



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/23

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

For examination from 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

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

This document has **36** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives**AO1**

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Levels-based mark scheme

The level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Levels-based mark scheme for all essay questions

Level	Description	Marks
5	<p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20 marks
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument in the most part, although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16 marks
3	<p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12 marks
2	<p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation, and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8 marks
1	<p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4 marks
0	No creditable response	0 marks

Section 1: c.1774–1815

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>‘Neither enlightened nor despotic.’ Discuss this view of Catherine the Great.</p> <p>The question refers to the term ‘enlightened despot’ and challenges the view that the reforms of Catherine the Great were based on enlightened principles or had as their motive the improvement of the country and its people. The question also challenges the view that Catherine had enough control over her nation to be seen as effectively despotic. Answers should consider the validity of these challenges.</p> <p>Both the terms ‘enlightened’ and ‘despotic’ need reflection and an answer, as both can be argued. Catherine’s intentions can be considered as well as the outcomes, and there needs to be a balanced view of both. She may well have wished to be seen as enlightened and not as despotic but, arguably, in the context of Russia in the second part of the eighteenth century both views can be challenged.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catherine’s intended reforms and the reaction to them • the possible failure to overcome Russian conservatism • the Instruction of 1767 • radicalism turning to reaction • her policy towards serfdom • her reaction against Pugachev • the concession of the nobility (The Charter of 1785) • the cultural attainments of her reign. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>How much did Joseph II achieve both at home and abroad?</p> <p>The question concerns the nature and extent of Joseph’s achievements both within his empire and as far as his foreign policy was concerned. His achievements could be tested against his aims and outcomes.</p> <p>Answers could argue that Joseph’s achievement was limited throughout his reign. His ideas on tolerance backfired badly and much the same can be said for his tariff policy, which managed to cause huge opposition. There were great and enlightened intentions, but very little achievement. On the other hand, Joseph’s defenders have pointed to improvements in education, government and a more enlightened policy towards religion at home.</p> <p>Answers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Enlightenment basis for Joseph’s ideas and how far it was put into practice, for example, in education and his policies towards serfdom • his autocracy • whether he moved too quickly without preparation • his centralisation • his policies in Hungary, Belgrade and Milan • his treatment of the Magyars • the idea of equality before the law • his tariff policy • tolerance in his religious policy • his active if unsuccessful foreign policy, dealing with Russia, Prussia and Turkey • the opposition his policies aroused and how damaging it was. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>‘The failure to reform the system of taxation was the principal cause of the French Revolution.’ Was it?</p> <p>The question concerns the cause of the French Revolution. Answers should consider the view that the system of taxation was the principal cause, and require a supported judgement of its relative importance. Some answers may argue that the financial problems were the cause of the loss of royal reputation for competence and the calling of the Estates General. Others may see the financial problems more as a symptom of underlying issues such as class resentment, reforming ideas or economic discontent.</p> <p>Answers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the effects of the failure of financial reform • the Enlightenment and its new ideas • the impact of the American War • economic factors, e.g. the drought of 1785, the harvests of 1788 and 1789 • the huge social divides and privileges in France • the growth of an educated middle class with no power • rural discontent • the noble hostility to serious reform • the calling of the Estates General • the incompetence of the King. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p data-bbox="304 232 863 266">How well did the Directory rule France?</p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1302 472">The question requires a supported judgement about how France was ruled from 1795 to 1799 and may depend on establishing criteria for ‘how well?’. Answers might start with a reflection on what might constitute ‘good’ rule in France after the endless crises of 1788–1795, the death of the monarch and the <i>ancien régime</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1310 544">Arguments that the Directory can be seen relatively favourably might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 580 1198 853" style="list-style-type: none"> • being more stable than the previous regime • overcoming opposition • achieving some financial reform • maintaining constitutional rule • sustaining a war • achieving some form of consensus, as a remarkable attainment • starting on the route which led to the Napoleonic Empire, as a considerable feat. <p data-bbox="304 891 751 925">Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 960 935 1099" style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing unrest and coups • internal divisions • reliance on repression and military success • the plotting of 1799. <p data-bbox="304 1137 632 1171">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1207 1018 1547" style="list-style-type: none"> • the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution • the defeat of the opposition from left and right • dealing with the Church and State issue • peace in 1795 • the limited franchise • domestic reforms • managing the war of the Second Coalition • attempts to ensure economic and political stability • the continuation of coups such as Fructidor • the final coup of 1799. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p data-bbox="304 237 1198 304">How important was the Spanish Peninsular War to the defeat of Napoleon in 1814?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1190 405">The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for Napoleon’s defeat.</p> <p data-bbox="304 443 1294 577">Answers could consider different arguments stressing the importance of the ‘ulcer’ constantly draining resources while at the same time demonstrating that the Napoleonic armies (at least without him personally leading them) could be defeated.</p> <p data-bbox="304 616 1294 750">Answers could contrast Spain with the many other factors which led to Napoleon’s downfall and defeat. While Spain may have provided inspiration for Napoleon’s enemies, losses in Russia and Germany, and his own intransigence, have been seen as more important.</p> <p data-bbox="304 788 632 822">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 860 1310 1169" style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of the Spanish Peninsular War in inspiring opposition and destroying the image of invincibility • the impact of Wellington’s victories, e.g. losses of men and horses • the impact of guerrilla war • the Russian campaign and its vast losses • the diplomatic work of Castlereagh and Metternich • Leipzig and the German campaigns 1813–1814 • the naval campaigns and blockade • ultimately, the exhaustion of France and Napoleon’s refusal to negotiate. 	20

