  
ISBN: 978-0582314092

.....links with the masses.

- C From: Michael Winstanley, *Gladstone and the Liberal Party*, published in 1990. This historian has some doubts about Gladstone's leadership qualities.

Gladstone may have seemed.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Gladstone and the Liberal Party' by Michael Winstanley.  
ISBN: 978-0415035743

.....interest in party organisation.

- D From: Jonathan Parry, *The Rise and Fall of Liberal Government in Victorian England*, published in 1993. This historian sees good and bad aspects in Gladstone's leadership.

Most Liberals valued Gladstone's.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'The Rise and Fall of Liberal Government in Victorian England'  
by Johnathon Parry

.....opinions on the topic.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C about the effectiveness of Gladstone as leader of the Liberal Party. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the Liberal party won support from voters only because of Gladstone. [30]

[Total : 45 marks]

Answer either

- 5 How successful was Gladstone's legislative programme of 1868–74 in carrying out Liberal aims? [45]

or

- 6 How far were Disraeli's foreign and imperial policies as Prime Minister a reaction against those of Gladstone? [45]

Candidates are reminded that 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 Influence of Liberalism on Drafting the Constitution of the North German Confederation in 1867, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: G. Grant Robertson, *Bismarck*, published in 1918. This historian argues that the granting of universal suffrage in the 1867 constitution was both a symbolic and a practical defeat for German liberalism.

The democratic franchise of the new Reichstag gave rise to deep misgivings in many quarters. Universal suffrage gave a superb democratic gloss to a truly anti-democratic system. Universal suffrage was not ideal, but it was simple, popular and practical. 'Direct election and universal suffrage,' Bismarck pronounced, 'I consider to be greater guarantees of conservative values than any artificial electoral law'. Defeated in 1848, frustrated in 1862, liberalism had its last real chance in 1866–67. The rejection in the constitution of virtually every vital element and principle of the liberal programme, coupled with the equally decisive failure to modify the Prussian constitution, provides a critical date in German history: 1 July 1867, when the constitution became effective, was the defeat of liberalism in Germany, comparable with the defeat of Austria at Königgrätz (Sadowa).

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- B From: A. J. P. Taylor, *Bismarck*, published in 1955. This historian argues that German liberals were able to gain significant constitutional concessions from Bismarck in 1867.

The German states approved. . . .

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

Details:

An extract from 'Bismarck' by A. J. P. Taylor

.....rather than every year.

- C From: Golo Mann, *The History of Germany since 1789*, published in 1958. This historian argues that, as far as Bismarck was concerned, the compromises he made with the liberals over the North German Confederation were just a form of words.

The constitution of the.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'The History of Germany since 1789' by Golo Mann.  
ISBN: 978-0701113469 (New Edition)

.....only a sham parliament.

- D From: Otto Pflanze, *Bismarck and the Development of Germany*, published in 1963. This historian argues that the liberals gained only limited concessions in the drafting of the 1867 constitution.

Naturally, one of the.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Bismarck and the Development of Germany' by Otto Pflanze.  
ASIN: B0006AYDY8

.....structure of the army.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on the influence of the liberals on the 1867 constitution. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the North German Confederation was based on the principles of liberalism. [30]

[Total : 45 marks]

Answer either

- 8 How far do you agree that Prussia's growing industrial power was the most important reason for Prussia's rapid rise to ascendancy in Germany? [45]

or

- 9 'Bismarck was responsible for the outbreak of war against Denmark and Austria, but not against France.' How far do you agree? [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 following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about the New Deal, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: David McCoy, *Coming of Age*, published in 1973. This historian argues that the New Deal brought some relief and reform during the 1930s.

The basic goals of.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Coming of Age' by David McCoy. ISBN: 978-0140212457

.....efforts to promote recovery.

- B From: Paul Boyer, *The Enduring Vision*, published in 1995. This historian argues that the New Deal brought fundamental change in the USA, particularly in the growth of the power of the presidency.

The New Deal compiled.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'The Enduring Vision' by Paul Boyer. ISBN: 978-0140212457

.....White House and Congress.



- C From: Maldwyn Jones, *Limits of Liberty*, published in 1995. This historian argues that New Deal achievements were real and fundamental.

Some New Deal policies. . . .

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

Details:

An extract from 'Limits of Liberty' by Maldwyn Jones. ISBN: 978-0198205715

.....he restored national morale.

- D From: Peter Clements, *Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal*, published in 1997. This historian argues that the New Deal did not bring about real economic recovery.

According to Ed Johnson.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal' by Peter Clements.  
ISBN: 978-0340658710

.....unemployment of 5 million.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and D on the effectiveness of the New Deal. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the New Deal brought fundamental changes to the USA. [30]

[Total : 45 marks]

Answer either

- 11 Assess the view that the USA was an isolationist power in foreign affairs from 1920 to 1939. [45]

or

- 12 'National Prohibition failed because of the involvement of organised crime.' How far do you agree with this view? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations 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 Kronstadt Uprising of March 1921 and its Place in the Development of Bolshevik Rule, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: J. P. Nettl, *The Soviet Achievement*, published in 1967. This historian argues that Bolshevik leaders misled themselves about the Kronstadt rebels and crushed the rebellion as a result of this confusion.

It was decided to suppress the Kronstadt rising by force. The task of issuing an ultimatum and, if necessary, storming the fortress across the ice a few days before the Spring thaw fell to Trotsky. The Bolshevik leaders were no longer fully able to distinguish belief from propaganda and propaganda from reality. The official explanation of the Kronstadt uprising was simply that a group of counter-revolutionary mutineers was led by White officers. Yet, at the same time, the Bolshevik leaders spoke of the mutineers as 'misled sailor comrades' rather than as outright enemies of the state. If they can be categorised at all, they were anarchist revolutionaries, mainly of peasant origin, who had recently been drafted into this historic stronghold of Bolshevism and had taken Bolshevik promises literally. The suppression of the mutiny was to have serious consequences.

