

**ADVANCED GCE UNIT
HISTORY**

Historical Investigations 1799–1955

TUESDAY 23 JANUARY 2007

2589

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (12 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This paper contains questions on the following seven Options:

- Napoleon I (pages 2–3)
- Gladstone and Disraeli 1846–80 (pages 4–5)
- Bismarck and the Unification of Germany 1858–71 (pages 6–7)
- Roosevelt's America 1920–41 (pages 8–9)
- Lenin and the Establishment of Bolshevik Power 1903–24 (pages 10–11)
- Chamberlain and Anglo-German Relations 1918–39 (pages 12–13)
- Stalin and the Development of the Cold War in Europe 1941–55 (pages 14–15)

Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer **both** the sub-questions in the Passages question, and **one** other question.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part(s) of the paper which cover(s) the Option(s) studied.

The total marks for the paper is 90.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each sub-question.

You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

The time permitted allows for reading the Passages of the one Option you have studied.

You are advised to spend equal time on the Passages question and the essay you select.

In answering sub-question (ii), you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answer.

In answering an essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help you develop your arguments.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

Napoleon I

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 1 and **ONE** other question.

- 1 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about The Civil Code and Napoleon's Rule during the Consulate, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: Georges Pariset, *The Consulate 1799–1804*, published in 1906. This historian provides a critical summary of Napoleon's rule during the Consulate.

Bonaparte personally directed the...

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Consulate 1799-1804' by Georges Pariset

.....under the ancien régime

* ['biens nationaux ' = the property taken from the Church and aristocrats during the Revolution.]

B From: David Thomson, *Europe Since Napoleon*, published in 1966. This historian praises the achievements of Napoleon's rule as First Consul.

In addition to the. . . .

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Europe Since Napoleon' by David Thompson.
ISBN: 978-0140135619

.....emerged from the Revolution.

* ['lycées ' = secondary schools.]

- C From: Roger Dufraisse, *Napoleon*, published in 1992. This historian praises the Civil Code for consolidating revolutionary principles.

By consolidating his power.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Napoleon' by Roger Dufraisse. ISBN: 978-0070180451

.....the Revolution made law.

- D From: Frank McLynn, *Napoleon*, published in 1997. This historian criticises the Civil Code as reactionary and as serving Napoleon's interest in staying in power.

The Civil Code was.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Napoleon' by Frank McLynn.

.....wealthy men of property.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages C and D on the Civil Code. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Napoleon's rule during the Consulate brought real benefits to the French people. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 2 Assess the view that the main impact of Napoleonic rule in Europe (outside France) was to stir up resentment and opposition. [45]

or

- 3 Assess the view that Napoleon brought about his own downfall. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Gladstone and Disraeli 1846–80

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 4 and **ONE** other question.

- 4 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about The Passing of the Second Reform Act in 1867, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Lord Derby's Diary for March 1867. Derby explains here his desire to pass a Reform Act, but also to show consistency in party policy.

There is a great deal of interest in the reform question and, on the part of the educated classes, some considerable concern about the possible outcome. The radical newspapers are screaming the loudest. The Times condemned the first Bill, but is anxious for a Bill of some sort to pass and is not against it being done by the present government, if that is possible. Our [Conservative] party is much divided but is, all the same, inclined to action. My idea is that after two failures we must succeed this time, but not go so far as to effect a real transfer of power to the working class, which would go against our interests. We must give no justification to the charge, which is sure to be brought against us, that we are ready to support in office what we opposed before.

5

10

- B From: John Walton, *The Second Reform Act*, published in 1983. This historian argues that the Act was passed because of Disraeli's tactics, combined with the political situation at the time.

Derby had decided to.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Second Reform Act' by John Walton

.....reform of any kind.

- C From: Séan Lang, *Parliamentary Reform 1785–1928*, published in 1999. This historian considers that Disraeli passed the Act more for political motives than as a result of his rivalry with Gladstone.

Disraeli, like most of.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Parliamentary Reform 1785-1928' by Sean Lang.
ISBN: 978-0415183994

.....the past twenty years.

- D From: Michael Willis, *Democracy and the State 1830–1945*, published in 1999. This historian sees Disraeli as an opportunist with no clear political principles.

Disraeli may have started....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Democracy and the State 1830-1945' by Michael Willis
ISBN: 978-0521599948

.....that lodgers should vote.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and C about the reasons why the Conservative party leaders wanted to pass a Reform Act. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess how far the main reason why the Conservatives were successful in passing the Second Reform Act of 1867 was because of Disraeli's tactics. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 5 To what extent was Gladstone's defeat in the 1874 election the result of disappointment with the legislative programme of his ministry of 1868–1874? [45]

or

- 6 How far were Disraeli's foreign and imperial policies guided by any consistent principles? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Bismarck and the Unification of Germany 1858–71

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 7 and **ONE** other question.

