



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EUROPE

Monday 5 November 2001 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Explain why the assembling of the Estates General in 1789 led to the overthrow of Louis XVI.
2. To what extent were Napoleon’s domestic policies based upon the principles of the French Revolution?
3. How far did the Congress System succeed in achieving the aims of its members between 1815 and 1822?
4. How far is it true to say that Peel’s foreign policies were more effective than his domestic policies?
5. Assess the relative importance of the roles played by Mazzini and Cavour in the unification of Italy.
6. “While the Crimean War was essentially an unimportant conflict in an insignificant place its results were irreversible.” How far do you agree with this statement?
7. How successful was Bismarck as Chancellor in his foreign policies between 1862 and 1890?
8. “The key change in industrial development was the replacement of competitive industrial capitalism by monopoly capitalism.” Discuss the truth of this statement by referring to **two** specific examples from Europe in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.
9. By referring to **two** specific examples, discuss the effects of the increase in democratic representation in Europe (excluding Scandinavia) between 1850 and 1900.
10. Why did the French Republic, which appeared so unstable, survive between 1875 and 1914?
11. Assess the effect of the development of constitutional government on the inhabitants of any **one** Scandinavian country in the nineteenth **or** twentieth centuries.
12. How far did the achievements of Alexander II, between 1855 and 1881, justify his claim to be the “Tsar Liberator”?

13. “Economically advanced, but politically backward.” How far do you agree with this assessment of Germany under Wilhelm II between 1890 and 1914?
 14. Why did World War One start in 1914 and not earlier?
 15. Why did the Reds win the Russian Civil War (1918 to 1921)?
 16. Why did the League of Nations fail to achieve its aim of disarmament between 1920 and 1939?
 17. “The key factor was their control of the media.” How far does this statement explain the success of Mussolini and Hitler in retaining power in Italy and Germany respectively?
 18. What consequences did Franco’s victory in the Spanish Civil War have for Spain up to his death in 1975?
 19. How significant was the year 1941 for the course of the Second World War?
 20. How successful was Soviet foreign policy under Khrushchev?
 21. Why, after dominating the political life of France after 1958, did Charles de Gaulle resign in 1969?
 22. How important for Europe and for Yugoslavia was Tito’s refusal to allow Yugoslavia to be part of the Soviet bloc after 1945?
 23. To what extent do you agree with the view that “terrorism is a justifiable weapon in the arsenal of European politics if it is the only means through which success may be achieved”?
 24. What were the most important effects of Salazar’s domestic policies in Portugal between 1932 and 1968?
 25. What factors led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?
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