



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY

9769/23

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

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

IGCSE™ is a registered trademark.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **46** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Introduction

- (a) The banding definitions which follow reflect, and should be interpreted within the context of, the following general statement:

Examiners will give their highest marks to candidates who show a ready understanding of the relevant material and a disciplined management of the discussion the question provokes. They will be impressed more by critical judgement, careful discrimination and imaginative handling than by a weight of facts. Credit will be given for evidence of a good historical intelligence and for good use of material rather than for a stereotyped rehearsal of memorised information.

- (b) Examiners will use these banding definitions in combination with the paper-specific mark schemes.
- (c) It goes without saying that any explanation or judgement is strengthened if informed by the use of source material.
- (d) Examiners will also bear in mind that analysis sufficient for a mark in the highest band may perfectly legitimately be deployed within a chronological framework. Candidates who eschew an explicitly analytical response may yet be able, by virtue of the very intelligence and pointedness of their selection of elements for a well-sustained and well-grounded account, to provide sufficient implicit analysis to justify a Band 4 mark.
- (e) The Band in which an essay is placed depends on a range of criteria. As a result, not all essays fall obviously into one particular Band. In such cases a 'best-fit' approach will be adopted with any doubt erring on the side of generosity.
- (f) In marking an essay, examiners will first place it in a Band and then fine-tune the mark in terms of how strongly/weakly the demands of the Band have been demonstrated.

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.

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.

Section 1: c.1715–c.1774

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>'Her desire for reform was not matched by her ability to bring it about.' Discuss this judgement on Maria Theresa.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the obstacles in her way, ranging from her gender, her relationship with Joseph II and her precarious military and political situation; her lack of quality advisers, ministers and generals; the fragmented nature of her empire. However, there were several areas where reform clearly took place, such as: her easing of the burdens of serfdom; her reforms in rural areas changing the landlord/peasant relationship; her military reforms establishing training schools and rationalising the conscription process; her religious reforms (although, these were not always seen as reforms by some) altered the relationship between the Church and the State; her economic reforms included a fairer and more efficient system of taxation, and serious improvements in infrastructure; the creation of an internal market, and the customs union of the Danubian region; educational change which affected all legal reforms; starting the separation of administration and justice, the Civil Code; the centralisation and consolidation of royal power; and, making Vienna the cultural centre of the whole Empire.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on the nature and extent of her domestic achievements. While there was no one major 'reform', except possibly in education, there was a real change in many areas of Austrian life, such as: the law to reduce the restive nature of the guilds; although a staunch Catholic, the Church was no longer allowed to play a major role in society; the administration of justice became significantly more efficient and much fairer for all; and, the system of taxation became increasingly progressive. She had broad aspirations and in many cases, considerable steps were taken towards implementing them.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Had Prussia attained ‘great power’ status by 1786?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the acquisition of a range of territories such as Silesia and the gradual ending of ‘fragmentation’; the excellent relationship between monarch and nobility; the good focus of the State on commerce and agriculture; the standing army; the series of military victories such as Mollwitz and Rossbach; the disaster at Kunersdorf; the sound coinage and banking system; the acquisition of West Prussia; and, how Prussia was viewed by others powers and as a player in ‘balance of power’ considerations.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on exactly what ‘great power status’ consists of: whether it meets certain criteria in terms of size, population, army and economic strength for example, or whether that status depends on how other nations view a country. Certainly, Prussia grew in strength internally throughout the period with an effective state being developed to a high level, with a real focus on a strong economy and a powerful military. In terms of size, it was still growing, and it had not yet the territorial ‘might’ of countries like France. There were many great military victories, if that is seen as a criterion, such as the defeat of the French in 1757 at Rossbach followed by the defeat of the Austrians at Leathan in the same year, only to be followed by defeat by the Russians and Austrians in 1759. The alliance with Britain showed that Britain rated it as an ally, but the large subsidy paid by Pitt to Prussia might suggest that it had more of a client status than that of an equal ‘great power’. The consensus is that it had probably attained that status by 1786, not only in terms of internal development, but also in the way that other powers viewed it, although perhaps seen as a bit of a parvenu by the establishment.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>What best explains the rivalries between European powers from 1721 to 1763?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the defence and acquisition of colonies by France, Spain, Holland and the UK; territorial acquisition in Europe and surrounding areas by Sweden, Prussia, Russia, Austria and the Ottoman Empire; Poland ; the decline of the Ottoman Empire; balance of power considerations; succession issues such as Poland and Austria; simple aggression such as by Frederick of Prussia and Silesia; commercial considerations; the growth of nationalism; traditional rivalries such as those between the British and the French, France and the Habsburgs, and Russia and Sweden.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should give a range of reasons for the various rivalries, which often led to conflict, and a judgment as to which might be the most important reasons and why. The focus should be on rivalries, rather than the causes of specific wars, although there will inevitably be some overlap between the two. There were several traditional rivalries, such as that between Sweden and Russia, and the French and the Habsburgs, which clearly played a part. However, new factors were emerging such as the needs of commerce and the wish to expand or create colonial empires. Other factors such as mercantilism and a growing sense of nationalism, as well as balance of power considerations, were replacing religion as causes of rivalry.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>How well ruled was Russia in the period 1725 to 1762?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the six different rulers in the period; the age of the coup and plot; the role of the Palace Guard; the complex legacy of Peter the Great; the varying roles of favourites, the Monarch’s advisory Council and the Senate, Synod and Colleges; foreign policy throughout the period; Catherine I and Menshikov and the Council; the limitations of Peter II; the era of Anna; Elizabeth between 1741 and 1762; domestic and foreign policy under Elizabeth.</p> <p>AO2 – There could initially be some reflection on what the criteria might be for a ‘well ruled’ country in this context. Discussion may centre on the way in which power fluctuated between the visible state, such as the Senate and the Colleges, the principal advisory Council, the monarchs themselves and their favourites and lovers. There is a good case for arguing that it was not well ruled, especially in the period to 1740, when much of the innovative work of Peter the Great was dismantled or just neglected. The favourites of Anna and her ‘German’ rule saw the loss of territory, costly and disastrous wars, and a growth in noble power and influence. However, matters do change under Elizabeth. On the one hand, she was known as ‘lazy, extravagant and the most amorous of sovereigns but, on the other hand: there were some quality ministers like Bestuzhev; the end of much of the faction fighting at court; a very successful foreign policy; and, the return of the Senate and the first signs of enlightened rule. Some of the better aspects of Peter the Great’s rule returned and she was both popular and humanitarian. Therefore, there was an interesting mixture of good and bad rule.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>'The reign of Louis XV demonstrates all too clearly that absolute rule equals ineffective rule.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the work of Fleury; the degree of recovery after Louis XIV; the era of peace and comparative prosperity; the management of parliaments and Jansenists; the balancing of the budget; the suppression of the Gallicans and Jansenists; roads and canals; diplomacy and war, the Polish succession and the Treaty of Vienna; the administration of the Conseil d'en Haut; the cost of the monarchy; later budget deficits; rule by mistress; the later work of Choiseul; the disaster of the Seven Years War; and, the lack of determination to push through reform or change.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: the extent to which the image of court intrigues and rule by mistress was present Some have argued that his rule 'reduced the sacred nature of the monarchy', but that does not necessarily mean that it was ineffective. There is evidence of competent government both in domestic affairs and in war and diplomacy. Perhaps too much depended on the competency of ministers and their standing at court. There was an awareness that the regime needed to change, but a real lack of determination on the part of the King to push it through. Too much depended on the energy and understanding of an individual, personal preference, and a lack of a system of checks and balances too often led to failure.</p>	30

