

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE
F962/02
HISTORY A

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

TUESDAY 15 MAY 2012: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Answer any TWO questions.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 100.
- 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.
- 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.

Answer any TWO questions.

NAPOLEON, FRANCE AND EUROPE 1795–1815

- 1 To what extent was Napoleon's rise to power in 1799 the result of the weaknesses of the Directory? [50]**
- 2 Assess the reasons why Napoleon made himself Emperor in 1804. [50]**
- 3 'Supplying the needs of France was Napoleon's MAIN aim in the Empire outside France.' How far do you agree? [50]**

MONARCHY, REPUBLIC AND EMPIRE: FRANCE 1814–1870

- 4 To what extent was the growth of liberal opposition the MAIN reason for the fall of the Bourbon monarchy in 1830? [50]**
- 5 How far was Louis Philippe responsible for his own downfall? [50]**
- 6 To what extent did Napoleon III's economic policies bring benefits to France? [50]**

THE USA IN THE 19TH CENTURY: WESTWARD EXPANSION AND CIVIL WAR 1803–c.1890

- 7 How important was Federal policy in westward expansion? [50]**
- 8 Assess the reasons for the destruction of Native American societies to 1890. [50]**
- 9 ‘The North won the Civil War because it had greater resources.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

PEACE AND WAR: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS c.1890–1941

- 10 Assess the reasons for stalemate on the Western Front (1914–17). [50]**
- 11 ‘The absence of the USA was the MAIN weakness of the League of Nations.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 12 To what extent was British foreign policy the MAIN reason for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939? [50]**

FROM AUTOCRACY TO COMMUNISM: RUSSIA 1894–1941

- 13 How effectively did Tsar Nicholas II deal with the problems he faced from 1894 to 1914? [50]**
- 14 Assess the reasons why Lenin and the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in October 1917. [50]**
- 15 ‘The weaknesses of their enemies were the MAIN reason for the Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP: ITALY 1896–1943

- 16 To what extent was the impact of the First World War the MAIN reason for Mussolini’s rise to power by October 1922? [50]**
- 17 To what extent did Mussolini establish an effective dictatorship after October 1922? [50]**
- 18 How far did Mussolini achieve his aims in foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s? [50]**

THE RISE OF CHINA 1911–1990

- 19 Assess the reasons for political instability in China from the 1911 revolution to 1928. [50]**
- 20 Assess the reasons for the Communist victory in 1949. [50]**
- 21 ‘The recovery of Mao’s authority was the MOST important consequence of the Cultural Revolution.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP IN GERMANY 1919–1963

- 22 To what extent did Gustav Stresemann’s policies bring stability to the Weimar Republic? [50]**
- 23 How successful were the Nazis in imposing their ideas about society on the German people? [50]**
- 24 To what extent was the Soviet Union responsible for the division of Germany from 1945 to 1949? [50]**

THE COLD WAR IN EUROPE FROM 1945 TO THE 1990s

- 25 Assess the reasons for the growth of tension between the Allies in 1945. [50]**
- 26 To what extent did relations between the Soviet Union and the USA and its European allies improve in the 1950s and 1960s? [50]**
- 27 ‘Political instability in Eastern Europe was the MAIN consequence of the collapse of Soviet power there.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1948–2003

- 28 Assess the reasons for the failure of the Arab states in the war of 1967. [50]**
- 29 Assess the reasons why the Iran-Iraq war lasted so long. [50]**
- 30 Assess the results of international intervention against Iraq in 1991. [50]**

Paper Total [100]

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