



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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**HISTORY**

**9769/23**

Paper 2c European History Outlines c. 1700–c. 2000

**May/June 2016**

**MARK SCHEME**

Maximum Mark: 90

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**Published**

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This document consists of **21** printed pages.

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**Band 5: 25–30 marks**

The answer will be sharply analytical in approach and strongly argued. It will show that the demands of the question have been fully understood and that a conscious and sustained attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. It will be coherent and structured with a clear sense of direction. The focus will be sharp and persistent. Some lack of balance, in that certain aspects are covered less fully or certain arguments deployed less strongly than others, need not preclude a mark in this Band. The material will be wide-ranging and handled with the utmost confidence and a high degree of maturity. Historical explanations will be invariably clear, sharp and well developed and historical concepts fully understood. Where appropriate there will be conscious and successful attempts to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material critically and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations.

**Band 4: 19–24 marks**

The answer will be characterised by an analytical and argued approach, although there may be the occasional passage which does not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been very well understood and that a determined attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. The essay will be coherent and clearly structured and its judgements will be effectively supported by accurate and relevant material. Some lack of rigour in the argument and occasional blurred focus may be allowed. Where appropriate there will be a conscious and largely successful attempt to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations. The material will be wide-ranging, fully understood, confidently deployed and well controlled with high standards of accuracy. Historical explanations will be clear and well developed and there will be a sound understanding of historical concepts and vocabulary.

**Band 3: 13–18 marks**

The answer will attempt an analytical approach, although there will be passages which do not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in large part, and that a conscious attempt has been made to respond to them. There will be an effective focus on the terms of the question and, although in places this may break down, standards of relevance will be generally high. Although it may not be sustained throughout the answer, or always fully supported, there will be a recognisable sense of argument. The material will be clearly understood, with a good range, and organisation will be sound. There will be a conscious attempt to draw conclusions and form judgements and these will be adequately supported. Some understanding of differing and competing interpretations is to be expected and some evaluation of sources may be attempted but probably not in a very sophisticated form. Historical explanations and the use of historical concepts and vocabulary will be generally sound but some lack of understanding is to be expected.

**Band 2: 7–12 marks**

The answer may contain some analysis but descriptive or narrative material will predominate. The essay will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in good part, and that some attempt has been made to respond to them. It will be generally coherent with a fair sense of organisation. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be uneven and there will be a measure of irrelevance. There will be some inaccuracies in knowledge, and the range may be limited with some gaps. Understanding of the material will be generally sound, although there will be some lack of tautness and precision. Explanations will be generally clear although not always convincing or well developed. Some attempt at argument is to be expected but it will lack sufficient support in places and sense of direction may not always be clear. There may be some awareness of differing interpretations and some attempt at evaluating source material but this is not generally to be expected at this level and such skills, where deployed, will be unsophisticated.

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**Band 1: 1–6 marks**

The answers will respond in some measure to the demands of the question but will be very limited in meeting these. Analysis, if it appears at all, will be brief and undeveloped. If an argument is attempted it will be lacking in real coherence, sense of direction, support and rigour. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be very uneven; the answer is likely to include unsupported generalisations, and there will be some vagueness and irrelevance. Historical knowledge, concepts and vocabulary will be insufficiently understood and there will be inaccuracies. Explanations may be attempted but will be halting and unclear. Where judgements are made they will be largely unsubstantiated and investigation of historical problems will be very elementary. Awareness of differing interpretations and the evaluation of sources are not to be expected. The answer may be fragmentary, slight and even unfinished.

**Band 0: 0 marks**

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.

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### Section 1: c. 1715–c. 1774

- 1 'Under the administration of Fleury, France enjoyed a period of both stability and reform.' Discuss this view.**

**AO1** – This question concerns an overview of the work of Fleury between 1726 and 1743 and consideration of whether he was responsible for a period of social and political stability as well as reform of the Ancien Régime, for example, the legal codification and a very moderate foreign policy.

**AO2** – In one sense, Fleury could be seen as the French Walpole, a moderate politician who was unenthusiastic about innovation and seemed to have a real desire to maintain the status quo. There was some order and stability, much of it due to the work of others such as Orry and d'Aguesseau; however, reform was limited to say the least. Fleury did try to remain above faction and there was a degree of political stability and calm in terms of international relations. Stability – possibly yes, but reform – probably not.

- 2 Can Maria Theresa be seen as an astute reformer?**

**AO1** – This question concerns the reforms of Maria Theresa of Austria and whether her motivation for them, the reforms themselves and the implications of their outcome could be seen as astute. Reforms such as her treatment of the nobility in Hungary, her approach to the Church and her views on serfdom could be considered.

**AO2** – Reflection on what can be seen as 'astute' reforms should be there. Certainly, she was highly empirical in her approach and the way in which she managed the nobles, especially in Hungary, is a good example of foresight and tact, while at the same time necessary. She tended to build up support gradually rather than openly attacking, and the redemption over time of both Austrian and Bohemian lands illustrates this tendency well. Other factors such as her changes to the civil and criminal code and the way in which revenue was raised could also be considered. Undoubtedly, she was much more sensible in her approach than Joseph II was to be.

