

History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Europe

Wednesday 9 May 2018 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer any three questions.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.



Section 1: Monarchies in England and France (1066–1223)

1. Discuss the significance of the Domesday Book to the consolidation of Norman authority in England.
2. “Philip II (Philip Augustus) was a more effective ruler than Louis VII.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 2: Muslims and Jews in medieval Europe (1095–1492)

3. Discuss the reasons for, and the results of, religious coexistence in Spain and/or Sicily.
4. “The main consequence of persecution was, for the Jews, their segregation from society.” Discuss with reference to the period from 1095 to 1492.

Section 3: Late medieval political crises (1300–1487)

5. Evaluate the reasons for the overthrow of Richard II in 1399.
6. “The Wars of the Roses were the most significant challenge to royal authority in 15th-century England.” Discuss.

Section 4: The Renaissance (c1400–1600)

7. Evaluate the significance of the patronage of Lorenzo de Medici **and** Ludovico Sforza in the development of the Italian Renaissance.
8. Evaluate the spread of the Renaissance in **one** European country (other than Italy, Germany and Burgundy).

Section 5: The Age of Exploration and its impact (1400–1550)

9. “Religion was the most important motive for the Portuguese voyages of discovery.” Discuss.
10. With reference to the period up to 1550, evaluate the economic impact on Europe of the voyages of exploration.

Section 6: The Reformation (1517–1572)

11. “The religious ideas of Luther did not have a long-lasting impact on Europe.” Discuss.
12. Evaluate the reasons for the Peasants’ War in Germany.

Section 7: Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)

13. Compare and contrast the impact of the policies of any **two** Enlightened despots.
14. Evaluate the impact of the Baroque movement on the arts between 1650 and 1800.

Section 8: The French Revolution and Napoleon I (1774–1815)

15. “The French Revolution was caused by financial and economic challenges”. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
16. Evaluate the success of the Directory (1795–1799) in bringing stability to France.

Section 9: France (1815–1914)

17. Discuss the reasons for the Bourbon Restoration in France.
18. “Napoleon III’s foreign policy had more successes than failures.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 10: Society, politics and economy in Britain and Ireland (1815–1914)

19. Discuss the reasons for, and the consequences of, the Repeal of the Corn Laws (1846).
20. Evaluate the reasons why Gladstone was unable to resolve the Irish Question.

Section 11: Italy (1815–1871) and Germany (1815–1890)

21. Evaluate the importance of foreign influence in the unification of Italy.
22. Evaluate the contribution of economic **and** military factors to the rise of Prussia during the period from 1815 to 1866.

Section 12: Imperial Russia, revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union (1855–1924)

23. “Russia’s participation in the First World War was the main cause of the February/March 1917 Revolution.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
24. “Lenin’s foreign relations were motivated by practical concerns and not ideology.” Discuss.

Section 13: Europe and the First World War (1871–1918)

25. To what extent was Balkan nationalism a significant cause of the First World War?
26. With reference to the period up to 1918, discuss the reasons for, and the impact of, US entry into the First World War.

Section 14: European states in the inter-war years (1918–1939)

27. “Hitler’s consolidation of power between January 1933 and August 1934 was a political revolution.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
28. Evaluate the importance of economic and political problems in allowing Mussolini to gain power in Italy in 1922.

Section 15: Versailles to Berlin: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)

29. “The Treaty of Versailles was a harsh and unfair peace.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
30. Discuss the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations by 1938.

Section 16: The Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia (1924–2000)

- 31. Discuss the causes and consequences of Stalin's purges up to 1953.
- 32. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

Section 17: Post-war western and northern Europe (1945–2000)

- 33. With reference to the period up to 1949, evaluate the contribution of economic factors to the division of Germany.
- 34. Discuss the extent of political change in **one** western or northern European country (other than France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain) between 1945 and 2000.

Section 18: Post-war central and eastern Europe (1945–2000)

- 35. "Protests against Soviet domination in central and eastern Europe were unsuccessful up to 1980." With reference to East Germany and Poland **or** Hungary and Czechoslovakia, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
 - 36. Compare and contrast the role of Walesa in Poland and Havel in Czechoslovakia.
-