Section 2: c.1774–1815

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>‘Characterised by only limited reform.’ Discuss this view of the domestic policies of Catherine the Great.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the expansion of serfdom; administrative reform, both of central and local government; the patron of the arts; the Commission; the 1775 Statute for the Administration of the Provinces; Charter of the Nobility; the Charter for towns; the Statute for National Education; the reaction to Pugachev; the development of industry and the promotion of trade; the 1767 Law Code Commission; her genuine attempt to create effective local government; the creation of a sound Civil Service; and, the influence of Enlightenment ideas.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on whether the initial hypothesis is valid or not. Arguably the intentions were radical, though the outcomes were limited. The Charter of Nobility could be seen as a genuine reform in one sense, as it produced a viable local government system in Russia, but the downside was that it further entrenched serfdom. There was much noise about the changes in education, but the actual number who benefited was tiny. There was too little ‘state’ in existence to ensure that fine ideas from the centre actually happened in the vast outlying regions of Russia. The ideas behind the Law Code Commission were very fine, particularly with the elected representatives of various classes, but ultimately there was little or no movement towards the rule of law. There was a realisation towards the end of the reign that little could be achieved until a viable centralised state could be created with the means to bring about real change.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>What best explains the outbreak of the revolutionary crisis in France in 1789?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the state of royal finances; debt and inequality; Enlightenment ideas; the Crown’s absolutist ideas; administrative incompetence; a growing population and evidence of an urban and rural crisis developing in 1788; Calonne’s failures; the meeting of the Assembly of Notables in 1787; the work of Brienne; the Dutch crisis of 1787; the tax crisis of 1788; the price of bread; the exceptionally hard winter of 1788-1789; the degree of press freedom encouraging a national debate; the breakdown of order in many localities in the spring of 1789; a vacillating King and a divided group of ministers; and, the decision to call the Estates-General.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on: the extent to which royal incompetence in the preceding years outweighs the long term failings of the Ancien Regime; confidence in the monarchy had totally evaporated; there were also huge underlying social and economic problems, magnified by specific conditions such as the dreadful winter of 1788–1789 and the very high price of bread; there was a general air of crisis and the government had totally lost control of public opinion; the influence of Enlightenment ideas and the experience of assisting the development of a democracy in America; and, the inability of much of the nobility and the higher clergy to accept reality was matched only by that of the Court. Candidates should consider a range of factors, and make a judgement as to which were the most important and why.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>Why was there no successful counter-revolution in France in the period 1789–1799?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the leadership of the King; divisions within the nobility and clergy; the Terror; the impact of war; the popularity of some of the revolutionary changes; the work of the Directory; divisions within the opponents of the Revolution; the role of foreign countries, such as Austria, Prussia and England; the interest of the Great Powers in weakening France more than helping counter-revolution; the ability of Hoche; local particularism; and, the fundamentally different socio-economic backgrounds of the various opponents.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on the reason for no successful counter-revolution being due more to the failure of the counter-revolutionaries themselves, rather than measures taken by the revolutionaries to keep their gains and develop them. There never seemed to be a valid alternative provided, especially after the execution of the King and the death of the heir. There was a lack of any consensus between the various royalist groups, principally the ‘constitutional’ versus the ‘pure’ and, even then, there were huge variations in different regions. The military success of the revolutionary armies was also a factor as was the growing competence of the revolutionary governments after the Terror, and regions, such as Artois and Provence, which were sympathetic to the royalist cause simply could not work together. Even in exile, petty court factions continued with personality mattering a great deal more than any principle. When successful in elections, such as those of 1795, there was an immediate split between those who wanted a return to 1791 and those who wanted to return to 1785. Lack of leadership and lack of agreement on too many fundamentals, together with erratic foreign support, seem to be the main reasons.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>'Crude and aggressive, nothing more.' Discuss this view of Napoleon's ambitions after 1804.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: the legacy of Austerlitz; the Continental System; Tilsit; Spain, Joseph and the Peninsular War; Austria 1809; the invasion of Russia; the post Leipzig struggle; Napoleon's rule in the occupied countries, Germany and Italy in particular; the impact of the Code Napoleon; and, the reasons for continuing aggression after his massive achievement by 1808. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion may centre on the nature of his motivation; he always found it difficult to explain, when challenged about his intentions. Contemporaries like Stendhal referred to his 'amazing abilities and dangerous ambitions' and Lefebvre mentions the 'several personalities beneath the uniform'. To some, it was 'the pursuit of glory for himself and France; Schroeder argues that 'the foreign policy of Napoleon was a criminal activity'. There were times when he insisted he was pacific, when the evidence clearly points to him planning another war at the same time. Arguably, he was obsessed with power after 1804, having a mix of self-promotion and glory-seeking ambition. The victories of Austerlitz and Jena may have heightened his sense of self-grandiosity leaving him even more certain of his destiny and invincibility. The only possible defence might be the implication of and intention to leave as a legacy the Code, but that cannot be seen as justification for invasion in the first place.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p data-bbox="316 248 1150 311">‘A cautious and inconsistent reformer.’ Assess this view of Tsar Alexander I of Russia.</p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1302 584">AO1 – Candidates may refer to: the minor social reforms of the early years; promises of reform for the constitution and serfdom; the Private Committee; work on the State Council in 1810; education controls; military settlements; the replacement of Speransky by Arakcheyev; legal codification; the torture ban; the Constitution for Poland; censorship’s new Ministries 1802; the Jews; new universities; the Bible Society; the Holy Alliance; and, the focus on the Rule of Law.</p> <p data-bbox="316 622 1310 1189">AO2 – Discussion may centre on both the ‘cautious’ and the ‘inconsistent’ aspects of the question. The suggestion is that he was liberal in rhetoric and absolutist in practice, and never emancipated himself from his autocratic background. The minute Arakcheyev arrived there was no sign of any real change. He could hardly be called ‘cautious’ initially as there were clear mentions of major constitutional changes, as well as social ones with changes suggested for serfdom. While there were indications elsewhere that he might support radical change – the Private Committee, the Codification of the Law and the Constitution for Poland – it was clear that by 1818, a mix of internal and external factors had pushed him (or, perhaps, led him happily back to) firm conservatism. While there was a relaxation in censorship in the early years, it stopped by 1820. The Codification of the Law which was set up with great publicity in 1801 was never completed and no changes were implemented. Even if he intended to be a reformer, with very few exceptions, he failed. Those reforms that he did make possibly might be viewed as ‘inconsistent’ in that they aroused false hopes of change, and therefore inspired further dissent.</p>	30