- 3 To what extent did concern for the balance of power influence European diplomacy in this period?**

**AO1** – This question concerns the role played by balance of power considerations in determining European diplomacy in this period. Awareness of the concept itself is needed; it needs to be contrasted with other factors such as commerce and colonies, and the development of new powers such as Brandenburg-Prussia.

**AO2** – Balance of power considerations can be seen, for example, in the Pragmatic Sanction and a desire to protect the boundaries laid down in the peace settlements of 1713–1714. The tradition of the Anglo-Dutch-Austrian balance against the Franco-Spanish remained. However, a range of new factors emerged in the course of the eighteenth century, such as: the rise of vital commercial and colonial empires; the growth of Prussian and Russian power as well as the specific issues like Poland and Gibraltar.

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**4 Did Spain experience a period of revival in the years 1715–1774?**

**AO1** – This question concerns whether or not Spain could be seen to have undergone a period of revival under their Bourbon rulers in this period; for example, on the one hand, the population decline continued as did financial problems on a large scale, but on the other hand, there was the work of Patino and Ripperda.

**AO2** – There is a case to be argued each way. On the one hand, there was the dynamism of Elizabeth Farnese and some improvements in both the army and the navy, and trade and commerce were reviewed under Ripperda and Patino, and the diplomacy of Alberoni also helped. On the other hand, both industrial and agricultural stagnation were to continue, as was the dominance of a reactionary Church with poor communications and high taxation remaining. The overall quality of the monarchy was never a strong feature either.

**5 ‘Louis XV’s reign had no redeeming features.’ Discuss this view of the period 1743–1774.**

**AO1** – This question concerns whether or not the reign of Louis XV had any redeeming features or not; for example, the debilitating stagnation remained, there was no attempt to consider the weaknesses of the Ancien Régime, and the disasters of the Seven Years War did great harm to France’s status and commerce.

**AO2** – There should be consideration of what a ‘redeeming feature’ is. Lorraine and Corsica were added to the domains and there was a thriving cultural and artistic scene, but otherwise, little could be said to defend the monarch and the era. He had little interest in movement; favourites and mistresses dominated the Court, factionalism and quarrels with Parliament were features of the politics, and the loss of status and power after 1763 was considerable.

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## Section 2: c. 1774–c. 1815

### 6 How successful were the politics of Catherine the Great?

**AO1** – This question concerns the identification of what might be seen as Catherine the Great's objectives, for example, the attainment of autocratic power for herself and the securing of the dynasty, the expansion of Russia in as many different directions as possible, the continuation of the modernisation and 'westernisation' policy and the development of enlightened ideas.

**AO2** – Certainly the expansion of Russia continued; there were substantial advances in terms of territory in the Crimea, Belarus, Lithuania and Poland. Progress was made in developing education and there was legal and cultural development which could be seen as realising her objectives. However, Russia was still to remain largely feudal, Pugachev revealed a side which she would have preferred to remain hidden and her attempts to modernise government were failures as the decisions taken in 1768 showed. Russia still remained, socially and economically, very much outside of mainstream European society. Diplomatically it was a very different case.

### 7 'A truly enlightened monarch.' Discuss this view of Joseph II of Austria.

**AO1** – This question concerns whether Joseph II should be seen as a major figure in the 'enlightened' monarchs list or not, and whether enlightened ideas were a serious part of the royal make-up; for example, whether his ideas on the Church and equality were more significant than his ruthless opportunism and his commitment to the defence of Habsburg interests.

**AO2** – Reflection on what a 'truly' enlightened monarch might support or advocate should be considered as well as a balanced case each way. In defence of Joseph, there was the attack on privilege. There was also the desire to rationalise and centralise (although it failed in both Belgium and Hungary), to bring forward egalitarian ideas and a self-sufficient economy and a simple and single administration system. These had all the hallmarks of the enlightenment. However, his ruthlessness and willingness to risk revolution for 'reason' and perhaps his totally opportunistic foreign policy might indicate otherwise.

### 8 *(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)*

**Assess Louis XVI's personal responsibility for the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.**

**AO1** – This question concerns the extent to which Louis XVI could be held personally responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789. There were, for example, a variety of factors beyond his control going back to the overall structure of the Ancien Régime and the debt legacy of the Seven Years War. Factors which could be directly attributed to him range from his treatment of his ministers to his actions in the critical years of 1788 and 1789.

**AO2** – There should be analysis of the factors which Louis was personally responsible for, and a comparison between those and factors which were beyond his control. His treatment of ministers ranging from Necker, through Turgot and Calonne and Brienne puts him in a bad light, as does his management of events in the months before the storming of the Bastille, such as the Assembly of Notables. His summoning and mismanagement of the Estates-General and his general attitude to any reform can also be easily criticised. However, the deep-rooted failings of the system were probably beyond anyone's capacity to reform given the degree of vested interest in it, and some of the profound socio-economic problems cannot be blamed entirely on him either.

