



Answer **two** questions from **one** section only.

**Section A: European option**

**Modern Europe, 1750–1921**

**1 France, 1774–1814**

- (a) Explain why Turgot's policies faced opposition. [10]
- (b) 'By avoiding radical policies, the Directory was able to survive for four years.' How far do you agree? [20]

**2 Liberalism and nationalism in Germany, 1815–71**

- (a) Explain why the Prussian Union Plan of 1849 was proposed. [10]
- (b) 'France was the cause of the Franco–Prussian War, 1870–71.' How far do you agree? [20]

**3 The Russian Revolution, 1894–1921**

- (a) Explain why Tsar Nicholas II continued the policy of Russification. [10]
- (b) 'The Bolsheviks were still in power by 1921 because of their use of terror.' How far do you agree? [20]

**Section B: American option****The history of the USA, 1820–1941****4 The origins of the Civil War, 1820–61**

- (a) Explain why the issue of States' Rights caused problems in the 1850s. [10]
- (b) 'The Republicans won the 1860 election because of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.' How far do you agree? [20]

**5 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–77**

- (a) Explain why military strategies changed during the Civil War. [10]
- (b) To what extent had the White South accepted the policies of Reconstruction by 1877? [20]

**6 The Gilded Age and Progressive Era, 1870s to 1920**

- (a) Explain why Progressives campaigned for national prohibition in the early twentieth century. [10]
- (b) 'The growth of trusts and corporations caused the economic development of the late nineteenth century.' How far do you agree? [20]

**Section C: International option****International history, 1870–1945****7 Empire and the emergence of world powers, 1870–1919**

- (a) Explain why Britain developed closer diplomatic relations with France after 1898. [10]
- (b) To what extent was New Imperialism based on theories of racial superiority? [20]

**8 The League of Nations and international relations in the 1930s**

- (a) Explain why the League of Nations failed to end the conflict that broke out in Manchuria in 1931. [10]
- (b) 'The British policy of appeasement was responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939.' To what extent do you agree? [20]

**9 China and Japan, 1912–45**

- (a) Explain why Japan believed it was treated as an inferior power in international negotiations during the period 1919–22. [10]
- (b) How far does the war against Japan explain the failure of the Kuomintang to limit support for the Communists after 1937? [20]

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