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

Thursday 5 May 2022 (morning)

1 hour 45 minutes

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different section.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[30 marks]**.

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

1. Evaluate the methods used by William I to establish his authority in England.
2. “Both Louis VII and Philip II (Philip Augustus) were able to expand royal power in France.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

3. “The conflict between Christian-ruled states and Muslim-ruled states had limited impact on economic activity.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Examine the role and contribution of Jews to royal bureaucracies in medieval Europe.

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

5. “French weakness was the main reason for English success in the Hundred Years’ War between 1415 and 1429.” Discuss.
6. Compare and contrast reasons for the weakness of royal authority during the rule of both Henry VI and Edward IV.

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

7. “The wealth of Italian cities was the main cause of the Renaissance.” Discuss.
8. Examine the impact of literature during the Renaissance.

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

9. To what extent were national and personal rivalries the main motives for exploration in the 15th century?
10. Examine the economic impact on Europe of the exploration of the New World.

**Section 6: Aspects of the Reformation (c1500–1563)**

11. Discuss the impact of Erasmus’s ideas on the Catholic Church at the start of the 16th century.
12. Examine the reasons for, and the impact of, the Knights’ Revolt in Germany.

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

13. Compare and contrast the extent of the power of **two** absolutist monarchs.
14. “Social and economic change in the Enlightenment era was limited.” Discuss.

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

15. “Social inequality was the main cause of the French Revolution of 1789.” Discuss.
16. Examine the reasons for the failure of the Directory and the rise of Napoleon I.

**Section 9: France 1815–1914**

17. Examine the reasons for political instability in France during the reign of Louis XVIII.
18. “The weakness of the Second Republic led to the establishment of the Second Empire.” Discuss.

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

19. Examine the impact of the Peterloo Massacre on politics up to 1830.
20. Discuss the reasons why British governments were unable to resolve the Irish Question in the second half of the 19th century.

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

21. “Foreign intervention was the main cause of the defeat of the 1848–1849 Revolutions in Italy.” Discuss.
22. Examine the role of Prussia in the consolidation of the new German state after 1871.

**Turn over**

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

23. Evaluate the effectiveness of Stolypin’s policies in stabilizing Russia after the 1905 Revolution.
24. “Lenin was able to consolidate power by 1924 because of his use of force.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

25. “Imperial expansion in Africa and Asia had a significant impact on European diplomacy.” Discuss.
26. To what extent did the Alliance system lead to the outbreak of the First World War?

**Section 14: Inter-war domestic developments in European states (1918–1939)**

27. To what extent was popular support the main reason for Hitler becoming Chancellor in January 1933?
28. Examine the reasons for political change in the inter-war years in **one** European country (other than Germany, Italy or Spain).

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

29. To what extent had the Paris peace treaties (1919–1923) achieved their aims by 1929?
30. “The weakness of collective security was the main reason for Chamberlain’s signing of the Munich Agreement.” Discuss.

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

31. Discuss the reasons why Stalin was able to become leader of the Soviet Union by 1929.
32. “Post-Soviet Russia experienced more economic change than political change up to 2000.” Discuss.

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

33. “The state played the most significant role in achieving economic recovery during ‘Les Trente Glorieuses’ in France.” Discuss.
34. Evaluate the social changes in **one** western or northern European country (other than France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain) between 1945–2000.

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

35. “Repression was the main reason for Soviet domination between 1945 and 1968.” Discuss with reference to **two** of the following countries: East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia.
  36. Examine the social and economic challenges faced by **one** country in central or eastern Europe from 1989 to 2000.
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**References:**

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