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**9 Did Napoleon I's domestic policies merely strengthen his personal power?**

**AO1** – This question concerns the intentions behind, and the results of, Napoleon's domestic policies. There is no requirement to look at any of his military successes or foreign policy. Factors which might be considered are his relationship with the Church, his legal reforms, the way in which he seized and then retained power, and his approach to opposition and dissent.

**AO2** – Although he might have argued that he was the 'heir to the Revolution', there was much about his work at home which could be seen as just a return to the Ancien Régime. His intolerance of dissent, the execution of d'Engien, the new bureaucracy and aristocracy, the role of Fouché, and the censorship and propaganda would suggest that personal power was his aim. However, perhaps as a sop to the revolutionary past, there were the major changes to education, to equality in the Civil Code and an end to medieval/feudal practices as well. The deal with the Church suggests a desire to modernise as well as secularise, but then other absolutists had been interested in giving the Roman Catholic Church a changed role.

**10 How central a role did Alexander I of Russia play in European affairs in the period 1801–1825?**

**AO1** – This question concerns the role played by Alexander I of Russia in the years between 1801 and 1825. There are three fairly distinct periods which need to be examined: the period prior to the invasion of Russia by Napoleon; the defeat of Napoleon and the Vienna settlement; and, finally, his policies up to his death in 1825.

**AO2** – Alexander was always a major player in European politics, and, given the expansion undertaken by his predecessor, it was almost inevitable. The further expansions into Poland, Finland and Lithuania were going to make Russia more of a European power. His role in both supporting and then opposing Napoleon before invasion of Russia in 1812 obviously had a major impact on European politics, and Russian forces were to play an important, if not decisive, part in Napoleon's defeat. The Tsar and his team were central players in the Vienna settlement, but it could be argued that he was manipulated by others. His impact on European politics post-Vienna, with the Holy Alliance, the Carlsbad Decrees and Troppau, was very significant and, for example, his views and actions on the Greek revolt were to have significant long-term implications.

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### Section 3: Themes c. 1715–c. 1815

- 11 ‘The importance of women in the cultural life of the eighteenth century was restricted to the field of literature.’ Discuss.**

**AO1/2** – Though often associated with literature, women did play a role in eighteenth century art and in a wider sense the encouragement of wider intellectual movements in salons might be considered. A good example of a woman painter is Vigée le Brun, but she is not an isolated example. Answers may consider the force of ‘importance’ and argue that someone, say Mme de Staël, was important in more than a purely literary sense.

- 12 How dependent were cultural developments on patronage in the eighteenth century?**

**AO1/2** – In nearly all forms of culture, patronage was a key element in the eighteenth century. The large numbers of courts in Europe, together with the continuing patronage of the church and that of wealthy individuals and noble families and mercantile and urban guilds meant that there was a ready market for music, architecture and visual arts. The issue is whether patronage did much for development or whether patrons were merely desirous of fine work within an existing tradition. The remarkable development of Bach’s art resulted from commissions, for example from the Leipzig churches for whom he worked, in the sense that a steady stream of vocal music was paid for. However, the intense expressiveness of, say, the Passions may have sprung more from an inner conviction or technical mastery than any particular desire for innovation, within a broad tradition from the clergy and the burghers. Mozart’s innovations were not admired by Joseph II who patronised him, but Baron Van Swieten, another patron admired his technical developments. Better responses may consider whether patronage inhibited or promoted development.

- 13 How enlightened were the members of the Enlightenment?**

**AO1/2** – Much depends on what is defined or considered by ‘enlightened’ and how the argument is developed. It may be that key enlightenment themes and methods were not especially progressive socially or politically. Enlightenment political thinkers were not all democratic and were often more consideration with abstract principles, though there was often a strong element of attempting to consider benefits to society. The social concern of some enlightenment figure seems to come after an analytical pursuit of knowledge and enquiry. Sometimes rationality is espoused to a degree which subordinates compassion. The personal lives of some enlightenment figures also seems rather less than enlightened in some cases.



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**14 What best explains the rapid expansion of overseas empires in the eighteenth century?**

**AO1/2** – This question concerns the various reasons for the rapid expansion of so many overseas empires in the eighteenth century. While Spain, Portugal and possibly the Dutch remained fairly static, comparative newcomers, like France, developed great empires stretching from Canada to the West Indies and the Indian sub-continent.

**AO2** – Explanations range from the simple desire to make money and gain status to the acquisition of raw materials and the development of markets for manufactured goods. Mercantilist ideas were a great stimulant; the way in which empire had led to wealth for counties like Spain and Holland, the huge rewards gained by the Indian ‘nabobs’ and West India planters and merchants were also great stimulants. Empire was part of a wider strategic and political world view. Success in war seemed to be viewed in terms of overseas territory gained, as 1763 showed. There was always the fear that if you did not get the bit of territory next to the one you had, an enemy might.

**15 Why were there such pronounced regional variations in urbanisation in the eighteenth century?**

**AO1** – This question concerns the reasons for widespread variations in both the strength and depth of industry, and the degree of urbanisation in various European countries in this period; for example, the prevailing social structure, the attitude of the state and the incidence of war and civil unrest. Geographical and environmental factors could also be considered.

