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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – 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 Assess the aims of the reforms during the Consulate. [50]
- 2 'Napoleon remained in power only because his domestic policies had popular appeal.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 3 To what extent was the development of a united opposition the main reason for Napoleon's defeat? [50]

Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–70

- 4 How far were social and economic problems the cause of the 1830 Revolution? [50]
- 5 Assess the reasons why Louis Napoleon was able to establish an Empire in France in 1851–52. [50]
- 6 To what extent did Louis Napoleon establish a 'Liberal Empire'? [50]

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

- 7 How important was the Louisiana Purchase in westward expansion? [50]
- 8 'Division among the Native Americans was the most important reason why they lost their lands in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 9 How effective was the military and political leadership of the South during the Civil War? [50]

Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941

- 10 How important was imperialism as a cause of the First World War? [50]
- 11 'The entry of the USA into the First World War was the most important reason for the defeat of Germany in 1918.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 12 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was the most important reason for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939.' How far do you agree? [50]

From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941

- 13 To what extent did the 1905 Revolution undermine the power of Tsar Nicholas II? [50]
- 14 'Terror was the most important reason the Bolsheviks were able to consolidate their power in the period from 1921 to 1924.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 15 How important were the divisions and weaknesses among Stalin's opponents in enabling him to rise to power by 1929? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943

- 16 'Economic difficulties were the most serious problem facing Italian governments in the period from 1896 to 1915.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 17 How far does social unrest explain Mussolini's rise to power by 1922? [50]
- 18 To what extent were Mussolini's economic and social policies little more than propaganda? [50]

The Rise of China 1911–90

- 19 Assess the reasons for unrest in China between 1911 and 1934. [50]
- 20 'The Nationalists were never able to establish effective power in China in the period from 1928 to 1949.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 21 How far was the Chinese Government able to achieve its domestic aims in the period between 1949 and the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–63

- 22 How important was the legacy of the Treaty of Versailles in Hitler's rise to power? [50]
- 23 How successful were Nazi social policies? [50]
- 24 'Division over currency was the most important reason for the creation of West Germany.' How far do you agree? [50]

The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s

- 25 How important was the Soviet consolidation of power in Eastern Europe in the development of the Cold War between 1945 and 1948? [50]
- 26 Assess the impact of the New Cold War (1979–85) on Ostpolitik. [50]
- 27 'The reunification of Germany was the most important consequence of the collapse of Soviet power in Eastern Europe.' How far do you agree? [50]

Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003

- 28 How important was the role of the USA in the creation of Israel in 1948? [50]
- 29 How successful were Sadat's policies towards Israel? [50]
- 30 Assess the reasons for international involvement in the Iran-Iraq War 1980–88. [50]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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