



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/23

Paper 2c European History Outlines, c.1774–c.2000

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Introduction

This assessment is designed to test skills in the handling and evaluation of source material but answers should be informed by and firmly grounded in wider contextual knowledge.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives

AO1

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Generic levels-based mark schemes

These level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Mark grid for all essay questions

| Level | Description | Marks |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| 5 | <p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p> | 17–20 |
| 4 | <p>Contains analysis and argument although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p> | 13–16 |
| 3 | <p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p> | 9–12 |
| 2 | <p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p> | 5–8 |

| Level | Description | Marks |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | <p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted, and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p> | 1–4 |
| 0 | No creditable response. | 0 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 1 | <p>How significant were the domestic achievements of Catherine the Great?</p> <p>The issues could be: how far Catherine’s aims were met and whether she could be seen as bringing about significant change. There could be discussion of how far this significance can be seen in terms of implementing enlightened reform. The criteria for achievements might be seen in terms of whether the reforms modernised Russia and supported her role as a leading power. The debate could be about the limitations of the reforms, which did not address the key issue of serfdom as a barrier to social and economic development.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • her educational changes • the impact of her foreign ideas • foreign investment and economic development • her relationship with the nobles and retention of serfdom • internal expansion • her treatment of internal discontent – Pugachev. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 2 | <p>How far was Louis XVI personally responsible for bringing about the French Revolution?</p> <p>The responsibility of a weak king could be set against the longer-term factors and the reasons for increased political, social, and economic discontent. On the one hand, Louis’s failure to support the reforms proposed by a series of ministers and his inconsistent approach to asserting royal power, culminating in the fatal decision to call the Estates General without having the ability to manage it, might form the basis of a view of his responsibility. On the other hand, the inherited debts from wars, an ossified administrative system, and the effects of new ideas and economic factors beyond his control, would be a counter-argument.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his personal characteristics • his reform attempts and their failure • the taxation problems • the social discontents with privilege • the effects of the American war • his handling of the Estates General. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3 | <p>What best explains the Terror of 1793 to 1794?</p> <p>The discussion could be about the relative importance of the sheer practical necessity of defending the Revolution from internal and external enemies, and the political development that had taken place which led to ideas of revolutionary purity and the need for total unity and commitment, to make repression a sign of virtue.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the influence of the sans-culottes • the threat from provincial opposition • the need for central control to fight the war • the economic considerations in terms of price controls • the ideological factors • the role of revolutionary leaders. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 4 | <p>Did Napoleon come to power in 1799 primarily as a result of his own abilities?</p> <p>The possible discussion is whether Napoleon's military successes, effectively publicised by his bulletins and his political skill in seeing his opportunity to ally with discontented political figures as 'the sword', led to his becoming First Consul; or, whether the limitations and unpopularity of the Directory, the polarisation and the increasing shift to authoritarian rule and the intrigues of leaders, are better explanations.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonaparte's military record • the Directory's response to coups • the plans to strengthen the executive by Sieyes and his colleagues • the coup of Brumaire. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 5 | <p>Why did it take so long for the European powers to defeat and overthrow Napoleon?</p> <p>The discussion could centre on the military strengths of Napoleon and his ability to exploit weaknesses, and the way that even after 1812 he was able to amass large forces; in contrast, to explanations which focus on the weaknesses and divisions between his enemies. After 1812, the determination of the Emperor to defy the logic of the situation and reach an accommodation with the European powers, might be considered.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon's tactics and strategy • the obvious divisions of his enemies, for example in the 1805–1806 campaigns • the resilience of France after the Russian debacle • the ongoing suspicions among the allies after 1812 • the 'slow acting' effects of Britain's naval blockade and drawn-out campaign in Iberia. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 6 | <p>'Its achievements outweighed its failures.' Discuss this view of the Congress of Vienna.