Section 2: c.1815–c.1871

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>Assess the view that the Habsburg Empire was the chief beneficiary of the Vienna Settlement.</p> <p>Answers should engage with the concept of ‘beneficiary’ and weigh the gains of the Habsburgs against those of other powers.</p> <p>Arguments might describe the key controversies concerning the future of Poland and Saxony:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though Metternich conceded Western Galicia and Cracow, it held on to Polish lands south and east of the Vistula. • Prussia did not get the whole of Saxony. • Austria gained Venetia and Lombardy (economically and culturally rich provinces), and Illyria, Dalmatia, the Bavarian Tyrol and Salzburg (previously under independent episcopal control). • Austria dominated the German Bund, which remained a loose confederation that it could control until the 1860s. • Though the Habsburgs lost the Austrian Netherlands, their other gains more than compensated and the Congress System seemed to guarantee the status quo. • In broader terms, opposition to nationalism and liberalism that were inimical to the interests of the Austrian monarchy were suppressed and good relations were maintained with Britain, with the ambitions of Russia and Prussia being controlled. • In terms of assessing whether Austria was the chief beneficiary, the counter-view could be that maintaining control over Italy and Germany was likely to result in overstretch and neither was maintained through the century. • Britain had acquired territories which were of considerable benefit and which did not involve it in future problems. Castlereagh had gained wealthy colonies, the balance of power and links with the Concert of Europe. • France had not endured the humiliations that renewed defeat might have earned and was soon to be back as a great power. • Prussia had gained valuable lands on the Rhine, the remaining part of Prussian Pomerania, 40 per cent of Saxony and, perhaps, had laid the basis of her future dominance of central Europe, given Austrian over-commitment. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>‘The rule of Nicholas I was too dominated by repression to achieve much for Russia.’ Was it?</p> <p>The question calls for a supported judgement based on the concept of ‘achievement’ which may depend on whether Nicholas I’s priorities are seen as congruent with the needs of the nation. Nicholas’ view was that stability was dependent on autocracy and uniformity.</p> <p>Arguments supporting the interpretation might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicholas reformed aspects of government, education and serfdom • he allowed some cultural growth • he built up military power and Russian overseas influence. <p>Arguments against the interpretation might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ossification of Russia • Nicholas’ repression • Russia becoming a backward state which did not cope with war in 1853. <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the crushing of the Decembrist revolt, expansion of repression • the reduction of internal autonomy – Bessarabia and Poland • the crushing of the Polish Revolt • enforcement of religious orthodoxy and Russification • the Interventions in 1848 • the Turkish policy and Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi • cultural life. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>How important was Bismarck’s diplomacy in securing German Unification by 1871?</p> <p>This question asks for one factor to be evaluated in relation to other factors to reach a supported judgement.</p> <p>Answers might discuss whether Bismarck’s diplomacy by making the best use of the opportunities offered by economic development, the changing international situation and military improvements was the key element, or whether the contextual factors were more important and that Bismarck’s role has been overstated.</p> <p>Arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bismarck ensuring the diplomatic isolation of Denmark, Austria and France • Bismarck’s manipulation of Austria 1864–1866. <p>Answers might consider Bismarck’s diplomatic skills in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • isolating his opponents and in manoeuvring Austria into war • ensuring the neutrality of France in 1866 and preventing France gaining allies in 1870, seen by him as crucial • avoiding Russian intervention and preventing a repeat of the foreign interference that led to the failure of 1848, also seen by him as crucial • his dealings with the South German states • the changing diplomatic context after the Crimean War • the context of Austria’s weaknesses after 1859 • the context of the economic and military power of Prussia. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>‘Italy was not truly united by 1871, but merely conquered by Piedmont.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a consideration of the concept of national unity, and the consequences and nature of Italian Unification.</p> <p>Answers should discuss whether the Kingdom of Italy achieved unity by gaining Rome and Venice by 1871, having a united monarchy and a constitution and being recognised internationally as a united state; or whether there were such profound regional differences that all that had happened was that Piedmont had conquered different states and imposed its rule on them, without establishing meaningful unity.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the process of the Risorgimento and how far it was a national rather than a Piedmontese movement • the dominance of Piedmontese institutions • the resistance to the new Kingdom in the so-called Brigands’ War • the nature of the annexations of Rome and Venice • the economic, social and regional disunity by 1871, especially the North–South divide • the opposition of the Pope and the Church. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>‘More style than substance.’ How fitting a description is this of the reign of Napoleon III in France from 1851 to 1870?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the nature of the leadership of Napoleon III and involves the concept of substantial achievement against superficial ‘style’.</p> <p>Answers should discuss whether securing internal peace and stability, economic development, moving towards a more liberal regime, and the raising of French prestige, amounted to substantial achievement; or whether there was too much focus on ‘style’, such as the rebuilding of Paris in grand style and prestige for its own sake and self-promotion.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon’s financial and economic policy, e.g. credit and banking and free trade • his railway development • his social reforms • his plans for liberalisation • the influence of his foreign and overseas policy on his reputation • the rebuilding of Paris and public works • the style of his court and cultural life. 	20

