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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

- 1** In 1848 revolutions swept across Europe.
- (a) What changes were introduced by the Provisional Government in France in February 1848? [4]
 - (b) Why had nationalism grown in influence in Germany by 1848? [6]
 - (c) 'Little progress was made towards Italian unification in 1848–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** War was one of the factors that contributed to the achievement of German unification.
- (a) Describe the events in 1870 which led to the Franco-Prussian War. [4]
 - (b) Why was the defeat of Austria in 1866 important? [6]
 - (c) 'Little was achieved by the Prussian Revolution of 1848.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** Many issues that existed before the American Civil War still caused problems afterwards.
- (a) Who were the 'free soilers'? [4]
 - (b) Why did Reconstruction fail to protect many freed slaves from violence and mistreatment? [6]
 - (c) 'The Civil War was fought over the issue of states' rights.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** Imperialism affected much of the world in the second half of the nineteenth century.
- (a) Describe how Theodore Roosevelt responded to Spanish rule in Cuba. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Treaty of Paris (1898) important? [6]
 - (c) 'The main impact of European imperialism on Africa was one of exploitation.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Option B: The twentieth century

- 5** The peace negotiators at the Paris Peace Conference had to take many difficult decisions.
- (a) What changes were made on Germany's western border by the Treaty of Versailles? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles have important political consequences for Germany from 1919 to 1923? [6]
 - (c) 'Clemenceau's demands dominated the discussions at Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6** The performance of the League of Nations in the 1920s and 1930s was uneven.
- (a) Describe how the League of Nations helped refugees. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Manchurian Crisis important? [6]
 - (c) How well did the League deal with international disputes in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** After the Second World War, Europe became the scene of the struggle between communism and capitalism.
- (a) What was the policy of 'containment'? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Greek Civil War important? [6]
 - (c) Was the Berlin Blockade more of a defensive than an aggressive move by Stalin? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** The Soviet Union responded to opposition in different ways.
- (a) Describe events in Eastern Europe in 1989–90. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Berlin Wall important? [6]
 - (c) 'From 1956 to 1981 the Soviet Union's reaction to opposition in Eastern Europe was to use military force.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

- 9** The pattern for the war on the Western Front was set very early.
- (a) What was the purpose of the race to the sea? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Battle of the Somme important? [6]
 - (c) 'The first Battle of the Marne was the most important reason why the Schlieffen Plan failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** Troops from inside and outside the British Empire contributed to the Allied war effort.
- (a) Describe the part played by South African troops in the East African campaign. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Allied victory in South West Africa achieved quickly? [6]
 - (c) How important was the Japanese contribution to the Allied war effort? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

- 11** Despite some early difficulties the Weimar Republic did have some achievements.
- (a) Describe Stresemann's economic policies. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Communist uprisings of 1919 fail? [6]
 - (c) 'Weimar's cultural achievements were more important than its achievements in foreign policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** The Nazis used a range of methods to stay in power.
- (a) Describe how the Nazis used the Gestapo. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nazis take control of the mass media? [6]
 - (c) 'The main aim of Nazi economic policies was to reduce unemployment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

- 13** Russia was a troubled country in the early years of the twentieth century.
- (a) Describe the main features of Tsarist rule at the beginning of the twentieth century. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Tsarist government introduce reforms in the period 1905 to 1911? [6]
 - (c) 'The most important reason why Tsar Nicholas abdicated in 1917 was Russia's involvement in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Stalin was ruthless in winning and keeping power.
- (a) Who were the Young Pioneers? [4]
 - (b) Why did Trotsky fail to become leader of the Soviet Union after Lenin's death? [6]
 - (c) 'Stalin stayed in power because of the use of the Purges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

- 15** The 1920s in the United States was a time of great change.
- (a) What was Prohibition? [4]
 - (b) Why did the lives of many women change in the 1920s? [6]
 - (c) 'The group that suffered the most from discrimination during the 1920s was immigrants.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The Depression caused much misery in the United States.
- (a) What were the Bonus Marchers? [4]
 - (b) Why did Hoover do little to help people during the Depression? [6]
 - (c) 'It was underlying weaknesses in the American economy rather than the Wall Street Crash that caused the Depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

- 17** Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan had successes and failures.
- (a) What happened in the Battle of Midway? [4]
 - (b) Why did Singapore fall to the Japanese forces? [6]
 - (c) 'Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941 because of the economic sanctions of the United States.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** By 1945 both Germany and Japan had been defeated.
- (a) Describe how Germany was denazified after the end of the Second World War. [4]
 - (b) Why were the D-Day landings successful? [6]
 - (c) 'The Japanese defeat was caused by the American use of the atomic bomb.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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