

HISTORY

9769/23

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

May/June 2012

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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

Section 1: c. 1715–c. 1774

- 1 'An age of reform.' How valid is this view of France under Orleans and Fleury?
- 2 Can Frederick II of Prussia reasonably be called 'an enlightened despot'?
- 3 'Essentially a conflict over colonies.' Discuss this view of the Seven Years War.
- 4 'It was a period of continuous decline, in spite of heroic efforts to prevent it.' How justified is this view of Spain in this period?
- 5 'The reign of Louis XV demonstrated all of the bad features, and none of the good ones, of the ancien régime.' Discuss.

Section 2: c. 1774–1815

- 6 How 'great' was Catherine the Great?
- 7 'The partitions of Poland can be best explained by simple geographical factors.' Discuss.
- 8 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
Discuss the view that the Enlightenment played an insignificant part in causing the French Revolution.
- 9 What best explains the political instability of France between 1793 and 1799?
- 10 'Napoleon was not a great general, just a lucky one.' Discuss.

Section 3: Themes c. 1715–c. 1815

- 11 Assess the impact of both slavery and the slave trade on the economies of Europe.
- 12 'Essentially static.' Discuss this view of European cultural life in the eighteenth century.
- 13 To what extent did the reasons for overseas colonisation change in the eighteenth century?
- 14 How 'absolute' were absolutist monarchs in the eighteenth century?
- 15 'A period of limited economic development.' Discuss this view of continental Europe in the eighteenth century.
- 16 How significant were the effects of urbanisation on European society in this period?

Section 4: 1815–1862

- 17 Assess the view that Nicholas I put the interests of the crown before the interests of the nation.
- 18 How valid is the judgement that Louis XVIII was the most successful of France's rulers in the period 1815 to 1848?
- 19 How important were economic factors in the creation of a united Germany in the period 1862 to 1871?
- 20 'The importance of Cavour and Garibaldi in achieving a more united Italy has been exaggerated.' Discuss.
- 21 What best explains the failure of the 1848 Revolutions?

Section 5: 1862–1914

- 22 Who gained most from the domestic reforms of Alexander II?
- 23 How liberal was the German Empire between 1871 and 1890?
- 24 'The French Third Republic survived only because there was no realistic alternative.' Discuss this view with reference to the period 1871–1914.
- 25 To what extent were the problems facing Italian governments in the period 1871 to 1914 of their own making?
- 26 Assess the view that the military planning of the great powers, rather than their long-term rivalries, better explains the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914

- 27 Account for the importance of the Eastern Question in European diplomacy between 1815 and 1878.
- 28 Why was there a greater commitment to imperialism among European powers after 1870?
- 29 Assess the importance of music in the development of nationalism in this period.
- 30 What best explains the growth of Socialism in this period?
- 31 Why was there more industrial growth in western than eastern Europe before c. 1880?
- 32 What is the most convincing explanation for the failure of women to achieve political equality with men in this period?

Section 7: 1914–1945

- 33 How far does poor military leadership account for the high casualties of the First World War?
- 34 Assess the view that the League of Nations never had a realistic chance of success.
- 35 How valid is the judgement that Stalin sacrificed ideals for power in the years 1929–45?
- 36 *(Candidates offering Paper 5I: Germany should not answer this question.)*
How great a part did luck play in the rise of Hitler to power as Führer by 1934?
- 37 Who should bear the greatest responsibility for the outbreak of civil war in Spain in 1936?
- 38 How important were economic factors in bringing about the Second World War?

Section 8: 1945–2000

- 39 How far was the USA to blame for the development of the Cold War from 1945 to 1949?
- 40 Assess the importance of Adenauer's leadership in bringing about a stable West Germany.
- 41 What best explains lack of effective opposition to **either** Franco in Spain **or** Salazar in Portugal after 1945?
- 42 Why did the USSR have more effective control of its satellites in the period 1945 to the mid-1980s than afterwards?
- 43 What best accounts for the survival of parliamentary democracy in Italy after 1945?

Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000

- 44 To what extent did industrial expansion create more problems than it solved in the period 1914 to 2000?
- 45 Assess the impact of totalitarian regimes on the arts and culture of the inter-war period.
- 46 How important was the Second World War in ending colonialism?
- 47 What best explains the increasing economic cooperation between states in Western Europe after 1945?
- 48 To what extent has the degree of change in the status and role of women between 1914 and 2000 been exaggerated?
- 49 Assess the view that the rise of Information Technology was the greatest development in communications in this period.

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