Section 3: c.1862–c.1914

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>‘Alexander II’s reforms in Russia were too little, too late.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the nature and consequences of Alexander II’s reforms.</p> <p>Answers could argue in support of the interpretation and that the deficiencies of Alexander’s reforms failed to make the modernising changes which might have saved his regime:</p> <p>Arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the continuance of the <i>mir</i> and redemption payments • the restriction of elected assemblies to local government • the backtracking on the relaxation of censorship. <p>Arguments against the interpretation might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Emancipation Reform could be defended as a major step forward • Alexander’s other reforms showed a distinct break with reactionary autocracy • he achieved some economic development during his reign. <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the emancipation of the serfs and the extent of change • the creation of <i>Zemstva</i> • his legal reforms including the introduction of jury trial • the relaxation of censorship and greater education freedoms • his army reforms • his move away from change – though despite the rise of terrorism and assassination attempts, the Tsar was considering extending political changes when he was killed in 1881. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>‘Notable only for futile campaigns against his internal enemies.’ How valid is this judgement on Bismarck’s domestic policies from 1871 to 1890?</p> <p>The question generally refers to the <i>Kulturkampf</i> and the laws against the Social Democratic Party (SPD), and requires a supported judgement about their significance in the context of Bismarck’s other and more positive policies.</p> <p>Answers might refer to the switch away from the National Liberals after 1878, and Bismarck’s actions against minorities. They might suggest that the other elements did not amount to much and that his rule was characterised mainly by repression.</p> <p>Answers might argue that it would be unfair to disregard more positive elements such as greater unification, making constitutional rule work, introducing social reforms and presiding over economic growth.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and outcomes of the <i>Kulturkampf</i> • the results of the campaigns against the SPD • Bismarck’s hostility towards the National Liberals after 1879 • his actions against minorities • the measure for national unity • his social reforms in the 1880s • the working of the parliamentary system • his economic policy. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p data-bbox="304 237 1305 300">How far did the reforms in Russia between 1905 and 1914 achieve their aims?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1305 477">The question asks for a supported judgement about the reforms in Russia, in terms of aims which might be seen as stabilising and maintaining the regime after the 1905 upheavals and establishing a more efficient and modern state which mobilised peasant support.</p> <p data-bbox="304 512 1129 546">Arguments that Russia was more stable by 1914 might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 582 786 719" style="list-style-type: none"> • revolutionary groups were weak • the Tsar controlled the Duma • increased peasant prosperity • national unity for war. <p data-bbox="304 754 1177 788">Arguments that Russia was not more stable by 1914 might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 824 831 994" style="list-style-type: none"> • continuing weaknesses • industrial unrest • limited success for Stolypin • greater political unrest • the regime being likely to fail in war. <p data-bbox="304 1030 628 1064">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1099 1054 1339" style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment and control of the Dumas • the land reforms of Stolypin • education policy • social reforms • military reforms • industrial development and its effects • opposition groups – their strengths and weaknesses. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>Assess the contribution of Giolitti to Italy before 1914.</p> <p>Giolitti was prime minister in 1892–1893, 1903–1905, 1906–1909 and 1911–1914, but the period from 1901 is seen as being dominated politically by his influence. The question requires a supported judgement on his leadership.</p> <p>Arguments for Giolitti's positive achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his reforms • his handling of the opposition • his making the parliamentary system work. <p>Arguments against Giolitti's achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the charges of corruption • reducing politics to <i>trasformismo</i> bargains • his undertaking of unnecessary war • his paving the way for later fascism. <p>Answers may consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government support for the economy and infrastructure, e.g. railways and tariffs and subsidies, banking reform • his policy towards social and political unrest – opposing repression and bringing socialists into government and making concessions to Catholics • his electoral manipulation and corruption • the war against the Ottoman Empire • Red Week and social unrest. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p data-bbox="304 237 1257 300">How successfully did the Habsburg monarchy deal with the internal problems it faced from 1867 to 1914?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1302 405">The question requires identification of the internal problems of the Habsburg monarchy and a supported judgement about the attempted solutions.</p> <p data-bbox="304 443 1270 510">Arguments that the Habsburg monarchy was successful in dealing with its internal problems might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 548 1233 647" style="list-style-type: none"> • its reforms and extension of the franchise • the loyalty to the Emperor • the traditions of the <i>Kaiserreich und Königreich</i> as unifying factors. <p data-bbox="304 685 1278 714">Arguments that the Habsburg monarchy was not successful might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 752 730 851" style="list-style-type: none"> • the problems of nationalism • relative economic decline • radicalism. <p data-bbox="304 889 632 918">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 956 1329 1301" style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Ausgleich</i> caused problems, though it was an important development and permitted the Habsburgs to divide and rule even more. • The rise of nationalism within different parts of the empire, e.g. the tensions between Czechs and Germans, the rise of South Slav nationalism. • There were problems of relative economic decline and the effects of a top heavy military establishment. • There was the problem of socialism and the strains of industrial growth, together with the large urban concentration in Vienna which bred both radicalism and popular anti-Semitism. 	20

