



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EUROPE

Wednesday 15 November 2000 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. Assess the importance of the Third Estate on the outbreak and development of the French Revolution between 1789 and 1795.
2. Evaluate the foreign and domestic achievements of Napoleon I as Emperor of France (1804-1815).
3. How far do you agree with the statement that ‘security not revenge’ was the main objective of the statesmen at the Congress of Vienna in 1815?
4. How far can it be argued that “Gladstone pursued a more successful foreign policy than Disraeli”?
5. How serious an obstacle to Italian unification was the Papacy between 1815 and 1870?
6. Why was it that Prussia, rather than Austria, had achieved the dominant position in Germany by 1866?
7. “The establishment of the Dual Monarchy in 1867 delayed, but could not prevent, the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.” How justified is this view?
8. What factors led to the increase of opposition to the ruling Romanov dynasty in Russia between 1855 and 1905?
9. Explain the impact of developments in transportation in the nineteenth century on industrial expansion in Europe. You may choose to limit your answer to **one** country.
10. What factors contributed to the demand for the reform and extension of education in the nineteenth century?
11. How stable was the Third French Republic in the years before and after the First World War?
12. By referring to any **one** Scandinavian country explain the processes which led to the development of constitutional government in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

13. “The fact that Stalin became the dominant leader of Russia by 1929 indicates that he was a more skilful politician than Trotsky.” How far do you agree with this statement?
 14. “Of all the factors that led to the outbreak of World War One in 1914, imperialism was by far the most important.” How far do you agree with this statement?
 15. What was the significance of the Locarno Agreement (1925) for European affairs between 1919 and 1939?
 16. Critically evaluate the successes and failures of Mussolini’s domestic policies in Italy between 1922 and 1939.
 17. Why did the Constitutional Monarchy in Spain collapse in 1931?
 18. “In reality Hitler and the Nazi Party were far less totalitarian than is commonly believed.” By referring to events in Germany between 1933 and 1945 comment on the truth of this statement.
 19. Analyse the factors which enabled the USSR to survive the German invasion of 1941.
 20. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Khrushchev and Brezhnev.
 21. How far did the Marshall Plan succeed in fulfilling its objectives for Western Europe by 1955?
 22. To what extent did the establishment of the communist bloc between 1945 and 1950 represent the failure of democracy in Eastern Europe?
 23. Examine how and why the position of women in European society has changed since 1945.
 24. By referring to any **one** European country after 1945 analyse how developments in domestic politics were affected by the Second World War.
 25. Why did so many countries in Eastern Europe turn away from communism in the 1980s?
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