

Paper Reference(s)

7262

London Examinations GCE

History

Ordinary Level

Syllabus B

Friday 16 May 2008 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Answer book (AB16)

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

Answer FIVE questions, chosen from anywhere in the paper.

In the boxes on the answer book, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname and initials, the paper reference and your signature. The paper reference is shown above. If more than one paper reference is shown, you should write the one for which you have been entered.

Answer your questions in the answer book. Make sure your answers to parts of questions are clearly numbered.

Use supplementary answer sheets if necessary.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 100. All questions carry equal marks. The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

Where no break-down of marks is given, different aspects of the questions will receive approximately equal weighting.

This paper has 24 questions. All blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

You may use maps to illustrate answers where appropriate.

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Answer five questions chosen from anywhere in the paper.

SECTION A: European History, 1763–1870

1. (a) Explain why Poland was such a weak state in the eighteenth century. (6)
- (b) Describe the stages by which Poland was partitioned in the years 1772–95. (10)
- (c) Which of the nations involved in the partitions of Poland gained the most from these partitions? Explain your answer. (4)

(Total 20 marks)

2. Explain the importance of any **three** of the following as causes of the revolution which broke out in France in 1789:

the ideas of the *philosophes*
the attempted financial reforms of Turgot and Necker
the privileges of the nobility
the character and abilities of Louis XVI
the American War of Independence
the Assembly of Notables, 1787.

(Total 20 marks)

3. (a) Explain why France became involved in a European war in 1793. (6)
- (b) Describe the stages by which military power made France dominant in Europe in the years 1792–1807 (8)
- (c) Why was France unable to maintain its military dominance in Europe in the years 1812–14? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

4. (a) Describe the main terms of the Vienna Settlement of 1815. (8)
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term ‘Congress System’. (4)
- (c) How effective was the Congress System in the years 1815–25? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

5. (a) Why was Belgian nationalist feeling so strong by 1830? (6)
- (b) Explain why the great powers became involved in Belgium's struggle for independence. (6)
- (c) Describe the events leading to the independence of Belgium. (8)

(Total 20 marks)

6. (a) Why did Louis Philippe replace Charles X as ruler of France in 1830? (6)
- (b) Describe the policies introduced by Louis Philippe at home and abroad in the years 1830–48. (8)
- (c) Explain why Louis Philippe fell from power in 1848. (6)

(Total 20 marks)

7. (a) What were the obstacles to the unification of Italy in the years 1815–50? (4)
- (b) Describe the role Garibaldi played in Italian unification. (8)
- (c) How important was Cavour in the movement for Italian unification? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

8. (a) What was the 'Eastern Question' that concerned European statesmen in the years 1815–54? (4)
- (b) Describe how the actions of Mehemet Ali increased these concerns in the years 1823–41. (8)
- (c) Explain why tensions between the Great Powers led to the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854. (8)

(Total 20 marks)

9. (a) What problems faced Alexander II when he became Tsar of Russia in 1855? (4)
- (b) Describe the domestic reforms introduced by Alexander II in the years 1855–70. (10)
- (c) How successful were these reforms? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

10. Study Extracts A and B, which are both about the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

One detachment of Prussians entered Denmark and captured Kolding in February 1865. In April, Duppel was stormed and a truce called. In the subsequent peace treaty, the king of Denmark surrendered his rights over Schleswig and Holstein. Bismarck had won his first international victory, but soon let the Austrians know that he wanted the two duchies to be handed over to Prussia.

(From a history of Europe, published in 1996)

Extract B

I do not like Bismarck but he can take action. I look forward to the future with pleasure. There is something inspiring, after fifty years of peace, in a victory such as Duppel by young Prussian troops. One feels as though all one's nerves have been refreshed. With God's help this is the beginning of the movement for the real Germany.