Section 4: 1914–1939

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>‘Germany has been unfairly blamed for the outbreak of the First World War.’ Has it?</p> <p>The question involves the concept of causation of the First World War and requires a supported judgement about Germany’s responsibility for its outbreak.</p> <p>Arguments that Germany has been unfairly blamed might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fear of encirclement with the French–Russian alliance • the concern about Russia building up its arms and its economic growth • the attempts to dissuade Austria and its culpability • the attempts to resolve tensions (e.g. talks with Britain and attempts to court Nicholas II) • the French desire for revenge • the lack of clarity of the British position. <p>Arguments that Germany should be blamed might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating suspicion and instability, for example in the Moroccan Crises 1905–1906 and 1911 • alienating Britain (naval race) • irresponsibly supporting Austria in the Balkans – the ‘blank cheque’ • planning a war against France and Russia • encouraging militarism • (some claim) having territorial ambitions in the East and envisaging a preventative war against Russia • invading Belgium, 1914. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p data-bbox="304 237 1329 304">Which did more to decide the outcome of the First World War: the campaigns on the Western Front or those on the Eastern Front?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1329 439">The question requires a comparison of the theatres of the First World War, the Western Front and the Eastern Front, and a supported judgement about their relative importance.</p> <p data-bbox="304 472 1134 506">When considering the Western Front, arguments could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 539 1329 719" style="list-style-type: none"> • the huge losses incurred at battles such as Verdun, the Somme and the attacks of 1917, and in the defensive battles on the West in 1918 • the key failure to defeat France in 1914 to avoid a war on two fronts • the failure in the Spring of 1918 of the final great German offensive • the allies' recruitment of the USA and the US input on the West in 1918. <p data-bbox="304 752 1126 786">When considering the Eastern Front, arguments could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 819 1329 1055" style="list-style-type: none"> • the strains of maintaining a war on two fronts • the damage done by Brusilov in 1916 • the need to keep large forces in the East, even after the Russian campaigns faltered • the failure of Germany's Austrian ally especially in 1918 • and, possibly, the German crucial failure in 1918 being due to distractions in the East and insufficient forces, despite the victories over Russia. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>‘A successful experiment ruined by the Great Depression.’ How valid is this judgement on the League of Nations?</p> <p>The question involves engaging with the concept of ‘experiment’ and requires a supported judgement about whether the League had been successful before the 1930s, or whether the Great Depression had limited effects because the experiment had already proved to be a limited success.</p> <p>Arguments for the interpretation might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of the League was a major success because of the new concept and the organisation needed to set it up • the League’s successful actions in the 1920s – settling disputes such as the Aaland Islands and Upper Silesia • the work of permanent commissions was successful • the Depression, the rise of dictatorships, extreme nationalism and the weakened resources of the democracies preventing them from taking action, ended a successful experiment. <p>Arguments against the interpretation might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of participation of the USA and the association of the League with victor powers had already weakened it. • The League being bypassed and prominent powers being able to bully smaller ones (Corfu, Locarno). • Neither France nor Britain was committed to it seriously. • The League succeeded only in settling minor disputes with less powerful members. • The League had no armed force and limited powers of coercion. • The Depression confirmed weakness rather than ruined the League. