

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

HISTORY

2589

Historical Investigations 1799–1955

Monday **23 JANUARY 2006** 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.

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 Aspects of Napoleon's Rule in France, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: Pieter Geyl, *Napoleon For and Against*, published in 1949. The Passage summarises the views of the historian Albert Vandal, an admirer of Napoleon. Vandal sees the Concordat of July 1801 as part of Napoleon's policy of reconciliation.

Vandal believed Napoleon's victory at Marengo (June 1800) gave him the popularity he needed to carry out his programme of reconciliation and bridging of conflicts in the face of intellectual and religious opposition. The Concordat was (according to Vandal) 'the most politically astute as well as the bravest deed in his life. It satisfied his immediate ambition. It satisfied his reconciliation policy; it was the only way to solve the religious problems from which France was suffering. What France needed, and what Bonaparte needed, was a satisfied priesthood, recalled to unity and strictly Catholic, and trusted by the people. As a result, the Church would be rallied to, or at least ready to accept, the new institutions'. To such an attitude the Government could not by itself convert the priests; it needed the collaboration of the Pope. The Concordat delivered all of this.

5

10

B From: Desmond Seward, *Napoleon and Hitler, A Comparative Biography*, published in 1988. This historian argues that Napoleon's France was essentially a police state based on repression.

The Consulate was a....

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Details:

from 'Napoleon and Hitler, A Comparative Biography' by Desmond Seward, published in 1949. ISBN: 0245546367

.....or the firing squad.

- C From: Malcolm Crook, *Napoleon Comes to Power: Democracy and Dictatorship in Revolutionary France 1795-1804*, published in 1998. This historian argues that the Concordat ensured the Church reinforced Napoleon's rule.

The Catholic Church was....

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Details:

Taken from 'Napoleon Comes to Power: Democracy and Dictatorship in Revolutionary France 1795-1804' by Malcolm Crook. ISBN: 0-7083-1401-5

.....a similar supporting role.

- D From: Philip G. Dwyer, *Napoleon and Europe*, published in 2001. This historian stresses the role of reconciliation of divisions in Napoleon's approach to government.

Reconciliation took a number....

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Details:

Taken from 'Napoleon and Europe' by Philip G. Dwyer, published in 2001.
ISBN: 0582318378

.....consolidate and maintain power.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and C on the reasons for the Concordat. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that reconciliation was the main means by which Napoleon sought to secure himself in power in France. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- or Assess the view that defeat in Russia (1812) was the main reason for Napoleon's downfall. [45]

3

'The harmful impact of Napoleon on Europe (outside France) has been exaggerated.' 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.

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's Policies and Public Opinion, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Terry Jenkins, *The Liberal Ascendancy 1830-1886*, published in 1994. This historian argues that Gladstone misunderstood the reasons for his public support among the working class.

Gladstone was amazed....

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Details:

From 'The liberal Ascendancy 1830-1886' by Terry Jenkins, published in 1994
ISBN: 0333592484

....reduction in government expenditure

- B From: Roy Jenkins, *Gladstone*, published in 1995. This historian argues that Gladstone's popularity had sound reasons behind it and examines the means by which he achieved publicity.

As Gladstone's budgets, seven....

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Details:

From 'Gladstone' by Roy Jenkins, published in 1994
ISBN: 0333592484

....the glitter of London

- C From: Colin Matthew, *Gladstone*, published in 1999. This historian considers that Gladstone took care to ensure he received plenty of publicity.

Gladstone's awareness and use....

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Details:

Taken from '*Gladstone*' by Colin Matthew, published in 1999.

....perception of its value.

- D From: Michael Partridge, *Gladstone*, published in 2003. This historian claims that Gladstone sought and enjoyed working-class support.

Gladstone had realised that....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

Taken from '*Gladstone*' by Michael Partridge, published in 2003.

....more and more trees.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C about how far Gladstone actively sought publicity. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which working-class support was important to Gladstone's political success. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 5 How far was Disraeli personally committed to a programme of social reform after 1872? [45]

or

- 6 Evaluate the view that Gladstone did more than Disraeli to involve Britain in European affairs during the period 1868 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 How far the New Germany was based on Liberalism, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: M. Mohr, *For the attention of the South German States*, published in September 1870. This writer fears Prussian domination and the end of German liberty.

No one can deny that intellectual and political freedom is better protected in a series of smaller states than in a powerful militaristic Prussian monarchy. The individual German states have given the people culture, morality and prosperity, together with civilizing and humanizing institutions, such as schools, universities and colleges of art and science. The variety of political, constitutional and administrative arrangements has safeguarded liberty in Germany. This will be destroyed under Prussian domination. The North German Confederation is a Confederation in name only; its members have been forced to surrender to Prussia. Nothing would be changed by the entry of the South German states, even with constitutional guarantees. Prussia, conscious of its power, would refuse to allow itself to be controlled by any constitutional majority.

