



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY**9769/23**

Paper 2 European History Outlines c.1700–2000

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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.

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This document consists of **31** 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.

These banding definitions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1, 2 and 4, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content mark schemes for each question. Information about AOs can be found in the 2019–2021 Cambridge Pre-U History syllabus.

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.
- (g)

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>‘The main achievements of Cardinal Fleury were in foreign policy.’ Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Fleury’s aim to preserve the peace in Europe and to bring about orderly government at home.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Fleury’s main achievement was to keep France at peace after the upheavals of the previous century. He was helped by Robert Walpole being of the same mind. He managed to acquire Corsica for France. He avoided keeping to his promise to recognise Maria Theresa as the heir to Austria in order to avoid war but was then defeated in the early stages of the War of the Austrian Succession.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that Fleury gave France the sound government needed so the country could recover from the ravages of war. He fixed the currency and secured better credit arrangements so the huge debt could be reduced. He also did much to improve French roads and thus communications through the corvée. Problems with the Jansenists led to unrest, which was a less successful aspect of his rule.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>How effectively did Frederick II rule Prussia?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to a range of Frederick’s achievements in Prussia.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Frederick was an outstanding ruler as is attested by being called ‘the Great’. They could mention his achievements in modernising the bureaucracy, his reform of the judicial system, his economic reforms and his encouragement of agriculture by making more land fertile. He was also tolerant to Jews and Catholics and to Huguenot refugees. He beautified Berlin, made Sanssouci the centre of his art collection and was a renowned patron.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that there was a cost to the Prussians. Frederick’s wars were expensive and indirect taxation increased. He protected his industries with high tariffs which made imports costly. The army was a dominant concern, sometimes at the expense of other matters and his military ambitions nearly ruined all he had achieved.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>With what success did the Empress Elizabeth restore the authority of the monarchy in Russia?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the difficulties following the death of Peter the Great and to the domestic and foreign policies of Elizabeth.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Elizabeth was welcomed as the daughter of Peter and restored much of his governmental processes like the Senate. There was much scope for rebranding the Romanovs after the disasters of the earlier part of the century. Her refusal to allow wholesale executions also commended her rule. She removed the unpopular German advisers and restored the nobles to power, but with limited terms of office. She was also instrumental in helping Russia to be successful in winning parts of Finland in the War of the Austrian Succession. She can be seen as laying the foundations for Catherine the Great.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that her methods of government were dilatory and vacillating, so decisions were delayed. Her court was mocked for her relationship with Razumovsky. Her obsession with defeating Prussia and reducing Frederick from a king to an elector affected her foreign policy and made her obstinate in maintaining the Seven Years War. Her death in 1762 was seen as his salvation by Frederick.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>To what extent did Spain become better governed in the period c.1713–c.1777?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the rule of Philip V, Ferdinand VI and Charles III.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that there was little improvement under Philip V as the financial system remained outdated and the deficit was not reduced and the economy depended on the arrival of the silver fleet. The army and bureaucracy were often left unpaid. Philip's poor mental state and his attempt to abdicate did not help efficiency to improve.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that under Ferdinand and Charles there were improvements. Both managed to get more money into the treasury, by encouraging new industries and agriculture, setting up the Giro Real and ending trading monopolies with the colonies. The army and navy were reformed and modernised with privilege and waste reduced. Both Ferdinand and Charles also made their governments more efficient by increasing their control of the Church. The Jesuits were expelled, clergy numbers reduced so the drain on society lessened and the power of the Inquisition emasculated. These reforms not only led to efficiency but also to prosperity and a greater sense of Spain as a nation.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>Why was there so much opposition to the monarchy from the Parlements in France in the reign of Louis XV (1743–1774)?</p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the opposition of the Parlement of Paris and of the provincial Parlements such as Bordeaux, Toulouse and Rennes.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that once the Parlement had been successful in opposition its power simply expanded and it became more and more difficult for the government to defeat. The Parlement was a strong supporter of the Jansenists, while the crown was more orthodox in its religious outlook. A key issue was the attempt of the crown to have the papal bull <i>Unigenitus</i> registered by the Parlement of Paris. A further cause of opposition lay in the attempts of the government to impose a tax of one-twentieth on incomes. The ensuing impasse paralysed the administration.</p> <p>The provincial Parlements took up the taxation grievance and were at odds with provincial governors, the representatives of the crown. Often they claimed that their ancient and undoubted rights were being infringed by central government. The Parlements were often supported by popular opinion as they were the closest France had to a constitutional opposition and so were seen as the defenders of liberty and established rights against royal absolutism.</p>	30