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- B From: Sheila Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution 1917–1932*, published in 1982. This historian argues that the Kronstadt Uprising was a rift between the Bolshevik party and the working class, despite Bolshevik claims to the contrary.

The Kronstadt revolt occurred. . . .

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

Details:

An extract from 'The Russian Revolution 1917-1932' by Sheila Fitzpatrick.  
ISBN: 978-0192191625

.....on the revolutionary proletariat.

- C From: Orlando Figes, *A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891–1924*, published in 1996. This historian argues that Bolshevik claims about the background and political beliefs of the Kronstadt rebels were false.

Embarrassed by the loss.....

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Details:

An extract from 'A Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891-1924' by Orlando Figes.  
ISBN: 978-0670859160

.....revolutionary days of 1917.

- D From: Robert Service, *A History of Twentieth Century Russia*, first published in 1997. This historian argues that the Kronstadt Uprising was the climax of growing discontent with Bolshevik rule and did much to change the direction of Bolshevik policies.

By 1921, the Bolsheviks.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'A History of Twentieth Century Russia' by Robert Service.  
ISBN: 978-0674403475

.....an offensive in politics.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C about the Kronstadt rebels. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the Kronstadt Uprising was a turning point in Bolshevik rule of Russia in the period 1918–24. [30]

[Total : 45 marks]

Answer either

- 14 How successful was Lenin as leader of the Bolsheviks between 1903 and February 1917? [45]

or

- 15 Assess the view that the 1917 October Revolution was more a popular insurrection than a Bolshevik plot. [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 on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 16 and **ONE** other question.

- 16 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about British Foreign Policy from March to May 1939, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Lord ('Rab') Butler, *The Art of the Possible*, published in 1971, the memoirs of a Conservative politician who was a junior Foreign Office minister in 1938–39. Butler argues that it was Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, who led the revolution in foreign policy away from appeasement and towards a more robust resistance of Germany.

On 16 March 1939....

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Details:

An extract from 'The Art of the Possible' by Lord Butler

.....fully supported Halifax's views.

- B From: A. J. P. Taylor, *The Origins of the Second World War*, published in 1961. This historian argues that, from March 1939, the changes in foreign policy were led more by Parliament and public opinion than by Chamberlain and Halifax.

The confusion of British.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'The origins of the Second World War' by A. J. P Taylor.  
ISBN: 978-0449307977 (Revised Edition)

.....particularly among Conservative backbenchers.

- C From: Frank McDonough, *Neville Chamberlain, Appeasement and the British Road to War*, published in 1998. This historian argues that neither Chamberlain nor Halifax was committed to negotiating an alliance with the Soviet Union.

To Chamberlain, an Anglo-Soviet.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Neville Chamberlain, Appeasement and the British Road to War' by Frank McDonough. ISBN: 978-0719048326

.....with the Soviet Union.

- D From: Graham Stewart, *Burying Caesar: Churchill, Chamberlain and the Battle for the Tory Party*, published in 1999. This historian argues that Chamberlain, effectively isolated within the Cabinet, changed his mind and decided to support an alliance with the Soviet Union.

Chamberlain remained unconvinced by.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Burying Caesar: Churchill, Chamberlain and the Battle for the Tory Party' by Graham Stewart. ISBN: 978-0753810606

.....and the Soviet Union.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and C on the role of Halifax in British foreign policy in 1939. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that public opinion was the main reason for the change in British foreign policy in the spring of 1939. [30]

[Total : 45 marks]

Answer either

- 17 How far do you agree that support for the League of Nations was the main reason why Britain made so few specific commitments to maintain the peace of Europe in the 1920s? [45]

or

- 18 Assess the view that Chamberlain's main aim in following a policy of appeasement in 1937–38 was to buy enough time to enable Britain to rearm. [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 the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about The Communist Takeover of Eastern Europe after 1945, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Tony Howarth, *Twentieth Century History: The World Since 1900* , published in 1979. This historian argues that the USA had good reason to fear the threat of communism after the Second World War.

Back in 1848, Marx.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Twentieth Century History: The World Since 1900' by  
Tony Howarth ISBN: 978-0582221628

.....evidence of Stalin's expansionism.

- B From: Robert Conquest, *Stalin: Breaker of Nations* , published in 1991. This historian argues that Stalin was brutal in his control of Eastern Europe after the Second World War.

The Cominform condemned or.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Stalin: Breaker of Nations' by Robert Conquest.  
ISBN: 978-0670840892

.....was tortured to death.

- C From: Steve Philips, *The Cold War*, published in 2001. This historian argues that one of the reasons why communist regimes were established in Eastern Europe after the war was because local communists had some degree of popular support.

The establishment of communist.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'The Cold War' by Steve Philips

.....the level of support.

- D From: Peter Oxley, *Russia 1855–1991 From Tsars to Commissars*, published in 2001. This historian argues that the USSR wanted to control Eastern Europe after the Second World War for reasons of security.

It is not difficult.....

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

Details:

An extract from 'Russia 1855-1991 From Tsars to Commissars' by Peter Oxley  
ISBN: 978-0199134182

.....spot around the world.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and D on the Russian takeover of Eastern Europe after the Second World War. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the USA misinterpreted the communist takeover of Eastern Europe. [30]

[Total : 45 marks]

Answer either

- 20 Assess the reasons why Stalin was in dispute with his wartime allies from 1941 to 1945. [45]

or

- 21 Assess the reasons why Germany became a major focus of Cold War rivalry in the period from 1945 to 1949. [45]

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

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