- B From: Andrina Stiles, *The Unification of Germany 1815–90*, published in 1986. This historian argues that there was little support for an effective parliamentary constitution in Germany in 1871.

The constitution was a....

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Details:

Taken from 'The Unification of Germany 1815-90' by Andrina Stiles.
ISBN: 0340518103

.....regarded them as unimportant

- C From: David Blackbourn, *Germany 1780–1918*, published in 1997. This historian questions the view that the Germany of 1871 was illiberal.

Unification is often presented....

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Details:

Taken from 'Germany 1780-1918' by David Blackbourn.
ISBN: 041503597X

.....in the coming years.

The North German Confederation was closer to liberal views than the Empire of 1871. It gave greater concessions to states' rights and had generally looser federal features. But there was good reason to expect that the National Liberals would be able to influence the development of the new Empire.

35

- D From: Eric Dorn Brose, *German History 1789–1871*, published in 1997. This historian argues that Bismarck was concerned to balance the needs of Prussia with the traditional rights of the other German states.

In the North German.....

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Details:

Taken from 'German History 1789-1871' by Eric Dorn Brose, published in 1997
ISBN: 1571810560

.....veto to constitutional matters

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and D about Prussia's role in the North German Confederation. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Bismarck's unification of Germany destroyed hopes for a liberal parliamentary system. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

8 Assess the significance of economic factors in the unification of Germany from 1858 to 1871. [45]

or

9 Assess the importance of German nationalist groups to the unification of Germany from 1858 to 1871. [45]

Candidates are reminded 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 on US Foreign Policy, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow:

- A From: Donald R. McCoy, *Coming of Age*, published in 1973. This historian suggests that the United States was not completely isolationist during the 1920s.

The 1920's have traditionally....

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Details:

Taken from 'Coming of Age' by Donald R. McCoy, published in 1973
ISBN: 0140212450

....of most other nations.

- B From: Walter Le Feber, *The American Age. US Foreign Policy at Home and Abroad from 1750 to the Present*, published in 1994. This historian suggests that, during the 1930s, the United States was divided over how to conduct foreign policy.

In 1935, Mussolini's Italy....

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Details:

From 'The American Age. US Foreign Policy at Home and Abroad from 1750 to the Present' by Walter Le Feber, published in 1994. ISBN: 0393026299

....Their own self-interest.

- C From: Doug and Susan Willoughby, *The USA 1917-45*, published in 2000. These historians suggest that the United States was isolationist in foreign policy in the 1920s.

A considerable amount of.....

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Details:

Taken from 'The USA 1917-45' by Doug and Susan Willoughby, published in 2000
ISBN: 0435327232

.....this economic growth possible.

- D From: Robert D. Schulzinger, *US Diplomacy since 1900*, published in 2002. This historian suggests that US foreign policy towards Latin America did not change when F. D. Roosevelt became president in 1933.

F. D. Roosevelt announced that.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

Taken from 'US Diplomacy since 1900' by Robert D Schulzinger, published in 2002
ISBN: 0195142217

.....force in Latin America.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and C on the priorities of United States foreign policy. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the USA was never truly isolationist in its approach to foreign policy in the period 1920 to 1941. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 11 How far was share speculation on the stock market the main cause of the economic depression in the United States from 1929? [45]

or

- 12 'The United States Supreme Court was F. D. Roosevelt's biggest problem during the New Deal.' How far do you agree with this view of the period 1933 to 1941? [45]

Candidates are reminded 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 Lenin's Consolidation of Power in 1918, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Isaac Deutscher, *Stalin*, published in 1949. This historian argues that the Bolsheviks closed the Constituent Assembly because it opposed them.

In early 1918, the.....

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Details:

Taken from 'Stalin' by Isaac Deutscher, published in 1949. ISBN: 0195002733

...people to its defence.

- B From: Robert Service, *The Russian Revolution 1900–1927*, published in 1986. This historian argues that the new Bolshevik government had some popular support.

The dismissal of the.....

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Details:

Taken from 'The Russian Revolution 1900-1927' by Robert Service, published in 1986. ISBN: 0391034057

...made Lenin's task easier.

- C From: Sheila Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution*, published in 1994. This historian argues that the Bolsheviks won support where their policies were well known.

In the elections for.....

