

Paper Reference(s)

7262/01

London Examinations GCE

History

Ordinary Level

Syllabus B

Wednesday 20 May 2009 – Morning

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 initial(s), 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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Turn over

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Answer FIVE questions, chosen from anywhere in the paper.

SECTION A: European History, 1763–1870

1. (a) What do you understand by the phrase ‘Enlightened Despotism’? (4)

- (b) Choose **one** of the following monarchs:

Frederick II of Prussia
Joseph II of Austria.

Describe the domestic policies followed by your chosen monarch which might be said to be ‘enlightened’.

(10)

- (c) How successful was the monarch you have chosen in pursuing ‘enlightened despotism’? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

2. Explain the weaknesses of Poland in the 1760s and describe the stages by which Poland was partitioned in the years 1772–95.

(Total 20 marks)

3. (a) Describe the events in France from the Tennis Court Oath (20 June) to the storming of the Bastille (14 July) which led to the outbreak of revolution in 1789. (8)

- (b) Why did the revolutionaries in 1792 decide to execute Louis XVI? (6)

- (c) Did the revolution bring improvements in the lives of the French people in the 1790s? Explain your answer. (6)

(Total 20 marks)

4. (a) Explain why Napoleon was successful in his campaigns against Austria, Prussia and Russia in the years 1804–06. (8)

- (b) Describe the key features of the Peninsular Campaign, 1808–13. (6)

- (c) Why was Napoleon eventually defeated in 1814? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

5. (a) Describe the arrangements made for Belgium at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. (4)
- (b) Why was there a revolt in Belgium in 1830? (8)
- (c) How, in the 1830s, did the Great Powers influence the events which brought about the independence of Belgium? (8)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

6. (a) Why were the Bourbons restored to the throne of France in 1814? (4)
- (b) Describe the achievements of Louis XVIII as King of France in the years 1814–24. (8)
- (c) Explain why Charles X was forced to abdicate by 1830. (8)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

7. (a) Why were there so many revolutions in Europe in 1848? (6)
- (b) Describe the key features of revolution in 1848 in **one** European country. (8)
- (c) How successful was the revolution in the country you have chosen? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

8. Study Extract A and Picture B, which are about the condition of the serfs in Russia in the years before Emancipation (1861), and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

- 2 On the whole, so far at least as food and homes are concerned, the Russian peasant is not as
badly off as the poor man among ourselves. The Russian peasant never knows the misery of
the Irish peasant. However, in many other respects the Russian peasant is not as comfortable
4 as peasants in Britain. The British peasant has rights whereas the Russian peasant has none.
The Russian peasant belongs to his master, who can sell him at will.

(From an account written by a British traveller in Russia in the 1850s)

Picture B



A sketch showing serfs for sale at Nizhnii Novgorod, on the banks of the River Volga, in the early 1850s.

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about serfdom in Russia in the 1850s? **(3)**
- (b) Does the evidence of Picture B support Extract A about serfdom in Russia in the 1850s? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How reliable is Extract A as evidence of serfdom in Russia in the 1850s? **(4)**
- (d) Describe Alexander II's reforms of serfdom and local government. How successful were these reforms? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

9. (a) Was the weakness of the Ottoman Empire the main reason for the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854? Explain your answer. (8)
- (b) Describe the key features of the Crimean War. (8)
- (c) How successful was the Treaty of Paris (1856), in solving the weaknesses of the Ottoman Empire in the years 1856–70? (4)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

10. Explain the importance of any **three** of the following in the unification of Germany:

- The Carlsbad Decrees, 1819
- The Zollverein*
- The Schleswig-Holstein question
- The Austro-Prussian War, 1866
- The Ems Telegram, 1870

(Total 20 marks)

11. Describe the part played by Piedmont-Sardinia in the process of Italian unification. How important was foreign intervention in uniting Italy?