Section 3: Themes c.1715–c.1815

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>What factors most inhibited cultural and intellectual opportunities for women in the eighteenth century?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Though there were more opportunities in cultural and intellectual life than in many other areas, such as politics, government and many areas of economic activity, there were nevertheless considerable restrictions. These could be explained in terms of expectation both for and by women, and by the control of bodies involved with culture and the arts. Patrons, too, were not likely to patronise women artists or thinkers. There were exceptions in the field of portraiture, of novels and in some key works of social and political criticism. However, women’s role was often seen more in terms of interpreting works of art – as singers, or actresses, than as creators. Their role in salons in encouraging thought was essentially indirect. The domestic sphere, for which women were thought to be more suitable, was often a limiting factor – female painters were often feted as portraitists almost as an extension of this but did not attempt large scale canvasses in the heroic style. The practical problems of overseeing building restricted women as architects. The expectations of audiences and management did not allow for women to be playwrights or compose for the stage easily. However, they were often famous as performers. This can be explained by the general context of restrictions on female activity and independence. It was hard for women artists to achieve the financial independence to pursue creative lives and hard for them to access private or corporate patronage, for example from the Church for music or from aristocratic patrons, the state, theatres or publishers. They themselves could be patrons, an extension of their nurturing role as wives or mothers, and it could be argued that this gave them opportunities, but these tended to be indirect.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>How great a divide was there between absolutist theory and practice in the eighteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: ‘Oriental’ absolutism; Prussian absolutism; enlightened absolutism; Hobbes; Bossuet; France under Louis XIV; Louis XV and XVI; Prussian rulers such as the Great Elector and Frederick the Great; Russians rulers such as Peter the Great and Catherine. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should demonstrate an understanding and awareness of the historical concepts, and present a clear, focused and analytical explanation, that weighs up the relevant and relative factors and approaches to arrive at a well-considered judgement. Discussion may centre around exactly what ‘absolutist theory’ suggested; while Hobbes might suggest few limits, writers like Bossuet suggested that monarchs could be subject to the laws of God and also that there are constitutional laws in empires which have to be obeyed by all; arguably Louis XIV was the closest you could get to an ‘absolute’ monarch, but there were things which even he would not have succeeded in doing; the Prussian monarchs came close in terms of a monopoly of law-making, but they took care not to cross the Junkers or the Diets; the Hapsburgs had limits, especially coming from the Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian magnates; much depended on the depth of local particularism and the need for an able administration to carry out the wishes of an absolute monarch; and, the need to have money was also vital for an aspiring absolutist.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>The finest achievements in eighteenth-century arts were portraits.’ Discuss.</p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers may show the development of portraiture in the context of the enlightenment, technical developments and the growing interest in naturalness. Though British portraiture was a striking development, there were many fine examples of European portraitists eager not merely to offer lifelike images or to flatter the wealth and position of their sitters, but to place them in the context of their time. There could be a discussion of how far portraits led and how far they followed more general artistic developments such as neoclassicism or rococo. In other words, whether portraiture itself represent the finest achievement or whether it reflected achievements in art generally. There could also be a discussion about whether the grander landscapes and cityscapes offered art of wider technical scope and whether, at the end of the period, the heroic and revolutionary work, say of David, outstripped in emotional range the commissioned portraits. Much may depend on an interpretation of ‘achievement’ – in technical matters, in reflecting the spirit of the age or offering distilled emotion. Some may feel that the type of emotional range of the previous century, for example Rembrandt, was not reproduced in the eighteenth century. No set answer or set exemplification is required.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>Should the eighteenth century be seen as a period of revolutionary cultural and intellectual development?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. They may refer to: musicians such as Bach, Haydn and Mozart; the growth of universities throughout Europe; the scientific revolution; thinkers and writers such as Montesquieu, Hume, Voltaire, Schiller, Kant, Rousseau, Adam Smith, Leibniz, Berkeley and Vico; Neoclassical painting and architecture; scientists ranging from Newton to Priestley and Lavoisier; and, the great technical innovations in manufacturing. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should demonstrate an understanding and awareness of the historical concepts, and present a clear, focused and analytical explanation, that weighs up the relevant and relative factors and approaches to arrive at a well-considered judgement. Discussion may centre around: precisely what is meant by ‘revolutionary’ in this context; the fact that religious intolerance remained - heretics and witches were still being burned in the eighteenth century; and, that this intellectual ferment only affected very few. On the other hand, it was the range of development that was impressive, from music to the social and natural sciences, and the growth of Erastian ideas and the decline of religious influence was significant. There is no need to make any clear separation between what was a ‘cultural’ as opposed to an ‘intellectual’ development, but ideally both areas should be considered.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>Assess the view that the growth of towns in the period c.1715-c.1815 benefited more than it harmed Europeans.</p> <p>AO1/2 – Benefits could include economic opportunities, not only from urban dwellers but also from the agricultural producers. Towns often led to greater literacy and the development of cultural life. Vienna, for instance, developed a thriving theatrical and musical life, not only in the salons but also in public areas, as did Paris. The Italian cities offered an accumulation of wealth and patrons, but also public opera houses like La Fenice. As grand town houses of the wealthy and noble were in cities, so there was the expansion of luxury trades to meet their needs. Urban building – perhaps St Petersburg is the most striking example – offered employment. Nations and monarchies acquired prestige from the grandeur of urban development. Harms might include: the problems of public health and disease; the development of urban sprawl and slums (as in the overcrowded faubourgs of Paris); the undermining of established disciplines; and, the phenomenon of the unstoppable urban riots that plagued many cities. From the point of view of the authorities, there was also the spread of political dissent, but this was not universal. The building process itself created casualties (most notably the huge death rate in creating St Petersburg), the problems of pollution from wood and coal fires, and the danger of fires (which eighteenth-century urban authorities failed to cope with effectively), and plague. The concentration of urban populations also created the problem of crime, with the need for draconian and often public punishments, which made for popular if degrading spectacles. No set answer is expected and there is no requirement for particular exemplification.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>To what extent and why did the pattern of overseas trade in continental Europe change in the eighteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge. When dealing with the ‘extent’ part of the question, they may refer to internal commerce which in France, expanded by 500 per cent between 1715 and 1789 and, in Europe, as a whole, by around 400 per cent. Continental European trade in Western Europe increased by around 1000 per cent between 1715 and 1789. French and Dutch re-exports into Western Europe were up by 800 per cent in the period. All statistics show a massive increase in trade and commerce and in the actual patterns. Candidates should offer reasons for the change in extent and why they changed, such as: the massive growth of the triangular trade from Europe to West Africa – slaves to the West Indies and the USA – returning with sugar, timber, furs, etc.; the growth of mercantilist ideas with changes as a result of the new Physiocrat ideas towards the end of the century; the link, in the eyes of governments, between national wealth and status; new goods in demand such as coffee, sugar, tobacco, timber and cotton; Europe becoming increasingly a supplier of goods to the rest of the world and an importer from outside; colonial populations exploding so demand went up hugely for European manufactured goods; the growth of empire and the results of wars like the Seven Years War; and, state encouragement of manufacturing such as textiles in Prussia and mining in France. Analysis and evaluation are required, not a simple and descriptive run through of various factors. They may define terms.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should demonstrate an understanding and awareness of the historical concepts, and present a clear, focused and analytical explanation, that weighs up the relevant and relative factors and approaches to arrive at a well-considered judgement. Discussion may centre on: whether the actual patterns changed significantly and, if so, the principal reasons for the changes. The consensus at present seems to be that there was a profound change in the actual pattern as well as in the extent, and the reasons for those changes lay partly with the growth of empire and partly because of major demographic change. There are many other factors to consider; for example, the reasons for the huge growth in the export of foodstuffs and wine from France. No set view is required. Attempts to deal with historiography and differing historical interpretations may enhance responses but are not required. Overall, a sense of context and change will help to produce a convincing judgement.</p>	30