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p data-bbox="304 232 1222 300">Was Lenin’s greater achievement to bring about the revolution of October 1917 or to defend it afterwards?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1326 405">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of Lenin’s role in bringing about the revolution and defending it.</p> <p data-bbox="304 443 651 477">Answers might argue that:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 510 1326 786" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 510 1326 577">• Lenin did not face a difficult task in October 1917 because of the weakness of the Provisional government and the preparations by Trotsky. <li data-bbox="304 577 1326 611">• Circumstances such as Kornilov’s revolt had made a coup easy. <li data-bbox="304 611 1326 678">• Simply gaining control of the capital was much less of an achievement than imposing and maintaining Bolshevik rule. <li data-bbox="304 678 1326 712">• Lenin led a minority party which had to defeat a range of opposition. <li data-bbox="304 712 1326 786">• Lenin’s ability to organise and inspire the Red forces and take difficult but vital decisions were his greater achievements. <p data-bbox="304 824 823 857">Alternatively, answers might argue that:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 891 1326 1167" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 891 1326 992">• Lenin faced a party unwilling to take power which needed his persuasion and his ability to simplify issues – peace, bread and land, and urge action to bring about the revolution. <li data-bbox="304 992 1326 1059">• The victory in the Civil War depended a great deal on the weakness of his opponents and the abilities of Trotsky. <li data-bbox="304 1059 1326 1167">• Lenin made false moves, such as the peace treaty with Germany or the harsh policy of requisitioning, which made his greater achievement the actual seizure of power. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>Was Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor in Germany more a victory for Nazi ideas or for Hitler personally?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of two causal factors, Nazi ideas and Hitler’s personal abilities.</p> <p>Arguments that Hitler’s personal qualities and leadership were key might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Führerprinzip</i> was strong and after the splits of the 1923 crisis, Hitler had established his authority and the propaganda stressed him as the great leader. • The rallies were centred on his personal appeal and the policy was somewhat vague. • He showed considerable political acumen in shifting towards legality and holding his nerve after the reverses of 1932 and the losses in the November election, resisting the temptation for a coup. • His negotiations with von Papen and Hindenburg were personally adept. <p>Answers might argue that Nazi ideas were vague and contradictory, and of limited appeal to those in key areas of support like the <i>Mittelstand</i>, who were looking for a strong leader to end communism, and restore prosperity and links with traditions.</p> <p>Nazi ideas were adapted skilfully to local conditions showing Hitler’s personal abilities rather than the ideas as being important. However, without the ideas, Hitler would have been merely a putschist or an ultra-nationalist and would have lacked the very wide spectrum of support he enjoyed, and his personal appeal and image might not have been enough.</p> <p>Arguments that Nazi ideas were central might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the powerful opposition to democracy • the visionary ideas of a Thousand Year Reich • the anti-Semitism and nationalism which bound together disparate elements within the party • the ideological opposition to communism • the way that Nazism presented itself as a movement for regeneration and not merely a party with policies. 	20