Section 2: c.1774–1815

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>Did Catherine the Great achieve more in her foreign policy than in her domestic reforms?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Some answers might see the persistence of serfdom as the key to arguing that domestic reforms were limited and that expansionism and establishing Russia as a major European power were more successful. Others might argue that the gains were not worth the expenditure and domestic reforms were more noteworthy. Expansion into the Crimea and on the coasts of the Black and Azov seas, and the partition of Poland were achievements. Answers might look at key domestic reforms in administration, urban growth, education and policies seen as stimulated by the enlightenment and evaluate their success.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>What best explains the extent of politically-motivated violence in the development of French Revolution 1789–1794?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The explanations might focus on war and counter revolution creating a sense of threat. The coincidence of violent acts with fears of retribution such as the Brunswick manifesto; the acceptance by the middle-class revolutionaries of violence; the extreme ideas of the clubs; the influence of the sans culottes; the uncharted political waters of revolution undermining traditional restraints. The role of individuals might be considered and the political violence of the counter revolution inspired by religious devotion and resentment by the provinces of control by Paris could be explored.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>'Before 1804 Bonaparte's military achievements were far greater than his domestic achievements.' Discuss</p> <p>AO1/2 – Military achievements to 1804 could include Toulon, the Italian campaign, the defeats of the Mamelukes and Marengo. None was totally unflawed, but they did display innovative features and powerful leadership. Critics have pointed to his reliance on previous developments and a certain 'blundering to glory' as well as reliance on subordinates, especially Desaix at Marengo, as well as the incompetence of his enemies. Domestic achievements are the raft of reforms of the consulate usually seen as his finest hour domestically, especially in creating uniform law and administration and ending religious strife, but often criticised for merely bolstering his personal power and undermining key achievements of the revolution. Again, the originality of his policies has been questioned with much of the work, for instance on law reform having been done during the Revolution. No set answer is required here and better responses will engage with 'achievement'.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>‘The Napoleonic Empire was ruled solely in the interests of France.’ Was it?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Either the Empire brought the benefits of the Revolution and better administration and created the basis of national unity or it was economically and politically repressive and exploitative. Much depends which parts are discussed as some areas were left in the control of local elites far more. Critics will look at the conscription and the use of the resources of empire for further military conquest. The repression of nationalism and opposition and the policies which were careless of economic needs such as the Continental System and the protection of French manufactures. Admirers will agree with Napoleon’s assessment that he promoted nationalism, encouraged a liberal middle class and modernised Europe.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>How effectively did Alexander I rule Russia?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The attempts to modernise Russia might be considered and the Private Committee’s plans for enlightened change. The government reforms which replaced the Collegial by new ministries and the new state council established. The Senate was reorganised, and a codification of laws planned. Analysis could weigh how much of this plan was made effective and how much like, the law reforms remained more of pious hope. The root issue of serfdom was not tackled and there were some reforms in extending the right to own land and a new class of ‘free agriculturalists’ of serfs given their freedom. The experiment of freeing slaves in the Baltic as not extended through the empire. The scope and achievements of educational reform with new universities being established in the capital and at Kharkov and Kazan and there was some imperial patronage of science and arts. There were some innovative ideas like the military settlement. However, the problem was consistency. Speransky was dismissed in 1812; the security police abolished at the start of the reign were reinstated in 1807; Liberal and enlightened policies gave way to a more repressive policy and there was some personal decline in the Tsar’s later years. Many will see the lack of consistency and the personal limitations of the Tsar as the key to his effectiveness; some may be more sympathetic to his attempts at enlightened policies.</p>	30