</p> <p>Given the long period of war and territorial change, it could be argued that the Congress achieved much: France was effectively contained; there was no return to the dangerous vacuum in central Europe that allowed French expansion; the monarchs affirmed opposition to revolution and set up a system of meeting; the victors were rewarded for their efforts; and, there was a long period of relative peace in Europe. Against that are the criticisms that: the imposed settlements were unstable and took insufficient account of the wishes of the people, for example, in Poland; that there were lingering resentments about the territorial settlement; that key forces of liberalism and nationalism were ignored; that the Congress System was ineffective; and, that unrest in Italy and Germany at Habsburg power set up problems for the future.</p> <p>Answers might look at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the settlement of issues between Austria and Russia • the gains of Britain • the new order in Italy and Germany • the gains of Prussia • the settlement with France. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 7 | <p>How well did Louis XVIII serve the interests of France?</p> <p>The possible interests of France might include the strategies to heal the wounds of the Revolution, re-establish her status in Europe after her defeats, have a constitutional system that would bring stability, enjoy commercial and economic prosperity and avoid conflicts over religion. Answers may distinguish between Louis' initial failure in 1814–1815 and his longer-term achievements, and between his limited ability either to impress personally or rule with some consideration for liberal sentiments.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hundred Days • the constitutional monarchy • his relations with the European monarchies • his economic development • the effectiveness of his ministers. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 8 | <p>Which was more important in the unification of Germany: the military or economic strength of Prussia?</p> <p>On the one hand, the unification was dependent on war, especially against Austria and France: one to end Austrian hegemony, and one to bring about the union of the southern states and to end the threat of any future French action against the new Germany. On the other hand, the industrial development of Germany made victory possible and established Prussia as the leading economic power, even if its dominance of the Zollverein did not mean automatic political dominance.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the army reforms and their significance • the wars against Denmark, Austria, and France • the economic growth because of coal and ore and railways • the role of the Zollverein. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 9 | <p>‘Cavour was more important than Garibaldi in bringing about the creation of a new Italian state in 1861.’ Was he?</p> <p>It depends on the definition of ‘a new Italian state’, as Cavour certainly brought about an extended Piedmont by engineering the war between France and Austria and securing diplomatic support. However, the state as it emerged in 1861, was brought about by the invasion of Sicily, and the advance into Naples necessitating Piedmontese intervention. The popular enthusiasm for the new Italy engendered by Garibaldi and the results of the Expedition of the Thousand, need to be assessed against the careful diplomacy and the establishment of Piedmont as a modern state able to dominate northern Italy.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cavour’s role in developing Piedmont • the diplomacy at Paris 1856 • the relationship with Napoleon III • the policies of Cavour after the Peace of Villafranca • Garibaldi’s appeal and the invasion of Sicily • the importance of the invasion of Naples and threat to the Papal States. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 10 | <p>‘Napoleon III’s foreign policies were driven mainly by a desire for prestige.’ Discuss.</p> <p>To support the view, the discussion might centre upon: the desire to support Catholic interests and to play a major role against Russia; the prestige to be gained from the liberation of Italy; adventurism in Mexico; colonial expansion for prestige; the attempts to claw back ‘compensation’ for allowing Bismarck to expand; and, the fatal decision to go to war in 1870 when under prepared. More favourable analysis might point to: securing French strategic and economic interests; gaining key political support as defending catholic interests, for example in defending the Pope; and, the recognition of the threat to France from an expanded Prussia.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimean diplomacy and the decision for war • the support of Cavour and subsequent policy in Italy • the expansion of empire • the Mexican adventure • his relations with Bismarck and the Franco-Prussian War. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 11 | <p>‘In his domestic policy, Alexander II had idealistic aims but limited achievements.’ How valid is this judgement?</p> <p>The discussion might be about how far the aims were idealistic and how far simply to bolster a regime which had been shown to rest on shaky foundations by the Crimean War. The achievements could either be seen in terms of effectively moving away from a long period of stagnation or failing to go far enough to make effective changes.</p> <p>Answers might consider the motives and effects of key elements which might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the emancipation of the Serfs • the army reforms • the educational reforms • the judicial reforms • local government • the economic development. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 12 | <p>‘Not a German Empire but merely a Prussian one.’ Discuss this view on Germany in the years 1871 to 1890.