



**Section 1: c. 1715–c. 1774**

- 1 'Her desire for reform was not matched by her ability to bring it about.' Discuss this judgement on Maria Theresa.
- 2 Had Prussia attained 'great power' status by 1786?
- 3 What best explains the rivalries between European powers from 1721 to 1763?
- 4 How well ruled was Russia in the period 1725 to 1762?
- 5 'The reign of Louis XV demonstrates all too clearly that absolute rule equals ineffective rule.' Discuss.

**Section 2: c. 1774–1815**

- 6 'Characterised by only limited reform.' Discuss this view of the domestic policies of Catherine the Great.
- 7 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***  
What best explains the outbreak of the revolutionary crisis in France in 1789?
- 8 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***  
Why was there no successful counter-revolution in France in the period 1789–1799?
- 9 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***  
'Crude and aggressive, nothing more.' Discuss this view of Napoleon's imperial ambitions after 1804.
- 10 'A cautious and inconsistent reformer.' Assess this view of Tsar Alexander I of Russia.

**Section 3: Themes c. 1715–c. 1815**

- 11 What factors most inhibited cultural and intellectual opportunities for women in the eighteenth century?
- 12 How great a divide was there between absolutist theory and practice in the eighteenth century?
- 13 'The finest achievements in eighteenth-century arts were portraits.' Discuss.
- 14 Should the eighteenth century be seen as a period of revolutionary cultural and intellectual development?
- 15 Assess the view that the growth of towns in the period c. 1715–c. 1815 benefited more than it harmed Europeans.
- 16 To what extent and why did the pattern of overseas trade in continental Europe change in the eighteenth century?

**Section 4: 1815–1862**

- 17 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***  
Assess the view that the Habsburg Empire was the chief beneficiary of the Vienna Settlement.
- 18 'His role was characterised only by repression.' How valid is this judgement on the reign of Nicholas I?
- 19 Why was German Unification achieved in 1871 but not in 1848?
- 20 How far did Italian Unification between 1859 and 1871 depend on factors beyond the control of Italians themselves?
- 21 How far was Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) personally responsible for the fall of the Second Republic and the Second Empire?

**Section 5: 1862–1914**

- 22 'Limited changes whose sole purpose was to preserve the monarchy.' Discuss this view of the reforms of Alexander II.
- 23 'Behind a liberal façade, deeply authoritarian and reactionary.' How justified is this view of the German Empire in the period 1871–1890?
- 24 'The Italian state failed to achieve true national unity between 1871 and 1914.' How valid is this claim?
- 25 What best accounts for the survival of the Third Republic in France before 1940?
- 26 With what justification can the outbreak of the First World War be attributed to the alliances and ententes of the great powers?

**Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914**

- 27 What best explains both the decline and the fall of the Habsburg Empire?
- 28 Which were of greater artistic significance in this period: novels or poems?
- 29 What were the greatest obstacles to bringing about changes to the role and status of women in this period?
- 30 To what extent do medical advances account for the growth of population in the period from 1815 to 1914?
- 31 Why did **either** painting **or** music undergo such radical changes in the early twentieth century?
- 32 How important to European industrialisation in this period were railways?

**Section 7: 1914–1945**

- 33 'The League of Nations was never likely to succeed.' Discuss.
- 34 *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: Germany should not answer this question.)*  
How effectively was Germany governed in the period 1933–1939?
- 35 What best explains why Stalin achieved and maintained power in the USSR in the years 1924–1939?
- 36 What best explains Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War?
- 37 *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: Germany should not answer this question.)*  
Why was Germany able to defeat France in 1940 but not Russia after 1941?

**Section 8: 1945–2000**

- 38 What best explains the limited success of the USSR's satellite states in opposing Soviet rule in the period 1953–1988?
- 39 Why, in this period, did the French Fifth Republic last longer than the Fourth Republic?
- 40 How well did Adenauer serve the interests of West Germany?
- 41 How effectively did the governments of Eastern European nations respond to the challenges they faced after the collapse of the USSR?
- 42 'Italy's greatest problems have been economic.' Discuss with reference to the period 1945–2000.

**Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000**

- 43 Why did so many European states pursue the promotion of rapid industrial growth in the twentieth century?
- 44 How important were pan-European organisations in preventing war in Europe after 1945?
- 45 To what extent have political gains been more important than social advances for women in the twentieth century?
- 46 'European artistic achievements between the wars were greater than were those produced after 1945.' Discuss.
- 47 How much did popular music reflect social change in the twentieth century?
- 48 Did the development of mass media do more to advance democracy or dictatorship in this period?



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