**AO2** – National factors could play a large part, such as the social structure in France, and limiting factors like the internal tariffs and an uninterested monarch and administration; the expulsion of the Huguenots did little good either. Prussia developed differently as a result of royal interest, pressure to industrialise, sensible exploitation of domain lands and an enlightened immigration policy. Holland had a long tradition of commercial and urban development and had a social structure which did not frown upon wealth creation as a respectable occupation for its hierarchy. Russia with its rigid aristocracy and an agricultural economy based on serfdom was bound to have developed differently.

**16 How important were developments in transport in Europe in this period?**

**AO1** – Developments may include the developments in roads, particularly at the end of the period, maritime developments, carts and carriages, and canals. Detailed accounts of process such as Macadamisation, canal locks or changes in maritime technology are not required.

**AO2** – Importance may include a consideration of the military implications of transport developments, though this should be restricted to developments in transport and not a general analysis of the importance of say naval warfare. However, many answers may focus on the economic and social impacts of change. The greater links between producers and markets made by possible had an impact on agriculture and on some industrial production, particularly coal mining. More efficient transport systems affected communication – for example the Turgotines in France and improved administration and postal links. Many may see the development of canals, though as the most significant feature as road improvements remained variable in Europe. Better answers will consider an assessment of the relative importance of transport in Europe as a whole, noticing uneven development and also consider the relative economic importance compared with other economic developments.

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#### Section 4: 1815–1862

- 17 'Nationalism was the major threat to the diplomatic stability of Europe between 1815 and 1848.' Discuss.**

**AO1** – The widening breach between the Congress members over nationalist unrest in Italy, the Greek Revolt and revolts in Spanish America could be considered. The issue of Belgian independence caused problems between France and the Congress Powers.

**AO2** – Issues which arose from nationalism might be weighed against issues involving liberalism, for example the Spanish revolt, and concerns more about strategic interests, for example in the eastern Mediterranean.

- 18 'Less realistic and less successful than either Louis XVIII or Louis Philippe.' Assess this view of Charles X.**

**AO1/2** – Charles's religious policies, the appointment of Polignac and his reactions to the elections of 1830 might be seen as unrealistic in terms of accommodating the experience of the revolutionary years. Louis XVIII after his return in 1815 maintained a constitution and did attempt to check ultra-royalism. The bourgeois monarchy of Louis Philippe did accord with the changes in politics and society, though was ultimately unsuccessful. However, at some stage all these monarchs were ousted. Success might be tackled in terms of Louis establishing monarchy after a long period of instability and Louis Philippe reorientating the style of monarchy.

- 19 Did the creation of a united Italy owe more to Mazzini or Cavour?**

**AO1/2** – The inspiration of Mazzini in 'Young Italy' in offering stirring writings, including the impact on idealists like Garibaldi and the example of heroic resistance, might be set against the cool statesmanship of Cavour, his use of Piedmont's participation in the Crimean War; his policies to establish Piedmont as a leading 'progressive' state, his gaining the military support of Napoleon III and his reactions to events in 1860. However, Cavour's interest in and creation of a genuinely united Italy as opposed to an enlarged Piedmont might be questioned, and Mazzini's lack of success in purely practical terms might not be as important as his vision of unity.

- 20 How much did Bismarck's success in unifying Germany by 1871 depend on the weaknesses of his opponents?**

**AO1** – Answers could consider: Bismarck's diplomatic efforts to secure the neutrality of France; his manipulation of the Danish war and its outcomes to bring about war with Austria and to isolate her; his success in ending internal opposition and getting support for his foreign policy; and the war with France which brought about unification, or at least an enlarged Prussia. His opponents might include the Danes, Austria, France and his internal liberal opponents. Opponents might also include his enemies within Prussian ruling circles.

**AO2** – Against the military, diplomatic and political weaknesses of his opponents there are: Bismarck's own skills; the resources he could deploy, both economic and military; and, the changed diplomatic situation following the Crimean and Italian wars. Military success and the nationalist enthusiasm in Prussia made it hard for his internal enemies to maintain their resistance to him from 1866.

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**21** 'Internal weakness and divisions best explain the failure of the Revolutions of 1848.' How valid is this judgement?

**AO1** – Answers could consider: the revolutions in Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Germany in 1848; the divisions between the classes; and, between moderate and more determined opponents of the old regimes.

**AO2** – As well as weaknesses, answers could consider the failure to agree on key policies and to unite all the opposition behind strong and purposeful leadership; the strengths of opposition; the role of armed forces in restoring order; the opposition of Russia; and, the way that anti-revolutionary figures exploited weaknesses and divisions.

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### Section 5: 1862–1914

#### 22 How well did Bismarck's foreign policy from 1871 to 1890 serve the interests of the German Empire?

**AO1** – Answers may consider: the attempts to keep France isolated; to maintain friendship with both Austria and Russia; and, to use colonies in diplomacy and to increase the influence of Germany in the Berlin Congress.