</p> <p>The debate is on how far there was a real German empire: currency, flag, weights and measures, a constitution with federal structure; increasing nationalism. The counter-view would point to: Prussian domination, Prussian military values; Prussian monarch; Prussian chancellor; the limited powers of the national parliament.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the constitutional balance between Prussia and other states • the monarchy and appointment of Chancellor • Bismarck’s Prussian based policies, e.g., Kulturkampf • the measures taken to increase unification • the role of the army. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 13 | <p>How effectively did Nicholas II deal with Russia’s internal problems in the period 1906 to 1914?</p> <p>The discussion might centre on whether the creation of a national duma and the social and economic policies, made the regime considerably stronger after 1905, and whether military growth and diplomacy made Russia a stronger player in world politics. The alternative is to see the monarchy as flawed and Nicholas’ policies leading to the disasters of the First World War.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the military recovery from the defeats of 1905 • the establishment of a Duma and the way it was brought under control • Stolypin’s agrarian reforms and how far they brought stability • industrial growth and its effects • foreign policy. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 14 | <p>‘Italy was more stable and united by 1914 than it had been in 1871.’ Was it?</p> <p>The issue is whether regionalism, that was still a divisive element in 1871 following the ‘Brigands War’ of the 1860s and the economic and social discontents, had given way to greater unity as the economy grew and communications and education brought the nation together. The rifts between the Italian state and the Papacy were reduced and there was a greater sense of nationalism. A pessimistic view is that the growth of industrial unrest and socialism brought further divisions; that the South, even with the safety valve of emigration, remained poor; and, that corruption in politics led to disillusion and instability.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the success of <i>trasformismo</i> in reducing conflict • the impact of industrial growth and socialism • the situation in the Mezzogiorno • the impact of colonialism • the greater role of Italy in international politics • the impact of reforms and franchise extension • the role of national leaders. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 15 | <p>What best explains the collapse of the Habsburg Empire?</p> <p>The discussion could focus on: the effects of the First World War, as opposed to the effects of the longer-term problems that faced the Empire after 1867; the unequal position of Hungary compared with other nationalities and the tensions between national groups (e.g. Germans and Czechs), together with the rise of more extreme and divisive politics both on the right and left; and, the economic problems faced by the Empire.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of the <i>Ausgleich</i> • the growth of the South Slav problems • the conflicts within the Empire • the external threats and challenges • the attempts to reform and their limitations (e.g., Taaffe) • the role of the army and Conrad in bringing a disastrous war • the losses and weaknesses of 1914–1918. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 16 | <p>How important were tensions in the Balkans in bringing about the First World War?</p> <p>The build-up of Russian power and the threat of Russian domination of the Balkans if the Ottoman Empire collapsed led to considerable tensions. The actual trigger of the war was the assassination in Sarajevo, and the Austrian determination to destroy the Serb threat to the breakup of the Empire. However, the Balkans factor must be weighed against other elements stemming from the growth of German power. Without the support of Germany, the Austrian war against Serbia, which was likely to have the support of Russia, could not have been attempted. The links between the Balkans and the other tensions, and the role of the Alliance and Entente commitments, should be analysed.</p> <p>Answers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of hostility between Serbia and Austria • the Balkan Wars • the role of Russia • the role of Germany • the alliances and ententes • the hostility between France and Germany • the rivalry between Germany and Britain • the role of military plans. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 17 | <p>How is the defeat of the Central Powers in 1918 best explained?</p> <p>This question requires an analysis of the defeat of Germany and her allies. The role of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire's resistance, the defeat of Austria and Bulgaria, and the German capacity to continue to wage war, should be assessed. The whole nature of the war in wearing down resources and the ability of the allies to deploy more mobile tactics, not just in the West but also in the Middle East, might be considered. The military factors might be set against economic exhaustion, and the daunting prospect of facing US economic and manpower resources.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the failure of the March offensive • the success of campaigns in the Middle East and Italy • the impact of the blockade and resulting shortages for Germany and her allies • the impact of US entry • the consequences on Germany of having to sustain war on multiple fronts following the failure of the Schlieffen Plan. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 18 | <p>Was the post-war settlement with Germany too dominated by a desire for revenge to stand any chance of establishing long-term peace?