
HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/23

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

May/June 2018

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.

This 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 'Her desire for reform was not matched by her ability to bring it about.' Discuss this judgement on Maria Theresa.
- 2 Had Prussia attained 'great power' status by 1786?
- 3 What best explains the rivalries between European powers from 1721 to 1763?
- 4 How well ruled was Russia in the period 1725 to 1762?
- 5 'The reign of Louis XV demonstrates all too clearly that absolute rule equals ineffective rule.' Discuss.

Section 2: c. 1774–1815

- 6 'Characterised by only limited reform.' Discuss this view of the domestic policies of Catherine the Great.
- 7 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
What best explains the outbreak of the revolutionary crisis in France in 1789?
- 8 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
Why was there no successful counter-revolution in France in the period 1789–1799?
- 9 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***
'Crude and aggressive, nothing more.' Discuss this view of Napoleon's imperial ambitions after 1804.
- 10 'A cautious and inconsistent reformer.' Assess this view of Tsar Alexander I of Russia.

Section 3: Themes c. 1715–c. 1815

- 11 What factors most inhibited cultural and intellectual opportunities for women in the eighteenth century?
- 12 How great a divide was there between absolutist theory and practice in the eighteenth century?
- 13 'The finest achievements in eighteenth-century arts were portraits.' Discuss.
- 14 Should the eighteenth century be seen as a period of revolutionary cultural and intellectual development?
- 15 Assess the view that the growth of towns in the period c. 1715–c. 1815 benefited more than it harmed Europeans.
- 16 To what extent and why did the pattern of overseas trade in continental Europe change in the eighteenth century?

Section 4: 1815–1862

- 17 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***
Assess the view that the Habsburg Empire was the chief beneficiary of the Vienna Settlement.
- 18 'His role was characterised only by repression.' How valid is this judgement on the reign of Nicholas I?
- 19 Why was German Unification achieved in 1871 but not in 1848?
- 20 How far did Italian Unification between 1859 and 1871 depend on factors beyond the control of Italians themselves?
- 21 How far was Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) personally responsible for the fall of the Second Republic and the Second Empire?

Section 5: 1862–1914

- 22 'Limited changes whose sole purpose was to preserve the monarchy.' Discuss this view of the reforms of Alexander II.
- 23 'Behind a liberal façade, deeply authoritarian and reactionary.' How justified is this view of the German Empire in the period 1871–1890?
- 24 'The Italian state failed to achieve true national unity between 1871 and 1914.' How valid is this claim?
- 25 What best accounts for the survival of the Third Republic in France before 1940?
- 26 With what justification can the outbreak of the First World War be attributed to the alliances and ententes of the great powers?

Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914

- 27 What best explains both the decline and the fall of the Habsburg Empire?
- 28 Which were of greater artistic significance in this period: novels or poems?
- 29 What were the greatest obstacles to bringing about changes to the role and status of women in this period?
- 30 To what extent do medical advances account for the growth of population in the period from 1815 to 1914?
- 31 Why did **either** painting **or** music undergo such radical changes in the early twentieth century?
- 32 How important to European industrialisation in this period were railways?

Section 7: 1914–1945

- 33 'The League of Nations was never likely to succeed.' Discuss.
- 34 *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: Germany should not answer this question.)*
How effectively was Germany governed in the period 1933–1939?
- 35 What best explains why Stalin achieved and maintained power in the USSR in the years 1924–1939?
- 36 What best explains Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War?
- 37 *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: Germany should not answer this question.)*
Why was Germany able to defeat France in 1940 but not Russia after 1941?

Section 8: 1945–2000

- 38 What best explains the limited success of the USSR's satellite states in opposing Soviet rule in the period 1953–1988?
- 39 Why, in this period, did the French Fifth Republic last longer than the Fourth Republic?
- 40 How well did Adenauer serve the interests of West Germany?
- 41 How effectively did the governments of Eastern European nations respond to the challenges they faced after the collapse of the USSR?
- 42 'Italy's greatest problems have been economic.' Discuss with reference to the period 1945–2000.

Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000

- 43 Why did so many European states pursue the promotion of rapid industrial growth in the twentieth century?
- 44 How important were pan-European organisations in preventing war in Europe after 1945?
- 45 To what extent have political gains been more important than social advances for women in the twentieth century?
- 46 'European artistic achievements between the wars were greater than were those produced after 1945.' Discuss.
- 47 How much did popular music reflect social change in the twentieth century?
- 48 Did the development of mass media do more to advance democracy or dictatorship in this period?

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