

HISTORY

9769/23

Paper 2c European History Outlines, c. 1715–2000

May/June 2010

2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Answer **three** questions which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.



This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Section 1: c. 1715–c. 1774

- 1 How serious were the obstacles facing Maria Theresa in pursuing her domestic policies?
- 2 What issues were at stake in the wars involving the European powers in the period 1733–63?
- 3 How, and how effectively, did Frederick William I and Frederick II of Prussia seek to control the lives of their subjects?
- 4 To what extent were Peter the Great's successors able to continue his work in the period 1725–62?
- 5 Discuss the accuracy of the view that the French monarchy under Louis XV was fatally undermined both by the perpetuation of class privileges and by the powers of the Parlements.

Section 2: c. 1774–1815

- 6 To what extent were the attitudes and policies of Catherine the Great influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment?
- 7 How just is the verdict that Joseph II abandoned enlightenment for despotism?
- 8 Why did Poland lose its independence in the later-eighteenth century?
- 9 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
Why was the constitutional monarchy of France (1789–92) so quickly overthrown?
- 10 How far should Napoleon be regarded as 'the heir to the French Revolution'?

Section 3: Themes c. 1715–c. 1815

- 11 How important for political activity was the influence of eighteenth-century political thought?
- 12 To what extent did mercantilist principles determine the commercial and colonial policies of the European powers in the eighteenth century?
- 13 How valid are the distinctions between absolutist monarchy and enlightened despotism in the eighteenth century? (Your answer should make reference to **at least three** rulers.)
- 14 How significant were artistic and cultural developments in the eighteenth century?
- 15 Explain the rise in population in the eighteenth century and assess its consequences in this period.
- 16 In what ways, and why, did industry experience change in the period c. 1715–c. 1815?

Section 4: 1815–1862

- 17 How successful was the Congress of Vienna in achieving its aims?
- 18 How far did the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in France have similar causes?
- 19 How important was German nationalism in the unification of Germany in the period 1848–71?
- 20 How far did the unification of Italy in the period 1858–70 depend on the influence of foreign powers?
- 21 'Successful in the 1850s, unsuccessful in the 1860s.' Comment on this view of Napoleon III's domestic policies.

Section 5: 1862–1914

- 22 How well does Alexander II deserve the title of 'Tsar Liberator'?
- 23 How successful was Bismarck's foreign policy in the period 1871–90?
- 24 'The massive tensions within Germany in the years 1890–1914 were created by the domestic policies of Wilhelm II.' Discuss.
- 25 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5j: Russia in Revolution should not answer this question.)***
- 'Alexander III strengthened the Tsarist system; Nicholas II undermined it.' How far do you agree with this view of the period 1881–1914?
- 26 How far can Austria-Hungary be held responsible for bringing about a European war in 1914?

Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914

- 27 How stable was the Habsburg Empire in the period 1848–1914?
- 28 In what ways, and why, did the Ottoman Empire decline in the nineteenth century?
- 29 How important was imperialism to the interests of European powers in this period?
- 30 How far did artistic and cultural movements reflect social changes in the nineteenth century?
- 31 In what different ways did industrialisation develop in the period c. 1848–1914?
- 32 Why did women have limited success in improving their status in society in the later nineteenth century?

Section 7: 1914–1945

- 33 Why did the League of Nations experience limited success?
- 34 *(Candidates offering Paper 5j: Russia in Revolution should not answer this question.)*
- 'Lenin was able to consolidate his power because his many opponents were so divided.' Discuss this view of the period October 1917–1924.
- 35 *(Candidates offering Paper 5l: Germany should not answer this question.)*
- How is the collapse of the Weimar Republic best explained?
- 36 How successful were the economic and social policies of **either** Mussolini (1922–39) **or** Stalin (1928–41)?
- 37 To what extent did Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War depend upon external aid?
- 38 How convincing is the view that Germany had, in effect, lost the Second World War by the end of 1943?

Section 8: 1945–2000

- 39 Why was the Soviet Union able to maintain its control over Eastern Europe for so long?
- 40 'Dangerously unstable up to De Gaulle's presidency; very stable thereafter.' Discuss this view of French politics in the period 1945–90.
- 41 Account for the economic and political achievements of West Germany in the period 1945–90.
- 42 In what ways, and why, did Spain and Portugal experience significant changes in the period 1945–90?
- 43 How is the collapse of Communist rule within the USSR best explained?

Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000

- 44 Why did European overseas empires come to an end after 1945?
- 45 In what ways, and why, did Western Europe move towards greater cooperation and unity after 1945?
- 46 How much more significant were the gains of status in society made by women in the period since 1945, compared with those made in the period 1914–45?
- 47 How significant were the changes in the arts and culture in Europe **either** in the period 1918–39 **or** in the period of the 1960s and 1970s?
- 48 Assess the social impact of immigration in Europe after 1945.
- 49 What were the major consequences of the communications revolution on European society in the period from the 1960s to 2000?

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