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# History

## Higher level

### Paper 3 – history of Europe

11 May 2023

**Zone A** morning | **Zone B** afternoon | **Zone C** 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. Examine the importance of the Domesday Book to the reign of William I.
2. Discuss the reasons for conflict between Philip II (Philip Augustus) and the Angevin Kings of England.

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

3. “The Crusades were the most significant reason for Christian hostility to Muslims.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Examine the results of warfare on the borders between Christian and Muslim ruled-states.

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

5. Evaluate the impact of the Hundred Years’ War on France between 1415–1453.
6. Evaluate the importance of the long- and short-term causes to the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses.

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

7. Examine the contribution of the social and political situation in Florence to the origins of the Renaissance.
8. Evaluate the impact of the patronage of Ludovico Sforza to the Italian Renaissance.

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

9. “Religion was the main reason for exploration in the 15th century.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
10. “Political tensions between European states were the main consequence of exploration of the New World.” Discuss.

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

11. Evaluate the impact of the Tetzels Mission and the Ninety-Five Theses on the development of the Reformation.
12. To what extent did the Reformation contribute to the outbreak of the Peasants' War?

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

13. "Enlightenment ideas had significant political impact." Discuss with reference to **two** of the following: Germany, England, Scotland, France, Spain, the Dutch Republic or Italy.
14. "The growth of cities during the Enlightenment led to major social and economic change." Discuss.

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

15. Evaluate the significance of the social and economic challenges facing the *Ancien Régime* before 1789.
16. Evaluate the social and economic impact on France of Napoleon's foreign policy.

**Section 9: France (1815–1914)**

17. "The domestic policies of Napoleon III brought stability and prosperity to France." Discuss.
18. "Boulangisme was a major threat to the Third Republic." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

19. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Disraeli and Gladstone.
20. "The aim of the 'People's Budget' was to support major social reforms." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Turn over**

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

21. Evaluate the significance of foreign influence to the process of Italian unification between 1849–1871.
22. Examine the successes and failures of Bismarck’s domestic policies between 1871 and 1890.

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

23. Evaluate the significance of the Russo-Japanese War to the outbreak of the 1905 Revolution.
24. “The introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) ensured the survival of the Bolshevik Regime.” Discuss.

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

25. Examine the impact of the First World War on the civilian population of **two** European countries between 1914–1918.
26. To what extent did US entry into the First World War contribute to the defeat of the Central Powers?

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

27. Discuss the view that the use of force was the most significant factor in Mussolini’s consolidation of power up to 1926.
28. Examine the economic and political developments in **one** European country (other than Germany, Italy or Spain) in the inter-war years.

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

29. “The League of Nations was an effective organization in the 1920s.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
30. “German foreign policy under Stresemann achieved limited success between 1923 and 1929.” Discuss.

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

31. Examine the political and economic developments in the Soviet Union between 1945–1953.
32. Evaluate the impact of Yeltsin's policies in post-Soviet Russia up to 2000.

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

33. “Fear of the spread of communism led to the breakdown of the wartime alliance in Europe.” Discuss.
34. Discuss the factors that contributed to the German “economic miracle” up to 1963.

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

35. To what extent were economic factors the main motive for Soviet domination in central and eastern Europe between 1945–1955?
  36. Examine the consequences of the collapse of Soviet control in central and eastern Europe.
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