



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

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HISTORY

9769/23

Paper 2c European History Outlines, c. 1715–2000

May/June 2013

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Section 1: c. 1715–c. 1774

- 1 How effectively administered was France under Orleans and Fleury?
- 2 'In spite of his failings, Charles VI proved to be an able ruler.' Discuss.
- 3 To what extent was Frederick William I better at identifying and pursuing the best interests of Prussia than was Frederick II?
- 4 'Russia's problems in the period to 1763 owed much to the legacy of Peter the Great.' Discuss.
- 5 How effectively was Spain ruled between c. 1713 and 1777?

Section 2: c. 1774–1815

- 6 'She had enormous ability, but lacked vision.' Discuss this view of Catherine the Great.
- 7 'A ruler of great intentions but limited achievements.' Discuss this view of the Emperor Joseph II.
- 8 ***(Candidates offering paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
To what extent was Louis XVI responsible for the crisis of 1789 in France?
- 9 How valid is the view that Napoleon was an enlightened despot?
- 10 'The only real achievement of Alexander I of Russia was his role in the defeat of Napoleon.' Discuss.

Section 3: Themes c. 1715–c. 1815

- 11 How important a contribution to political, cultural and intellectual life did women make in the eighteenth century?
- 12 'The institution itself changed little, but attitudes to it changed radically in the course of the eighteenth century.' Discuss this view of monarchy in this period.
- 13 Assess the political importance of the Enlightenment in the eighteenth century.
- 14 How significant was neoclassicism to European architectural development in this period?
- 15 Assess the view that population growth was the driving force behind economic and social change in the eighteenth century.
- 16 What best explains increasing imperial rivalries in the eighteenth century?

Section 4: 1815–1862

- 17 What best explains the collapse of the Congress System by 1823?
- 18 'A backward-looking ruler who fought for a worn-out ideal.' Discuss this view of Nicholas I of Russia.
- 19 'The 1848 revolutions failed because of the strength of the forces of reaction rather than the weaknesses and divisions of the revolutionaries.' How far do you agree?
- 20 How genuinely united was Italy in the ten years after the Unification of 1861?
- 21 How well served was France by the rule of Napoleon III?

Section 5: 1862–1914

- 22 'Neither wise nor effective.' Discuss this view of Bismarck's foreign policy in the period 1871–90.
- 23 To what extent, if at all, was the Russian monarchy more secure in 1914 than it had been in 1894?
- 24 How far did Wilhelmine Germany meet the needs of the German people between 1888 and 1914?
- 25 Was the Boulanger affair or the Dreyfus case the greater threat to the French Third Republic?
- 26 'Conflicts in the Balkans from 1908 to 1914 played the most important part in bringing about World War I.' Discuss.

Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914

- 27 Did the *Ausgleich* of 1867 do more to strengthen or weaken the Austrian Empire?
- 28 What best explains the growth of European overseas colonisation in the period 1815–1914?
- 29 Why was opera so important in the culture of nineteenth-century Europe?
- 30 What best explains the growth of manufacturing industry in nineteenth-century Europe?
- 31 'Women gained more than they lost from economic change in Europe between 1850 and 1914.' Discuss.
- 32 What best explains population growth in Europe in this period?

Section 7: 1914–1945

- 33** 'The decisive arena for the outcome of the First World War.' Discuss this view of the Western Front.
- 34** *(Candidates offering paper 5j: Russia in Revolution should not answer this question.)*
- To what extent had Russia become a Marxist state by the time of the death of Lenin in 1924?
- 35** *(Candidates offering paper 5l: Germany should not answer this question.)*
- 'In the period 1919 to 1939, neither the Weimar Republic nor the Hitler state developed successful economic policies.' Discuss.
- 36** To what extent did wars cause both the rise and the fall of fascism in Italy?
- 37** What best explains the extent of repression in Stalin's Russia?
- 38** How important was the war in the air in determining the outcome of the Second World War in Europe?

Section 8: 1945–2000

- 39** To what extent did the USSR benefit from Khrushchev's policies?
- 40** To what extent can post-war political stability in West Germany be explained by economic prosperity?
- 41** To what extent was the Cold War driven by ideology?
- 42** Assess the political importance of de Gaulle to post-war France.
- 43** How successful were Italy's governments in dealing with domestic problems in this period?

Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000

- 44** How far did industrial growth in Europe depend on the intervention of the state in this period?
- 45** What best accounts for the speed of the decolonisation of the European empires after 1945?
- 46** 'There has been much more significant political than social change in the role of women in Europe since 1945.' Discuss.
- 47** 'Popular culture was more important than traditional elite culture in Europe in the 1960s and 1970s.' Discuss.
- 48** Assess the impact of immigration on Europe after 1945.
- 49** Did radio or television make the more significant impact on European life in this period?

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