

Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/23

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

October/November 2020

2 hours 15 minutes

You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total:
You must answer questions from at least **two** sections.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You will be marked on analysis and critical evaluation in your answers. You should also show an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods, where appropriate.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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

This document has **8** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section 1: c.1715–c.1774

- 1 'The main achievements of Cardinal Fleury were in foreign policy.' Discuss. [30]
- 2 How effectively did Frederick II rule Prussia? [30]
- 3 With what success did the Empress Elizabeth restore the authority of the monarchy in Russia? [30]
- 4 To what extent did Spain become better governed in the period c.1713–c.1777? [30]
- 5 Why was there so much opposition to the monarchy from the Parlements in France during the reign of Louis XV (1743–1774)? [30]

Section 2: c.1774–1815

- 6 Did Catherine the Great achieve more in her foreign policy than in her domestic reforms? [30]
- 7 ***(Candidates offering paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
 What best explains the extent of politically-motivated violence in the development of the French Revolution 1789–1794? [30]
- 8 ***(Candidates offering paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***
 'Before 1804 Bonaparte's military achievements were far greater than his domestic achievements.' Discuss. [30]
- 9 ***(Candidates offering paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***
 'The Napoleonic Empire was ruled solely in the interests of France.' Was it? [30]
- 10 How effectively did Alexander I rule Russia? [30]

Section 3: Themes c.1715–c.1815

- 11 How much difference, if any, was there between absolute monarchy and enlightened despotism in this period? [30]
- 12 How important was aristocratic patronage to the cultural developments of the eighteenth century? [30]
- 13 Was Rousseau the most important political thinker of this period? [30]
- 14 Assess the economic impact on Europe of overseas trade in this period. [30]
- 15 How is urban growth in this period best explained? [30]
- 16 Assess the reasons why industry grew less rapidly in eastern than in western Europe in this period. [30]

Section 4: 1815–c.1862

- 17 *(Candidates offering paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)*
- ‘The Vienna Settlement of 1815 was fundamentally flawed.’ Was it? [30]
- 18 ‘Nicholas I was an effective ruler who did much to safeguard the Tsarist regime.’ How valid is this judgement? [30]
- 19 How much did the unification of Germany by 1871 owe to economic factors? [30]
- 20 How far should the failures of the revolutions of 1848 be attributed to the disunity of the revolutionaries? [30]
- 21 How well did Napoleon III serve the interests of France from 1852 to 1870? [30]

Section 5: c.1862–c.1914

- 22 'The emancipation of the serfs was the least successful of Alexander II's reforms.' Discuss. [30]
- 23 Did Bismarck destroy liberalism in Germany after 1871? [30]
- 24 How successfully did Italy's governments deal with the problems facing them in the period 1871–1914? [30]
- 25 Was the Dreyfus Affair the most serious domestic problem which faced the French Third Republic between 1871 and 1914? [30]
- 26 '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? [30]

Section 6: Themes c.1815–1914

- 27 How important were military failures in the decline and fall of the Habsburg Empire 1815–1918? [30]
- 28 'Imperial expansion was primarily driven by capitalism's need for investment.' Discuss with reference to the period 1815–1914. [30]
- 29 Why did so much nineteenth-century thought challenge religious beliefs? [30]
- 30 How far did movements for social change achieve their aims in this period? [30]
- 31 Did nationalism do more to enrich or to impoverish nineteenth-century music? [30]
- 32 Which had the greater impact on economic development in this period: capital or labour? [30]

Section 7: 1914–1945**33 (Candidates offering paper 5h: Russia in Revolution should not answer this question.)**

What best explains why the Bolsheviks maintained and extended their hold on power in the period 1917–1924? [30]

34 (Candidates offering paper 5j: Germany 1919–1945 should not answer this question.)

How important is resentment about the Treaty of Versailles in explaining why Hitler was able to become Chancellor in January 1933? [30]

35 How successful were the social and economic policies of Mussolini before 1940? [30]

36 ‘Stalin’s policies in the USSR 1928–1941 were driven by practical necessity more than ideology.’ Discuss. [30]

37 Why, by 1936, was Spain politically so divided? [30]

38 ‘The Second World War was decided on the Eastern Front.’ Discuss. [30]

Section 8: 1945–2000

39 Why was the USSR so determined to maintain control of its European satellite states in the period 1953–1989? [30]

40 What best explains why Algeria was so important in French politics in this period? [30]

41 How well did Adenauer’s successors serve the interests of the German Federal Republic in the period 1963 to 1990? [30]

42 Who should bear the greater responsibility for the development of the Cold War 1945–1950: the USSR or the western powers? [30]

43 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? [30]

Section 9: Themes c.1914–2000

- 44** Assess the importance of nationalist movements in the decolonisation of the empires of continental Europe after 1945. [30]
- 45** How far was the growth of pan-European organisations after 1945 driven by economic considerations? [30]
- 46** How important was the experience of the First World War in influencing developments in the arts 1918–1939? (You may answer with reference to any **one** of the arts.) [30]
- 47** How effectively did continental European states manage immigration from 1945 to 2000? [30]
- 48** Was popular music more a cause than a result of social changes in this period? [30]
- 49** With what justification can the term ‘communications revolution’ be used in relation to the growth of mass media in this period? [30]

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