Section 4: 1815–1862

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>Assess the view that the Habsburg Empire was the chief beneficiary of the Vienna Settlement.</p> <p>AO1 – Discussion may turn on the key controversies of the future of Poland and Saxony. Austria’s interests did not lie in the enlargement of Prussia by the acquisition of Saxony or the establishment of a Russian Poland. To prevent this, Austria had signed a secret agreement with Britain and France, but a war would have been damaging. Though Metternich conceded Western Galicia and Cracow, it held on to Polish lands south and east of the Vistula. Prussia did not get the whole of Saxony and Austria got Venetia and Lombardy, economically and culturally rich provinces, and Illyria and Dalmatia, the Bavarian Tyrol and Salzburg, previously under independent episcopal control. In addition, Austria dominated the German Bund, which remained a loose confederation that Austria could control until the 1860s. Though the Austrian Netherlands was lost, the other gains more than compensated and the Congress System seemed to guarantee the status quo. In broader terms, opposition to nationalism and liberalism that were inimical to the interests of the Austrian monarchy were suppressed and good relations had been maintained with Britain, with the ambitions of Russia and Prussia being controlled.</p> <p>AO2 – In terms of assessing whether all this made Austria the chief beneficiary, it could be seen that maintaining control over Italy and Germany was likely to result in overstretch and neither was maintained through the century. Also, it could be argued that Britain had acquired territories which were of considerable benefit and which did not involve it in future problems. Castlereagh had gained wealthy colonies, the balance of power and links with the Concert of Europe. France even had not endured the humiliations that renewed defeat might have earned and was soon to be back as a great power. Prussia had gained valuable lands on the Rhine, the remaining part of Prussian Pomerania, 40 per cent of Saxony and perhaps had laid the basis of her future dominance of central Europe, given Austrian over-commitment. However, many will see that in terms of achieving aims, Metternich emerged as the chief beneficiary in the short term.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>‘His rule was characterised only by repression.’ How valid is this judgement on the reign of Nicholas I?</p> <p>AO1 – In 1825, Nicholas crushed the Decembrist Revolt. His reign saw an expansion of internal repression with the Third Section of the Imperial Chancellery running a network of spies and informers. Internal autonomy within the Empire was reduced – Bessarabia in 1828 and Poland in 1830 were brought under direct control. Minister of Education Uvarov enforced orthodox beliefs in schools and universities. Religious uniformity led to the suppression of Greek-Catholic churches in Ukraine and Belarus in 1839. The Tsar was influenced by the desire of Metternich to crush revolutionary nationalism and, in 1831, he severely repressed a Polish revolt. He intervened against revolution in Hungary in 1848 and encouraged Prussia to restore the power of the King.</p> <p>AO2 – The official and more positive view was that Russia could only be maintained by strict autocracy sustained by religion. There was also a belief in ‘<i>narodnost</i>’, the spiritual uniqueness of the Russian spirit. The building of St. Isaac’s and Christ the Saviour Cathedrals offered physical symbols of these ideas. Discussion could centre on whether this repression was the only significant characteristic of the reign and dominated it. Nicholas was not consistently backward-looking in matters of internal reform and his attitude to serfdom, and the power of the Russian nobles and gentry could be seen as more than simply repressive. There could be consideration of aspects of foreign policy which built up the armed forces and promoted Russian influence over the Turkish Empire and attempted to secure an outlet to the Mediterranean. Some think he was not blindly reactionary and his reign did see some agrarian and educational reform. It also saw quite a cultural flowering with Gogol, Pushkin and Glinka. Candidates should offer a balanced discussion.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>Why was German Unification achieved in 1871 but not in 1848?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers may compare the obstacles in 1848: the opposition from the Crown, the army and the landed classes; the context of the destruction of the revolts in Europe; the divisions among the revolutionaries and the fear of the lower classes; the persistence of regional particularism; and, the failure of the revolts to throw up truly inspirational leadership. The concept of nationalism may have been too restricted to unrepresentative middle class opinion. The Unification of 1871 was of a different sort. While allied to popular nationalism, it did not depend on it, rather the ‘blood and iron’ of top down Prussian-led expansion. This was made possible by diplomatic activity not seen in 1848 in isolating opponents. It was also made possible by using military force to promote rather than to repress nationalism, backed by industrial and economic growth. The alliance of the Prussian crown, the Prussian army, reformed after 1861, and the Prussian elites who followed Bismarck, was in stark contrast to the liberal idealism of 1848. The key element might or might not have been the work of Bismarck, who opposed the liberal unification of 1848 and led his own vision of Prussian expansion and ending Austrian domination. Thus ‘unification’ meant rather different things to the idealists of 1848 than the realists of 1864–1871. Candidates should offer direct comparisons and may weigh the relative importance of different explanations. Some may see the difference in terms of weaker resistance, for example, on the part of Austria and the neutrality of Prussia, and others may see it more in terms of stronger leadership.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p data-bbox="316 241 1225 309">How far did Italian Unification between 1859 and 1871 depend on factors beyond the control of Italians themselves?</p> <p data-bbox="316 342 1316 645">AO1 – The role of Italians themselves might consider the work of Cavour in modernising Piedmont, in gaining diplomatic support and in gaining the expansion of Piedmont in the wake of the war of 1859. The enthusiasm for gaining greater independence for Italy might seem to be the result of nationalist enthusiasts like Mazzini. The role of the King could be considered and the importance of the Garibaldi expedition, and the enthusiasm of the people of Sicily and Naples. The whole concept of a resurgence focuses on the growth of national feeling and the effective actions of Italian leaders and thinkers.</p> <p data-bbox="316 678 1316 1182">AO2 – Discussion may focus on the limitations of these factors alone, without the contribution of elements outside Italy. Austria remained strong and the events of 1848 had shown how difficult it would be for the Italians – divided about the cause and aims of unification and with a great deal of local indifference – to bring about the necessary defeat of Austria without French support. Though Italian influence on French policy – Orsini, indirectly, perhaps, and certainly the diplomacy of Cavour – could be noted. The premature withdrawal of French support should be seen as a limitation, but it might be argued that the war was crucial. French military strength and the limitations of the Austrians were factors outside the control of the Italians. The benevolent neutrality of Britain might also be considered, and the opportunities accorded by the Crimean War (outside the Italians’ control) for Cavour to push Piedmont’s case, though this has often been exaggerated. In the end, Italian and non-Italian factors interacted, and no set answer is required, but there should be a judgement on ‘how far’.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>How far was Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) personally responsible for the fall of the Second Republic and the Second Empire?</p> <p>AO1 – The question seeks to balance the weaknesses of the Republic against the strength of appeal and the tactics of Louis Napoleon, and to balance his personal failings against factors beyond his control in explaining the end of the Empire in 1870. The unifying factor is Louis Napoleon – his strengths and appeal in 1851 and how far it had declined enough for this to explain his fall.</p> <p>AO2 – On the one hand, Louis Napoleon was skilful in persuading the elites to go for an authoritarian option while maintaining personal popularity. He purged prefects, wooed the army with pay increases, ensured a sympathetic war minister was appointed, cultivated Catholic support and promoted fears of a left-wing resurgence. He kept popular support by denouncing the reduction of the electorate in the law of 1850. On the other hand, the Republic faced deep divisions; there were fears of radicalism and the legitimists could not unite to prevent a Bonapartist solution. There was extensive peasant unrest and radicalism, which led to conservative fears and support for a coup. Movements towards radicalism within the Church were also alarming and allowed Bonaparte to exploit these fears. Discussion about his personal role at the end of the Empire may focus more on his diplomatic decisions and unwise policy towards Prussia, given that France was not prepared militarily for war and was distracted by internal changes. It could be asked whether this ‘modernising dictatorship’ was flexible enough to offer greater liberalism and respond to change, so his fall was more about his unwise decisions than his long-term weaknesses. However, the fading of the economic boom of the 1860s and the growth of radical republican and labour movements, may have tempted the Emperor to divert unrest caused by foreign war to encourage unity in the spirit of 1792 – with similar results.</p>	30