Section 3: Themes c.1715–c.1815

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>How much difference, if any, was there between absolute monarchy and enlightened despotism in this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers might argue that the aspirations of Enlightened Despots and the way policies were presented were more significant in marking them out from absolute monarchs than actual achievements or that the characteristics of internal reforms made them distinctive. The strain that the French Revolution and the wars that engulfed Europe placed on attempts at Enlightenment may be considered. A distinction might be made between attempts before 1789 to respond to the Enlightenment, making a greater gap between reforming monarchies and more autocratic and absolutist monarchy than was the case after 1789. Some may see the Enlightened Despots more sympathetically than others - the whole idea of monarchs having some responsibility for the welfare and development of their peoples is somewhat different simply from an absolutist state whose ruler is responsible only for good and looks to his subjects for obedience to divine authority. Critics may see Enlightened Despotism however as mere lip service to changes in order to maintain power. No set answer is expected, nor is every enlightened ruler or absolute monarch required to be analysed, but there should be enough exemplification by reference to the monarchs to make the arguments convincing.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>How important was aristocratic patronage to the cultural developments of the eighteenth century?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Aristocratic patronage was significant in some key areas such as the commissioning of architects, the support given to composers and artists. However, the century did see greater artistic independence, and also church patronage could be used as a comparison. Municipal patronage could be important, Mozart is an interesting example, losing the patronage of the archbishop but composing for a wider audience later in his career.</p> <p>Public concert halls impinged on the individual patronage of great aristocrats and state or royal patronage was also important.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>Was Rousseau the most important political thinker of this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The concept of ‘important’ needs to be addressed and criteria established – the influence of his thinking can be seen clearly in practical political developments especially the General Will in the French Revolution but it could be argued that contractual theory was developed before by Locke or that Montesquieu had a more direct influence. However perhaps no other thinker captured the hearts and imagination of so many of Europe’s elites. However, in practical terms a case might be made for some of the thinkers of the French Revolution.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>Assess the economic impact on Europe of overseas trade in this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The wider range of commodities created new consumption needs and imported raw materials had an impact on the development of manufacturers. The greater availability of different types of imported textiles encouraged innovation and the development of the retail sector in some countries. The investment into international trade had an indirect impact on the financial and mercantile sectors. There were economic effects in areas which supported trade like ship building. The availability of capital from profitable overseas trade had greater economic effects in a country where there was more of an investment culture and less desire simply to use profits to buy lands and make conspicuous consumption. However even here there was an impact on domestic demand. Substantial profits from key elements of overseas and colonial trading obviously had a knock-on effect on other aspects of economic development such as infrastructure, but these varied according to the development of a commercial culture. The diffusion of economic benefits and the creation of greater internal markets as a result was also variable. The desire to control overseas markets and trade did lead to conflicts and it would be valid to consider the effects of colonial conflicts brought about by trade on economic development.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>How is urban growth in this period best explained?</p> <p>AO1/2 – This has to be put into context as by 1800 any city with over 50 000 people was considered large and Europe had only about 20 cities with over 100 000. Growth might be explained by the growth of centralised and more modern administration attracting more people to centres of government. St Petersburg and Berlin might be seen as examples. The continued attraction of the nobility to Paris meant that trades associated with its demands grew. There were some explanations which are linked with economic developments, but the great industrial cities were uncommon. However, the development of trades could be a factor. The pressure from a growing population at the end of the period did mean that some cities swelled – Paris in particular. Trade had an impact on some urban growth, for instance in the Netherlands, in some Baltic urban areas, and in port towns. A basic discussion between the relative importance of economic factors, of social elements like population rise or the development of middle classes; and political factors such as the development of administration could lead to a discussion which would respond to ‘what best explains?’</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>Assess the reasons why industry grew less rapidly in eastern than in western Europe in this period.</p> <p>Industrial growth depended on available capital, free labour, technical innovation and a degree of social mobility and it could be argued that these elements were less in evidence in rural societies dominated by traditional serfdom or subsistence agriculture. Where industry grew there was often a basis of larger workshops, the willingness to invest in innovation, a sympathetic state and social structure and some infrastructure of transport or easily navigable rivers and coastal trade. The dominance in Eastern Europe of a serf-based agriculture and the predominance of noble influence were restricting factors in the development of domestic demand and a culture of technological innovation. Educational opportunities were more restricted, and states were often unconcerned to promote industrial development. This was not always the case, but even when a ruler like Frederick the Great encouraged skilled workers and gave grants to industrial developments, often using foreign methods the limited domestic demand was restrictive. Also transport infrastructure was limiting and raw materials or the means to exploit them less developed. The question does ask for an assessment rather than simply a series of explanations so purely economic factors could be assessed against general cultural and social developments.</p>	30

Section 4: 1815–1862

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>‘The Vienna Settlement of 1815 was fundamentally flawed.’ Was it?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The flaws may be seen in the failure to meet the challenge of nationalism and to put too many areas under the domination of the great powers regardless of the culture and aspirations of the inhabitants. The Congress left a number of issues unresolved. However, on the other hand there is a defence possible that it did maintain a reasonable degree of stability for a substantial period and that it avoided punishing over harshly and isolating France. Its aims were to prevent the re-emergence of a French threat and this was done effectively by strengthening the NE border by amalgamating Belgium and Holland and by bringing Prussian territory closer to France. The Bund offered less opportunity for future French expansion than the hundreds of smaller independent states and Austrian power in Northern Italy was bolstered to prevent a repetition of 1796–97. The balance between rewarding victor powers and maintaining a balance in Europe was addressed. Russia was prevented from dominating Saxony for instance and Prussia developed as a counter. The problem of dissatisfied great powers was much less than it was, say in the Versailles settlement, and France did return to the community of European nations. Britain was rewarded appropriately by colonial acquisitions. The flaws are less in the Congress meeting the aims of the powers that attended than in the problems established for the future. No set view is expected.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>'Nicholas I was an effective ruler who did much to safeguard the Tsarist regime.' How valid is this judgement?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers may find the rigidity, the censorship, the repression of liberalism, the over reliance on police activity and the personal coldness reason to disagree. Others may see that the monarch's position was protected and that there were some improvements and changes. Much depends on how effectiveness is to be assessed – whether in the aim of preserving the autocracy or in meeting some of the longer-term threats to stability. After the defeat of the Decembrist revolt he relied on the army not only for keeping order but in government with a high proportion of military leaders as ministers. Determination to maintain authority meant suppressing local autonomy, for example in Bessarabia and Poland and pursuing Russification policies. Education was dominated by nationalism and orthodoxy and in general censorship and suppression of liberal ideas and literature and non-orthodox religion was widespread. Catholics were forced to accept Orthodoxy. The build-up of resentment might be seen as ultimately a factor likely to weaken the regime if it came under pressure from external events. The Tsar was not entirely backward looking – early railways were developed and there were some reforms of serfdom and there was also some attempt to control the power of the nobles. Uvarov did improve the quality of education despite the repressive context and the fear of subversive foreign ideas. Despite the Tsar's idiosyncratic personal interventions there was cultural growth. The successful war against the Ottoman Empire could be relevant in increasing the support for the monarchy but the lack of development was revealed in the Crimean War where corruption, transport limitations and failure to keep up with technological development and reliance on brutally-controlled long service conscripts showed the need for reforms.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>How much did the unification of Germany by 1871 owe to economic factors?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The discussion could set economic growth, the development of nationalism, changes in the international context, Prussia’s military developments and Austria and France’s weaknesses against the ability of Bismarck to isolate his enemies, exploit circumstances and to establish army reforms. Discussion could centre on the role of the Zollverein in promoting the idea of greater unity and the dominance of Prussia and the exclusion of Austria. However, the economic impact can be questioned and it was the development of Prussian industry and the natural resources of its eastern territories together with the state support for infrastructure development which made Prussia strong enough to defeat Austria and be seen as the key power in Germany. Too much can be made of Austrian economic weakness and the economic context generally. The Prussian army had struggled against Denmark and, while railways were important and the needle gun was a better weapon, it may be more purely military factors that account for the defeat of Austria in 1866. Also, the political importance of the Zollverein can be overstated – most of Prussia’s economic partners opposed her in 1866. Similarly, the French economy supported the development of effective military equipment and transport but could not provide the effective military leadership needed in 1870. A list of explanations beginning with economic factors and moving to other elements will not offer a convincing response to a question requiring an analysis of the relative importance of economic factors.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>How far should the failures of the revolutions of 1848 be attributed to the disunity of the revolutionaries?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The discussion here is whether disunity is the key or simply the lack of a strong and radical middle class and the ability of the monarchs to deploy loyal military forces against the revolutionaries. However regional divides and the splits between the middle classes and both peasants and urban workers must be considered. It is not expected that a sequential analysis of all the countries which experienced abortive revolutions in 1848 will be needed but the question does say ‘revolutions’ and reference to more than one country is needed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>How well did Napoleon III serve the interests of France from 1852 to 1870?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The interests of France must be defined. The economic growth, the development of infrastructure and banking, the development of Paris, the flourishing cultural life and maintenance of order might well be seen to have met many bourgeois interests. The limitations might come when considering the interests of the urban workers, the democrats and at least until late in the regime, the liberals. The consideration of overseas policy is relevant and the costs and results of policies which aimed at putting France at the centre of European diplomacy should be considered. There were benefits in some elements of colonial expansion but costs, too. Prestige policies had some heavy human costs as in the war of 1859 in Italy and gains were questionable. The perceived need to be compensated for Prussian expansion was not very obviously in the broader interests of France and the war of 1870 was definitely not. A balance between internal and external policy is less important than identification of interests and a balanced analysis.</p>	30

