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History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Europe

Thursday 4 November 2021 (morning)

1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different section.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[30 marks]**.

Section 1: Monarchies in England and France (1066–1223)

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of Henry II's policies in England and Ireland.
2. Evaluate the success of Richard I and John against the French in Normandy.

Section 2: Muslims and Jews in medieval Europe (1095–1492)

3. To what extent did Christian doctrine and teaching contribute to the growth of anti-Muslim hostility?
4. Evaluate the impact of the persecution of Jews on intellectual and cultural life.

Section 3: Late medieval political crises (1300–1487)

5. "Richard II was deposed in 1399 because of his poor governance." Discuss.
6. To what extent was diplomacy the main reason why Louis XI was able to extend French power?

Section 4: The Renaissance (c1400–1600)

7. "Lorenzo de' Medici was the most significant patron of the arts in 15th-century Italy." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. "Trade was the most important factor in the development of the Northern Renaissance in Burgundy and Germany." Discuss.

Section 5: The Age of Exploration and its impact (1400–1550)

9. "The quest for knowledge was the main motive for exploration in the 15th century." Discuss.
10. Examine the impact of the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) in reducing political conflicts in Europe.

Section 6: Aspects of the Reformation (c1500–1563)

11. Examine the role played by Frederick the Wise in the spread of Lutheran ideas in Germany.
12. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Roman Inquisition in support of the Counter Reformation.

Section 7: Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)

13. Compare and contrast the nature of the rule of **two** absolutist monarchs.
14. Examine the impact of monarchical patronage on the Baroque movement.

Section 8: The French Revolution and Napoleon I (1774–1815)

15. Discuss the reasons why France became a republic, with reference to the period 1789–1792.
16. “Napoleon I’s domestic policies had a significant impact on French society.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 9: France (1815–1914)

17. “Napoleon III’s foreign policy was a complete failure.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
18. Examine the reasons why the Third Republic was able to survive crises in the period 1871–1890.

Section 10: Society, politics and economy in Britain and Ireland (1815–1914)

19. “Social and economic factors were the main reasons for the growth of the Chartist movement.” Discuss.
20. Evaluate the impact of social reforms on Victorian society c1840–c1900.

Section 11: Italy (1815–1871) and Germany (1815–1890)

21. “Cavour’s political skills were the most significant factor in the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy by 1861.” Discuss.
22. To what extent did the establishment of the Zollverein lead to the decline of Austria and the rise of Prussia?

Section 12: Imperial Russia, revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union (1855–1924)

23. To what extent had Russia’s economy been modernized by 1914 under Alexander III and Nicholas II?
24. “The causes of the October/November Revolution were the same as those of the February/March Revolution.” Discuss.

Section 13: Europe and the First World War (1871–1918)

25. Examine the influence of German foreign policy on the major European powers between 1890 and 1908.
26. Examine the contribution of diplomatic failure in July 1914 to the outbreak of the First World War.

Section 14: Inter-war domestic developments in European states (1918–1939)

27. “The Weimar Republic was able to overcome threats to its survival between 1918 and 1923 because it had the support of the German people.” Discuss.
28. “Franco won the Spanish Civil War because of Republican disunity.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 15: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)

29. Evaluate the successes and failures of Mussolini’s foreign policy between 1922 and 1941.
30. Examine the reasons why the invasion of Poland in 1939 developed into a major European war by 1941.

Section 16: The Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia (1924–2000)

31. “The defeat of Trotsky was the most significant factor in Stalin’s rise to power up to 1929.” Discuss.
32. “The failure of his domestic policies was the main reason for Khrushchev’s removal from power in 1964.” Discuss.

Section 17: Post-war western and northern Europe (1945–2000)

33. Evaluate the political responses to post-war economic challenges in France up to 1963.
34. With reference to the period 1949–1990, examine the impact of social and cultural change in West Germany.

Section 18: Post-war central and eastern Europe (1945–2000)

35. Evaluate the impact of repression and protest between 1945 and 1968 in **one** of the following countries: East Germany; Poland; Hungary; Czechoslovakia.
 36. Evaluate the response to political challenges in the post-communist era in **one** Central or Eastern European country (excluding Russia).
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References: