

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Period Studies – European and World History 1789–1989

MONDAY 2 JUNE 2008

2586

Afternoon
Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
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 Louis XVI's overthrow in 1792 the result of war?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Revolutionary France survived the threats it faced in the period from 1792 to 1795.

2 Napoleon and Europe 1799–1815

Answer **either**

(a) 'Napoleon's **main** aim in domestic policy was to win the support of the middle classes.' How far do you agree with this view of the Consulate (1799–1804)?

or

(b) How far do you agree that Napoleon was a military genius?

3 France 1814–1848

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the reign of Louis XVIII a success?

or

(b) To what extent was lack of reform the **main** reason for the overthrow of Louis Philippe in 1848?

4 Revolution and Repression in Europe 1815–1849

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was nationalism the **main** cause of the revolutions in the Austrian Empire in 1848–49?

or

(b) 'The revolutions in the German Confederation in 1848–49 failed because they lacked mass support.' How far do you agree with this view?

Europe 1825–1890

5 Italy 1830–1870

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why revolutions failed in Italy in 1848–49.

or

(b) 'There was no real unity **mainly** because Italy was Piedmont expanded rather than Italy united.' How far do you agree with this view of the Kingdom of Italy to 1870?

6 Germany c.1862–1890

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the power of the Prussian army the **main** reason for the unification of Germany?

or

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

7 France 1848–1875

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the way Napoleon III ruled France change during the period from 1852 to 1870?

or

(b) 'More successes than failures.' How far do you agree with this view of Napoleon III's foreign policy from 1852 to 1870?

8 Russia 1825–1881

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the opposition to the rule of Nicholas I and Alexander II.

or

(b) 'Alexander II's **main** aim was to preserve the loyalty of the aristocracy.' How far do you agree with this view of Alexander's reforms?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Compare the strengths and weaknesses of the Union and Confederacy at the start of the Civil War (1861).

or

(b) 'Not until after Lee's defeat at Gettysburg (1863) was it clear that the North would win.' How far do you agree with this view?

10 Politics and Reform 1877–1919

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was American foreign policy more imperialist than isolationist in the period from 1896 to 1918?

or

(b) How successful was Theodore Roosevelt's domestic policy? Explain your answer.

11 Western Expansion 1846–1900

Answer **either**

(a) How important were developments in mining and agriculture in opening up the West? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the impact of the policies of Federal governments on westward expansion in the period from 1846 to 1900.

12 Race Relations in the South 1863–1912

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why there was little improvement in the position of Blacks in the period from 1863 to 1877.

or

(b) 'Blacks were no better off in 1912 than they had been in 1877.' How far do you agree with this view?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the success of the economic and social policies of Witte and Stolypin during the period from 1894 to 1914.

or

(b) To what extent was the impact of the First World War the **main** reason for the overthrow of the Tsar in the February Revolution (1917)?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the impact of the First World War on Britain in the years from 1914 to 1920.

or

(b) 'The **main** motive behind the Treaty of Versailles was to prevent another war.' How far do you agree with this view?

15 Italy 1919–1945

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Mussolini was able to consolidate his hold on power in the 1920s after his appointment as Prime Minister in 1922.

or

(b) How successful were Mussolini's domestic policies from 1922 to 1940?

16 Germany 1919–1945

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the Weimar Republic failed to survive the effects of the Great Depression (1929–33).

or

(b) Assess the impact of propaganda and indoctrination on Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1939.

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

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the view that the Locarno Treaties were the **main** reason why there were no major international disputes in the 1920s.
- or**
- (b) Assess the reasons why the League of Nations failed to prevent Japanese and Italian aggression in the 1930s.

18 The USSR 1924–1953

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why Stalin ended the New Economic Policy.
- or**
- (b) 'The post-war settlement was the **main** reason why the USSR was able to expand control over Eastern Europe.' How far do you agree with this view?

19 The Cold War in Europe 1945–1989

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the view that the USSR's attempt to dominate Eastern Europe was the **main** cause of the Cold War.
- or**
- (b) Assess the view that Gorbachev was **mainly** responsible for ending the Cold War in Europe by 1989.

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

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why there was so much rivalry outside Europe between the USA and USSR in the 1950s.
- or**
- (b) Assess the reasons why the USA was involved in the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962).

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