Section 5: 1862–1914

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>'The emancipation of the serfs was the least successful of Alexander II's reforms.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1/2 – The Tsar liberator left the peasants with redemption payments and demands for a new repartition as the lands were not allocated equally. The persistence of the Mir and the problems of peasant development were left for the future but a major change in establishing personal freedom was made and that could be seen to outweigh not only the limitations of the measure but also any of the other changes in the army, the economy, in the relaxation of censorship and educational control and in the creation of zemstvo. However, these reforms had fewer fundamental weaknesses and caused less discontent to erupt. No set answer is required but there should be more than an account of different reforms and better answers will establish clear success criteria and offer a comparative analysis.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>Did Bismarck destroy liberalism in Germany after 1871?</p> <p>AO1/2 – On one hand Bismarck abandoned his alliance with the National Liberals; he ended free trade; he made the military budget uncontrollable for 7 years at a time; he undermined liberalism by universal suffrage; he restricted the development of parliament and resorted to repression. On the other hand, he maintained a federal Germany, he did not end parliament; he gave the Liberals what they wanted in terms of anticlerical policy and developed the national unity which was so much a part of German liberal nationalism. Much will depend on how 'liberalism' is defined and answers which argue that in terms of nineteenth century liberal views his anticlericalism, his maintenance of constitutionalism and his federalism and nationalism did not destroy liberalism even if there were elements which undermined it – such as economic protectionism. If liberalism is more broadly defined, then the limited ability of parliaments to control policy or who ruled and the episodes of repression have to be considered. There is no set answer.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>How successfully did Italy's governments deal with the problems facing them in the period 1871–1914?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The problems include developing a more united Italy, the problems of the <i>mezzogiorno</i>, making the parliamentary system work; dealing with the development of industry, towns and socialism, coping with the ongoing hostility of the Papacy. Usually seen as failures in terms of a corrupt parliamentary system, neglect of the South, failing to stop socialist agitation, not promoting enough unity, the liberal leaders can be praised for flexibility in extending the franchise, in making <i>trasformismo</i> work by bringing socialism into the mainstream, in creating greater unity through education and by rapprochement with the Vatican and trying to unite the country via imperialism (with variable results)</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>Was the Dreyfus Affair the most serious domestic problem which faced the French Third Republic between 1871 and 1914?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Dreyfus deeply divided the nation and symbolised the strains existing already. It led to a radical government which extended the divisions and discredited the unifying institution of the army. However, given that the rise of nationalism and anti-Semitism, the discrediting of the Republic by scandals like Panama and the increasing gap between left and right were revealed rather than created by Dreyfus the idea that it as the most significant challenge can be questioned. The dangers of a monarchical coup in the 70s and the Boulanger crisis were arguably more fundamental challenges.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>'The origins of the First World War lay in the disruption of the balance of power in Europe caused by the unification of Germany.' Did they?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The question is about the origins of the war not the outbreak. The long-term origins lay in the dominance of central Europe by Prussia and the creation of a new and economically powerful state. The alliance of this state with Austria and Italy created a new power bloc in central Europe which was a threat to Russia because it gave its Balkan rival the chance of a powerful ally and to France because it meant that any renegotiation to recover Alsace was virtually impossible. Britain was concerned about the possible domination of Germany in Europe and also its economic and colonial ambitions and its new naval policy. However, there are other origins – the unification of Germany itself did not necessarily mean that Germany would involve itself in the dangerous long-term conflicts of the Balkans which were a major element in bringing about the war. The colonial rivalries did not emerge as a necessary consequence of unification itself but became a major element. The growth of militant nationalism and militarism were to some extent linked to the change in the balance of power but were not inevitable results. Answers must respond directly to the issue in the question and a series of factors or events which brought about war will not be meeting its demands convincingly.</p>	30

