

Paper Reference(s)

7262/01

London Examinations GCE

History

Ordinary Level

Syllabus B

Wednesday 26 May 2010 – Morning

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Answer book (AB16)

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

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 **FIVE** questions, chosen from anywhere in the paper.

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. Explain the importance of **three** of the following in the history of Poland in the years 1763–95:

The Liberum Veto
The aims of Austria, Prussia and Russia in relation to Poland
The First Partition of Poland, 1772
Stanislas Poniatowski
Tadeusz Kosciuszko
The Third Partition of Poland, 1795

(Total 20 marks)

2. (a) What was meant by the term ‘Three Estates’ in France in the years before 1789? **(4)**
- (b) Why was there a revolution in France in 1789? **(10)**
- (c) Describe the key features of ‘The Terror’, 1793–95. **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

3. (a) What was meant by Napoleon’s ‘Continental System’? **(4)**
- (b) Describe the key features of Napoleon’s campaigns against Austria, Prussia and Russia in the years 1804–06. **(8)**
- (c) Why did Napoleon and his armies suffer military defeats in the years 1812–14? **(8)**

(Total 20 marks)

4. (a) What were the aims of the peacemakers at the Congress of Vienna, 1815? **(6)**
- (b) Why did the Vienna peace terms involving Belgium prove to be so controversial in the years 1815–30? **(6)**
- (c) Describe the main features of the Congress system in the years 1815–22. **(8)**

(Total 20 marks)

5. (a) Explain the causes of the Greek revolt of 1821. (8)

(b) Describe the key events of the Greek War of Independence in the years 1821–29. (6)

(c) Was foreign intervention the main reason for Greek success in achieving independence by 1830? Explain your answer. (6)

(Total 20 marks)

6. (a) Describe the successes and failures of Charles X as King of France in the years 1824–30. (8)

(b) Why were Louis Philippe’s policies abroad unpopular with many people in France in the years 1830–48? (6)

(c) How successful were the domestic policies of Louis Philippe in the years 1830–48? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

7. (a) What domestic problems faced the Tsars of Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century? (6)

(b) Describe the main changes in the government of Russia introduced by Tsars Alexander I and Nicholas I in the years 1801–55. (8)

(c) How successful were the changes the Tsars introduced in the years 1801–55 in solving the problems of Russia? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

8. (a) What were Bismarck’s aims for German unification when he became Minister-President of Prussia in 1862? (4)

(b) Explain why Prussia fought wars against Denmark in 1864 and Austria in 1866. (8)

(c) Describe the key features of the Franco-Prussian War in the years 1870–71. (8)

(Total 20 marks)

9. Describe the domestic reforms introduced by Tsar Alexander II of Russia. How successful were these reforms in the years 1855–70?

(Total 20 marks)

10. (a) Why did the Great Powers become involved in the Turkish Empire in the years 1830–56? **(6)**
- (b) Describe the key features of the Eastern Question in the years 1830–54. **(8)**
- (c) What were the main consequences of the Crimean War of 1854–56? **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

11. Study Extracts A and B, which are about Garibaldi's invasion of Naples and Sicily, and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

Cavour welcomed Garibaldi with great courtesy and friendliness and hinted that any future
2 invasions of Naples and Sicily could rely on considerable help from Piedmont. Garibaldi left
the meeting with encouraging promises of help for the cause from Cavour. It was all an act by
4 Cavour. What Cavour wants, is just for Piedmont to be enlarged a few square miles on Italian
soil. He has no interest in the south of the peninsula and will offer little support.

(From a letter written by one of Garibaldi's supporters, August 1856)

Extract B

Garibaldi has landed in Sicily. It is a great piece of luck that he has decided not to attack the
2 Pope. Will France stop him? I believe not. We cannot openly support him but nor can we
stop him. Therefore, we have decided not to allow any new expeditions to be prepared from
4 Genoa, but to send him arms, provided it is done in secret.

(From a letter written by Cavour to the Royal Governor of Tuscany, May 1860)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about Cavour's attitude towards Garibaldi's proposed invasion of Naples and Sicily? **(3)**
- (b) Does the evidence of Extract B support Extract A about Cavour's attitude to Garibaldi's invasion of Naples and Sicily? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How useful is Extract B as evidence of Cavour's views about Garibaldi's invasion of Naples and Sicily? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the events which brought about the unification of Italy in the years 1858–70. **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

12. (a) Explain what is meant by the term 'romanticism' in the years 1763 to 1870. (6)
- (b) Explain why one author of literature has been described as a 'romantic' in the years 1763 to 1870. (6)
- (c) Describe the achievements of one musician considered to be a 'romantic' in the years 1763 to 1870. (8)

