



Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

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International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
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History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Europe

Wednesday 8 May 2019 (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]**.

5 pages

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

1. “The Norman invasion introduced many changes to the government and administration of England.” Discuss.
2. Examine the role of Philip II in gaining Normandy for the French Crown.

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

3. Discuss the reasons for the fear of Muslim power in medieval Europe.
4. Discuss the effects of the persecution of the Jews in medieval Europe.

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

5. Discuss the reasons for the fall of ducal Burgundy.
6. Evaluate the causes of the Wars of the Roses.

Section 4: The Renaissance (c1400–1600)

7. Compare and contrast the forms of government in Milan and Florence.
8. Examine the reasons for the spread of the Renaissance in **one** European country excluding Italy, Burgundy and Germany.

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

9. Discuss the significance of Henry the Navigator as an enabler in the Age of Exploration.
10. “The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) was of limited significance.” Discuss.

Section 6: The Reformation (1517–1572)

11. Discuss the reasons for the Peace of Augsburg (1555).
12. Evaluate the impact of Protestant ideas in **one** of the following: England; Scotland; France; The Netherlands.

Section 7: Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)

13. Evaluate the political impact of Enlightenment ideas in **two** of the following: Germany; England; Scotland; France; Spain; the Dutch Republic; Italy.
14. “The growth of cities was the most significant social and economic change in the Enlightenment era.” Discuss.

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

15. Evaluate the reasons for the Thermidorean reaction.
16. Examine the impact of the domestic policies of Napoleon I on France.

Section 9: France (1815–1914)

17. “Economic factors were the main reason for the 1848 Revolution in France.” Discuss.
18. “The threat of Boulangisme to the French Third Republic was exaggerated.” Discuss.

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

19. Evaluate the reasons for the emergence of Chartism.
20. To what extent was pre-First World War unrest a challenge to the British government?

Turn over

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

21. “Garibaldi was the most significant leader in the process of Italian unification.” Discuss.
22. Evaluate the importance of Bismarck’s policies in the achievement of German unification by 1871.

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

23. To what extent did the reforms of Alexander II change Russian society by 1881?
24. Compare and contrast the causes of the February/March and October/November Revolutions in 1917.

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

25. “German foreign policy did not lead to the outbreak of the First World War.” Discuss.
26. Discuss the factors that led to the defeat of Germany and the other Central Powers in the First World War.

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

27. “Germany experienced a ‘Golden Era’ during the Stresemann years (1924–1929).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
28. Evaluate the successes and failures of Mussolini’s domestic policies between 1922 and 1939.

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

29. “In the 1920s, the League of Nations was successful in Europe.” Discuss.
30. Examine the contribution of economic **and** strategic factors to the Allied victory in 1945.

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

31. “Stalin’s control of the Communist Party was the main reason for his victory in the struggle for power (1924–1929).” Discuss.

32. To what extent were Gorbachev’s policies responsible for improved East-West relations between 1985 and 1991?

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

33. “The Marshall Plan was essential to the reconstruction of France and West Germany between 1945 and 1963.” Discuss.

34. To what extent did Spain experience economic and social change during the Franco regime between 1945 and 1975?

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

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35. To what extent did the Soviet Union dominate central and eastern Europe between 1945 and 1955?

 36. Discuss the reasons for the collapse of Soviet control in central and eastern Europe.