Section 5: 1862–1914

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>‘Limited changes whose sole purpose was to preserve the monarchy.’ Discuss this view of the reforms of Alexander II.</p> <p>AO1 – The ‘Tsar Liberator’ feared that emancipation of the serfs would come from below, if not from above, and was conscious of serfdom as a bar to the reforms that the Crimean War had indicated were necessary. Candidates may give this major reform the greatest prominence. However, the creation of Zemstva, legal reforms including the introduction of jury trial, the relaxation of censorship, greater education freedoms and army reforms including a reduction in the very long period of service, amounted to a considerable change after the reign of Nicholas I. It may have been that the revolts of 1848 in Europe and the failures of the Crimea, had led to a view that reform from the top was necessary to preserve the regime. The reforms were not given without a lot of soul-searching, as the Polish revolt and the development of internal opposition had raised concerns, and there was some reconsideration. Nevertheless, despite the rise of terrorism and assassination attempts, the Tsar was considering extending political change when he was killed in 1881.</p> <p>AO2 – Some may consider the limitations in terms of redemption payments and land redistribution. However, the move from unfree to free was one of the most significant changes in Russian history. Some may argue that this was motivated by more than simply self-preservation. Others may argue that in fact the landowners gained more, and the continuing peasant unrest is evidence that the reforms were limited and strengthened the status quo. It could be argued that the middle classes in Russia gained from the greater educational freedoms, the reduction in censorship, the legal changes and the hopes that Russia was moving away from a narrow autocracy. However, given the failure to maintain all the freedoms gained and the limited powers of the Zemstva, this could be challenged. It could also be argued that change and modernisation strengthened the Tsarist state, that military reform gave its armies more power, and that the overseas image of Russia was reformed for the benefit of the Tsar and the ruling classes.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>‘Behind a liberal façade, deeply authoritarian and reactionary.’ How justified is this view of the German Empire in the period 1871–1890?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The debate here is: whether the constitutional limitations meant that the constitution was ‘the fig leaf of absolutism’; whether Bismarck cynically used the National Liberals; whether he despised the whole idea of political discussion, and whether his repression of his ‘enemies’, the Catholics and Socialists, prefigured the anti-liberal tendencies of the Nazi regime; whether his true preference was for the Austrian alliance, protective tariffs and association with the right; and, whether he pondered a coup against the constitution later in his period of office, making the Empire less than liberal. Against this are: the efforts Bismarck made to secure parliamentary support; the federal nature of the Empire; the anticlericalism that was a hall mark of nineteenth-century liberalism; the relatively limited repressive apparatus deployed in comparison with later regimes, or indeed the Metternich era; and, his concern for popular causes such as Imperialism. The whole issue of universal suffrage is often problematic – being ‘liberal’ in a modern sense but not ‘Liberal’ in terms of the beliefs of the National Liberals, who saw universal suffrage as akin to reaction. Much depends on definitions of ‘liberal’ and also which period is being discussed. There was a change after 1879 and candidates may consider Bismarck’s swing away from the National Liberals.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>‘The Italian state failed to achieve true national unity between 1871 and 1914.’ How valid is this claim?</p> <p>AO1/2 – It could be argued that the whole nature of the Risorgimento had placed the Papal States and the South unexpectedly under Piedmontese control without real debate, and choice engendered disunity. Some may point to the areas of Italy still not united with the Kingdom after 1871. The massive resistance and subsequent repression of the South left scars and a sense that the Mezzogiorno was hostile and occupied territory. Italy in the 1870s suffered from poverty, overpopulation, regional inequalities, poor health and agrarian backwardness. The Piedmontese ruling class was left with problems not tackled by their Neapolitan, Tuscan and Papal predecessors. To these were added the strains of rapid industrial growth in the 1880s, the spread of anarchist and socialist ideas, and the alienation of Catholics from the state in the 1870s. The trasformismo politics debased parliament and led to accusations of scandal and corruption, confirming the view that the new kingdom was alien rather than organic. On the other hand, increasing communications, literacy, a bigger electorate and nationalism, together with the rapprochement between Church and State, did offer more unity, and attempts to bring in opposition to the political system by Giolitti might be considered. Responses should describe developments in the period, rather than listing factors showing disunity and regional disparity.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>What best accounts for the survival of the Third Republic in France before 1940?</p> <p>AO1/2 – There is a strong view that the Republic was the regime which divided Frenchmen least. Previous republics had been associated in Thiers’s phrase ‘with blood and imbecility’, but the suppression of the Commune showed that the conservative Republic would not threaten property or return to the ideals of 1793. The alternatives were not enticing as the monarchists of the 1870s could not agree among themselves, and the issue of the flag showed that their claimant was out of touch. The previous experience of kings was not encouraging. Bonapartism was associated with the failed ‘glory’ of Napoleon I and Napoleon III. The left-wing alternatives could not find support in a conservative peasantry. However, the recurrent scandals, the lack of inspirational leadership and the undercurrent of opposition, meant that the Third Republic seemed quite precarious. The surge of nationalism before 1914 strengthened the Republic and the First World War showed its ability to inspire loyalty, though this was countered by the terrible losses of 1914–18 and disappointments about the results of war. The growth of extremism in Europe was mirrored in France, with the rise of the extreme right and the development of Communism. The Popular Front was divisive and the effects of depression and poor economic growth undermined stability, as did the proximity of ideological conflict in Spain. The problem was that alternatives seemed even more so. The most dangerous period was probably the early 1870s, and answers could analyse the weaknesses of conservative opponents and the gradual rallying of republicans to the cause. The Boulanger episode showed that ‘the man on the white horse’ could not rally enough. The Panama scandals and Dreyfus rocked the Republic, but there was little in the way of a plausible alternative. This remained true of the twentieth century with neither extreme left nor extreme right having enough support to overthrow the Republic. However, its leaders did show resilience and the ability to exploit the divisions of the opponents, and better answers will offer balanced explanations.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>With what justification can the outbreak of the First World War be attributed to the alliances and ententes of the great powers?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The commitments of the agreements made it harder to resist war but may not in themselves explain the outbreak of war. Answers may point to Russian mobilisation triggering the demands from Austria for Germany to honour the agreement of 1879. The Dual alliance between France and Russia gave France obligations. The ententes drew Britain closer to France but did not entail formal obligations. Italy ignored its Austrian and German allies, entering the war on the side of France and Britain in 1915. In broader terms, Germany could not afford to see its principal ally defeated and had been alienated by the encirclement of the dual alliance and triple entente. Russia acted with the hope that it would be supported by France. Without the Russian alliance, France would be weakened, and Britain feared isolation and dangerous consequences for security if it let France be defeated. Thus, the question of alliances must be seen in the context of wider relationships and other factors, such as Austria’s fears for the disintegration of its empire; Germany’s fears about Russian economic and military growth; French national resurgence and long-standing desire to regain Alsace and Lorraine; and, Britain’s fears about German naval and economic competition. Candidates should see the links between factors, and go beyond an explanation of the sequence of events in 1914.</p>	30

Section 6: Themes c.1815–1914

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>What best explains both the decline and the fall of the Habsburg Empire?</p> <p>AO1/2 – It could be argued that the changes made in 1815 led to overstretch. The Habsburg monarchy lacked the dynamic economic development and military developments of its rivals, and the ability to harness national enthusiasm because of its very nature as a multi-national and multi-cultural empire. Therefore, it went into a decline, and eventually fell, without the leadership and resources to sustain a long war successfully.</p> <p>Candidates should focus on explaining the impact of war and ‘decline’ in the sense of a reduction of commitments in the mid-century, rather than giving a description of divisions and the diverse nature of the Empire. They might balance the weaknesses of leadership with an unimaginative emperor with a long reign after 1848. The effects of the <i>Ausgleich</i>, which led to the favouring of German and Hungarian elites at the expense of the minority nationalities, might be considered. The effects of industrialisation in promoting unrest while not being strong enough to rival other great industrial powers could be analysed. The impact of nationalism is another major factor leading to the loss of domination over Italy and Germany, and threats from the South Slavs, which impelled the Empire into a disastrous war. On the other hand, disunity also presented advantages to adept ministers like Taaffe and his ‘iron ring’ by keeping the nationalities in conflict. The Empire did make concessions; the Magyars were adept at controlling their nationalities; the Empire did sustain a costly war without succumbing to revolution; and, the loss of Italy and Germany may have strengthened the Empire by allowing it to focus its resources more on the ‘homeland’.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>Which were of the greater artistic significance in this period: novels or poems?</p> <p>AO1 – Much will depend how significance is assessed. In terms of purely artistic achievement, the flowering of romantic poetry in Germany might be seen as inspirational for national pride and for the development of the German <i>lied</i>. There are also examples of artistically intense poetic works in other literatures, for example, Baudelaire and Verlaine, with little association with national pride but with the exploration of inner feeling. Though Russian novels stand out as expressing key elements of change like <i>War and Peace</i> or profound feeling like <i>Anna Karenina</i> or the works of Turgenev, nevertheless Pushkin was for Russians the most significant literary figure. Both poetry and novels could link individuals with national developments. (<i>Boris Godunov</i>, for example, as well as <i>War and Peace</i> or Stendhal's <i>Scarlet and Black</i>.) Manzoni's <i>I Promessi Sposi</i> stands as a major inspiration for nationalism as a masterpiece in the language of Tuscany. Balzac and Victor Hugo are significant as epic chroniclers of changing times. It might be argued that poetry provided an escape from urban and industrial change while novels embraced it and tried to make sense of it (e.g. Zola or Fontane). Novels and poems could reflect some of the anxieties of the age and the increasing awareness of the unconscious. The significance may lie in responding to the mass readership of growing populations and their needs and concerns. There is no set answer required and some may see the wider ability of novels to reflect and interpret change as the key, while others may see in purely artistic terms poems as having the greater significance.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>What were the greatest obstacles in bringing about changes to the role and status of women in this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The reaction to the French Revolution produced a conservative backlash and ideas of female political rights might have been seen as an excess of the revolution. Even when ideas did emerge, there was little hope of implementing them. This was partly a matter of entrenched male ideas on equality, including in relatively sophisticated urban societies. In more traditional rural-based society, there was even less chance of women being seen as potential political equals. At root was sexual inequality reinforced by economic inequality. As industry developed so came the need for mass cheap labour in key industries such as textiles. Domestic service with its connotations of personal serfdom and inferiority was dominated by women. The rising middle classes needed women to work but also to idolize, and there developed a false double standard in which the 'eternal feminine' presented in artistic visions was spiritually above the coarse male world of politics. Urban growth may have inhibited equal rights. From the time of the revolution, politically ambitious women had powerful enemies: the influence of a male dominated church; the restricted educational opportunities for women; and, the negative impact of economic growth. Candidates should weigh the relative importance of obstacles and see a distinction between more developed economies and societies in Europe, and predominantly traditional and agrarian societies or regions.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>To what extent do medical advances account for the growth of population in the period from 1815 to 1914?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The expanded food supply supported the growth in European population from 175 million to 435 million. This 130 per cent increase between 1800 and 1910 can be explained by improved mortality rates, changes in medical care, earlier marriages, and better sanitary conditions in urban areas. Key medical advances included antiseptic procedures (Lister 1867), germ theory (Koch and Pasteur 1870s), vaccination (cholera 1879, anthrax and rabies 1881, tetanus and diphtheria 1890s, typhoid 1895), blood classification (1900) and X-ray (1895). There was also improvement in nursing care.</p> <p>There may be a discussion about whether the reduction in death rate (with improved sanitation and the development of key advances like inoculation) and fewer large scale European wars, was more or less important than changes which brought an increase in birth rate (fertility, earlier marriage, changes in diet, etc.). Though industrialisation and towns offered more opportunity and possibly absorbed surplus rural population, population growth was just as rapid in predominantly rural regions and countries. Candidates should offer a critical view of explanations and, possibly, might be aware of differences in regions and times within the period.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>Why did <u>either</u> painting <u>or</u> music undergo such radical changes in the early twentieth century?</p> <p>AO1 – In painting, the focus would be the development of non-representational painting and the move to post impressionism and modernism. In music, the extreme chromaticism of the post Wagnerian world led to the dissolution of traditional harmony and forms in the second Viennese school, greater emphasis on primate rhythm (Stravinsky), and experiments in atonality. Even established figures strove for greater expressive power with exploitation of the resources of the modern orchestra (Mahler).</p> <p>AO2 – The developments described in AO1 above might be explained by purely musical or artistic considerations, such as the greater sophistication of the orchestra or an interest in technique. They might be related to the tensions of the time, with fears of social unrest and war contributing to a more angst-laden world. Possibly, greater communications with a mass market keen for novelty and stimulation was relevant. They might also have to do with the demands of art or music, or concert hall, promoters to exploit novelties. In a wider sense, they might concern the breakdown of consensus about what the aims and nature of ‘beautiful’ art or music were and the influence of key iconoclastic individuals.</p> <p>No set answer is expected. However, candidates should engage with the concept of ‘much radical’, as some of the changes were not a result of steady development, but with a distinct desire to break with the conventions of the past.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p>How important to European industrialisation in this period were railways?</p> <p>AO1/2 – By the 1880s, France had caught up with Great Britain in total railroad length, with 37 494 km of track compared to Britain's 29 828 km of track in 1899. Germany had surpassed Britain by 1873. Russia caught up with France in total line length by 1876, Great Britain by 1886, and Germany by 1900. In the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, Russia experienced a substantial increase in total railway length of about 30 000 km. Railway development accompanied industrial growth in other parts of Italy. Some of the effects of railways were on the transport of raw materials to industrial areas and the transport of goods. The multiplier effect of huge amounts of rail investment on internal demand was important. Railways opened up coal and ore sites and provided cheaper and more plentiful supplies of power. They helped to develop exports which in turn provided capital and markets for industry. On a broader scale, railways in colonial areas developed trade. However, railways could be seen as a result as well as a cause of industrialisation, and their rapid development did not always have a sound economic basis and were often for less productive military purposes. Wider factors which underlay both industrialisation and rail development, such as population growth, capital availability, technology, the availability of labour and entrepreneurial drive are likely to be considered</p>	30