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION B: European History, 1870–1989

- 13.** Explain the importance of **three** of the following in the foreign policy of Bismarck in the years 1871–90:

The Dreikaiserbund, 1873
The War Scare, 1875
The Congress of Berlin, 1878
The Dual Alliance, 1879
The Triple Alliance, 1882
The Reinsurance Treaty, 1887

(Total 20 marks)

- 14.** (a) What was the ‘Boulangier Crisis’ of 1886? **(6)**
- (b) Describe the key features of the Panama Scandal (1889) and the Dreyfus Case (1898). **(8)**
- (c) Why was the Third Republic able to survive these three crises? **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

- 15.** (a) Describe the arms race between Britain and Germany in the years before 1914. **(6)**
- (b) Why did events in the Balkans increase rivalry between the Great Powers in the years 1908–13? **(8)**
- (c) Explain why the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in June 1914 led to the outbreak of war. **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

- 16.** (a) Explain why there was a revolution in Russia in February 1917. **(8)**
- (b) Describe the policies carried out by the Provisional Government between February and October 1917. **(6)**
- (c) Why were Lenin and the Bolsheviks successful in seizing power in October 1917? **(6)**

(Total 20 marks)

17. Study Extracts A and B, which are about the New Economic Policy (NEP), and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow.

Extract A

2 The New Economic Policy (NEP) produced its first positive results in the spring of 1921. The
anti-communist revolts ceased. The working people were now able to join in the country-wide
effort to restore the economy. There was immediate recovery in industry. Coal production
4 rose from 8.9 million tonnes in 1921 to 16.1 million tonnes three years later. The NEP also
strengthened the alliance between the workers and peasants and secured the victory of the
6 communist elements over the capitalist ones.

(From a history of the USSR, written by a Soviet historian in 1981)

Extract B

2 In just a few years, the NEP restored a degree of prosperity to Russia. But to many of us this
prosperity was somewhat distasteful. We felt ourselves sinking into the mud – paralysed and
corrupted. There was gambling, drunkenness, and all the old filth of former times. Social
4 classes were re-born under our eyes. There was a growing gap between the prosperity of the
few and the misery of the many.

(From a book written in 1937 by Victor Serge, a former Communist)

- (a) What can you learn from Extract A about the effects of the New Economic Policy? **(3)**
- (b) Does Extract B support the evidence of Extract A about the effects of the New Economic Policy? Explain your answer. **(3)**
- (c) How useful is Extract B as evidence of the New Economic Policy? **(4)**
- (d) Describe the key features of the Russian Civil War in the years 1918–21. Why were the Bolsheviks able to defeat the Whites? **(10)**

(Total 20 marks)

18. Explain the importance of **three** of the following to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–32:

The Weimar Constitution, 1919
The Kapp Putsch, 1920
The French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923
Hyperinflation, 1923
Gustav Stresemann, 1923–29
The Depression, 1929–32

(Total 20 marks)

19. (a) What were Mussolini's aims in foreign policy in the years 1922–39? (4)
- (b) Describe the policies he carried out to achieve these aims in the years 1922–39. (10)
- (c) How successful was Mussolini in increasing Italy's influence in world affairs by 1939? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

20. (a) Explain why civil war broke out in Spain in 1936. (6)
- (b) Describe the key events of the Spanish Civil War in the years 1936–39. (8)
- (c) Why were Franco and the Nationalists able to defeat their Republican rivals in the civil war in the years 1936–39? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

21. (a) Explain why Stalin was successful in the leadership struggle in the USSR after the death of Lenin in 1924. (6)
- (b) Describe the key features of the purges of the 1930s in the USSR. (8)
- (c) How successful were these purges? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

22. (a) Describe the key features of the Cold War in Europe in the years 1956–61. (6)
- (b) Explain why relations between the USA and the USSR changed in the years 1962–68. (8)
- (c) How successful was the policy of *détente* in improving relations between the two Superpowers in the 1970s? (6)

(Total 20 marks)

23. Describe the career, and assess the achievements, of Charles de Gaulle of France.

(Total 20 marks)

24. (a) Describe the growth of economic co-operation in Western Europe in the years 1947–73.

(8)

(b) Explain why the United Kingdom failed to gain entry to the European Economic Community (EEC) during the 1960s.

(6)

(c) Why did many members of the European Union (EU) in the 1980s favour greater co-operation and unity between member states?

(6)

(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:

E. Wilmot, *The Great Powers 1814–1914*, Nelson, 1992

T. A. Morris, *European History*, Collins, 1995