

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
AS GCE**

**F962/02**

**HISTORY A**

**European and World History  
Period Studies**

**Option B: Modern 1795–2003**

**THURSDAY 22 MAY 2014: 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  
(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 'Napoleon remained in power only because he silenced opposition.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 2 'Divisions amongst his enemies were the main reason for Napoleon's military success in Europe to 1807.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 3 'The consistent opposition of Britain was the main cause of Napoleon's downfall.' How far do you agree? [50]**

**Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870**

- 4 'Louis XVIII's reign must be considered a success.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 5 How far were Charles X's religious policies the main reason for the 1830 Revolution? [50]**
- 6 To what extent was Napoleon III's foreign policy a failure? [50]**

## **The USA in the 19th Century: Westward Expansion and Civil War 1803–c.1890**

- 7 Assess the reasons why Americans moved to the West in the nineteenth century. [50]**
- 8 Assess the reasons why the 1850 Compromise failed to resolve tensions between North and South in the 1850s. [50]**
- 9 To what extent was Confederate weakness the main reason for the Union's victory in the Civil War? [50]**

## **Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941**

- 10 How far were problems in the Balkans the main reason for the First World War? [50]**
- 11 'Military technology favoured defence.' How far was this the main reason for stalemate on the Western Front in the First World War? [50]**
- 12 To what extent was the failure of the League of Nations the main reason for the Second World War? [50]**

## **From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941**

- 13 Assess the reasons why the Provisional Government was unable to survive in 1917. [50]**
- 14 How successfully did Lenin deal with the problems he faced in the period following the Bolshevik (October) Revolution in 1917 to 1924? [50]**
- 15 Assess the impact of Stalin's economic policies in the 1930s. [50]**

## **Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943**

- 16 To what extent was the rise of socialism the main threat to the stability of parliamentary government in Italy from 1896 to 1914? [50]**
- 17 Assess the reasons why Mussolini was able to gain power in 1922. [50]**
- 18 'After 1922 and throughout the rest of the 1920s, Mussolini was largely successful in all areas of policy.' How far do you agree? [50]**

## **The Rise of China 1911–1990**

- 19 How successfully did the Nationalists establish their power in China in the 1920s and 30s? [50]**
- 20 ‘The strengths of the Communists were the main reason for Jiang Jieshi’s (Chiang Kai-shek’s) failure to crush them.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 21 ‘From the Hundred Flowers Campaign (1957) to his death (1976), Mao’s only concern was to hold onto power.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

## **Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963**

- 22 How successfully did Weimar governments deal with the political problems they faced in the 1920s? [50]**
- 23 How effective was Hitler’s government in overcoming the economic problems it faced in the 1930s? [50]**
- 24 To what extent was economic success the main reason for political stability in West Germany in the 1950s? [50]**

## **The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s**

- 25 Assess the Soviet Union's motives for establishing control over Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1948. [50]**
- 26 How far did relations between East and West change during the Cold War period from 1948 to the 1980s? [50]**
- 27 Assess the consequences for Eastern Europe in the 1990s of the collapse of Soviet power. [50]**

## **Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003**

- 28 How successful was Nasser's leadership both at home and abroad? [50]**
- 29 Assess the consequences of the Six Day War. [50]**
- 30 Assess the reasons why Western powers intervened in Iraq from 1991 to 2003. [50]**



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