

Tuesday 15 May 2012 – Morning

AS GCE HISTORY A

F962/02 European and World History Period Studies
Option B: Modern 1795–2003

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

Napoleon, France and Europe 1795–1815

- 1 To what extent was Napoleon's rise to power in 1799 the result of the weaknesses of the Directory? [50]
- 2 Assess the reasons why Napoleon made himself Emperor in 1804. [50]
- 3 'Supplying the needs of France was Napoleon's **main** aim in the Empire outside France.' How far do you agree? [50]

Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870

- 4 To what extent was the growth of liberal opposition the **main** reason for the fall of the Bourbon monarchy in 1830? [50]
- 5 How far was Louis Philippe responsible for his own downfall? [50]
- 6 To what extent did Napoleon III's economic policies bring benefits to France? [50]

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

- 7 How important was Federal policy in westward expansion? [50]
- 8 Assess the reasons for the destruction of Native American societies to 1890. [50]
- 9 'The North won the Civil War because it had greater resources.' How far do you agree? [50]

Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941

- 10 Assess the reasons for stalemate on the Western Front (1914–17). [50]
- 11 'The absence of the USA was the **main** weakness of the League of Nations.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 12 To what extent was British foreign policy the **main** reason for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939? [50]

From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941

- 13 How effectively did Tsar Nicholas II deal with the problems he faced from 1894 to 1914? [50]
- 14 Assess the reasons why Lenin and the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in October 1917. [50]
- 15 'The weaknesses of their enemies were the **main** reason for the Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War.' How far do you agree? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943

- 16 To what extent was the impact of the First World War the **main** reason for Mussolini's rise to power by October 1922? [50]
- 17 To what extent did Mussolini establish an effective dictatorship after October 1922? [50]
- 18 How far did Mussolini achieve his aims in foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s? [50]

The Rise of China 1911–1990

- 19 Assess the reasons for political instability in China from the 1911 revolution to 1928. [50]
- 20 Assess the reasons for the Communist victory in 1949. [50]
- 21 'The recovery of Mao's authority was the **most** important consequence of the Cultural Revolution.' How far do you agree? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963

- 22 To what extent did Gustav Stresemann's policies bring stability to the Weimar Republic? [50]
- 23 How successful were the Nazis in imposing their ideas about society on the German people? [50]
- 24 To what extent was the Soviet Union responsible for the division of Germany from 1945 to 1949? [50]

The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s

- 25 Assess the reasons for the growth of tension between the Allies in 1945. [50]
- 26 To what extent did relations between the Soviet Union and the USA and its European allies improve in the 1950s and 1960s? [50]
- 27 'Political instability in Eastern Europe was the **main** consequence of the collapse of Soviet power there.' How far do you agree? [50]

Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003

- 28 Assess the reasons for the failure of the Arab states in the war of 1967. [50]
- 29 Assess the reasons why the Iran-Iraq war lasted so long. [50]
- 30 Assess the results of international intervention against Iraq in 1991. [50]

Paper Total [100]

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