



**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EUROPE (INCLUDING RUSSIA/USSR)**

Friday 5 November 2004 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. “A ruthless dictator”; “a true social and political democrat”. With reference to the French revolutionary leader, Robespierre, explain which statement you consider to be more appropriate.
2. To what extent has Napoleon’s impact on France between 1800 and 1815 been exaggerated?
3. How successful were the members of the Congress of Vienna in achieving their aims by 1830?
4. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Disraeli and Gladstone between 1868 and 1886.
5. “Only governments who do not have the will to resist are overthrown by revolutions.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment of the revolutions in France between 1789 and 1848?
6. “The resolution of the question of Rome was the key to Italian unification.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
7. Assess the importance of the role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany.
8. How consistent were the domestic policies of Alexander II?
9. Why was there such an increase in membership of trade unions in Europe between 1875 and 1900?
10. Analyse the factors that led to the increase of educational opportunity in many European countries between 1850 and 1900.
11. How successfully did the governments of **either** France **or** Spain deal with domestic problems in the period 1848 to 1914?
12. “Although Germany was blamed for the outbreak of the First World War other countries were equally responsible.” How far do you agree with this statement?
13. Compare and contrast the political and constitutional development of any **two** of the following countries in the twentieth century: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, or Finland.

14. Compare and contrast the contributions of Lenin and Trotsky to the establishment and consolidation of a communist state in Russia between 1917 and 1924.
 15. Analyse the key factors that led to the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire by 1919.
 16. “Unwanted and unloved.” How far do you agree with this assessment of the Weimar Republic in Germany between 1918 and 1933?
 17. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Hitler and Mussolini up to 1940.
 18. “He brought his country and his people nothing but harm.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment of Stalin’s domestic policies in the USSR between 1929 and 1953?
 19. For what reasons, and with what results, did Britain and France pursue a policy of appeasement in the 1930s?
 20. To what extent did the states of Central and Eastern Europe benefit economically from Soviet control between 1949 and 1989?
 21. Analyse the effects of technological development on the arts after the Second World War.
 22. Assess the significance of Adenauer’s achievements in West Germany between 1945 and 1963.
 23. How successfully did Spain make the transition to a constitutional monarchy after the death of Franco?
 24. “Gorbachev has been hailed as a great statesman and politician but in reality his domestic and foreign achievements were far less significant than has been claimed.” Discuss.
 25. Compare and contrast the social and economic consequences of the Second World War on **two** European countries.
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