

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

2586

Period Studies – European and World History 1789–1989

FRIDAY 11 JANUARY 2008

Afternoon

Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This 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.
- 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 document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the weakness of Louis XVI the **main** cause of the revolutionary events of 1789?

or

(b) Assess the impact of counter revolution on the French Revolution to 1795.

2 Napoleon and Europe 1799–1815

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Napoleon a dictator?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why its enemies were finally able to defeat France by 1815.

3 France 1814–1848

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Charles X responsible for his overthrow in 1830?

or

(b) To what extent were long-term reasons **more** important than short-term reasons in bringing about Louis Philippe's overthrow in 1848?

4 Revolution and Repression in Europe 1815–1849

Answer **either**

(a) 'Metternich's policies were the **main** reason why liberal and nationalist movements had little success in the Austrian Empire and German Confederation before 1848.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) How far do you agree that disunity amongst revolutionaries was the **main** reason why the revolutions in the Austrian Empire failed in 1848–49?

Europe 1825–1890

5 Italy 1830–1870

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the impact of the failure of the 1848 revolutions on Italy to 1861.

or

(b) 'Without Garibaldi there would have been no united Italy.' How far do you agree with this view?

6 Germany c.1862–1890

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Prussia came to dominate Germany in the period from c.1862 to 1871.

or

(b) To what extent was creating order in the German Empire Bismarck's **main** aim in his domestic policy from 1871 to 1890?

7 France 1848–1875

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the desire to hold on to power the **main** motive for Napoleon III's domestic policy?

or

(b) 'No clear aims and no real success.' How far do you agree with this assessment of Napoleon III's foreign policy from 1852 to 1870?

8 Russia 1825–1881

Answer **either**

(a) 'Nicholas I's **main** aim was the maintenance of autocracy.' How far do you agree with this view of his domestic policy?

or

(b) 'Alexander II's reforms were all failures.' How far do you agree with this view?

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

Answer **either**

(a) How effective was Lincoln's leadership of the Union from 1861 to 1865? Explain your answer.

or

(b) 'Grant's generalship was the **main** reason why the Union won the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this view?

10 Politics and Reform 1877–1919

Answer **either**

(a) 'The **main** issues facing presidents in the period from 1877 to 1896 were the problems facing farmers.' How far do you agree?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Progressivism grew in American politics in the 1880s and 1890s.

11 Western Expansion 1846–1900

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the building of railways the **most** important factor in opening up the West from 1846 to 1900?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the suppression of the Native Americans in the period from 1846 to 1900.

12 Race Relations in the South 1863–1912

Answer **either**

(a) How successful was Federal policy in improving the position of Blacks during the period of Reconstruction to 1877? Explain your answer.

or

(b) 'Black reformers like DuBois and Washington had little impact on the position of Blacks.' How far do you agree with this view of the period to 1912?

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

Answer **either**

(a) 'The 1905 Revolution had no lasting impact.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1905 to 1914 in Russia?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in the October Revolution (1917).

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were the alliances between the Great Powers the **main** reason for the outbreak of war in 1914?

or

(b) How far does poor military leadership explain the mass casualties on the Western Front during the First World War?

15 Italy 1919–1945

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was fear of communism the **main** reason for the rise of the fascists to power in Italy by 1922?

or

(b) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Mussolini as leader of Italy from 1922 to 1940.

16 Germany 1919–1945

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the Weimar Republic faced so many problems in the early 1920s.

or

(b) 'Economic success was the **main** reason for Hitler's domination of Germany after 1933.' How far do you agree with this view?

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

Answer **either**

(a) How successful was the Treaty of Versailles in meeting the aims of President Wilson? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the impact of Japanese foreign policy in the period from 1931 to 1941.

18 The USSR 1924–1953

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Stalin was able to consolidate his power in the Soviet Union after Lenin's death to 1941.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the USSR won the Great Patriotic War (1941 to 1945).

19 The Cold War in Europe 1945–1989

Answer **either**

(a) How successful was the Marshall Plan in Europe? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How effective were Soviet methods of control in Eastern Europe from the Hungarian uprising of 1956 to the Czechoslovakian revolt of 1968? Explain your answer.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the success of the UN's intervention in Korea from 1950 to 1953.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the USA's intervention in Vietnam.

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