



# Cambridge Pre-U

---

## HISTORY

9769/23

Paper 2c European History Outlines, c.1774–c.2000

May/June 2023

2 hours 15 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

---

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions.
- 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.
- 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 60.
- All questions are worth equal marks.

---

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Section 1: c.1774–1815**

- 1 How effectively did Catherine the Great deal with the problems facing Russia in the years 1762–1796?
- 2 Why were attempts at reform in France, c.1774–1788, not more successful?
- 3 What best accounts for the fall of the French monarchy in 1792?
- 4 Does Napoleon deserve to be seen as a ‘military genius’ in his campaigns before 1804?
- 5 Did Napoleon do more harm than good for Europe, 1804–1814?

**Section 2: c.1815–c.1871**

- 6 Why was the Congress System so short-lived?
- 7 Assess the achievements of Nicholas I of Russia.
- 8 What best explains why Austria had lost its dominant position in Germany by 1867?
- 9 How far had Italy been united by 1871?
- 10 How well did the Second Empire serve the interests of the people of France?

**Section 3: c.1862–c.1914**

- 11 Did the reforms of Alexander II strengthen or weaken the Tsarist regime?
- 12 How effective was Bismarck's domestic policy after 1871?
- 13 Who served the Tsarist regime better: Witte or Stolypin?
- 14 How effective were the overseas policies followed by Italian governments in the period 1871–1914?
- 15 How important was poor leadership in bringing about the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

**Section 4: 1914–1939**

- 16 Why was it **not** possible to avoid war in 1914?
- 17 'Germany agreed to an armistice in November 1918 because of the collapse of its allies.' Did it?
- 18 'The best that circumstances allowed.' Discuss this view of the Paris Peace Settlement.
- 19 To what extent did Lenin 'sacrifice principles for power' in the years 1917–1924?
- 20 How far did Hitler's rise to power by 1934 depend on the weaknesses of his opponents?

**Section 5: 1919–1945**

- 21 Was there ever a Fascist dictatorship in Italy?
- 22 What best explains the rise to power of Stalin by 1928?
- 23 Was Spain weaker or stronger as a nation in 1975 than it had been in 1931?
- 24 How important was ideology in bringing about the Second World War in Europe?
- 25 Why did the Second World War in Europe last so long?

**Section 6: 1945–2000**

- 26 How effectively did Khrushchev rule the USSR?
- 27 Why did the Fourth Republic, 1946–1958, not last longer?
- 28 Assess the contribution of Adenauer to the achievement of stability in West Germany.
- 29 How effectively did Spanish governments deal with domestic problems in the period 1975–2000?
- 30 How well did the states of Eastern Europe respond to the challenges of the post-Soviet era in the 1990s?

**Section 7: Themes**

- 31 'Symphonic and operatic music were greater in the nineteenth century than in the first half of the twentieth century.' Discuss.
- 32 Assess the impacts of changes in transport on Europe in the period c.1750–c.1850.
- 33 Which is more remarkable: the speed of colonisation after 1870 or the speed of decolonisation after 1945?
- 34 Was democracy as a political theory more challenged in the nineteenth century or the twentieth century?
- 35 'Urbanisation since 1750 has brought far more problems than benefits for Europeans.' Discuss.





**BLANK PAGE**

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cambridgeinternational.org](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org) after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.