Section 5: 1919–1945

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>How far did Mussolini’s success in consolidating his power by 1929 result from the weakness of his enemies?</p> <p>The question asks for a supported judgement about the causal factors in Mussolini’s success in consolidating his power by 1929. Answers should weigh the divisions and lack of sustained and successful opposition to the establishment of the dictatorship, against the strengths that Mussolini and his party brought to consolidating power.</p> <p>Mussolini’s potential enemies might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Italian socialist left • the liberal opposition • the peasants • Catholic parties. <p>Arguments that Mussolini’s enemies were weak might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lack of unity among Mussolini’s opponents • the failure to act decisively after the murder of Matteotti • the futility of the Aventine Succession • the compromise of the Church in the Lateran Agreements • the failure of the parliamentary opposition to prevent the Acerbo law. <p>Arguments that other factors contributed to Mussolini’s success in consolidating his power might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his use of force • his response to the murder of Matteotti • his support of key elite groups and the King • the pseudo legality • his propaganda • some successes at home and abroad • the Acerbo electoral law • his image and personality. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>What best explains Stalin’s rise to power in the USSR after 1924?</p> <p>The question asks for a supported judgement about the relative importance of different explanations. The broad discussion may be about whether the divisions among his enemies or his own abilities are the better overall explanation.</p> <p>Arguments which emphasise Stalin’s personal abilities might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his skill that he used to divide his enemies • his use of his position as Secretary to promote his allies and to promote his policies • his policies which were generally seen as moderate and consistent with Lenin • the way he exploited his supposed closeness to Lenin. <p>Arguments which stress the weaknesses of Stalin’s opponents could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • underestimation of him by his fellow Bolsheviks • the mistakes of those who allied with him against Trotsky, and Trotsky himself • the failure of Trotsky to attend Lenin’s funeral • the promotion of policies which went against the stability of the New Economic Policy (NEP) and socialism in one country • the divisions within the Bolshevik hierarchy. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>‘Less a triumph for fascism, more a defeat for a divided republic.’ Discuss this judgement on the reasons for the outcome of the Spanish Civil War.</p> <p>The question asks for a judgement on the outcome of the war based on two causal factors which need to be assessed against each other.</p> <p>There are two elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how far the Nationalists could be seen as ideological fascists • how far the Republic failed because it was divided. <p>Arguments for a ‘triumph for fascism’ might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of fascist ideology after Nationalist victory • the defeat of leftist and separatist opponents • the links with Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. <p>Arguments for ‘a defeat for a divided republic’ might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the opposition was riven with ideological and political disagreements, anarchism and communism, and separatist movements, as well as the liberal elements of the Republic • the support of traditionalist Catholic sentiment alienated by the Republic’s anti-clericalism meant deep divides • the role of the Falange was quite limited • the real power lay more with Franco and the army • the role of foreign forces. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>How far was the Second World War the result of German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles?</p> <p>The question asks for an assessment of the relative importance of one causal element for the Second World War: German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Answers should discuss interpretations which lay great stress on Versailles and those which look at other elements, such as the policies pursued by other European powers to the revision of the Treaty of Versailles, and/or the ideological aims of German policy which went beyond treaty revision.</p> <p>In dealing with Versailles, answers may consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resentment about military restrictions and reparations which helped to bring Hitler to power. • The resentments about territorial losses, especially the Polish Corridor which led directly to war. • The restrictions on the Rhineland which gave Hitler his first major revisionist success and encouraged further actions which led to war. • The unease felt about Versailles and sympathy for German resentments by French and British statesmen. <p>Answers may consider other factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the racial/ideological desire for Living Space (<i>Lebensraum</i>) and the long-term desire to destroy the so-called Judeo Bolshevism of the USSR • the economic motives for expansion to the East • the political social and economic reasons why French and British statesmen offered appeasement and therefore encouraged Hitler's expansionism. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p data-bbox="304 232 1302 300">How far was the USSR responsible for Germany’s defeat in the Second World War?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1315 439">The question asks for a supported judgement on the relative important of one causal factor, and for the USSR’s contribution to be weighed against other elements which brought about the German defeat.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1121 510">Arguments for the causes of the German defeat might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 546 1002 680" style="list-style-type: none"> • the bombing campaign • the British and American victories in North Africa • the invasion of France and Germany 1944–1945 • the misjudgements made by the Germans. <p data-bbox="304 719 1259 781">Arguments that the USSR was the key factor for Germany’s defeat might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 819 1315 1025" style="list-style-type: none"> • The defence of Moscow and Leningrad robbed the Germans of the vital rapid victory. • The Russian victory at Stalingrad was a key turning point. • The ability to mobilise huge forces in 1943, then drive the Germans back in 1944–1945 and take Berlin, all resulted in huge German loss of life which impeded their efforts in the West. <p data-bbox="304 1064 1133 1097">Arguments that the USSR was not the key factor might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1133 1297 1408" style="list-style-type: none"> • German miscalculation rather than Russia’s contribution was more significant, with the delay of the invasion • the lack of preparation for a long winter campaign • the failures at Stalingrad and the inability to offer enough men and material to stop a brutal but not very sophisticated Russian counter-attack • the distraction of the bombing campaign and the defeats in North Africa and Normandy were an important contribution to Russian success. 	20

