



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/23

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

May/June 2022

2 hours 15 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- All questions are worth equal marks.

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

This document has **4** pages.

Section 1: c.1774–1815

- 1 How significant were the domestic achievements of Catherine the Great?
- 2 How far was Louis XVI personally responsible for bringing about the French Revolution?
- 3 What best explains the Terror of 1793 to 1794?
- 4 Did Napoleon come to power in 1799 primarily as a result of his own abilities?
- 5 Why did it take so long for the European powers to defeat and overthrow Napoleon?

Section 2: c.1815–c.1871

- 6 'Its achievements outweighed its failures.' Discuss this view of the Congress of Vienna.
- 7 How well did Louis XVIII serve the interests of France?
- 8 Which was more important in the unification of Germany: the military or economic strength of Prussia?
- 9 'Cavour was more important than Garibaldi in bringing about the creation of a new Italian state in 1861.' Was he?
- 10 'Napoleon III's foreign policies were driven mainly by a desire for prestige.' Discuss.

Section 3: c.1862–c.1914

- 11 'In his domestic policy, Alexander II had idealistic aims but limited achievements.' How valid is this judgement?
- 12 'Not a German Empire but merely a Prussian one.' Discuss this view on Germany in the years 1871 to 1890.
- 13 How effectively did Nicholas II deal with Russia's internal problems in the period 1906 to 1914?
- 14 'Italy was more stable and united by 1914 than it had been in 1871.' Was it?
- 15 What best explains the collapse of the Habsburg Empire?

Section 4: 1914–1939

- 16 How important were tensions in the Balkans in bringing about the First World War?
- 17 How is the defeat of the Central Powers in 1918 best explained?
- 18 Was the post-war settlement with Germany too dominated by a desire for revenge to stand any chance of establishing long-term peace?
- 19 What best accounts for the survival of the Bolshevik state in Russia, 1917–1924?
- 20 Assess the factors which influenced Nazi racial policy, 1933–1939.

Section 5: 1919–1945

- 21 Assess the reasons for the collapse of the French Third Republic in 1940.
- 22 How far was Mussolini's domestic policy driven by fascist ideology?
- 23 How successfully did Stalin's economic policy serve the interests of the Soviet Union in the period 1928 to 1941?
- 24 How much did Franco achieve for Spain from 1939 to 1975?
- 25 What best accounts for German military successes in the period 1939 to 1941?

Section 6: 1945–2000

- 26 How much did Khrushchev change the nature of Communist rule in the USSR?
- 27 How well did de Gaulle serve the interests of France after 1945?
- 28 Did political stability in the German Federal Republic depend on economic prosperity?
- 29 To what extent do economic factors explain the rise of political violence in post-war Italy?
- 30 How is the prolonged instability in Yugoslavia in the 1990s best explained?

Section 7: Themes

- 31** Did totalitarian regimes in Europe in the period from 1917 to c.1945 stifle the arts?
- 32** How important were developments in transport to industrial growth, c.1750–c.1914?
- 33** How far was European decolonisation the result of the Second World War?
- 34** Was nineteenth-century liberalism a coherent political philosophy?
- 35** How realistic an aim was European unity after 1945?

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