

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

- 1** Italy faced many difficulties before it achieved unification.
- (a) Describe relations between Austria and the Italian states by early 1848. [4]
 - (b) Why did Cavour resign in 1859? [6]
 - (c) How important was Garibaldi's Sicilian campaign to Italian unification? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** Early attempts to establish a united German state failed.
- (a) Describe Frederick William IV's attitude towards revolutionary events in Prussia in 1848. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Zollverein important? [6]
 - (c) How important was the Treaty of Olmütz? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** Before the American Civil War, tensions between slave and free states increased.
- (a) What was abolitionism? [4]
 - (b) Why was the annexation of Texas controversial? [6]
 - (c) 'The 1850 Compromise was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** Many factors contributed to the growth of tension between the Great Powers in the years before the First World War.
- (a) What was the Black Hand? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Alliance System develop in Europe? [6]
 - (c) 'Colonial rivalry was the most important cause of tension between Britain and Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Option B: The twentieth century

- 5 The League of Nations struggled to achieve all of its aims.
- (a) What was the League of Nations' Slavery Commission? [4]
 - (b) Why did Japan invade Manchuria in 1931? [6]
 - (c) 'Its decision-making procedures were the most serious weakness of the League of Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 Hitler became convinced that he could achieve his aims in foreign policy.
- (a) What were the terms of the Nazi–Soviet Pact? [4]
 - (b) Why was German involvement in the Spanish Civil War important to Hitler? [6]
 - (c) 'Fear of communism was the main reason for the adoption of the policy of appeasement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 The Cuban Missile Crisis was a serious threat to world peace.
- (a) Who was Fidel Castro? [4]
 - (b) Why did the United States object to the Soviet Union placing nuclear missiles on Cuba? [6]
 - (c) Who gained more from the Cuban Missile Crisis: Kennedy or Khrushchev? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 The Soviet Union had a difficult task in maintaining control over Eastern Europe.
- (a) Describe events in Gdansk in August 1980. [4]
 - (b) Why did Solidarity grow rapidly from its formation until late 1981? [6]
 - (c) 'The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe was brought about by discontent with Soviet control.' 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 start of the First World War did not go according to plan for Germany.
- (a) What was the Schlieffen Plan? [4]
 - (b) Why did trench warfare develop on the Western Front? [6]
 - (c) Which was more important to the failure of the Schlieffen Plan: the mobilisation of Russian forces or the resistance of Belgium? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 The war was fought on many fronts.
- (a) What was meant by the term 'unrestricted U-boat warfare'? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Battle of Jutland important? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that poor military leadership was the reason Russia withdrew from the war? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

- 11 The Weimar Republic faced many challenges and enjoyed some successes.
- (a) Who was Friedrich Ebert? [4]
 - (b) Why was proportional representation seen by many as a weakness of the Weimar Constitution? [6]
 - (c) 'Stresemann's most important achievement was to improve Germany's standing in foreign relations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 The Nazi regime had firm ideas about how society should be structured.
- (a) Describe Hitler's vision of the 'perfect' family. [4]
 - (b) Why did many members of the working class benefit from Nazi rule? [6]
 - (c) How successful were Nazi policies in winning the support of young people? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

- 13** The Provisional Government inherited a difficult situation in 1917.
- (a) What happened during the July Days? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Kornilov Affair important to the Bolsheviks? [6]
 - (c) Which was the more serious problem facing the Provisional Government: the land issue or the war? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Stalin's policies changed Soviet society and the economy.
- (a) What were the aims for industry of the Five-Year Plans? [4]
 - (b) Why was central planning important to Stalin's economic policy? [6]
 - (c) 'The policy of Russification was a success for Stalin.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

- 15** American society in the 1920s seemed to be tolerant in some ways but intolerant in others.
- (a) Describe the development of leisure activities in the 1920s. [4]
 - (b) Why was Prohibition difficult to enforce? [6]
 - (c) 'Fear of communism was the main reason for restrictions being placed on immigration to the United States.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** Some Americans questioned the effectiveness of the New Deal.
- (a) Describe measures taken by the New Deal to help farmers. [4]
 - (b) Why did Huey Long criticise the New Deal? [6]
 - (c) 'Saving the banks was the most important achievement of the New Deal.' 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** Germany had successes in the early part of the war.
- (a) Describe Germany's invasion of France. [4]
 - (b) Why was Germany unable to conquer the USSR by the end of 1941? [6]
 - (c) 'The evacuation from Dunkirk was more important than the Battle of Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** Civilians across Europe faced many hardships during the war.
- (a) Describe the Allied bombing of German cities in 1943–45. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nazis build extermination camps in Poland? [6]
 - (c) How important was the French resistance movement? Explain your answer. [10]

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