Section 6: 1945–2000

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>What best explains the collapse of the USSR?</p> <p>This question requires an evaluation of the relative importance of different causal factors which brought about the collapse of the USSR.</p> <p>Answers may draw a distinction between the long-term problems and short-term developments from the changes brought about by Gorbachev and the events of 1989–1991.</p> <p>Answers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the economic stagnation and unrest within the satellite states • the difficulty of keeping up with the West’s technology, and influence • the leadership as ossifying • the changes made by Gorbachev which eroded the authoritarianism but could not remedy the problems quickly enough • the unrest within the Soviet ‘empire’ and the unwillingness or inability of the central leadership to adopt the repressive solutions applied before • the nature and causes of the unrest could be linked to the changing attitudes of the party leadership • <i>perestroika</i> and <i>glasnost</i>, if linked to the collapse of the USSR. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>‘Algeria was the greatest challenge which France faced in the period 1945 to 2000.’ Discuss.</p> <p>Answers should engage with the concept of ‘challenge’ and weigh the nature of the threat posed by Algeria against other post-war problems.</p> <p>The Algerian War, 1954–1962, brought down the French Fourth Republic and deeply divided France, injuring its international reputation.</p> <p>Other challenges faced by France might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the broader context of the recovery from German occupation • the loss of Indochina • economic and social problems. <p>In relation to Algeria, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the outbreak of the insurrection against French rule in 1954 • the prolonged struggle between the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the French forces • the return of de Gaulle to forestall a coup in 1958 • the end of the Fourth Republic • the attempts at a settlement • the rise of the Secret Army Organisation (OAS) • the Pieds-Noirs’ attempt at insurrection in 1961 • the end of the war in 1962. <p>Comparison with other issues might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the context of decolonisation in Asia • the role of the army • the influence of Communism after 1945 • France’s international role • social and economic change • the crisis of 1968. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>How far can political stability in the Federal Republic of Germany in the period 1949 to 1963 be explained by Adenauer's leadership?</p> <p>The question asks for a judgement on the relative importance of one causal factor and an engagement with the concept of stability.</p> <p>Answers should discuss interpretations which see Adenauer's political and diplomatic skills as key in gaining political stability and those which look more at the favourable context.</p> <p>Arguments supporting Adenauer's contribution might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adenauer helped to found the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in 1946 which took office in 1949 and established a conservative but anti-authoritarian ruling party. • He embraced the West. The anti-leftist feeling which had bolstered the Hitler regime was now given a party to embrace which favoured freedom and democracy. • The price was to take in those who had supported the Nazis and to offer an amnesty, so ensuring stability in that Nazism, which had been genuinely popular and supported by millions, did not reappear. • His support for NATO led to Western support, economic aid and prosperity, which bolstered the stability of West Germany. • His policies of integration linked Federal Germany with European defence policies and the nascent European Commission (EC). <p>Arguments supporting the favourable context might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the considerable US aid to Germany • the 'economic miracle' which underpinned Adenauer (not specifically his work, but the policy of Erhard) • the context of a more prosperous Western Europe and the USA • having the East and the USSR as an external enemy was a unifying factor and a way of gaining Western support. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p data-bbox="304 237 1278 304">How effectively did the governments of Eastern European nations respond to the challenges they faced after the collapse of the USSR?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1329 443">The question requires an analysis of the problems and a supported judgement about effectiveness. Answers may consider key themes or elements, such as the transition to multi-party parliamentary states, and give apposite examples.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1270 544">The new governments faced considerable problems, some of them dating from before the Soviet domination and some as a result.</p> <p data-bbox="304 577 1302 645">The problems faced by the governments of Eastern European nations might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 678 1310 1025" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some nations had faced internal divisions, for example between Czechs and Slovaks, and between Croats, Serbs and Bosnians. • Some nations had not developed effective democracies in the inter-war period and had faced political extremism. • The effects of Soviet rule had had a deadening effect on aspects of the economy and society, for example, in East Germany. In some countries, there had been some more liberal economic development, but this had not been the case in all the Eastern bloc. • Given the sudden collapse of Soviet domination, new leaders faced considerable difficulties in the transition to parliamentary states. <p data-bbox="304 1059 1193 1126">Answers may argue that the achievements of the Eastern European governments outweighed the limitations and were real successes.</p> <p data-bbox="304 1160 815 1205">Arguments might refer to their abilities:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1238 1318 1473" style="list-style-type: none"> • to sustain parliamentary constitutions • to liberalise the economies • to enter the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) • to make peaceful divisions (e.g. the Czech Republic to accept the new state of Slovakia) • to avoid ethnic divisions or territorial disputes escalating. <p data-bbox="304 1507 783 1552">Alternatively, answers might refer to:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1585 1302 1753" style="list-style-type: none"> • The exception of Yugoslavia where the rise of Serb nationalism and the inability to effect a peaceful transition to a federation of autonomous states was a failure of leadership. • In other states, the rise of nationalist parties and groups was a problem but was contained more successfully. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>The problems caused by the North–South divide were the biggest challenge for Italian governments between 1945 and 2000.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a judgement about the relative importance of a major problem and engagement with the concept of what constituted ‘challenge’.</p> <p>Answers might consider that post-war Italy had to re-establish democracy and its place in Europe, as well as dealing with short- and long-term economic and social problems.</p> <p>The intensity of challenges varied in different periods, and answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge of poverty was considerable, including the imbalance of the North and South. • The economic miracle and the land reforms led to a high level of movement from South to North, but this in turn produced social tensions, and gaps remained between skilled workers and less skilled migrants so that, by the 1960s, unemployment remained a problem. <p>Answers might compare other issues to the North–South divide including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy facing political challenges of stability, dealing with inefficient public services, crime and terrorism • political extremism to the right and left, student unrest and social discontents • by the 1970s, problems with inflation, heavy debt, corruption and regionalism. 	20