**AO2** – Bismarck saw the interests of the German Empire as defending the achievements of 1871 against the powers who had lost influence and/or territory to the new Germany. It could be argued that he did manage to keep peace despite the considerable change in the European power balance. However, the failure to achieve a long-term rapprochement with France by the taking of Alsace and Lorraine and incidents like the War Scare may amount to a counter-view. The alliance with Austria – seen as tying Germany to a declining power – and the increasing hostility to Russia may seem to be against the interests of the Empire. Some may question how far the gains brought by colonial expansion or the position of 'Honest Broker' in 1878 were in the Empire's real interests.

#### 23 'As emperor of Germany, Wilhelm II was reckless and incompetent.' How valid is this judgement for the period 1888 to 1914?

**AO1/2** – The issues here are whether Wilhelm's diplomacy, for example over Morocco, or his claims for Germany to need an empire and his promotion of interests in Turkey and the Far East were reckless in alienating other countries. Did his promotion of a navy make war with Britain more likely? Did German militarism amount to recklessness; or was the Kaiser justifiably concerned with the threat from the French and Russian alliance? There could be discussion of his role in the outbreak of the First World War. Answers might look at domestic policy and the Daily Telegraph affair of 1908 may be seen to show both recklessness and incompetence, though a counter view might be his interest in education, the arts and sciences.

#### 24 (*Candidates offering Paper 5h Russia in Revolution, should not answer this question.*)

##### How far did the reforms in Russia between 1905 and 1914 achieve their aims?

**AO1** – The reforms included: the establishment of a state Duma and the limitations imposed on it; the land reforms of Stolypin; and, education, social and military reforms. Aims might be seen in stabilising and maintaining the regime after the 1905 upheavals and establishing a more efficient and modern state which mobilised peasant support.

**AO2** – There might be discussion of the effectiveness of the land reforms; whether the Fundamental Law of 1906 undermined the earlier concession of an elected Duma and whether the Duma satisfied to any extent the political demands of the liberals. There might be discussion of the stability achieved by 1914 and whether changes kept pace with the growing social problems brought about by economic and urban growth.

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**25 How far was poor leadership responsible for Italy's problems in the period 1871–1914?**

**AO1/AO2** – Italy's problems might be seen as: the gap between North and South; regionalism; persistent poverty and illiteracy; political corruption; the inability to meet the needs of a growing industrial population; the failure to establish itself as a great power and military weaknesses, exemplified in the defeat in Ethiopia; and, strained relations between Church and State. Weak leadership might be discussed in terms of the *trasformismo* system and the inability of stronger personalities like Crispi to achieve external success. The containment of discontents attempted by Giolitti might be discussed and a balance made between the inherited problems of a unification forced on the rest of Italy by Piedmont and the difficulties of economic changes and the lack of effective and visionary leaders.

**26 What best explains how the French Third Republic overcame the challenges to its survival from 1871 to 1914?**

**AO1** – Challenges included: the royalist desire to end the Republic; the Boulanger affair; the scandals such as the Panama scandal which discredited the Republic; and, the divisions of the Dreyfus affair.

**AO2** – Possible explanations might focus on: divisions among the enemies of the Republic; the weakness of Boulanger; the emergence of resourceful republican leaders; the need to provide a united front to meet external threats; the fears of the middle class for change; and, the ability of the Republic to avoid the excesses of the previous republics.

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### Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914

#### 27 Was the Eastern Question more threatening for the stability of Europe before or after 1856?

**AO1/AO2** – The issue of the survival of the Ottoman Empire and the impact of nationalism on it served to divide the European powers before and after 1856. If Russia took advantage of Turkish decline, then the balance of power in the Mediterranean and the Balkans would be affected, involving Britain, France and Austria. This was apparent before 1856, culminating in the Crimean War. After 1856, the relations between Austria and the new Germany added another dimension and the future of the Balkans was linked to conflicts arising from German unification. There could be analyses of the Eastern Question in relation to the 1815 settlement and comparisons with the effects on the post-1871 Europe. In both eras, the powers were able to compromise (e.g. 1841 and the treaties after the Balkan Wars of 1912–13) and in both periods international war was not avoided e.g. 1853 and 1914).

#### 28 Did nineteenth-century political thought produce more convincing arguments for increasing the power of the state than for reducing it?

**AO1/2** – Reducing the power of the state may elicit discussion of liberalism, the importance of freedom from oppression, the freedom to choose, and ideas of citizenship. The power of the state may elicit Hegelian conceptions of the nourishing power of the state, or Marxian analysis of the state as a means of oppression which is used in the short term to destroy class oppression and then withers away. The arguments may be assessed in terms of their own logic or by using historical consequences and context, for example: the problem of the Marxist state not withering away; the abuse of power by the Hegelian state or the issue of how the liberal state deals with problems of industrialisation and total war.

#### 29 How well did states respond to the problems of population growth in this period?

**AO1** – Problems of population growth might include: pressure on resources and famines; a rise in urbanisation; problems of emigration and immigration; the need for more infrastructure; pressures for territorial expansion; mass politics and demands for democratic change.

