

Section A: European Option**Modern Europe, 1789–1917**

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

1 France, 1789–1814

- (a) Why was Napoleon popular with the French people? [10]
- (b) 'Social and economic factors provide the best explanation for government instability between 1789 and 1795.' How far do you agree? [20]

2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–c.1890

- (a) Why did industrialisation have such an impact on the middle classes? [10]
- (b) Assess the reasons why industrialisation had so great an impact on political structures by the end of the nineteenth century. Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

3 The Origins of World War I, 1900–1914

- (a) Why was France hostile to Germany in the years before 1914? [10]
- (b) To what extent were Great Power rivalries responsible for Balkan instability in the period from 1900 to 1914? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why was the Provisional Government formed in 1917? [10]
- (b) 'A period of major reforms.' Discuss this view of Russia in the period from 1900 to 1914. [20]

Section B: American Option**The History of the USA, 1840–1941**

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

5 The Expansion of US Power from the 1840s to the 1930s

- (a) Why did the USA advocate an ‘open door’ policy towards China in the later nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How far, in the period 1897–1934, did US policy towards the states of the Caribbean and Central America remain consistent? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did military rule of the South come to an end in 1877? [10]
- (b) Which side did more to limit civil liberties during the Civil War: North or South? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Why did Theodore Roosevelt fail to win the 1912 presidential election? [10]
- (b) Assess the impact of the USA’s high tariff policy on the economy in the late nineteenth century. [20]

8 The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, from the 1920s to 1941

- (a) Why are the 1920s often referred to as the Jazz Age? [10]
- (b) ‘The most stupendous invasion of the spirit of liberty’ (Herbert Hoover, 1936). How justified is Hoover’s criticism of the New Deal? [20]

Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

(a) Why, after 1890, did Britain become increasingly concerned about Germany's intentions? [10]

(b) To what extent was it imperial rivalry in Africa that created the threat to peace in Europe? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

(a) Why did France agree to the terms of the Dawes Plan? [10]

(b) To what extent did the Treaty of Versailles satisfy France? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

(a) Why did Spain lack political stability in the period from 1933 to 1936? [10]

(b) 'Hitler's foreign policy was based on the desire to gain revenge for Germany's defeat in the First World War.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

(a) Why was the Kuomintang able to gain control over most of China by 1928? [10]

(b) To what extent did Sun Yat-sen share the views of the Chinese Communist Party? [20]

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