



## History

### Higher level

### Paper 3 – history of Europe

2 November 2023

Zone A afternoon | Zone B afternoon | Zone C afternoon

2 hours 30 minutes

#### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer any three questions.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.



**Section 1: Monarchies in England and France (1066-1223)**

1. Evaluate the domestic and foreign policies of William I as King of England.
2. Compare and contrast the reigns of Louis VII and Philip II (Philip Augustus).

**Section 2: Muslims and Jews in medieval Europe (1095-1492)**

3. To what extent was religion the most significant reason for Christian opposition to the Muslim states in Spain?
4. Discuss the impact of the segregation of the Jews from society.

**Section 3: Late medieval political crises (1300-1487)**

5. "The Hundred Years War had a limited impact on England." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. Evaluate the contribution of Charles the Bold to the fall of ducal Burgundy.

**Section 4: The Renaissance (c1400-1600)**

7. To what extent did the social and political situation in Florence cause the emergence of the Renaissance?
8. "Patronage was of limited significance to the development of the Renaissance." Discuss.

**Section 5: The Age of Exploration and its impact (1400-1550)**

9. "The desire to open trade routes for luxury goods was the most significant motive for exploration." Discuss.
10. Evaluate the significance of the exploration of the Indian Ocean for European states.

**Section 6: Aspects of the Reformation (c1500–1563)**

11. Discuss the reasons for, and the result of, the Peace of Augsburg (1555).
12. "The Roman Inquisition played a significant role in strengthening Catholicism after the Reformation." Discuss.

**Section 7: Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)**

13. "Enlightenment ideas had limited political impact." Discuss with reference to **two** of the following countries: Germany, England, Scotland, France, Spain, the Dutch Republic, Italy.
14. "The aim of their foreign policy was to increase their power." Discuss with reference to any **two** absolutist monarchs.

**Section 8: The French Revolution and Napoleon I (1774–1815)**

15. Evaluate the contribution of Louis XVI to the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.
16. "The Terror was the most significant cause of the Thermidorean reaction." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Section 9: France (1815–1914)**

17. Examine the impact of the Congress of Vienna on France.
18. Evaluate the factors which enabled Louis-Napoleon to become Emperor by 1851.

**Section 10: Society, politics and economy in Britain and Ireland (1815–1914)**

19. Discuss the view that the Great Reform Act of 1832 had a major impact on politics in Britain.
20. To what extent were Salisbury's domestic and Irish policies successful?

**Section 11: Italy (1815–1871) and Germany (1815–1890)**

21. Discuss the impact of Austrian dominance on the emergence of Italian nationalism up to 1849.
22. “The economic strength of Prussia was the most significant factor leading to the unification of Germany in 1871.” Discuss.

**Section 12: Imperial Russia, revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union (1855–1924)**

23. Discuss the view that the reforms of Alexander II had more failures than successes.
24. “The main aim of Lenin’s foreign policy was to spread revolution.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Section 13: Europe and the First World War (1871–1918)**

25. “Imperial expansion in Africa and Asia had a limited impact on European diplomacy.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
26. Evaluate the impact of German foreign policy on relations between European nations in the years 1890 to 1914.

**Section 14: Inter-war domestic developments in European states (1918–1939)**

27. To what extent did Weimar Germany experience a “Golden Era” between 1924 and 1929?
28. Evaluate the successes and failures of Mussolini’s economic policies up to 1939.

**Section 15: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)**

29. To what extent did the treaties of Versailles and St Germain achieve the aims of the peacemakers?
30. Examine the importance of the wartime alliance (1941–1945) to the development of the Second World War in Europe.

**Section 16: The Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia (1924–2000)**

31. To what extent did propaganda contribute to Stalin's maintenance of power between 1929 and 1941?
32. Discuss the political challenges faced by post-Soviet Russia up to 2000.

**Section 17: Post-war western and northern Europe (1945–2000)**

33. Evaluate the successes and failures of Kohl's policies up to the end of 1990.
34. Evaluate the extent of social and economic change in **one** western or northern European country (other than France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain) between 1945 and 2000.

**Section 18: Post-war central and eastern Europe (1945–2000)**

35. Discuss the view that Tito's leadership was the main reason for Yugoslavia's successful challenge to Soviet control.
  36. "Ethnic disputes were the main cause of the Balkan conflicts in the 1990s." Discuss.
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