

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Wednesday 20 May 2015 – Afternoon

### 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:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(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 'The most important reason for Napoleon's rise to power by 1804 was his ability.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 2 To what extent was the strength of the French army the most important reason for Napoleon's military success in the period 1796 to 1809? [50]
- 3 'Napoleon's rule brought little benefit to the areas he conquered.' How far do you agree? [50]

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

- 4 To what extent did Louis XVIII solve the problems he faced? [50]
- 5 Assess the reasons for the growth of opposition to the rule of Louis Philippe. [50]
- 6 'Napoleon III's domestic policies brought little benefit to France.' How far do you agree? [50]

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

- 7 Assess the reasons that contributed to the opening up of the West in this period. [50]
- 8 'Economic differences were the main cause of tension between the North and South in the period from 1850 to 1861.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 9 Assess the reasons why it took the North so long to win the Civil War. [50]

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

- 10 To what extent were changes in strategy and tactics the most important reason for the defeat of Germany in 1918? [50]
- 11 'The greatest impact of the Paris peace settlement was the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 12 Assess the reasons for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939. [50]

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

- 13 'Opposition and unrest in Russia from 1894 to 1905 was never a serious threat to Nicholas II.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 14 How stable was Russia in the period from the October Manifesto (1905) to the outbreak of war (1914)? [50]
- 15 'The growth of a police state was the most important reason for Stalin's consolidation of power.' How far do you agree? [50]

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

- 16 How unstable was Italy in the period from 1896 to 1915? [50]
- 17 How powerful was Mussolini in Italy in the period from October 1922 to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939? [50]
- 18 'Mussolini's greatest foreign policy success was the conquest of Abyssinia.' How far do you agree? [50]

**The Rise of China 1911–1990**

- 19 Assess the consequences of the 1911 Revolution to 1925. [50]
- 20 'Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai Shek) was a failure as the Nationalist leader of China in the period from 1928 to 1949.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 21 How successful was the Communist government in its domestic policies in the 1950s and early 1960s? [50]

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

- 22 'Political instability was not a serious problem for Weimar Germany in the 1920s.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 23 To what extent was popular support the most important reason why the Nazis remained in power from 1933 to 1945? [50]
- 24 How far were the western powers responsible for the division of Germany in 1949? [50]

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

- 25 'The rearmament of West Germany was the most important cause of the development of tensions over Germany.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 26 How successfully did the Soviet Union deal with challenges to its power in Eastern Europe in the period from 1956 to 1981? [50]
- 27 Assess the main reasons why the Cold War came to an end in Europe. [50]

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

- 28 Assess the reasons for the success of Nasser in the Suez Crisis (1956). [50]
- 29 'The development of Israeli settlements was the most important reason for the difficulties in achieving a solution to the Palestinian question from 1973 to 2003.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 30 How successful was the intervention of Western powers in Iraq in the period from 1991 to 2003? [50]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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