Section 7: 1914–1945

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>‘The League of Nations was never likely to succeed.’ Discuss.</p> <p>AO1/2 – The case for the League of Nations being unlikely to succeed is: that it was seen from the outset as being associated with the victors of the war; that the USA and USSR were not originally members; that there was domination by Britain and France, but these countries lacked real commitment to it; that the post-war world was so disturbed that any international body like this would have been challenged; that there was no military force; and, that nationalism was too strong for the League to have much chance. The case against is: that the effects of war had been so terrible that public opinion was prepared to support the League; that it did enjoy some successes in the 1920s which pointed to it not necessarily having no chance; that too much can be made of US absence (the US sent observers and was not totally isolationist); and, that it was remarkable that it did establish an infrastructure and do good work in its various commissions, for example, refugees, health, etc. The cataclysmic effects of depression and the rise of dictators did undermine it, but that did not mean at the time of founding that it was necessarily never likely to succeed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>How effectively was Germany governed in the period 1933–1939?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The discussion may centre on whether the divisions between party and state made governance inefficient or whether the dictatorship was able to pursue effective, if often obnoxious policies, which fulfilled its aims. The arguments against effective government are to be found by those who see: a polycratic regime of overlapping competencies, with duplication of functions and delays caused by disagreements about what ‘working towards the Führer’ meant; random interference by Hitler and senior figures; and, a lack of clarity about the chain of command and even the objectives of policies. Thus, even policies close to the Nazi central world view seemed inconsistent, for example anti-Semitism or economic preparation for war. The immediate aftermath of the Nazi assumption of power produced some chaos, but this was addressed by the breaking of the power of the SA and some distinction should be made between 1933–1934 and 1934–1939. Whether this competition and rivalry acted to make the rule of the Führer more important and effective, or whether it created only a ‘weak dictatorship’, can be debated. In terms of the implementation of policy, arguments for the latter need to show examples of policies which could not be fulfilled or obvious inefficiency. Some aims simply could not be fulfilled because of their effects on domestic and international opinion, but it may be hard to demonstrate that the Führer’s will was thwarted by the overlapping agencies in any significant way, though there are plenty of examples of internal clashes, contradictions and inconsistencies.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p>What best explains why Stalin achieved and maintained power in the USSR in the years 1924–1939?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The discussion about the achievement of power may focus on the skill that Stalin used to divide his enemies, his use of his position as Secretary to promote his allies and to follow his policies, which were generally seen as moderate and consistent with Lenin, and whose reputation he exploited. This can be set against the underestimation of him by his fellow Bolsheviks and the mistakes of those who allied with him against Trotsky, and Trotsky himself. The discussion about maintaining power may stress the cult of Stalin, the amount of propaganda, controlling the party, the Kirov murder and his raising repression and violence to new heights, against the genuine sense of achievement and mission and powerful support from below. Some may see the collectivisation process as a means of political control, as well as a policy which genuinely united the part who felt that NEP had been a retreat. Industrialisation was almost a crusade and was another reason for his increased power of leadership.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p>What best explains Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Franco's own military abilities may be considered. His cautious tactics intended to consolidate territory and ensure local superiority of resources might be set against the support offered to the Nationalists by powerful interests who were, unlike the Republicans, united behind a restoration of patriotic, united and Catholic Spain. Leading landowners and industrialists, the bulk of the professional army and the Church gave Franco powerful support. The role of foreign support could be considered with Hitler's air support (the Condor legion) and Mussolini's 75 000 troops. This far outweighed the support offered by the International Brigades or Soviet help, and it came without causing internal divisions or political conflicts. In contrast, the neutrality policies followed by Britain and France did little for the Republic, while Russian aid led to internal conflicts on the Republican side.</p> <p>The Republican side suffered from shortage of weapons and an arms embargo. They also suffered from conflicts between Anarchists, Communists and separatists, while Franco controlled the Falange and gained maximum support from conservative and unitary elements in Spain. Distinction could be drawn between Franco's personal qualities, the general strengths of the nationalists and the weaknesses of the Republic.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p>Why was Germany able to defeat France in 1940 but not Russia after 1941?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The campaign in France depended on rapid armoured thrusts at weak points in the French line and a failure on the French and British part to react quickly. Behind this was a defensive mentality which put too much faith in heavily defended positions and a lack of coordination between the allies. The rapid surrender of Belgium was also a factor. The allies had failed to take advantage of lightly held German positions in the West from September 1939 until May 1940, while the Germans had gained confidence and experience in the Polish campaign. Some may see a lack of political will and morale on the French side while others may stress purely military reasons, particularly the skilful use of Blitzkrieg combined operations by Guderian. Comparison with Russia might stress the distances and the inability, despite very heavy Russian losses in the early part of the campaign, to achieve a decisive result until the winter set in. The delay in starting the offensive and the over optimism of the Germans, which relied too heavily on rapid forward movement without contingency plans for delays or adequate winter equipment and supplies, coupled with much greater political determination by Russian leaders than had been the case with France or Britain. The timetable was too tight in 1941, whereas a summer campaign in France had not originally depended on the type of rapid surrender which did ultimately materialise but has not been expected. Candidates are likely to make distinct comparisons rather than offer sequential analyses.</p>	30