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Details:

Taken from 'The Russian Revolution' by Sheila Fitzpatrick, published in 1994. ISBN: 0192892576

...the Bolsheviks and the SRs.

- D From: Stephen Lee, *Lenin and Revolutionary Russia*, published in 2003. This historian argues that the Bolsheviks maintained power through a deliberate plan to eliminate opposition.

Both Lenin and Trotsky.....

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Details:

Taken from 'Lenin and Revolutionary Russia' by Stephen Lee, published in 2003
ISBN: 0415287189

.....of the Communist party.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C about the extent of popular support for the Bolsheviks in 1918. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Bolshevik control was seriously threatened in 1918. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 14 'Lenin made only a limited contribution to the October Revolution.' How far do you agree with this view? [45]

or

- 15 Assess the view that the description of Lenin as a 'Red Tsar' is exaggerated. [45]

Candidates are reminded 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 Picture A and the THREE Passages B, C and D, about British Policies towards Germany in the 1920s, and answer BOTH of the sub-questions which follow.

- A A cartoon from the British magazine *Punch*, 21 October 1925, a few days after the Locarno agreements were signed. The British Foreign Secretary, Austen Chamberlain, is shown outside the Locarno Picturedrome (cinema) dressed as the commissionaire (doorman). The film showing is 'The Girl who Took the Right Turning'. The girl represents Germany.



- B From: Anthony Eden, *Facing the Dictators*, published in 1962. The writer praises Austen Chamberlain as Foreign Secretary (1924–29).

Austen Chamberlain was warm-hearted....

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Details:

Taken from 'Facing the dictators' by Anthony Eden, published in 1962.

...whom we know nothing.'

- C From: W. D. Medlicott, *British Foreign Policy since Versailles 1919–63*, published in 1968. This historian is critical of British policy towards international agreements in the 1920s.

The Locarno settlement brought....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

Taken from 'British Foreign Policy since Versailles 1919-63' by W. D. Medlicott, published in 1968.

.....false security was created.

- D From: Maurice Bailey, *Britain and World Affairs in the Twentieth Century*, published in 1971. This historian argues that Locarno was not the success it seemed.

The Locarno agreements appeared....

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Details:

Taken from 'Britain and World Affairs in the Twentieth Century' by Maurice Bailey, published in 1971. ISBN: 0550750010

.....in the later 1930's.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D about the foreign policy of Austen Chamberlain. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that British foreign policy towards Germany from 1925 to 1929 was ineffective. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 17 How far were British relations with Germany from 1918 to 1937 governed by problems of defending both Britain and its Empire? [45]

or

- 18 Evaluate the view that Chamberlain's policies towards Germany in 1937 and 1938 showed a successful move away from the muddle and lack of clear intentions of British foreign policy since 1933. [45]

Candidates are reminded 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 Stalin's Take-over of Eastern Europe, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Michael Lynch, *Stalin and Khrushchev. The USSR 1924–64*, published in 1990. This historian argues that Stalin's suspicions of his allies were partially responsible for causing the Cold War.

Stalin's foreign policy was....

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Details:

Taken from 'Stalin and Khrushchev: The USSR 1924-64' by Michael Lynch, published in 1990. ISBN: 0340533358

.....attitudes towards the USSR.

- B From: Jeremy Isaacs and Taylor Downing, *Cold War*, published in 1998. These historians argue that Stalin secured the installation of pro-Soviet regimes in Eastern Europe by any means necessary.

Stalin had one foreign....

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Details:

Taken from 'Cold War' by Jessica Isaacs and Taylor Downing, published in 1998. ISBN: 059304309X

.....seemed willing to take

- C From: Oliver Edwards, *The USA and the Cold War 1945 –63*, published in 2002. This historian argues that Stalin wanted to protect the USSR from any possibility of future attack by Germany.

Stalins overriding concern after.....

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Details:

Taken from 'The USA and the Cold War 1945-63' by Oliver Edwards, published in 2002. ISBN: 0340846879

.....understood in the United States.

- D From: Mike Sewell, *The Cold War*, published in 2002. This historian argues that Stalin was determined to protect the USSR from future attack at the end of the Second World War.

With the onset of.....

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Details:

Taken from 'The Cold War' by Mike Sewell, published in 2002. ISBN: 0521798086

.....of their internal affairs.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and B on the reasons for Stalin's determination to ensure the security of the Soviet Union in 1945. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Stalin's take-over of Eastern Europe from 1944 onwards was justified. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 20 Assess the factors influencing US foreign policy towards the USSR in the period from 1945 to 1948. [45]

or

- 21 Discuss the view that the USSR was winning the Cold War in the period from 1948 to 1955. [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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