(Total 20 marks)

12. (a) Why was Louis Napoleon able to increase his power in France in the years 1848–52? (6)
- (b) Describe the main domestic reforms Napoleon introduced in France in the years 1852–70. (8)
- (c) How successful were Napoleon's foreign policies in the years 1852–70? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

SECTION B: European History, 1870–1989

- 13.** (a) Describe the key features of the constitution when the German Empire was created in 1871. (6)
- (b) Explain Bismarck’s Kulturkampf policy in the years 1871–90. (8)
- (c) How successfully did Bismarck deal with the challenge of socialism? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

- 14.** (a) Explain why Britain and Germany became rivals in the years 1900–14. (8)
- (b) Describe the key events of the Moroccan Crises of 1905–06 and 1911. (8)
- (c) How important was the German invasion of Belgium (August 1914) in the decision of the British government to declare war on Germany? (4)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

- 15.** (a) Why was there a military stalemate on the Western Front for most of the First World War? (8)
- (b) Describe the new weapons and tactics that were developed to try to break the stalemate. (6)
- (c) Explain why Germany surrendered in 1918. (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

- 16.** (a) Why was there a growth in opposition in Russia to Tsar Nicholas II in the years 1894–1904? (8)
- (b) Describe the key features of the 1905 Revolution in Russia. (6)
- (c) How far were the changes introduced by Nicholas II after the 1905 Revolution successful in removing opposition in the years 1906–14? (6)
-
- (Total 20 marks)**

17. (a) Explain how the League of Nations came into existence in the years 1918–20. (4)

(b) Describe the successes of the League in the 1920s. (8)

(c) Why was the League unable to preserve peace in the 1930s? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

18. (a) Why did Mussolini and his Fascist Party come to power in Italy in 1922? (6)

(b) Describe the economic and social policies Mussolini introduced in Italy in the years 1922–39. (8)

(c) How successful were these policies in the years 1922–39? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

19. Study Extract A and Poster B, which are about women in Nazi Germany, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

2 The programme of our National Socialist Women's Movement has in truth one single aim, and
that is 'the Child'. While a man makes his supreme sacrifice on the field of battle, a woman
4 fights her supreme battle for her nation when she gives life to a child. Man's world is the
nation, a woman's world is smaller. For her world is her husband, her family, her children and
her home.

(From a speech by Hitler in 1934)

Poster B



A Nazi poster of 1937 about the role of women.

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the role of women in Nazi Germany? **(3)**
- (b) Does Poster B support the evidence of Extract A about the role of women in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How reliable is Poster B as evidence of the role of women in Nazi Germany? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the policies introduced by the Nazis to control young people in the years 1933–39. How successful were these policies? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

- 20.** Explain the importance of any **three** of the following in the history of Russia and the Soviet Union in the years 1918–41:

The Russian Civil War, 1918–21
The leadership contest between Stalin and Trotsky, 1924–28
The Kulaks
The Five-Year Plans
The Show Trials
The Cult of Stalin

(Total 20 marks)

- 21.** (a) Explain the aims of Hitler’s foreign policy when he became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. **(4)**
- (b) Describe the policies he carried out to achieve these aims in the years 1933–38. **(10)**
- (c) Why did the German invasion of Poland in September 1939 lead to the outbreak of the Second World War? **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

- 22.** (a) Why did tension increase between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1949–61? **(8)**
- (b) Describe the key features of the Cuban Missiles Crisis of 1962. **(6)**
- (c) How successful was the policy of détente in improving relations between the USA and the Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s? **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

23. (a) Why was the Fourth Republic in France politically unstable in the years 1946–58? (6)

(b) Describe the circumstances in which Charles de Gaulle became President of France in 1958. (6)

(c) How successful were de Gaulle's domestic policies in tackling the problems which faced France in the years 1958–69? (8)

(Total 20 marks)

24. Describe the career and achievements of Mikhail Gorbachev. How successful was he in dealing with the problems which faced the Soviet Union in the years 1985–89?

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

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

M. Chandler and J. Wright, *Modern World History*, Heinemann, 2001

R. Sherman, *Russia, 1855–81*, Hodder, 1991

M. Perrie, *Alexander II: Emancipation and Reform in Russia*, Historical Association, 1989

S. Waugh and J. Wright, *Nazi Germany*, Hodder, 2007