



**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EUROPE (INCLUDING RUSSIA/USSR)**

Wednesday 11 May 2005 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. For what reasons, and with what results, was the French Revolution so violent between 1789 and 1794?
2. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Napoleon I and Louis Philippe.
3. “It restored peace and stability after a turbulent and revolutionary era.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment of the Vienna settlement (1814–1815)?
4. Assess the successes and failures of Peel as prime minister of Britain 1834-1835 and 1841-1846.
5. Analyse the aims and achievements of Cavour for Piedmont–Sardinia and Italy.
6. To what extent was Germany’s unification under Prussia due to the weakness of Austria?
7. “A period of consolidation at home and abroad.” To what extent does this statement explain Bismarck’s policies between 1871 and 1890?
8. For what reasons, and with what results, did Alexander II try to reform Russian institutions?
9. Evaluate the importance of imperialism for, and its effects on, **one** European country during the nineteenth century.
10. Assess the importance of **either** nineteenth **or** twentieth century cultural movements in one or more European countries.
11. Analyse the political aims of Louis Napoleon’s (later Napoleon III) policies and assess their results on France and on Europe between 1848 and 1871.
12. In what ways, and to what extent, was Spain weak between 1848 and 1914?
13. “Scandinavia ignored Europe, and Europe ignored Scandinavia.” To what extent does this statement reflect Scandinavian developments in **either** the nineteenth **or** the twentieth century?

14. To what extent was the Revolution of February/March 1917, in Russia, due to the nature of Tsarism and the policies of Nicholas II (1894-1917)?
 15. Analyse the social and economic changes caused by the First World War, in **one** European country, up to 1929.
 16. Lenin wrote, “One step forward two steps back; it happens in the lives of individuals, and in the history of nations.” To what extent can this quotation be applied to Lenin’s revolutionary career and his rule of the USSR 1918 to 1924?
 17. Assess the strength and weakness of Weimar Germany between 1919 and 1932.
 18. Compare and contrast totalitarian rule in Hitler’s Germany and Mussolini’s Italy, up to 1939.
 19. What were the results of the Spanish Civil War for Spain and for Europe?
 20. Why did international diplomacy play an important part in Europe in the inter war years?
 21. Analyse the effects of the Second World War on the USSR between 1941 and 1948.
 22. To what extent was Adenauer responsible for the recovery of Germany in the post Second World War period?
 23. Assess the view that Khrushchev’s policies were a failure both at home and abroad between 1955 and 1963.
 24. Why was Tito able to achieve power in Yugoslavia in 1945, and maintain control until 1980?
 25. Evaluate the changes in the lives of women in Europe during the twentieth century.
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