

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**HISTORY**

European and World History Period Studies
Option B: Modern 1795–2003

F962/02

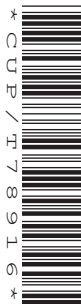
Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 13 January 2009**Afternoon****Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This paper contains questions on the following ten Study Topics:
 - Napoleon, France and Europe 1795–1815
 - Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870
 - The USA in the 19th Century: Westward Expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890
 - Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941
 - From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941
 - Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943
 - The Rise of China 1911–1990
 - Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963
 - The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s
 - Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003
- There are three questions for each Study Topic. Answer any **two** questions from any **one** Study Topic or from any **two** Study Topics.
- 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.
- Every question is marked out of **50**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions from either **one** or **two** of the Study Topics.

Napoleon, France and Europe 1795–1815

- 1 Assess the reasons for Napoleon's rise to power in France to 1799. [50]
- 2 To what extent were Napoleon's domestic reforms during the Consulate (1799–1804) shaped by Revolutionary principles? [50]
- 3 To what extent did Napoleon's treatment of conquered territory and satellite states bring benefits to them? [50]

Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870

- 4 How far did Louis XVIII's policies change during his reign? [50]
- 5 Assess the reasons why Charles X was overthrown in 1830. [50]
- 6 How far did Napoleon III achieve his aims in foreign policy? [50]

The USA in the 19th Century: Westward Expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890

- 7 To what extent was cattle-farming the **most** important factor in opening up the West? [50]
- 8 Assess the reasons why it proved impossible to secure peaceful relations between White and Native Americans for most of this period. [50]
- 9 Compare Lincoln and Davis as war leaders. [50]

Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941

- 10 Assess the reasons why the stalemate on the Western Front was finally broken in 1918. [50]
- 11 To what extent was the Paris peace settlement shaped by the principle of self-determination? [50]
- 12 Assess the reasons for the outbreak of war in Asia and the Pacific to 1941. [50]

From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941

- 13 Assess the reasons for the 1905 revolution in Russia. [50]
- 14 'The Bolsheviks won the Civil War **mainly** because of the weaknesses of the Whites.' How far do you agree with this view? [50]
- 15 Assess the reasons why Stalin was able to rise to power in Russia after the death of Lenin. [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943

- 16 Assess the impact of the First World War on Italy from 1915 to 1920. [50]
- 17 Assess the reasons why Mussolini consolidated his power in the 1920s after he became Prime Minister. [50]
- 18 How successful were Mussolini's economic policies from 1922 to 1940? [50]

The Rise of China 1911–1990

- 19 To what extent was Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai Shek) a successful leader of China from 1928 to 1949? [50]
- 20 Assess the view that popular support was the **main** reason for the success of the Communists in gaining power in 1949. [50]
- 21 To what extent did political and economic policy change after the death of Chairman Mao (1976) to c.1990? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963

- 22 Assess the reasons for the survival of the Weimar Republic in the 1920s. [50]
- 23 How successful were the Nazis in their policy of *Gleichschaltung* (coordination) after 1933? [50]
- 24 Assess the reasons why two German states emerged from 1945 to 1949. [50]

The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s

- 25 Assess the reasons why relations between wartime allies broke down in 1945. [50]
- 26 How similar were the causes and consequences of the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and the Prague Spring of 1968? [50]
- 27 'Economic and political chaos in Russia and Eastern Europe was the **main** consequence of the collapse of the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this view? [50]

Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003

- 28 Assess the reasons for the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. [50]
- 29 To what extent was Israel responsible for the failure to resolve the Palestinian question after the Yom Kippur War (1973)? [50]
- 30 Assess the consequences of the Iran-Iraq War (1980–88). [50]

Paper Total [100]



Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.