Section 8: 1945–2000

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p>What best explains the limited success of the USSR's satellite states in opposing Soviet rule in the period 1953–1988?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The considerable apparatus of repression developed under Stalin was applied to the satellites in various forms. The Brezhnev doctrine assumed that the Stalinist position of the USSR's vital security being linked to controlling Eastern Europe, was applied vigorously. There was little chance of internal resistance being successful without Western support, which was not forthcoming because of the threat of general war and the distraction of the West by other areas (Korea in 1950-1953; Suez in 1956; Vietnam in 1968). Also, having accepted the doctrine of Containment since 1947, there was little justification for dangerous intervention. The military power of the USSR was formidable well into the 1970s. The opponents within the Eastern bloc were often divided and lacked essential means of support, provided that the USSR kept its nerve. The leadership was not yielding and was prepared to ignore world opinion, especially as it was looking over its shoulder at China who expected clear defence of the socialist ideals. The risings in East Germany, though widespread, did not have sufficient armed force to be effective as the East German leadership maintained control of the security forces and deployed Russian aid. In Hungary, too, though unrest was widespread, the rebels could not count on external help or deploy sufficient force, and the Russians could count on collaboration by pro-Communist Hungarian leaders. In Poland, resistance was undermined by the concession of appointing Gomulka who turned out to be a lost leader but gave the impression that unrest might bring change. In Czechoslovakia, there was little preparation for the heavy Soviet response as the Dubcek faction had made clear their loyalty to the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, and the armed forces were not in a position to resist the power of the USSR and its allies. Discussion might take the form of assessing internal weaknesses and the failure of external support, against the sheer determination and ability of the USSR to resist any threat to its security.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p>Why, in this period, did the French Fifth Republic last longer than the Fourth Republic?</p> <p>AO1/2 The Fourth Republic reproduced many of the political features of the Third. It faced opposition from those on the right and left with little belief in the underlying system, and relied on often weak coalition governments of socialists, radicals and the MRP. There were 25 different governments between 1946 and 1958. Public apathy and a lack of confidence that the system really represented them grew. Some potential threats emerged; for example, there was a chance that de Gaulle's RPF might overturn the system though de Gaulle drew back from this. The Communists would not work productively with the moderate Left and Poujadism became a potential force with 2.6 million voters by 1956. Though there was economic growth, there were also severe setbacks particularly in Vietnam whose loss became a national disgrace and incurred a heavy death toll and huge financial costs. On top of this came the Algerian problem, which began with the revolt of 1954 and entailed deploying 350 000 troops. The war in Algeria divided France and led to the rise of the OAS and a revolt by the French army in Algeria. This led to the appointment of de Gaulle in May 1958 as prime minister, on the condition that a new constitution was drafted. The constitution of the Fifth Republic, which strengthened the power of the President, won much greater approval than that of the Fourth. A new political party and a revised electoral system meant that, though not very representative, the Assembly was able to produce a majority ruling party and avoid shifting coalitions. De Gaulle ended the war in Algeria and promoted France as a major European power, while EEC membership helped to promote economic growth and the rapprochement with West Germany reduced tensions. The unrest of 1968 removed de Gaulle but did not overturn the system, and Pompidou offered shrewd leadership. The decline of the sort of radical left- and right-wing opposition which had faced the Fourth Republic, stability within a united Europe, and relative economic prosperity, meant that political conflicts were contained, and the underlying regime remained more stable.</p> <p>Candidates may focus on the problems of the Fourth Republic more than the Fifth, provided that the question is addressed. A full treatment of the whole period is not expected.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p>How well did Adenauer serve the interests of West Germany?</p> <p>AO1/2 The interests of West Germany might be seen in terms of: securing US aid for economic growth; maintaining a parliamentary state which could demonstrate that Germany had broken with the Nazi past; preventing the rise of political extremism, both of the right and left, which had bedevilled Weimar; becoming once again a respected and trusted European power; and, ending the restrictions imposed by the allies after the war, for example on armament. These could be said to have been largely fulfilled. Wider interests might be ending the disunity that affected many in the West divided from relatives and friends in the East. Here, perhaps, the policies followed by Adenauer of rigid hostility to the East and the Hallstein Doctrine could be challenged. Also, the political left did not see conservatism of the West German state, and its emphasis on capitalist development and bourgeois values, as being in the best interests of all its people.</p> <p>Adenauer helped to found the CSU in 1946, which took office in 1949. Conservative yet anti-authoritarian, Adenauer embraced the West. The anti-leftist feeling which had bolstered the Hitler regime was now given a party to embrace which favoured freedom and democracy. The price was to take in those who had supported the Nazis and to offer an amnesty, but this ensured stability in that Nazism, which had been genuinely popular and supported by millions, did not reappear. His support for NATO led to Western support, economic aid and prosperity, which bolstered the stability of West Germany. His policies of integration linked Federal Germany with European defence policies and also the nascent EC. The return to SPD rule and the emergence of Ostpolitik demonstrated that the system which he had developed could accommodate change. Compared with Weimar, West Germany did achieve a sustained democracy, prosperity, and come to terms with the past. His successors were able to maintain stability because of the basis established by both Adenauer, by prosperity within the EC, and security established by US support and NATO.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p>How effectively did the governments of Eastern European nations respond to the challenges they faced after the collapse of the USSR?</p> <p>AO1/AO2 – The new governments faced considerable problems some of them dating from before the Soviet domination and some as a result. Some had faced internal divisions, for example between Czechs and Slovaks, and between Croats, Serbs and Bosnians. Some had not developed effective democracies in the inter-war period and had faced political extremism. The effects of Soviet rule had had a deadening effect on aspects of the economy and society, for example, in East Germany. In some countries, there had been some more liberal economic development, but this had not been the case in all the Eastern bloc. Given the sudden collapse of Soviet domination, new leaders faced considerable difficulties in the transition to parliamentary states. Some may feel that given this, the achievements outweighed the limitations. The ability to sustain parliamentary constitutions, to liberalise the economies, to enter the EU and NATO, and to make peaceful divisions (for example, for the Czech Republic to accept the new state of Slovakia) and to avoid ethnic divisions or territorial disputes escalating, were real successes. However, the case of Yugoslavia stands as an exception. Here the rise of Serb nationalism and the inability to effect a peaceful transition to a federation of autonomous states must be seen as a failure of leadership. In other states, the rise of nationalist parties and groups was a problem but was contained more successfully. Candidates should consider key themes or elements such as the transition to multi-party parliamentary states and give apposite examples. They are not expected to offer detailed studies of different countries.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p>'Italy's greatest problems have been economic.' Discuss with reference to the period 1945–2000.</p> <p>AO1/AO2 – After the war, Italy had to rebuild its economy, eradicate fascism, re-enter the international community and establish a stable parliamentary system under a republic. The social and political divisions caused by the fascist era had to be healed and long-term problems of regional difference had to be addressed. Economic problems included long-term inequalities between North and South, the need to restore areas which had suffered from war; and to provide investment for industry. Marshall aid, the demand generated by the Korean war, and the entry into the Common Market in 1957, underpinned high growth rates in the period 1951–1963 of 5.8 per cent and an 'economic miracle', with a transformation from a predominantly agricultural to a high investment industrial state. But industrial unrest, the oil crisis of 1973, and strong inflation, made for problems in the 1970s. A revival based on small and medium enterprise, consumerism and heavy public spending led to a revival in the 1980s, but by the 1990s world turn down and enforced reduction in public debt created more problems. Thus, it could be argued that while economic problems were important in some years, they were not dominant through the period and other aspects such as political instability, extremism, social and industrial unrest should be considered. Pre–1922, political fragmentation returned, and coalitions were common. There was some attempt at land reform, but by the 1960s there were social and economic inequalities sufficient to lead to strikes and student unrest. Attempts to devolve power to the regions in 1970 were made, but the 1970s saw inflation, unemployment and strikes. The government had to cope with political extremism in the late 1970s and 1980s, and the murder of Aldo Moro in 1978 was a low point. The domination of the Christian Democrats was challenged in the 1980s but not finally ended until 1994.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
43	<p>Why did so many European states pursue the promotion of rapid industrial growth in the twentieth century?</p> <p>AO1/AO2 – The industrialisation policies of the USSR, extended to Eastern Europe might be a key focus here. The ideological need to create the proletariat, in whose name they had seized power, was a motivation for the Communist leaders. However, there was also the issue of security and military necessity given the isolation of the USSR and the hostility first, from Nazi Germany, and then after 1945 from the West. The ideological element was also present in the <i>dirigiste</i> right-wing states but of a different kind. Many Nazi ideals favoured a rural and traditional past, and industrial development was more of a means to an end – the expansion of Germany to create the idyll by taking lands in the East for a new empire. Strangely, contradictory policies resulted but, again, the link between industrialisation and military power was strong. For the democracies, a strong industry was more tied to the need for exports. To protect industry, there was less direct government intervention, but protectionist policies. There was also the promotion, albeit relatively indirectly, of new industries to replace the old heavy industries whose markets had declined. However, two substantial periods of world war saw industrial development being promoted as a matter of national necessity. Often industrialisation was seen as a touchstone of political success and it was assumed that a strong nation needed a strong manufacturing industry. There was a shift away from heavy industry and the ‘post-industrial’ economies of the later twentieth century, but for much of the century there was a strong commitment to nineteenth-century models of industrial development. War accentuated this but was not the only motivation.</p>	30

