

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F962/02

HISTORY A

**European and World History
Period Studies**

Option B: Modern 1795–2003

WEDNESDAY 22 MAY 2013: Afternoon

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Answer any TWO questions.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- **The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 100.**
- **This paper contains questions on the following ten Study Topics:**
 - **Napoleon, France and Europe 1795–1815**
 - **Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870**
 - **The USA in the 19th Century: Westward Expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890**
 - **Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941**
 - **From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941**
 - **Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943**
 - **The Rise of China 1911–1990**
 - **Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963**

- **The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s**
- **Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003**
- **There are three questions for each Study Topic. Answer any TWO questions.**
- **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.**
- **Any blank pages are indicated.**

Answer any TWO questions.

NAPOLEON, FRANCE AND EUROPE 1795–1815

- 1 How far did Napoleon apply the Revolutionary principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity in his domestic reforms under the Consulate? [50]**
- 2 How far do the strengths of the army Napoleon inherited explain his success as a general? [50]**
- 3 Assess the reasons for Napoleon's defeat by 1814. [50]**

MONARCHY, REPUBLIC AND EMPIRE: FRANCE 1814–1870

- 4 To what extent did the policies of the Bourbon monarchy change from 1814 to 1830? [50]**
- 5 Assess the reasons for the 1848 Revolution in France. [50]**
- 6 To what extent did Napoleon III's Empire become liberal in the 1860s? [50]**

THE USA IN THE 19TH CENTURY: WESTWARD EXPANSION AND CIVIL WAR 1803–C.1890

- 7 How important was the fur trade in opening up the west from 1803 to 1850? [50]**
- 8 Assess the reasons why Federal governments were unable to find a peaceful solution to the problems between Native Americans and white settlers. [50]**
- 9 How far was westward expansion the main reason for the growth of friction between North and South in the 1850s? [50]**

PEACE AND WAR: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS C.1890–1941

- 10 How far was Russia responsible for the outbreak of the First World War? [50]**
- 11 How important was the desire for revenge in deciding the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? [50]**
- 12 To what extent was the impact of the Great Depression the main reason for the deterioration in international relations in the 1930s? [50]**

FROM AUTOCRACY TO COMMUNISM: RUSSIA 1894–1941

- 13 To what extent was Nicholas II able to restore his authority from 1905 to 1914? [50]**
- 14 Assess the reasons for the victory of the Red Army in the Russian Civil War. [50]**
- 15 ‘Stalin’s economic policies in the 1930s were a failure.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP: ITALY 1896–1943

- 16 ‘Italian governments failed to solve the problems they faced from 1896 to 1915.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 17 How far were the weaknesses of liberal governments the main reason for Mussolini’s rise to power in 1922. [50]**
- 18 Assess the impact of Mussolini’s social and economic policies. [50]**

THE RISE OF CHINA 1911–1990

- 19 'Lack of popular support was the main reason why the Nationalists were unable to crush the Communists in the period to 1945.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 20 How successful were the economic policies of the Communist government in the 1950s and 1960s? [50]**
- 21 How far did China experience economic, social and political change from the death of Mao Zedong (1976) to the 1990s? [50]**

DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP IN GERMANY 1919–1963

- 22 'Investment and support from foreign powers was the main reason the Weimar Republic survived in the 1920s.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 23 Assess the reasons for the lack of opposition in Nazi Germany. [50]**
- 24 How successful was Adenauer as Chancellor from 1949 to 1963? [50]**

THE COLD WAR IN EUROPE FROM 1945 TO THE 1990S

- 25 To what extent was Stalin responsible for the development of a Cold War in Europe from 1945 to 1949? [50]**
- 26 Assess the reasons why developments in Germany from 1948 to 1961 increased tensions in the Cold War. [50]**
- 27 ‘Gorbachev’s policies were the most important reason for the collapse of Soviet power in Eastern Europe.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1948–2003

- 28 Assess the reasons for the war between Israel and neighbouring states in 1967. [50]**
- 29 To what extent were Palestinian nationalists responsible for the failure to achieve a permanent settlement with Israel from 1973 to 2001? [50]**
- 30 ‘Control of the Shatt el Arab waterway was the main reason for the outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq in 1980.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

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