**AO2** – Depending on the focus of the problems, it could be argued that: some states did absorb much larger populations; that larger cities were given better health and sanitation, though this varied considerably; and, that new territories were settled, for example in Russia and in colonial expansion by powers like France. On the other hand, in many cities by 1914, there were still areas of overcrowding and poor health, and limited protection from exploitation in factories. Famine remained a problem that the Russian authorities struggled to deal with effectively. Italy relied on large scale emigration. No set approach is expected here.

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**30 What best explains the nature of industrial development in Europe in the period 1870–1914?**

**AO1/2** – Industrial growth absorbed a greater amount of the workforce as enterprises tended to be on a larger scale. In general, industrial workers increased from 27% of Europe’s work force to 33%. This was determined partly by technology and partly by the need to produce for an expanding market on a larger scale. New mass production techniques and a wider range of industrial products were characteristic. Falling transport costs had an impact on the nature not only of production but also of sale and distribution of what was produced. Many areas of Europe experienced industrialisation for the first time. The move away from the coal and ore fields of the first industrial period of iron and steam was accelerated by scientific developments and lower transport costs. Electric power and the development of industries based on chemicals were typical of later nineteenth-century industrial growth. Very large industrial areas, for example in Essen and larger concerns like the Putilov works in St Petersburg meant concentration of industrial workforces. Tariff barriers offered protection and encouraged growth of large scale concerns. The military needs of some European states also explains the growth of some industry and infrastructure.

**31 What best explains the cultural importance of Paris in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?**

**AO1** – The cultural importance could be discussed in literary terms referring to the wide range of eminent literary figures who were based in Paris. Answers concentrating on art may well focus on the development of impressionism and subsequent reactions in the form of post-impressionism. In music the post-Wagnerians gave way to the musical impressionists. Paris also attracted Russian talents like Stravinsky and the *Ballets Russes*.

**AO2** – Explanations may be in largely artistic terms – the existence of influential teachers and prominent individuals and schools; the influence of the salons; the availability of state and private patronage; the relative personal freedom offered and the cosmopolitan nature of the city compared with other urban centres in France, or big European cities which were influenced by Parisian style.

**32 ‘More beneficial to nation states than to the people who lived in them.’ Discuss this view of industrial growth in this period.**

**AO1/2** – This depends on a view of ‘beneficial’. Industrial growth produced massive social change and there were winners and losers; harsh conditions and exploitation, periods of unemployment, new disciplines; there were also chances to escape from the land, to take advantage of opportunities, to benefit from mixing with larger numbers and being aware of new ideas. In terms of the states, there were new problems – socialism and trade unionism, public health, the need for greater regulation, but also the a strengthening of the state’s military resources through heavy industry; the greater unification of the state (for example Germany) through the industrial power of its major unifying state and by communications generated by industry, for example railways; the wealth created and the expansion of the functions and control of the state in an urban-industrial rather than a rural environment. No set answer is expected.

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### Section 7: 1914–1945

#### 33 To what extent was the outcome of the First World War determined by the weakness of Germany's allies?

**AO1** – This could lead to a consideration of the importance of Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire. Troops had to be diverted to the Italian front; the collapse of the Turks in the Middle East and the rout of the Austrians at Vittorio Veneto came at the same time as allied advances in the West.

**AO2** – These reverses could be balanced against: the effects of the US entry into war; the British naval blockade and its effects; the failure of the Ludendorff offensive and increasing unrest on the Home Front. All these meant that though the Germans had not lost, in the sense of being invaded or having been defeated in a great final battle, they could not really win, and the allies could no longer distract large numbers of their enemies. Some might argue that the failures of 1914 were decisive, but the analysis must be linked to the key factor of the role of the allies.

#### 34 A successful experiment ruined by the Great Depression.' How valid is this judgement on the League of Nations?

**AO1/2** – 'Successful' might be considered in the light of the successes before 1931 and the establishment of a complex organisation at all. Some will consider not just the major work of peacekeeping, but the role of the bodies linked to the League. 'Experiment' might lead answers to consider the very new and radical idea of a developed organisation like the League, for all its limitations. After the Great Depression, there was more pressure on countries like Japan to adopt an expansionist policy and the depression helped to bring to power a German revisionist regime. It also increased the willingness of the democracies to intervene. Some answers might consider that even before the Depression, this had been apparent, with the League bypassed and prominent powers being able to bully smaller ones. Some might also think the absence of the USA, rather than the Depression, doomed the experiment to limited success.

#### 35 (*Candidates offering Paper 5h Russia in Revolution, should not answer this question.*)

##### Did the Bolsheviks gain and retain power in Russia 1917–1924 mainly because of the weakness of their enemies?

**AO1** – This involves consideration of the situation in October 1917 and the subsequent civil war. Enemies might include the Provisional government and Kerensky and also the dissident forces within the army such as Kornilov. Subsequent opponents who might be considered are the white forces and also the left opposition.

**AO2** – Answers might balance the poor decisions taken by the Provisional government and the divisions between the anti-Bolshevik groups with the skill and determination of the Bolshevik leaders. In the period after October, the speedy assumption of power and the rallying of resistance to the Whites and the determination in pursuing policies of repression, confiscation and organisation should be balanced against the different political objectives of the Whites; their geographical disunity; and, the divisions between commanders, the allied armies and peasant and separatist opposition.



