



Diploma Programme  
Programme du diplôme  
Programa del Diploma

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

Wednesday 13 November 2019 (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]**.

5 pages

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

1. “Henry I restored peace and stability to England.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. “Louis VI increased the authority of the monarchy in France.” Discuss.

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

3. “The loss of economic activity was the most significant result of the conflict between the Christian-ruled and Muslim-ruled states in Spain.” Discuss.
4. Discuss the contribution of Jews to trade, royal bureaucracy and scholarship in medieval Europe.

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

5. Evaluate the impact on England and France of the Hundred Years’ War 1415–1453.
6. “The Wars of the Roses were caused by a crisis of royal authority.” Discuss.

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

7. Discuss the origins of developments in art and literature during the Renaissance.
8. With reference to Burgundy and Germany, discuss the reasons for the emergence of the Northern Renaissance.

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

9. Discuss the significance for Portugal of its exploration of the west coast of Africa.
10. Evaluate the consequences of the exploration of the New World for Europe.

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

11. Discuss the reasons for the successful spread of Lutheran ideas in Germany.
12. To what extent can the Council of Trent (1545–1563) be considered a success for the Catholic Reformation?

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

13. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of **two** absolutist monarchs.
14. “The policies of enlightened despots had little impact on their subjects.” Discuss with reference to **two** enlightened despots.

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

15. “Economic rather than political challenges caused a crisis in the *Ancien Régime* by 1789.” Discuss.
16. “Napoleon’s military reputation was the most important factor in his rise to political power.” Discuss.

### **Section 9: France (1815–1914)**

17. “The Congress of Vienna had a limited impact on France.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
18. “The Dreyfus Affair destabilized the Third French Republic.” Discuss.

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

19. Examine the factors that led to poor living and working conditions for the urban working class.
20. “Disraeli’s domestic policies reflected his commitment to social reform.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Turn over**

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

21. Evaluate Metternich's role in the growth of nationalism and liberalism in Italy between 1815 and 1848.
22. Discuss the successes and failures of Bismarck's domestic policies.

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

23. Discuss the reasons for the final crisis of autocracy in February/March 1917.
24. Compare and contrast the roles of Lenin and Trotsky in Russia between 1917 and 1924.

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

25. Evaluate the impact of the Congress of Berlin on the European Alliance system.
26. Compare and contrast the impact of the First World War on the civilian populations in **two** countries up to 1918.

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

27. Evaluate domestic resistance to the Nazis.
28. Discuss the impact of political polarization during the Second Spanish Republic.

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

29. To what extent was German foreign policy successful between 1919 and 1933?
30. Evaluate the importance of the wartime alliance (1941–1945) to the defeat of the Axis powers in Europe.

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

31. Evaluate the impact of Stalin's economic **and** political policies in the Soviet Union between 1945 and 1953.
32. "Brezhnev's foreign policy was successful in reducing Cold War tensions in Europe." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

33. Evaluate how the West German state responded to the challenge of the Baader Meinhof Group/Red Army Faction.
34. Evaluate the political changes in **one** western **or** **one** northern European country (other than France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain).

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

35. Discuss the reasons for the emergence of conflict in the Balkans in the 1990s.
  36. Discuss the economic challenges of the post-communist era in **one** central **or** **one** eastern European country (1989–2000).
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