Section 6: Themes c.1815–1914

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>How important were military failures in the decline and fall of the Habsburg Empire 1815–1918?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Despite the military repression of 1848–9, the failures in Italy 1859, against Prussia 1866 and the First World War can be set against the longer-term weaknesses that helped to bring them about. These might include the growth of nationalism – conflicts between Czechs and Germans, the rise of South Slav nationalism, discontents in Poland and the breakaway of Hungary to form the Ausgleich. As well as the direct results of the wars there was a failure of the Empire to keep pace with the economic developments in other parts of Europe. There was also the quality of leadership and the relative slow adaptations to new demands and developments. The domination by inward looking elites, who could not arrest a sense of impending dissolution and decay which was a feature of the Empire in the decades before 1914, may be to blame. On top of national conflicts came the social conflicts that confronted many countries and the rise of socialism and anarchism. Effective reform policies were made difficult by the cumbersome arrangements needed for changes in the Empire as a whole and by the need to cooperate with the Hungarians dominated by an elite. Their resistance prevented military developments which left the army vulnerable in the First World War, so there is a connection between internal problems and military outcomes.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>'Imperial expansion was primarily driven by capitalism's need for investment.' Discuss with reference to the period 1815–1914.</p> <p>AO1/2 – There is some distinction between imperial expansion from 1815 to c.1870 and the 'new imperialism' which Lenin and Hobson attributed to a need for capital to find new outlets. Investment opportunities can be set against trade, strategic competition among great powers and internal pressures. However, this economic explanation has come under a lot of fire by economic analysts who doubt whether investment was unable to find outlets outside colonial enterprises and whether the Empires were inherently very profitable in economic terms. Other explanations might involve a concern for greater security against other countries, a sense of imperial mission, the role of enthusiasts in colonies for greater expansion and control or a reaction to opposition which led to greater formal controls. The appeal of colonisation to a growing population which was better informed and more concerned with national prestige in the late nineteenth century might be a stronger explanation than the needs of capitalism. Pressure groups could affect even hard-headed statesmen like Bismarck. Colonial expansion could be an alternative to statesmen who wished to divert attention from other issues – such as France and the desire to get some prestige to distract from the Alsace-Lorraine issue or Italian statesmen seeking to divert attention from internal unrest. Increase in the technological superiority of states' military capacity was an incentive to expand and once territory was established as in French Indo-China it was tempting when effective resistance could be rushed for further growth.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>Why did so much nineteenth-century thought challenge religious beliefs?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Darwinism and social Darwinism, Marxism, liberalism, literary scholarship, indirectly or directly challenged fundamentalism and at least conservative religious belief. Greater scientific and technological change and a larger urban population with greater education made for a more critical approach to accepted ideas and put man's achievements before an acceptance of humanity as subordinate to a higher spiritual power. The resistance of elements of organised religion to change and greater knowledge also brought about a reaction. The Syllabus of Errors, for instance seemed to deny the intellectual expansion that had been a feature of the century with its greater scientific understanding. Attempt to suppress criticism inspired some serious thinkers to adopt a more antagonist approach to religion. The greater acceptability of heterodox opinions in the liberal states also allowed more challenge. The question does say 'so much' so better responses will look at the different scale of anti-clerical thought and try to explain that, as well as giving some reasons why thinkers were opposed to religion.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>How far did movements for social change achieve their aims in this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – A comprehensive survey is not to be expected but the focus must be for social rather than political change and judgements should be based on how far movements saw social change – for example in the social status of women not their political rights, or for greater social opportunities for lower classes or changes in social attitudes or education.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>Did nationalism do more to enrich or to impoverish nineteenth-century music?</p> <p>AO1/2 – There were only minor elements of nationalism in the classical period, but nationalism was a much stronger element in music from the early nineteenth century. Weber was inspired by German folk tales in <i>Der Freischutz</i> which led to a spate of operas based on Germanic legends. The use of traditional music was common (though opened up criticisms that there was little one could do with a folk song but play it louder). Generally, composers often produced their weakest work when self-consciously pursuing national themes, but Wagnerians will point to the transcendence by genius of national influences.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p data-bbox="304 248 1310 315">Which had the greater impact on economic development in this period: capital or labour?</p> <p data-bbox="304 349 1326 618">AO1/2 – Rising populations offered a ready supply of labour for growing industries and ensured that labour costs were relatively low. This allowed both the development of infrastructure like railways and roads as well as the emergence of large factories and encouraged mass production techniques to use unskilled labour. But capital investment remained crucial as the state played a limited role. Where heavy reliance on subsistence farming inhibited capital accumulation, industrial progress was less marked even when labour was plentiful.</p>	30