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**36** (*Candidates offering Paper 5i Germany 1919–45, should not answer this question.*)

**What best explains the extreme nature of racial policy in the Third Reich?**

**AO1/2** – Answers may point to the historic anti-Semitism in Austria and Germany which influenced the Nazi leaders; to the intensification after the First World War and the scapegoating of Jews for defeat; to the links between fears of Bolshevism and hatred of Jews – the so-called Judeo-Bolshevism; to blaming Jews not only for socialism but also for capitalism and the economic problems; to the association of Jews with the Treaty of Versailles; to the institutionalisation of irrational racial hatreds in the period after 1933 and the trigger by the murder of Von Rath in Kristallnacht in 1938; to the impact of war; the sudden acquisition of millions of Jews in Poland and Russia; and, the ideological pressures for a Final Solution. In a fundamentally radical and irrational regime, there was the tendency for racialism to spiral given the desire ‘to work towards the Fuhrer’ and the absence of corrective criticism. Better answers will attempt to consider the relative importance of factors and may balance ‘top down’ policies with ‘bottom up’ prejudice and acquiescence in persecution.

**37** **How fascist was Italy under Mussolini?**

**AO1/2** – Much depends here on the distinction made between authoritarian dictatorship and distinct fascist theory. Elements of this might be: the reliance on the will of a leader who represents the nation; extreme nationalism and a sense of national mission; the expectation of obedience and active participation in shared ideological goals; and, the replacement of class and sectional interests by the national interest in the Corporate State. The subordination of all interests – such as the Church, the Monarchy and the army to the new fascist state and the nation/state being placed before traditional family, region, class or economic loyalties. It could be argued that the following were fascist: syndicates, the elements of Corporatism, the state control of much industry, the mobilisation of the population behind battles, the elevation of the Duce and the promotion of the nation. The debate is about how far the ethos and ideology penetrated into a very traditional society with distinct regional differences and adherence to Catholicism. The continued existence of the following might be considered: traditional elites, religious, royal and military; the limitations of Corporatism; and the tendency for traditional interests to be served by the syndicates; the limited support for racial policies; and, the rapid collapse of fascism in 1943.

**38** **What best explains why military rebellion in Spain in 1936 led to a prolonged civil war?**

**AO1/2** – The revolt by sections of the army in 1936 led to a massive split within Spanish society, with the enemies of the Republic rallying to the generals, and the tensions and hatreds that had been building up at least from the declaration of the Republic in 1931 leading to a prolonged struggle in a way that, say, the establishment of the rule of Primo de Rivera had not. The development of a radical left, especially the Anarchists and the opposition to the Republic by a variety of groups from Carlists to Falangists led to a polarisation of politics. The fears of traditional Catholics about anticlericalism and separatism offered strong support for the rebels. Foreign intervention prolonged the conflict as the war became a battleground for the rival ideologies of the 1930s. The failure of the rebels to win a swift decisive victory and the struggle for key areas offer some military explanations for the conflict, as does the limited ability of the Republic to offer decisive resistance.

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### Section 8: 1945–2000

#### 39 What best accounts for continued Russian control over Eastern Europe from 1953 to 1989?

**AO1** – Suppression of unrest in East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and continued control over the Baltic Republics, Romania and Bulgaria could be explained.

**AO2** – Explanations might consider the use of dedicated and trained native communist leaders; the experience of the Stalinist state in control and propaganda; the military might of the USSR and its willingness to use force, and the association of Russia's security with the maintenance of control over satellites and republics; the limited ability of opposition in Eastern Europe to build up enough force or gain Western support; the fears of nuclear war; and the resolve of Khrushchev and Brezhnev, backed by the power of the Party and army, elites to stay in control.

#### 40 How well did de Gaulle serve France's best interests in the period 1958–1969?

**AO1** – Answers might consider the need for stronger leadership after the Fourth Republic. Despite the crisis of 1958, de Gaulle insisted on his authority being legitimised and on a new constitution. Answers might consider: the economic measures and the new franc; the longer-term economic projects; the development of nuclear power; and, his settlement of Algeria in 1962. In terms of foreign policy, answers might consider: his cooperation with Germany; his vision of European unity; his relations with USA and USSR; and, his recognition of Communist China.

**AO2** – Answers may consider the implications of what France's best interests were – the need for stronger government and a resolution of the damaging situation in Algeria might be discussed and there could be consideration of the move away from orientation with Britain and the USA towards France being, in the context of a new Europe, a third force between the West and the Communist world. The discontents within France that had built up by 1968 might be seen as evidence that the regime had lost touch and brought about severe divisions.

#### 41 What best accounts for the German 'economic miracle' in West Germany in the post-war period?

**AO1/2** – The post-War recovery could be seen as owing much to US economic assistance under Marshall Aid and the boom brought about by the Korean War; the introduction of new technology after the destruction of the war years; modernised industry; and social and political stability helped growth. Against these favourable circumstances candidates could weigh the policies followed by Erhard and the Adenauer governments.

