

History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Europe

Wednesday 10 May 2017 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer any three questions.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.



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

1. “The Norman invasion in 1066 had little impact on the people of England.” Discuss.
2. Compare and contrast the nature of royal government in England and France.

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

3. Discuss the reasons for Christian opposition to the Muslim states in Spain.
4. Discuss the role and contribution of Jews in medieval Europe.

Section 3 Late medieval political crises (1300–1487)

5. Discuss the reasons why the French defeated the English in the Hundred Years War.
6. Evaluate the impact of the Wars of the Roses on royal authority in England.

Section 4 The Renaissance (c1400–1600)

7. Compare and contrast the characteristics of government in Florence and Venice.
8. Discuss the reasons why the Renaissance spread to Burgundy and Germany.

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

9. “Developments in cartography and navigation were the main factors that enabled Spanish and Portuguese exploration.” Discuss.
10. Evaluate the impact of the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) on Europe.

Section 6 The Reformation (1517–1572)

11. Evaluate the role of the German princes in the spread of Lutheran ideas in Germany up to 1547.
12. To what extent was the Catholic Church reformed between 1517 and 1563?

Section 7 Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)

13. Evaluate the effectiveness of the foreign policy of any **two** absolutist monarchs.
14. Discuss the reasons for the growth of cities between 1650 and 1800.

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

15. Evaluate the reasons for French success in the Revolutionary Wars of 1792 to 1799.
16. Discuss the reasons for Napoleon’s rise to political power by 1799.

Section 9 France (1815–1914)

17. Evaluate the reasons for the 1848 Revolution in France.
18. To what extent was the foreign policy of Napoleon III successful?

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

19. Discuss the reasons for social protest in Britain and Ireland between 1815 and 1848.
20. “Lloyd George’s ‘People’s Budget’ had a significant political and social impact.” Discuss.

Turn over

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

21. Evaluate the contributions of Cavour **and** Mazzini to the unification of Italy.
22. “The *Kulturkampf* and the anti-socialist campaign were political failures for Bismarck.” Discuss.

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

23. With reference to the period up to 1914, discuss the economic developments that took place in Russia during the reigns of Alexander III **and** Nicholas II.
24. Evaluate the role of terror and coercion in the consolidation of the Soviet state between 1917 and 1924.

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

25. With reference to the period up to 1914, examine the impact of Kaiser Wilhelm II’s foreign policy on Britain, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary.
26. “Domestic instability was the main factor in Germany requesting an armistice in 1918.” Discuss.

Section 14 European states in the inter-war years (1918–1939)

27. “Opposition to the Nazi regime was limited and unsuccessful between 1933 and 1939.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
28. Discuss the reasons for political polarization in Spain between 1931 and 1936.

Section 15 Versailles to Berlin: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)

29. “The policy of appeasement was necessary because, by the mid-1930s, collective security had failed.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
30. Examine the impact of the Second World War on the civilian populations of **two** countries in Europe between 1939 and 1945.

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

31. Evaluate the significance of propaganda to the maintenance of Stalin's power between 1929 and 1945.
32. To what extent did Yeltsin establish democracy in Russia between 1991 and 1999?

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

33. Discuss the role of de Gaulle in stabilizing France between 1958 and 1969.
34. To what extent was there social and cultural change in West Germany between 1949 and 1989?

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

35. Evaluate Yugoslavia's challenge to Soviet control under Tito.
 36. Between 1945 and 1968, to what extent was there support for Soviet control within **two** of the following: East Germany; Poland; Hungary; Czechoslovakia?
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