Section 7 1914–1945

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>What best explains why the Bolsheviks maintained and extended their hold on power in the period 1917–1924?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Explanations could weigh the role of the Bolshevik leadership and its ability to consolidate its central position, repress dissent, mobilise resources ruthlessly and make key concessions to the peasants against divided opposition, unpopular foreign intervention and less effective military leadership by the whites. Given the limited support in the elections and the nature of the revolution – in essence a coup - it was a remarkable achievement to hold on to power. The determination of the leadership to make power a priority rather than ideology is a major element. Though not in accordance with strict theory, the decision to offer the peasants their long desired great repartition undercut the appeal of the SRs and liberal parties. It also raised the spectre of a return of landlords if the whites won. The continued concession of NEP also showed a sense of realism. However, the other side was an uncompromising will to win – by brutal repression and by War Communism. The role of propaganda and the ability to cast issues in simple and effective terms was another factor – but these elements need to be set against the failures of the opposition to find the key elements of unity that might have led to victory. The end of any possibility of a Romanov restoration was important: the appeal of a constitutional liberal democracy was limited while the dangers of an authoritarian military victory outweighed distrust of the revolution. However, as well as these political explanations the military and strategic factors must be considered. Control of a central area gave Bolsheviks interior lines of communication and separate white campaigns were less effective. There is plenty of scope to weigh different factors to meet the requirements of ‘what best explains’.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>How important is resentment about the Treaty of Versailles in explaining why Hitler was able to become Chancellor in January 1933?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Versailles was a symbol of national humiliation and offered opportunities for nationalists to gain support which would not have been available for purely fanatical racist views. Some might suggest that Versailles was a stronger element in the rise of Nazism than in the actual achievement of power which depended more on economic distress and effective propaganda together with division among the left. However, Versailles could be blamed for the Crash and unemployment by Nazi propaganda, as part of a general anti-foreign nationalism. The acceptance of Versailles by the mainstream political parties gave Hitler the chance to appear to be quite separate from an establishment which had been forced to compromise and was part of the appeal for a fresh start after the divisions of the Weimar period. However much depended on Nazi ability to make the most effective use of Versailles and to blame it for all of Germany’s economic and political ills.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p>How successful were the social and economic policies of Mussolini before 1940?</p> <p>AO1/2 – A distinction should be made between social and economic policies. Attempts to build a new sense of social cohesion with the Corporate State had mixed results, but there was some progress towards lessening regional and class divides and integrating Catholics into the state. There could be discussion of the impact of youth movements and welfare schemes and measures to close the gap between north and south. Economically, there could be discussion of the dramatic initiatives to boost grain production and to help agriculture. The overvalued lire of the 1920s can be criticised and the results of the ‘battle for grain’ etc. were variable. The stagnation of the economy in the 1930s might be considered.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p>‘Stalin’s policies in the USSR 1928–1941 were driven by practical necessity more than ideology.’ Discuss</p> <p>AO1/2 – Ideology demanded a creation of the proletariat in whose name the Communists had taken power and who had been reduced by NEP. The creation of a peasant middle class and small-scale industry during the 1920s was a danger in ideological terms to the growth of a socialist society. However, there were practical considerations – the scissors crisis, the need to create an industrial base in order for the USSR to defend itself against external enemies and the need for modernisation to prevent the country sinking into a sort of peasant republic.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p>Why, by 1936, was Spain politically so divided?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The growth of anarchism and socialism which had a distinct antipathy to traditional Catholicism is the key. Though Spain was also a battleground between fascist ideas and Communism, these elements were not as developed. The ongoing disparity in wealth between poorer peasants, workers and the richer elements; the lack of a strong middle class, weak governments and the impact of the fall in primary product prices between the wars could be considered as well as the historical divisions between regions and the existence of a strong and militant Catholicism and an army which had never integrated well with the Republic.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p>‘The Second World War was decided on the Eastern Front.’ Discuss.</p> <p>AO1/2 – The failure of the Barbarossa invasion meant that Germany was faced by a continuing war on two fronts which in the end proved the key reason for the outcome. The very heavy losses in Russia and the failure to break through at Stalingrad meant that expansion ended, and a long retreat began from 1943. This led to the diversion of forces and supplies from other fronts – Rommel lost any chance of victory despite his superior generalship in North Africa. The D-Day invasion could not be stopped because of lack of resources and the battle of the Bulge could not be sustained. The War in the East saw the actual invasion of the Reich and the fall of Berlin. However, it must be seen in context of the pressure applied by British resistance and other fronts must be considered. The delays to Barbarossa brought about by the war in the Mediterranean and the need to rescue Mussolini in Greece and Yugoslavia; the daunting prospect of having to defeat the USA; the impact of bombing raids and the loss of Japan as a major distraction for allied resources – some or all of these could be cited as relevant ‘other’ factors. Most will argue, however, that while it cannot be seen in isolation the sheer scale of the Russian campaigns and the very heavy drain on manpower and resources, not apparent in any of the other fronts, were decisive.</p>	30