- 7 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about Bismarck's Handling of the Schleswig-Holstein Crisis (1864) and its Consequences, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: A. J. P. Taylor, *Bismarck – The Man and the Statesman*, published in 1955. This historian suggests that in fighting Denmark, Bismarck had no immediate intention of provoking a further quarrel with Austria.

The alliance that Bismarck.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Bismarck - The Man and the Statesman' by A. J. P. Taylor
ISBN: 978-0394703879

.....elsewhere in continental Europe.

- B From: Bob Whitfield, *Germany 1848–1914*, published in 2000. This historian argues that Bismarck's approach to the problem of the two duchies was one of opportunism rather than being pre-planned.

In 1864, the issue.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Germany 1848-1914' by Bob Whitfield. ISBN: 978-0435327118

.....were not ruled out.

- C From: Edgar Feuchtwanger, *Bismarck*, published in 2002. This historian argues that in dealing with the Schleswig-Holstein crisis, Bismarck had a much clearer view of what he did not want to happen than what he did want to happen.

Bismarck did not know.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Bismarck' by Edgar Feuchtwanger. ISBN: 978-0203564752

.....other European great powers.

- D From: Katherine Anne Lerman, *Bismarck – Profiles in Power*, published in 2004. This historian argues that Bismarck's handling of the Schleswig-Holstein crisis helped consolidate his position within Prussia and make war with Austria more likely.

The Schleswig-Holstein crisis.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Bismarck - Profiles in Power' by Katherine Anne Lerman.
ISBN: 978-0582037403

.....short-lived after all.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and B about Bismarck's reasons for going to war with the Danes in 1864. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which Bismarck deliberately manipulated the Schleswig-Holstein crisis to bring about war with Austria. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 8 To what extent were economic factors, such as the Zollverein, more important than political ones in the unification of Germany from 1858 to 1871? [45]

or

- 9 How far do you agree with the view that the German constitution of 1871 was no more than 'thinly disguised Prussian absolutism'? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Roosevelt's America 1920–41

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 10 and **ONE** other question.

10 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, on President Hoover and the Depression, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: James Patterson, *America in the Twentieth Century*, published in 1994.
This historian believes Hoover was active in trying to end the Depression.

Like most Americans in.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'America in the Twentieth Century' by James Patterson
ISBN: 978-0155078604

.....states for unemployed relief.

B From: Paul Boyer, *The Enduring Vision*, published in 1995. This historian blames the continuation of the Depression on Hoover's inability to accept responsibility.

Seeing unemployment as a.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Enduring Vision' by Paul Boyer.
ISBN: 978-0618473823

.....he has been wrong'.

- C From: Peter Clements, *Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal*, published in 1995. This historian believes Hoover was not radical enough to meet the problems created by the Depression.

Hoover never altered his....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal' by Peter Clements.
ISBN: 978-0340888971

.....when he was president.

* ['laissez faire' = minimal government intervention in economic matters.]

- D From: Derrick Murphy, *United States 1776–1992*, published in 2001. This historian suggests that Hoover achieved a considerable amount considering the problems that he faced during his presidency.

Hoover's problem was that.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'United States 1776-1992' by Derrick Murphy.
ISBN: 978-0007116218

.....that voluntarism had failed.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C on Hoover's attitude to the role of government in dealing with the Depression. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that President Hoover has been blamed too much for his handling of the Depression in the years 1929 to 1933. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

11 To what extent was the United States isolationist in foreign policy in the period 1920 to 1932? [45]

or

12 'More successful in dealing with the problems of agriculture rather than industry.' How far do you agree with this view of the New Deal in the years from 1933 to 1941? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Lenin and the Establishment of Bolshevik Power 1903–24

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 13 and **ONE** other question.

13 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about The Introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP), and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: V. Serge, *From Lenin to Stalin*, published in 1937. This revolutionary states his reservations about the introduction of the NEP. Serge joined the Bolsheviks in 1919, but soon began to criticise the regime. Expelled from the Party in 1928, he was imprisoned and then went abroad.

After a few years, the NEP restored an element of prosperity to Russia. But to many of us this prosperity was sometimes distasteful and often disturbing. We had accepted all the necessities of the revolution, including the hardest and most repulsive. We had submitted to the bitterest hardships in expectations of the reward. Then, immediately following the Kronstadt killings which was our blackest memory, Lenin gave the signal for retreat, saying 'We must learn from the bourgeoisie. We must learn how to carry on commerce; we shall sell everything except alcohol and icons.' Money ruled and dirtied the entire machine, just as under capitalism, and we felt ourselves being corrupted. There was gambling, drunkenness, all the evils of former times. Classes were reborn under our very eyes; at the bottom of the scale, the unemployed received 24 roubles a month but the engineer received 800.

