



Thursday 22 May 2014 – 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
(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 'Napoleon remained in power only because he silenced opposition.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 2 'Divisions amongst his enemies were the main reason for Napoleon's military success in Europe to 1807.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 3 'The consistent opposition of Britain was the main cause of Napoleon's downfall.' How far do you agree? [50]

Monarchy, Republic and Empire: France 1814–1870

- 4 'Louis XVIII's reign must be considered a success.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 5 How far were Charles X's religious policies the main reason for the 1830 Revolution? [50]
- 6 To what extent was Napoleon III's foreign policy a failure? [50]

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

- 7 Assess the reasons why Americans moved to the West in the nineteenth century. [50]
- 8 Assess the reasons why the 1850 Compromise failed to resolve tensions between North and South in the 1850s. [50]
- 9 To what extent was Confederate weakness the main reason for the Union's victory in the Civil War? [50]

Peace and War: International Relations c.1890–1941

- 10 How far were problems in the Balkans the main reason for the First World War? [50]
- 11 'Military technology favoured defence.' How far was this the main reason for stalemate on the Western Front in the First World War? [50]
- 12 To what extent was the failure of the League of Nations the main reason for the Second World War? [50]

From Autocracy to Communism: Russia 1894–1941

- 13 Assess the reasons why the Provisional Government was unable to survive in 1917. [50]
- 14 How successfully did Lenin deal with the problems he faced in the period following the Bolshevik (October) Revolution in 1917 to 1924? [50]
- 15 Assess the impact of Stalin's economic policies in the 1930s. [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship: Italy 1896–1943

- 16 To what extent was the rise of socialism the main threat to the stability of parliamentary government in Italy from 1896 to 1914? [50]
- 17 Assess the reasons why Mussolini was able to gain power in 1922. [50]
- 18 'After 1922 and throughout the rest of the 1920s, Mussolini was largely successful in all areas of policy.' How far do you agree? [50]

The Rise of China 1911–1990

- 19 How successfully did the Nationalists establish their power in China in the 1920s and 30s? [50]
- 20 'The strengths of the Communists were the main reason for Jiang Jieshi's (Chiang Kai-shek's) failure to crush them.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 21 'From the Hundred Flowers Campaign (1957) to his death (1976), Mao's only concern was to hold onto power.' How far do you agree? [50]

Democracy and Dictatorship in Germany 1919–1963

- 22 How successfully did Weimar governments deal with the political problems they faced in the 1920s? [50]
- 23 How effective was Hitler's government in overcoming the economic problems it faced in the 1930s? [50]
- 24 To what extent was economic success the main reason for political stability in West Germany in the 1950s? [50]

The Cold War in Europe from 1945 to the 1990s

- 25 Assess the Soviet Union's motives for establishing control over Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1948. [50]
- 26 How far did relations between East and West change during the Cold War period from 1948 to the 1980s? [50]
- 27 Assess the consequences for Eastern Europe in the 1990s of the collapse of Soviet power. [50]

Crisis in the Middle East 1948–2003

- 28 How successful was Nasser's leadership both at home and abroad? [50]
- 29 Assess the consequences of the Six Day War. [50]
- 30 Assess the reasons why Western powers intervened in Iraq from 1991 to 2003. [50]

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