Section 8: 1945–2000

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p>Why was the USSR so determined to maintain control of its European satellite states in the period 1953–1989?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Not until 1989 did the repression of discontent seem to be not worth the costs, bloodshed and impact on the USSR’s international reputation. The determination to suppress unrest seen in Germany 1953, Poland and Hungary, then Czechoslovakia was a constant. The Brezhnev doctrine summed up a policy which persisted after the ‘thaw’. It was a given that Russian security depended on control of the Warsaw Pact states; that opposition should be contained and might spread to the USSR and other satellites; that the West might take advantage of discontent; that discontent demonstrated disloyalty to the ideals of socialism.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p>What best explains why Algeria was so important in French politics in this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The nature of settlement in Algeria needs to be considered. It was more than a colony and less than an integrated department of the homeland. The <i>pieds noirs</i> were a powerful pressure group and attracted sympathy from key elements in the army. Retreat from Algeria would confirm the humiliations that had piled up for France since 1940. Algeria became a rallying cry for discontented right wing and nationalist elements unhappy with the post-war Republican regime.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p>How well did Adenauer's successors serve the interests of the German Federal Republic in the period 1963 to 1990?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Interests need to be defined. Adenauer had re-established Germany as a partner for the western powers, had presided over economic expansion, and had allowed the Nazi past to be overcome. However, there were tensions within Germany and the country remained disunited with restrictions to links with the East increased and the Federal Republic faced a constant threat. The younger generation found the materialist conservative nature of the new Germany unresponsive to many aspirations and over dependent on foreign powers. The Der Spiegel affair had impaired the reputation of Adenauer and economic growth was slowing.</p> <p>Adenauer's successors Erhard. (to 1966) Kiesinger (1966–69) Brandt, Schmidt, and Kohl had to deal with a less favourable economic climate, the rise of student unrest and extremism, more concerns with the Nazi past and finally the challenge of reunification. There was more flexibility with the Ostpolitik and the ending of Adenauer's Hallstein Doctrine. The reputation of the new German leaders on the world stage grew. The leaders maintained democracy in the face of terrorism disorders. Coalitions were managed without the weakness that had emerged in Weimar. Germany took a leading role in Europe. Not until the collapse of Russian domination and the fall of the East German regime were the West German leaders able to end divisions. West Germany remained heavily reliant on the US and NATO and economic problems and social divisions were more of a problem than they had been in the 1950s but in a broad perspective many may conclude that West German leaders served the broad interests of their people.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p>Who should bear the greater responsibility for the development of the Cold War 1945–1950: the USSR or the western powers?</p> <p>AO1– The developments might include the increasing tensions at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; concerns about Soviet control in Eastern Europe and issues over the Middle East and the US monopoly of the Atomic bomb. The hardening of attitudes was shown in the growth of Containment as a US policy and greater control over Eastern Europe as shown in Czechoslovakia and the development of Cominform and Comecon. The Berlin Blockade should be analysed and Korea might be considered.</p> <p>AO2– The discussion could be in terms of whether the US underestimated the security concerns of the USSR and misrepresented Soviet actions and intentions; whether Russian claims of 'dollar diplomacy' and US strategic intentions; whether given the atomic weapon imbalance the USSR was justified in fearing the US and seeing the creation of a new currency for western Germany as a breach of trust or whether Stalin had expansionist ambitions as shown in his policies to Eastern Europe and to Berlin in 1948 and was to blame for tensions. Judgements should be based on historical evidence and descriptions of schools of history per se should not score highly not should descriptions of events which do not support historical analysis and judgement.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
43	<p>What best explains why, in the 1990s, the former state of Yugoslavia experienced more internal conflict than did other former Communist states in Eastern Europe</p> <p>AO1/2 – Yugoslavia remained outside the tight controls imposed by the USSR and its satellites and developed in its own way under Tito. Historic divisions and religious and ethnic conflicts which had raged during the War were kept in check by the unifying power of Tito and the party but there was less sense of relief in Yugoslavia when Communism collapsed. The same economic problems and tendency for division was felt in Yugoslavia as in other eastern European countries but the divisions were more marked with the creation of different independent states. For Serb nationalists this was a threat and the new nations had complex ethnic mixes which led to localised violence and then all out civil war as nationalist leaders emerged. The conflict between Orthodox Christians and Muslims made the conflicts more bitter and intense.</p>	30