Section 7: Themes

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>How far were the arts between the wars influenced by Europe’s desire to break with its past?</p> <p>Answers should be aware of the elements which showed a desire to break with the past and balance these with the elements of continuity.</p> <p>Answers might examine how far the inter-war developments had their roots in the period before 1914 (for example, the breakdown of tonality in music, development of non-representational visual art, experimental poetry and novels, awareness of the subconscious).</p> <p>Answers might consider how far the inter-war period saw a greater reaction to a culture which had rejected the values of a European society and which had plunged the continent into war because of nationalism and materialism.</p> <p>Arguments might include that some art:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliberately rejoiced in proletarian values (e.g. post-revolutionary Russia) • rejected monumentalism (e.g. Les Six) • embraced cold functionality (e.g. Bauhaus, Neue Sachlichkeit) or formalism (e.g. neo-classicism) • consciously embraced the past, especially in the dictatorships, so the quotation could be challenged. (There were conservative elements which drew heavily on the past, especially in music and architecture.) <p>In terms of judgement, some answers may stress diversity and experimentation while others may see a strong element of balancing continuity.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p>What best explains the growth of industry in nineteenth-century Europe?</p> <p>The question asks for a judgement about the relative importance of different possible explanations. The debate could be between purely economic factors (capital, technology, labour) and factors involving social or political explanations.</p> <p>The possible reasons could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the trading economies of Britain, Belgium, and France with a strong capital base • less rigid class distinctions made commerce and industry more socially acceptable • demand-led internal markets, a flexible skilled labour force and scientific progress • stimulation from government policies, free trade areas like the Zollverein or overseas empires • technological growth and scientific discoveries • financial developments • legal changes regarding the establishment of new companies. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>How far did the character of European imperialism change after 1870?</p> <p>This question is focused on the concept of continuity and change. Answers should give a supported judgement on how far the New Imperialism after c.1870 differed from the colonisation before that.</p> <p>The elements of change which might be considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Imperialism was predominately centred on Africa and Asia and involved European powers in greater formal control. • The New Imperialism was made possible by better technology: for example, the Suez Canal and steamships; the new telegraph made better links with the home country; new medical knowledge lessened the risk from tropical disease. • As the new 'scramble' for colonies lacked effective regulation, it created conflicts which in turn encouraged imperial expansion for the protection of borders. Some areas were developed and defended for reasons of trade and economic gain; others, like British Egypt, because it dominated a key communications route (the Suez Canal). • In some cases, there was a greater sense of a civilising mission. <p>However, there were elements of continuity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Belgian Congo was developed predominantly for economic profit. • Countries valued fuelling bases on strategic routes. • Concessions in China continued their previous policy of relying on informal control and trading basis rather than formal government. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>Was Marxism the most significant development of political thought in the nineteenth century?</p> <p>Answers should decide what is meant by ‘significant’ and establish the criteria, for example, the influence of political thought on political development, and the cogency and convincingness of the ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>Arguments in support of the view that Marxism was the most significant development might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxism heavily influenced the thinking and political agenda, and the organisation of the European left. • It married a scientific approach to radical thought. • It linked influential philosophical ideas, e.g. Hegel, to politics and economics. • It offered challenges to key liberal social, political and economic views. <p>The counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the nineteenth century, the impact of Marxism was less in practical terms than predominant liberalism, or ideas which offered reform rather than revolution, or even more radical critiques of society. • Political racial theories and nationalism could be seen as more important. • Some thought was less dependent than Marxism on tendentious theories of social and economic development, and pseudo certainties of ‘laws’ of development. These theories, for example liberalism, had clearer guidelines for actual policy. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p>How far were women responsible for changes in their role and status in the period 1945 to c.2000?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative responsibility of women themselves, as opposed to other factors, in bringing about change. The concept of the role and status of women in Europe during the period needs to be considered.</p> <p>Changes might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the obvious increase in political equality in the sense of the franchise in some countries • the end to legal disabilities concerning women • equal rights legislation in many countries • the emergence of women in leadership roles in the workplace • the emergence of women in the professions and in political life. <p>Elements for discussion might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the work of individual women who led changes and organised women's organisations in Europe • feminism • the role of male support for change • the impact of world wars on demands for female labour and participation in the war effort • changes in the economy and society which meant greater urbanisation and education • more awareness of the need for modernisation and change • changes in technology which meant less reliance on physical labour • the growth of the need for soft skills and strong interpersonal communication. 	20