

**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EUROPE**

Tuesday 14 May 2002 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. To what extent were both poverty and prosperity causes of the 1789 French Revolution?
2. Why did Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon I) become ruler of France and what were the results of his period in power?
3. Evaluate the successes and failures of the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) in the period that followed, until 1850.
4. Why, and to what extent, had Prussia replaced Austria as the leading power in the German Confederation by 1862?
5. “A popular patriot.” How far do you agree with this judgment of Garibaldi’s contribution to Italian unification?
6. Compare and contrast the foreign and imperial policies (excluding Ireland) of Disraeli and Gladstone from 1868 to 1886.
7. Assess the aims and achievements of Bismarck’s foreign and domestic policies between 1871 and 1890.
8. To what extent did Alexander II succeed in reforming Russian life and institutions?
9. “Success abroad and failure at home.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment of the policies of Napoleon III?
10. Analyse the social and political effects of the developments during the nineteenth century in one or more European countries, of **two** of the following: agriculture; social legislation; transport.
11. Assess the political and economic development of **one** Scandinavian country in the nineteenth century.
12. Evaluate the importance of Austria-Hungary on European developments between 1867 and 1918.
13. In what ways, and for what reasons, had the quality of education improved **and** the number of people educated increased, in **one** European country by 1900?

14. Analyse the causes and results until the end of 1917, of the first 1917 revolution in Russia.
 15. How did the treaties which followed the First World War affect Europe up to 1929?
 16. “Lenin succeeded in convincing the Russian people that the path to happiness lay through lawlessness, arbitrary rule and violence.” To what extent does Lenin’s position in, and rule of, the USSR between 1918 and his death in 1924 support this statement?
 17. To what extent is it true to say that the League of Nations failed
 - (a) because of its idealistic origins, and
 - (b) in spite of its idealistic origins?
 18. Assess the successes and failures of Mussolini’s domestic policies.
 19. Analyse the causes and results of **either** the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939), **or** the Portuguese Revolution of 1974.
 20. For what reasons could it be argued that the Second World War in Europe was “total war”?
 21. Evaluate the impact of Stalin’s policies between 1941 and 1953 on the USSR, and on Europe.
 22. “In spite of the ravages of the Second World War and the anxiety of the Cold War, the period 1945 to 1990 was one of reconstruction and development in western Europe.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 23. Compare and contrast the career and importance of **two** of the following: Adenauer; De Gaulle; Khrushchev.
 24. How and why were conditions and patterns of work affected and changed by gender issues during the twentieth century?
 25. Analyse economic and political developments in **one** eastern European country, excluding the USSR, in the second half of the twentieth century.
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