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**42 Assess the importance of Germany in the Cold War in Europe from 1945 to 1963.**

**AO1/2** – Answers could consider the significance of the division of Germany decided on at the wartime conferences and the special position of Berlin as a likely point of conflict. Candidates could consider: the failure to establish agreement on the treatment of Germany; issues of reparations and currency; the Berlin blockade and airlift. They could assess the threat of Germany leading to all-out war. Answers could look at the tensions caused by the creation of two separate states and the position of Berlin within East German territory. The separate development of the two Germanys and the increasing divisions culminating in the Berlin Wall could be analysed. In assessing the importance of Germany in the Cold War in Europe, answers could weigh the relative importance of Germany as an issue and relate it to the wider context of the Cold War.

**43 ‘The problems caused by the North-South Divide were the biggest challenge for Italian governments between 1945 and 2000.’ Discuss.**

**AO1/2** – Post-war Italy had to reestablish democracy and Italy’s place in Europe, and deal with the economic damage of war. The challenge of poverty was considerable and so was the imbalance of the North and South. The economic miracle and the land reforms did lead to a high level of movement from South to North, but this in turn produced social tensions, and gaps remained between skilled workers and less skilled migrants so that, by the 1960s, unemployment and under employments remained a problem. In addition to the North South divide, Italy faced political challenges of stability, dealing with inefficient public services, crime and terrorism, political extremism to right and left, student unrest and social discontents. By the 1970s, there were problems with inflation and debt, and there were issues of heavy debt, corruption and regionalism. Better answers will make a distinction between the intensity of challenges in different periods.

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### Section 9: Themes: c. 1914–2000

#### 44 What best accounts for the nature of urbanisation in Europe in this period?

**AO1/2** – Answers may consider the population growth or population movements which created the need for mass housing. There could be consideration of the impact of air warfare on cities and the nature of re-building. The growth of suburbs might be considered and the impact of greater affluence in the West and greater state planning in the East.

#### 45 ‘The legacy of the Second World War best explains the pace of decolonisation after 1945.’ Does it?

**AO1/2** – The argument that decolonisation was accelerated by the problems faced by colonial powers in and after the War might consider: the costs of maintaining empires; the association of colonies with Fascism in Italy; the gap in European control in lands taken over by Japan in the Far East; and, the contradictions between a war fought for freedom by the Grand Alliance and maintaining colonies. The economic necessity of colonies was challenged and public opinion changed in some countries. However, there were differences. France, for instance, was more determined to hold on to Vietnam, though less so to its North African colonies (Algeria was seen as part of France by many). There was also the issue of growing nationalism and opposition before the War.

#### 46 ‘The demands of the state on creative artists in the inter-war period stifled genuine creativity.’ Discuss this view.

**AO1/2** – Answers may focus on the direct demands of the state in Russia, Italy and Germany for art as propaganda and to promote the image of society required by the ruling ideology. However, even in the democracies, the state did patronise art to a degree. Few admire the neoclassical gigantism of totalitarian architecture, but there may be more discussion about the early Soviet state’s demands releasing an element of genuine creativity in the arts before Stalin reversed the support for avant-gardism. Some state-sponsored art and architecture retained a remarkable degree of creativity within the limitations of the commissions; however, there are many examples of uninspired hack work done to please philistine political patrons.

#### 47 Was demographic change beneficial to Europe in this period?

**AO1/2** – Demographic change could be seen not only in terms of increase/decrease, but on migration affecting the make-up of populations and the balance between town/country and regions. Benefits of growth/diversification might be seen in terms of markets, diversity, availability of labour and even military strength. The downside might be seen as pressure on resources, social tensions, regional decline, hostility to minorities and under employment, and pressure on wages.

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**48 Was social change greater in Eastern or in Western Europe after 1945?**

**AO1/2** – The distinction might be between the rise in consumerism and the changes brought about by a sustained period of prosperity in the West, and the changes brought about by the application of the USSR's social policies in the East, especially in terms of the social impact of land policy and rapid industrialisation coupled with the social disciplines and controls of the Communist states. Some may argue that the social impact on the West of some elements like the growth of youth discontent, the changing status of women, immigration and the reactions to a more multi-cultural society, together with the social tensions brought when prosperity declined was greater; but, it would also be possible to consider in the period the social impacts of the fall of communism and the adjustment to a free market society.

**49 Why was cinema so popular in this period?**

**AO1/2** – Answers might focus on the skills of film makers in producing fast-moving, well-edited productions which offered wide popular appeal, while also offering quality in terms of acting, directing and subject-matter. Technical improvements, particularly in sound helped to maintain and extend the appeal of the early cinema. The movies developed stars whose lives became the subject of mass interest and who were skilfully marketed by the industry. Social changes – the development of youth culture, for instance, and the ability of cinema to adapt to changes in society to provide appropriate entertainment, for example during periods of depression, anxiety or war, as well as to reflect developments in society, could be considered. Cinema was able to escape the elitism of theatre, to maintain reasonably cheap entertainment, to be effective as propaganda and to move with the times. Some distinction might be made between explanations focusing on the nature of the medium itself and those that relate its popularity to its social context.