
HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/23

Paper 2c European History Outlines, c. 1700–c. 2000

May/June 2016

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper are worth 30 marks.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Section 1: c. 1715–c. 1774

- 1 'Under the administration of Fleury, France enjoyed a period of both stability and reform.' Discuss this view.
- 2 Can Maria Theresa be seen as an astute reformer?
- 3 To what extent did concern for the balance of power influence European diplomacy in this period?
- 4 Did Spain experience a period of revival in the years 1715–1774?
- 5 'Louis XV's reign had no redeeming features.' Discuss this view of the period 1743–1774.

Section 2: c. 1774–1815

- 6 How successful were the politics of Catherine the Great?
- 7 'A truly enlightened monarch.' Discuss this view of Joseph II of Austria.
- 8 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
Assess Louis XVI's personal responsibility for the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.
- 9 Did Napoleon I's domestic policies merely strengthen his personal power?
- 10 How central a role did Alexander I of Russia play in European affairs in the period 1801–1825?

Section 3: Themes c. 1715–c. 1815

- 11 'The importance of women in the cultural life of the eighteenth century was restricted to the field of literature.' Discuss.
- 12 How dependent were cultural developments on patronage in the eighteenth century?
- 13 How enlightened were the members of the Enlightenment?
- 14 What best explains the rapid expansion of overseas empires in the eighteenth century?
- 15 Why were there such pronounced regional variations in urbanisation in the eighteenth century?
- 16 How important were developments in transport in Europe in this period?

Section 4: 1815–1862

- 17 'Nationalism was the major threat to the diplomatic stability of Europe between 1815 and 1848.' Discuss.
- 18 'Less realistic and less successful than either Louis XVIII or Louis Philippe.' Assess this view of Charles X.
- 19 Did the creation of a united Italy owe more to Mazzini or Cavour?
- 20 How much did Bismarck's success in unifying Germany by 1871 depend on the weaknesses of his opponents?
- 21 'Internal weakness and divisions best explain the failure of the Revolutions of 1848.' How valid is this judgement?

Section 5: 1862–1914

- 22 How well did Bismarck's foreign policy from 1871 to 1890 serve the interests of the German Empire?
- 23 'As emperor of Germany, Wilhelm II was reckless and incompetent.' How valid is this judgement for the period 1888–1914?
- 24 *(Candidates offering Paper 5h Russia in Revolution should not answer this question.)*
How far did the reforms in Russia between 1905 and 1914 achieve their aims?
- 25 How far was poor leadership responsible for Italy's problems in the period 1871–1914?
- 26 What best explains how the French Third Republic overcame the challenges to its survival from 1871 to 1914?

Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914

- 27 Was the Eastern Question more threatening for the stability of Europe before or after 1856?
- 28 Did nineteenth-century political thought produce more convincing arguments for increasing the power of the state than for reducing it?
- 29 How well did states respond to the problems of population growth in this period?
- 30 What best explains the nature of industrial development in Europe in the period 1870–1914?
- 31 What best explains the cultural importance of Paris in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- 32 'More beneficial to nation states than to the people who lived in them.' Discuss this view of industrial growth in this period.

Section 7: 1914–1945

- 33 To what extent was the outcome of the First World War determined by the weakness of Germany's allies?
- 34 'A successful experiment ruined by the Great Depression.' How valid is this judgement on the League of Nations?
- 35 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5h Russia in Revolution should not answer this question.)***
- Did the Bolsheviks gain and retain power in Russia 1917–1924 mainly because of the weakness of their enemies?
- 36 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5i Germany should not answer this question.)***
- What best explains the extreme nature of racial policy in the Third Reich?
- 37 How fascist was Italy under Mussolini?
- 38 What best explains why military rebellion in Spain in 1936 led to a prolonged civil war?

Section 8: 1945–2000

- 39 What best accounts for the continued Russian control over Eastern Europe from 1953 to 1989?
- 40 How well did de Gaulle serve France's best interests in the period 1958–1969?
- 41 What best accounts for the 'economic miracle' in West Germany in the post-war period?
- 42 Assess the importance of Germany in the Cold War in Europe from 1945 to 1963.
- 43 'The problems caused by the North–South Divide were the biggest challenge for Italian governments between 1945 and 2000.' Discuss.

Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000

- 44 What best accounts for the nature of urbanisation in Europe in this period?
- 45 'The legacy of the Second World War best explains the pace of decolonisation after 1945.' Does it?
- 46 'The demands of the state on creative artists in the inter-war period stifled genuine creativity.' Discuss this view.
- 47 Was demographic change beneficial to Europe in this period?
- 48 Was social change greater in Eastern or in Western Europe after 1945?
- 49 Why was cinema so popular in this period?

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