</p> <p>This was certainly the view of critics of the treaty which looked at punitive reparations, humiliating restrictions on the armed forces and the loss of territory to nations seen as inferior by Germans, with The Fourteen Points being ignored. The counter-view was that many of the changes were intended to remove points of conflict such as Alsace and Lorraine, or were of areas with only a short history of being German such as the Polish lands and North Schleswig. It has been argued that the effects of reparations have been overstated and that most nations reduced arms after the war.</p> <p>Answers could consider whether the key elements were reflective of revenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the military restrictions • the loss of colonies • the reparations • the territorial adjustments especially regarding Poland • the redistribution of lands gained at Brest Litovsk • War Guilt. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 19 | <p>What best accounts for the survival of the Bolshevik state in Russia, 1917–1924?</p> <p>The discussion may be in terms of the energy and organisation of the Bolsheviks and the limitations of their enemies, both domestic and foreign. The initial support gained by the land decree might be considered and so might the peasant fear of the Whites restoring landlords. The relative importance of the Bolshevik terror and propaganda could be weighed, and the military skills of Trotsky contextualised, by considering White divisions.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the initial reforms • War Communism • the effects of foreign intervention • White leadership and strategy • the advantages of the Bolshevik held area • terror and propaganda. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 20 | <p>Assess the factors which influenced Nazi racial policy, 1933–1939.</p> <p>As well as explaining the ideology behind racial persecution, the question calls for explanations of the nature and relative restraint of racial policy, as opposed to the genocidal policies followed during the war. The role of domestic and foreign opinion could be weighed, and there could be an understanding of the cumulative radicalism which intensified as war approached.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the basis in racial theory of Nazi policy • the need to restrain violence while still appearing to be a regime within the legal restraints • the need for regard for foreign opinion, e.g., during the Olympics • the role of members of the Nazi elite, e.g., Goebbels in 1938 • the effects of preparation for war and the radicalisation of the regime from 1938 • the conflicting strategies within the regime. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 21 | <p>Assess the reasons for the collapse of the French Third Republic in 1940.</p> <p>The discussion might focus on the short-term reasons with the military collapse, and the longer-term divisions and weaknesses of the Republic evident in the inter-war period but having their origins from the inception.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the polarisation of French politics • the impact of economic stagnation and depression • the failures in foreign policy • the fear of the Popular Front • Parliamentary instability and scandals • the reliance on the Maginot Line • the limited commitment to war 1939–1940 followed by the rapid collapse. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 22 | <p>How far was Mussolini’s domestic policy driven by fascist ideology?</p> <p>The discussion could be between seeing the domestic policy driven by ideological aims for social cooperation under the umbrella of the state (Corporate State), and cooperation with existing industrial elites and landowners more typical of a conservative rather than a radical regime. ‘Fascist ideology’ might comprise the role of a leader embodying the heart of the nation with unlimited power, as opposed to a traditional dictatorship depending on alliance with elites. ‘Ideology’ might include the total commitment of the nation to shared ideals which overcame traditional loyalties to the Church, region and family, as opposed to superficial window dressing for authoritarianism and militarism.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role and power of the Duce • the Corporate State • relations with the Church and the elites • the social and economic policies • repression and the police state. • changes in the 1930s and racial policy. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 23 | <p>How successfully did Stalin’s economic policy serve the interests of the Soviet Union in the period 1928 to 1941?</p> <p>The costly policies in terms of life and famine were: Collectivisation; forced labour projects such as the White Sea Canal; the intensive industrialisation and infrastructure projects. Stalin’s agricultural policy damaged the progress of the New Economic Policy (NEP), and mass projects in both industry and agriculture were inefficient and not essential for prosperity. Modernisation could be seen as essential for Stalin to justify a communist regime and to defend it in the Great Patriotic War.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the transition from NEP to Collectivisation, and the brutal enforcement of the destruction of the Kulaks at all costs • infrastructure construction • large-scale heavy industry development – new complexes like Magnitogorsk • the use of convict labour and controls on wages and prices • the urban development projects like Moscow metro. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 24 | <p>How much did Franco achieve for Spain from 1939 to 1975?</p> <p>The discussion may be whether horrific revenge and a repressive conservative state with a veneer of fascist ideology offered any ‘achievement’, except the securing of power for a dictator and the military, clerical and social elites who supported him. Franco’s achievements might be seen in terms of his avoiding an allied overthrow, and his avoiding too close a connection with Hitler and Mussolini and creating enough stability for some economic recovery and modernisation, so preventing political and regional unrest and paving the way for transition to a monarchy that would bring about change.