Section 9: Themes c.1914–2000

Question	Answer	Marks
44	<p>How important were pan-European organisations in preventing war in Europe after 1945?</p> <p>AO1 – Out of a 16-nation Committee of European Economic Cooperation came the OEEC of 1948. In 1948, the three Benelux countries formed a free trade area. The OEEC extended beyond the distribution of US aid to reduce tariffs and to set up a European Payments Union. Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark formed Uniscan in 1950 and the Scandinavian countries formed the Nordic Council in 1953, but the most significant development was the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952, coming out of coal and steel cooperation between France and Germany. The High Authority was a supranational ruling body, and economic unity encouraged greater interest in political unity. The Treaty of Rome in 1957 set up the EEC. Parallel to this was EFTA, set up in 1960. The EEC expanded and the high point of a broader European union was the Maastricht treaty and the common currency.</p> <p>AO2 – Economic cooperation could be seen to have avoided the very costly armed conflicts of the 1870–1945 period. The long rivalry between France and Germany, which had produced three major conflicts since 1870, did not resurface. The common interests of members of organisations may have helped to prevent conflicts in Europe, but it was arguably the balance between a US dominated NATO and the Warsaw pact that was key here, and many consider the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction and the divergence of Cold War conflicts into ‘proxy wars’; that was most significant. European organisations were not effective in dealing with conflicts within states such as Yugoslavia where, again, NATO was more significant. Whether a period of peace coincided with greater interest in pan-European organisations or was somehow caused by them, could be discussed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
45	<p>To what extent have political gains been more important than social advances for women in the twentieth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Advances may include: the obvious increase in political equality in the sense of the franchise; the end to legal disabilities; the equal rights legislation in many countries; and, the emergence of women in leadership roles in the workplace, the professions and in political life.</p> <p>AO2 – The elements for discussion may include: the work of individual women who led political changes and organised women’s organisations in Europe, and the impact of wars on political change. Political gains may be seen in a wider sense of the greater influence women have had on key issues which have affected them, like abortion, equal pay, family issues and working conditions. Comparison with social advances may include considerations of: women’s place and equality in the workplace; attitudes to sexual equality; the ability to get support for combining roles as mothers and roles in economic and public life; sexual double standards; changes brought about by modernisation and technology; and, the greater demand for ‘soft skills’. Distinction may be made between Western and Eastern Europe, and between states with more advanced economies and those with a greater preponderance of rural areas.</p> <p>There is no set answer. It could be argued that social change – more women in education; more demands for soft skills; more birth control; smaller families; more awareness of sexism – has not been reflected in political gains in terms of women in high political office or in assemblies and parliaments. Or it could be argued that despite having more political representation in terms of franchise, women leaders, political influence and social attitudes, remain rooted in the past in terms of overt discrimination, male attitudes, opportunities, and assumptions.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	<p>'European artistic achievements between the wars were greater than were those produced after 1945.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1/AO2 – The inter-war period saw a reaction to a culture which rejected the values of a European society which had plunged the continent into war because of nationalism and materialism. Some art deliberately rejoiced in proletarian values (for example, in post-Revolutionary Russia). Some rejected monumentalism (Les Six). Some embraced cold functionality (Bauhaus, New Realism) or formalism (Neoclassicism). Some art, especially in the dictatorships, consciously embraced the past, so the quotation could be challenged. After 1945, there was fewer obvious reactive artistic movements, but nevertheless many key developments were perhaps less concerned with breaking with the past. The influence of electronic developments in music, for example, embraced new technology while much creativity developed the inter-war culture. The cultural developments were less concerned with promoting overtly political values than the art of the inter-war totalitarian regimes and avoided the sterile and derivative culture of Nazi Germany and the USSR. However, attempts to integrate past cultures such as neo-Romanticism led to some tasteless eclecticism and possibly a lack of direction.</p> <p>Admirers of post-war art and architecture and lovers of later twentieth-century music be it Musique Concrete or Minimalism have the opportunity here to make their case. Some may point to the flowering of post-popular music in Europe or the renaissance of the European cinema as major achievements which outstripped the efforts of the inter-war period in technique and portrayals of social realism.</p> <p>No set answer is expected, but supported and exemplified judgement which makes clear the criteria by which achievement is being assessed should be offered.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	<p>How much did popular music reflect social change in the twentieth century?</p> <p>AO1/AO2 – Social change could be seen in the breakdown of a distinct elite culture in the West and the growth of a more affluent working class, able to consume music in more accessible and cheaper forms, such as records, radio and CDs. Also, the fame of popular music performers offered prospects for young working or lower-middle class performers. The whole development of a ‘youth culture’ after 1945 was promoted by popular music and that music reflected in its content some of the changes in attitude, tackling wider themes than traditional ballads and loved songs. The interest in protest music both in terms of political protest and a reaction against the older generation’s values could be analysed. There was a reflection of the changing ethnic composition of Europe in the range of musical styles in popular music. The changing role of women can be seen too in the development of popular music performed by female artists and the nature of the lyrics presented. Social diversity was reflected in the development of different musical styles. The counter argument is that developments in music reflected other changes – the development of the louder instruments and different vocal styles, and the purely musical interests of the performers, interested in applying musical trends in other countries – particularly the USA – or enriching harmonic development for its own sake, rather than conveying a particular message or reflecting social developments. Candidates should address ‘how much’ and not just offer a view of ‘in what ways’.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
48	<p>Did the development of mass media do more to advance democracy or dictatorship in this period?</p> <p>AO1/AO2 – On one hand, there is the manipulation of mass media by dictatorships. The role of the mass popular press – Pravda, Izvestia, the Nazi newspapers, the control of the press in dictatorships. Then the new medium of film – much more important perhaps in Bolshevik Russia, but more subtly manipulated in Nazi Germany. Radio, too, was often key in promoting ‘public messages’ in dictatorships and taking the message to the streets as well as to the home. The Nazis did have basic TV, but this was used more after 1945 by the Eastern bloc. The need to control mass media and to ensure that key messages were conveyed was a feature of dictatorships. Against this, the degree of criticism of governments in more democratic countries led to the press, radio, TV being a key means by which states were held to account and civil rights advanced. Investigative journalism became an important aspect of mass media. Cinema explored social and political issues. By the end of the period, the internet and social media undermined dictatorships but also was a threat to democracy.</p> <p>No set answer is required, but candidates should describe change and development over an extended period.</p>	30