

**History**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 3 – history of Europe**

Monday 13 November 2017 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**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. With reference to England, to what extent were Henry II's reforms to local government more significant than his reforms to central government?
2. Discuss the causes and consequences of the wars between Philip II (Philip Augustus) and King John.

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

3. "Christian doctrine and teaching were the most important reasons for hostility to Muslims in medieval Europe." Discuss.
4. Evaluate the reasons why Jews were often blamed for the Black Death.

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

5. "Edward II's removal from the throne in 1327 was the result of his failures as a military leader." Discuss.
6. Evaluate the reasons why ducal Burgundy became a major power in the late 14th and early 15th centuries.

**Section 4 The Renaissance (c1400–1600)**

7. "The wealth of Italian cities was the most significant factor in the development of the Renaissance." Discuss.
8. Evaluate the impact of the Renaissance on **one** European country excluding Italy, Burgundy and Germany.

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

9. Compare and contrast Spanish and Portuguese motives for exploration up to 1550.
10. Evaluate the economic impact on Europe of the voyages of exploration.

**Section 6      The Reformation (1517–1572)**

11. Evaluate the reasons for criticism of the Catholic Church at the start of the 16th century.
12. Evaluate the reasons for the spread of Protestant ideas in England **or** Scotland **or** France **or** the Netherlands.

**Section 7      Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)**

13. Discuss the view that the Scientific Revolution overturned accepted belief systems.
14. “Absolutist monarchs had few limits on the exercise of their power.” With reference to **two** absolutist monarchs, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

15. Discuss the social **and** economic impact of the Revolution in France.
16. Evaluate the reasons for Napoleon’s military defeat.

**Section 9      France (1815–1914)**

17. Compare and contrast the policies of Louis XVIII and Charles X.
18. Evaluate the reasons why the Second Republic was overthrown.

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

19. “The problems of urban poverty drove social reform in Victorian Britain.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
20. “The emergence of the Labour Party had a limited impact on British politics before 1914.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Turn over**

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

21. Evaluate the causes and consequences of the 1848 to 1849 Revolutions in Italy.
22. “The Wars of Unification were the most significant factor in the establishment of the German Empire.” Discuss with reference to the period up to 1871.

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

23. “The reforms of Alexander II were mainly aimed at preserving Russian autocracy.” Discuss.
24. Discuss the view that the Provisional Government collapsed because of the power of the Soviets.

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

25. “The Congress of Berlin (1878) was the greatest achievement of European diplomacy between 1871 and 1914.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
26. “The failure to manage the international crisis of July 1914 led to the outbreak of the First World War.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

27. To what extent do you agree that Hitler was able to consolidate his power by August 1934 because he had the support of the German people?
28. Evaluate the successes and failures of Primo de Rivera’s government between 1923 and 1930.

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

29. “Italian foreign policy was inconsistent in the period between 1922 and 1940.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
30. Evaluate the reasons for the defeat of the Axis powers in Europe in the Second World War.

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

31. “Stalin’s Five-Year Plans and the policy of collectivization failed to improve the Soviet economy by 1941.” Discuss.
32. “Khrushchev’s foreign policy caused confusion and uncertainty.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

33. Evaluate the reasons for the emergence of the Cold War by 1949.
34. “Kohl’s support for the rapid reunification of Germany was motivated by political opportunism.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

35. Evaluate the impact of COMECON and the Warsaw Pact on states dominated by the Soviet Union.
  36. Evaluate the developments in **one** central or eastern European country, excluding Russia, following the collapse of Soviet control.
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