5

10

B From: E. Acton, *Russia: The Tsarist and Soviet Legacy*, published in 1986. This historian argues that the introduction of NEP saved the Bolsheviks from economic disaster.

The introduction of NEP. . . .

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Russia: The Tsarist and Soviet Legacy' by E. Acton.
ISBN: 978-0582089228

.....reached a new high.

- C From: C. Read, *Lenin*, published in 2005. This historian argues that the NEP was only introduced because previous policies had failed.

NEP was born out.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Lenin' by C. Read. ISBN: 978-0415206495

.....create a positive dynamic.

- D From: M. Lynch, *Bolshevik and Stalinist Russia 1918–56*, published in 2005. This historian sees the introduction of the NEP as a practical response to the problems facing Russia in 1921.

As with the policy.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Bolshevik and Stalinist Russia 1918-56' by M. Lynch.

.....for them to buy'

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D about Lenin's attitude towards the New Economic Policy. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that by introducing the NEP Lenin betrayed Bolshevik ideology solely to help ensure the survival of the Bolshevik Party in power. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 14 Assess the importance of the 1905 Revolution and its consequences in contributing to the final split between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks in 1912. [45]

or

- 15 Assess the importance of Lenin to the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Chamberlain and Anglo-German Relations 1918–39

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 16 and **ONE** other question.

- 16 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about British Policy towards an Alliance with the USSR and the Possibility of War in 1939, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Winston Churchill, *The Gathering Storm*, published in 1948. Churchill blames Chamberlain for not signing a treaty with Stalin in 1939.

In April 1939, the.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Gathering Storm' by Winston Churchill. ISBN: 978-0395075371

.....The delay was fatal.

- B From: C. L. Mowat, *Britain Between the Wars*, published in 1955. This historian offers a balanced view of the British negotiations with the USSR, but is still critical of British conduct.

On 14 April 1939.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Britain Between the Wars' by C. L. Mowat.

.....Russian support and lost.

- C From: Anthony Adamthwaite, *The Making of the Second World War*, published in 1977. This historian believes that the failure of the British to secure a pact with Stalin was part of a wider reluctance to go to war.

Would a greater effort.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Making of the Second World War' by Anthony Adamthwaite
ISBN: 978-0415907163

.....not fight for Poland.

- D From: John Charmley, *Churchill: the End of Glory*, published in 1993. This historian has doubts about the possibility of an alliance with the USSR.

Churchill had long trumpeted.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Churchill: the End of Glory' by John Charmley
ISBN: 978-0151178810

.....more likely, not less.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and D about an alliance between Britain and the USSR in 1939. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that British leaders did not make a Soviet alliance in 1939 because they were not committed to war. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 17 Assess the view that British policy towards Germany from 1919 to January 1933 was determined by a desire to support democratic government in the Weimar Republic. [45]

or

- 18 How far did Britain benefit from the Munich Agreement of 1938? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Stalin and the Development of the Cold War in Europe 1941–55

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 19 and **ONE** other question.

- 19 Study the following **FOUR** Passages A, B, C and D, about The Communist Threat to Europe after the Second World War, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Martin McCauley, *The Origins of the Cold War 1941–1949*, published in 1983. This historian argues that Truman overstated the communist threat to persuade Congress to provide financial help for Greece and Turkey.

Convincing the American people.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Origins of the Cold War 1941-1949' by Martin McCauley.
ISBN: 978-0582772847

.....into a national crusade.

- B From: Michael Dockrill, *The Cold War 1945–1963*, published in 1988. This historian argues that Truman exaggerated the communist threat in order to ensure his aid bill for Greece and Turkey was passed by the Senate.

The Greek government, despite. . . .

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Cold War 1945-1963' by Michael Dockrill
ISBN: 978-0333403808

.....wipe out the menace.

- C From: Chris Ward, *Stalin's Russia*, published in 1993. This historian denies that Stalin's foreign policy was aggressive or expansionist.

Defensive thinking dominated Stalin's.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Stalin's Russia' by Chris Ward. ISBN: 978-0340731505

.....Soviet Union once more.

- D From: Jeremy Isaacs and Taylor Downing, *The Cold War*, published in 1998. These historians see some justification in fears of Stalinist expansion.

In the first phase.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Cold War' by Taylor Downing.

.....rooted out and repressed.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and B on aid for Greece and Turkey. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the threat posed to Europe by the Soviet Union from the end of the Second World War to 1947 has been grossly exaggerated. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 20 Assess the view that disagreements about the Second Front were the most important cause of tensions between the USSR, the USA and Britain during the Second World War. [45]

or

- 21 Assess the importance of the Berlin Blockade (1948–49) in the development of the Cold War in Europe during the period from 1948 to 1955. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

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 (OCR) 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.

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