Section 9: Themes c.1914–2000

Question	Answer	Marks
44	<p>Assess the importance of nationalist movements in the decolonisation of the empires of continental Europe after 1945.</p> <p>AO1/2 – Nationalist movements were stronger in some areas than others. The war had encouraged developed movements in Indo-China and Indonesia, for instance, as a result of Japanese occupation. However, nationalist movements in many sub-Saharan colonies were far less developed. The discussion may focus on the internal weaknesses of the colonising powers and their lack of resources to maintain their pre-war empires and the impact of nationalism and nationalist leaders. By 1945 the defeats of the war had left the colonial powers in Asia with diminished prestige. Few, however, thought of giving up the empires but the hostility of the superpowers to imperialism for different reasons and the move away from closed economic systems changed the context. The loss of India was a major turning point. It was difficult to have fought a war for freedom as set out in the Atlantic Charter and then deny it to colonial peoples. The success of the Vietnamese in 1954 was another key turning point. Nationalist movements had not been particularly strong before the war but the whole context in which they worked changed after 1945. This gave them more confidence and ability to motivate their followers. Racial and tribal differences which had allowed the colonisers to be so successful in dividing and ruling often acted as a barrier to effectiveness, but the resolve of the colonising powers was considerably eroded after 1945 and the development of European organisations on both sides of the Iron Curtain made overseas empires less relevant.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
45	<p>How far was the growth of pan-European organisations after 1945 driven by economic considerations?</p> <p>AO1/2 – There were sound economic reasons for developing pan-European organisations such as the European Iron and Steel Community and the European Free Trade Association. However, with the bitter experience of the war and the effects on Europe of nationalism and protectionism, even the purely economic arrangements had a political element and this grew. Greater prosperity was seen not only as an end in itself but as a way to avoid the rise of extremism and war.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	<p>How important was the experience of the First World War in influencing developments in the arts 1918–1939? (You may answer with reference to <u>one</u> of the arts.)</p> <p>AO1/2 – There is a view that war ended the comfortable certainties of European cultural life and brought a new spirit of restlessness and experimentation. The experience of war did produce some direct reflections of experience of the fighting as in novels (not all of which were anti-war). War produced political upheaval and that had an impact on the arts – Soviet modernism and Vorticism. However, there were many artistic developments which depended on the development of pre-war trends. Stravinsky’s music before the First World War, for instance, was more violent than some of his post-war music. The roots of much post-war modernism like Futurism lie in the pre-war period.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	<p>How effectively did continental European states manage immigration from 1945 to 2000?</p> <p>AO1/2 – There were involuntary migrations – the German expellees after 1945 and the people who were moved by the USSR and also former settlers from European colonies which had been given independence - for example the French white colonists from Algeria. These were quite considerable numbers – German refugees amounted to 12 million but they were not seen as foreigners and the new German states had to accommodate them, though they were not always integrated effectively and had considerable problems as they had left most of their resources and had endured hardships. France, Portugal and the Netherlands had to accommodate former colonists and generally they were integrated into their countries. The problem of political refugees was probably greater as for example with 180 000 Hungarian refugees after 1956. The problem resurfaced with the refugees from Yugoslavia’s conflicts where the incomers, though objects of sympathy, were not seen as native inhabitants coming home and there were more tensions, especially when many were Muslims. The second category were people moving for economic reasons or people seeking asylum from outside Europe for reasons of political oppression or war. The problems of education, housing, assimilation into a new culture and avoiding resentment and clashes with the native population were addressed with varying methods – some more directed as in France to assimilation and some as in Scandinavia or Germany to accepting multiculturalism. In the period up to the 1990s the relative prosperity in west Europe may have helped governments to manage but there were more stresses in the 1990s. Answers which focus on one or two countries would be acceptable if there is a balanced and focused analysis.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
48	<p>Was popular music more a cause than a result of social changes in this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers may point to the growth and development of popular music as acting as an agent of social change in promoting different attitudes towards sexual relations and permissive (or progressive) social attitudes. It may have helped in the development of social awareness by specific groups – especially young people and played a part in political protest and the erosion of conventional attitudes. The importation of US protest songs may have played a part in changing attitudes to discrimination as did the impact of non-European musical styles. On the other hand, the development of popular music may be seen as more a result of social change – of a distinct teenage culture eager to establish an identity by listening to music which appealed directly to their emotions and experience as opposed to the more general appeal of older types of popular music. The growth of disposable income, the changes in leisure and the technological change which made diffusion of music easier may have an impact in changing music rather than the music bringing about change. There must be a firm grasp of key social changes and there should be some supporting exemplification which remains focused on Europe even if American music is referred to.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
49	<p>With what justification can the term ‘communications revolution’ be used in relation to the growth of mass media in this period?</p> <p>AO1/2 – The period is 1914 to 2000 but if part of the period were covered by a particular aspect of mass media – say TV – and a genuine discussion of ‘revolution’ were sustained then answers could reach all levels. The central demand of the question is ‘revolution’ – did the changes amount to an irreversible and very important change? What were the aspects of this revolutionary change and were they balanced by aspects of continuity? Did TV for instance produce an altogether new sense of national unity and interests and even influence outlooks on a variety of social and political aspects? Did the accessibility of news images into homes and the greater discussion of public affairs amount to a revolution in the way that Europeans viewed the world as a whole? Or were there too many aspects of continuity for example with the development of popular press and transport before 1914 for this to be seen as a revolutionary aspect more than a continuation of the way that mass media affected lives? There could be a discussion of TV, radio, cinema or internet and IT – but the cut-off date is 2000.</p>	30