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the heavy and sustained repression after the victory of 1939 • his consolidation of personal power and controlling of the Falange • his rebuilding of Spain’s economy and developing tourism • his relationship with the Church • the neutrality in the Second World War • the establishment of Spain’s relations with the Western powers in the Cold War. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 25 | <p>What best accounts for German military successes in the period 1939 to 1941?</p> <p>The discussion might be about the highly developed tactics and strategy of the German armed forces and her strong leadership and motivation, or the limited effective opposition Germany faced given the neutrality of the US and the alliance with the USSR, and the military weaknesses of France and the smaller countries she quickly defeated.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the campaign in Poland • Blitzkrieg, and the invasion of the Low Countries, Denmark and France • the lack of coordination between the allies – the failure to help Poland and poor coordination between France and Britain • her effective use of airpower • her weak opposition to technically and militarily stronger forces by Greece and Yugoslavia • the lack of effective preparation by Stalin to meet Operation Barbarossa in 1941. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 26 | <p>How much did Khrushchev change the nature of Communist rule in the USSR?</p> <p>The discussion here is about how great was the ‘thaw’, and whether Khrushchev did more than discontinue some of the obvious excesses and abuses of the Stalin era while retaining the essential hold on power of the party.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the speech of 1956 • the reduction of the Gulag system • the economic decentralisation • the reductions in censorship and more contacts with the West • the suppression of the anti-party opposition, but the repression of the opposition in Georgia and Novocherkassk • the housing reforms • his attempts to meet demands for more consumer goods. • his maintenance of party controls and continued supervision of the secret police. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 27 | <p>How well did de Gaulle serve the interests of France after 1945?</p> <p>The interests of France might be seen as: unity and minimising the differences and recriminations arising from occupation and the Vichy era; restoring France's international prestige and position in Europe; overcoming the political instability that was a mark of much of the Third Republic; establishing a defence policy; and, ending the divisive and costly effects of the war in Algeria. Favourable analysis might point to: de Gaulle's attempts to restore unity, perhaps at the expense of justice 1945–1946; then his role after 1958, in increasing presidential power to end the rapid changes of government; and, his achieving withdrawal from Algeria without a major civil war in France. However, there are criticisms of his relations with NATO and the US, of his failure to foresee the widespread social disturbances of the 1960s, and of his style of leadership – 'a republican monarch'.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his policies 1945–1946 • the constitutional reforms of the Fifth Republic • Algeria • his foreign policy and relations with other Western powers • his style of government. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 28 | <p>Did political stability in the German Federal Republic depend on economic prosperity?</p> <p>The so-called economic miracle contrasted with the weak economy and high unemployment that was blamed for Nazism and has been seen as the key to the survival of parliamentary democracy. However, other factors could explain this. With the fear of the USSR and the horrific memories of the Nazi period, political extremes were avoided. The backing of the US was important; the restoration of a federal structure helped, and there were capable leaders.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of US support and Marshall Aid • the Federal Constitution • the recovery of the economy and the rebuilding • the contrasts with the East and the unity brought about by fear of the USSR • West Germany's role in European unity • the policies and personality of Adenauer • the ability to maintain unity after de Nazification • the ability to adapt, e.g., Ostpolitik. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 29 | <p>To what extent do economic factors explain the rise of political violence in post-war Italy?</p> <p>Answers may focus on the ‘years of lead’ between 1969 and the late 1980s, though there was some resurgence in the 1990s. On the one hand, the effects of turndown and urban deprivation together with income inequality might be considered and, on the other hand, the frustration with parliamentary democracy and the revival of interest in more radical political ideas in the post-war period. Disaffected younger elements might be seen in the context of radical movements and actions in other countries.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the emergence of radicalism in 1969 and the Fiat factory occupation • the developments of 1970 with the Piazza Fontana bombing and the formation of the Red Brigades • the growth of neo-fascism and the planned coup of 1974 • the police reprisals and the growth of assassinations; the kidnapping of Moro, 1978 • the Bologna Massacre, 1980 • the implication of Andreotti. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 30 | <p>How is the prolonged instability in Yugoslavia in the 1990s best explained?</p> <p>The adjustment to a post-communist world and the re-emergence of regional and religious tensions going back to the violence of the wartime period or beyond, and the re-emergence of Serb nationalism and key figures in political and military leadership, could be considered together with foreign intervention.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communism, as a unifying force under Tito and the significance of its removal • the growth of nationalism in Serbia • regionalism and unrest • the religious tensions and the conflict in Bosnia • Kosovo • the limitations of international actions to prevent the intensification of violence. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 31 | <p>Did totalitarian regimes in Europe in the period from 1917 to c.1945 stifle the arts?</p> <p>On the one hand, the political control of the content and form of the arts and the view that artistic activity was not outside a wider view of politics, and the need of regimes to harness the arts for propaganda purposes saw a stifling; on the other hand, there is a counter-view that this was not consistent – the creation of works expressly for the regime was greater in the USSR, and the regimes encouraged the celebration of past artistic achievements and were patrons of the arts.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the suppression of post-revolutionary artistic modernism and experimentation in the USSR • the suppression of Jewish and left-wing arts and music in Nazi Germany • the promotion of second-rate art by the regimes and the retreat to traditionalism • examples of some art which maintained high standards, especially in terms of performance • the amount of patronage, especially in architecture. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 32 | <p>How important were developments in transport to industrial growth, c.1750–c.1914?</p> <p>The considerable increase in transport in the form of roads, canals, railways and shipping, had various effects on industrial growth. There could be a discussion about the relative importance of changes in the way that goods and raw materials were transported to the general stimulus in demand provided by large-scale transport projects like railways, and discussion about the growth in demand itself. Transport could also be set against other elements such as capital, labour, the exploitation of raw materials, the growth of different sources of power and the development of technology.</p> <p>Answers might discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • river and canal navigation • the growth in shipping, especially steam ships and refrigeration railways and their impact • road transport and the development at the end of the period of motor vehicles • the relative importance of transport and other factors leading to industrial growth. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 33 | <p>How far was European decolonisation the result of the Second World War?</p> <p>The costs of war for the European powers and the US, and the loss of prestige through defeats by Japan undermining assumptions about racial superiority, could be set against existing nationalist agitations and pre-war moves towards greater autonomy for colonies. The defeat of racist and imperialist regimes undermined enthusiasm for colonialism, but the war also strengthened determination by some countries to keep their possessions (e.g., France).</p> <p>Answers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the weakening of colonial powers during the war • the growth of nationalist movements before and because of the war • the hostility of the superpowers to overseas colonialism • the changing economic context. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 34 | <p>Was nineteenth-century liberalism a coherent political philosophy?</p> <p>The discussion could focus on whether it was more than a series of attitudes towards aristocratic and clerical privileges, and a view that there was a distinct set of objectives that there should be some form of parliamentary representation and respect for individual liberties. Or, did liberalism vary so much in its belief in how far political rights should be extended to different groups and how far the state should protect the underprivileged, that it could not be seen as coherent?</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the change over time and the development of liberal thinking in social and political issues • the views of key liberal writings and common elements, such as basic freedoms • the key characteristics in economic thought and free trade • the key attitudes to religion and the opposition to clericalism • the key attitudes to political rights and constitutional government. | 20 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 35 | <p data-bbox="304 248 1038 282">How realistic an aim was European unity after 1945?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1283 483">The debate is whether post-war hopes for greater European cooperation in key areas of economic and political development to avoid the destructive nationalism that had led to two world wars were anything more than hopes, and whether they could go beyond general cooperation of richer nations in Western Europe and a free trade area?</p> <p data-bbox="304 517 628 551">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 555 1302 824" style="list-style-type: none">• the division of Europe by the Cold War, and how far this impeded unity directly until 1989 and thereafter, by establishing different levels of prosperity and development• the position of Britain with links to the Empire and the US as well as Europe• the degree to which nation states could accept loss of sovereignty• the degree to which a European power bloc as opposed to an economic bloc could develop. | 20 |