(From a letter by a German liberal and nationalist, written in April 1864)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the results of the war against Denmark? (3)
- (b) Does Extract B support the evidence of Extract A about the results of the war with Denmark? Explain your answer. (3)
- (c) How useful is Extract B as evidence of reactions to the Prussian victory over Denmark? (4)
- (d) Describe the events of 1862–71 leading to the unification of Germany. Why was Germany united under Prussian leadership? (10)

(Total 20 marks)

11. Describe the domestic and foreign policies of Napoleon III in the years 1852–70. How successful were these policies?

(Total 20 marks)

12. (a) Explain the meaning of the term 'industrial revolution'. (4)
- (b) Describe the stages by which an industrial revolution occurred in any **one** European country in the years to 1870. (10)
- (c) Explain how far industrial revolution had benefited the ordinary people of this European country by 1870. (6)

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION B: European History, 1870–1989

13. (a) What were the main aims of Bismarck's foreign policy after unification in 1871? (4)
- (b) Describe the policies by which Bismarck tried to achieve these aims in the years 1871–90. (10)
- (c) How successful was Bismarck's foreign policy in these years? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

14. (a) Describe how the Third Republic came to be established in France in the years 1871–75. (6)
- (b) How did the Boulanger Crisis and the Panama Scandal threaten the stability of the Republic? (8)
- (c) Why was the Republic so divided by the Dreyfus Case in the years 1894–1906? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

15. Explain the importance of any **three** of the following events in the Balkans in increasing tension between the Great Powers in the years 1875–1914:

- the Bulgarian Massacres, 1875
- the Treaty of Berlin, 1878
- the Bulgarian Crisis, 1885–6
- the Bosnian Crisis, 1908–9
- the Balkan Wars, 1912–13
- the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, 1914

(Total 20 marks)

16. Describe the growth of opposition in Russia to Tsar Nicholas II in the years 1894–1917. Why did Nicholas II abdicate in February 1917?

(Total 20 marks)

17. (a) What were the aims of the leaders of Britain, France and the USA during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919? (6)
- (b) Describe the main terms of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. (8)
- (c) Why, in the early 1920s, was the Treaty of Versailles so heavily criticised by different nations? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

18. (a) For what reasons was there opposition in Germany to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–23? (6)
- (b) Describe the main achievements of Gustav Stresemann in the years 1924–29. (6)
- (c) Why did support for the Nazi Party increase in the years 1929–32? (8)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

19. (a) What were the aims of Stalin's Five Year Plans? (4)
- (b) Describe the changes to industry and agriculture in the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41. (10)
- (c) How successful were the Five Year Plans? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

20. Study Extracts A and B, which are both about the Munich Agreement of 1938, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

I shall begin by saying what the British public would like to ignore or forget. We have suffered a total defeat. Silent, mournful, abandoned, broken Czechoslovakia disappears into the darkness. I think you will find that in a short period of time Czechoslovakia will be taken over by the Nazi regime. We have passed an awful milestone in our history. This is only the beginning of the reckoning.

(From a speech by Winston Churchill, October 1938)

Extract B



(The front page of a British newspaper, 1 October 1938. Neville Chamberlain has just emerged from his plane on returning from Munich.)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about reactions to the Munich Agreement of September 1938? (3)
- (b) Does Extract A support the evidence of Extract B about reactions to the Munich Agreement of September 1938? Explain your answer. (3)
- (c) How useful is Extract B as evidence of reactions to the Munich Agreement? (4)
- (d) Describe the policy of appeasement, as followed by Great Britain and France. Why did it fail to prevent the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939? (10)

(Total 20 marks)

21. (a) Describe the German method of warfare known as *Blitzkrieg*. (6)
- (b) How successful was *Blitzkrieg* in the years 1940–41? (6)
- (c) Why had Germany been defeated by May 1945? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

22. (a) Describe the main domestic policies of Josef Tito in Yugoslavia in the years 1945–75. (8)
- (b) Explain why Tito was able to resist pressure for closer ties with the Soviet bloc. (6)
- (c) Why was there disunity in Yugoslavia after the death of Tito? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

23. (a) Why did Khrushchev decide to build the Berlin Wall in 1961? (6)
- (b) Describe attempts by both sides in the Cold War to improve relations in the 1960s and 1970s. (8)
- (c) Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union deteriorate in the years 1979–84? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

24. (a) What environmental problems faced many western European countries in the second half of the twentieth century? (6)
- (b) Describe the policies which were introduced to tackle these problems. (8)
- (c) How successful have these policies been in solving these environmental problems? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

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...the following authors in the preparation of this report:
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Edexcel Limited gratefully acknowledges the following sources in the preparation of this paper:

D. Williamson, *Bismarck*

H. MacDougall, *Bismarck*

J. Traynor and I. Dawson, *The Struggle for Peace*, Nelson, 1997

B. Walsh, *Modern World History*, J. Murray, 1996, John Frost Historical Newspapers