

Markscheme

May 2023

History

Higher level

Paper 3 – history of Europe

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Apply the markbands that provide the “**best fit**” to the responses given and **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (for example, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme. Responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

Marks	Level descriptor
13–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responses are clearly focused, showing a high degree of awareness of the demands and implications of the question. Answers are well structured, balanced and effectively organized. Knowledge is detailed, accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used effectively to support the analysis/evaluation. Arguments are clear and coherent. There is evaluation of different perspectives, and this evaluation is integrated effectively into the answer. The answer contains well-developed critical analysis. All, or nearly all, of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a reasoned conclusion.
10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demands of the question are understood and addressed. Answers are generally well structured and organized, although there may be some repetition or lack of clarity in places. Knowledge is accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used to support the analysis/evaluation. Arguments are mainly clear and coherent. There is some awareness and evaluation of different perspectives. The response contains critical analysis. Most of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a consistent conclusion.
7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response indicates an understanding of the demands of the question, but these demands are only partially addressed. There is an attempt to follow a structured approach. Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant. Events are generally placed in their historical context. Examples used are appropriate and relevant. The response moves beyond description to include some analysis or critical commentary, but this is not sustained.
4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response indicates some understanding of the demands of the question. While there may be an attempt to follow a structured approach, the response lacks clarity and coherence. Knowledge is demonstrated but lacks accuracy and relevance. There is a superficial understanding of historical context. The answer makes use of specific examples, although these may be vague or lack relevance. There is some limited analysis, but the response is primarily narrative/descriptive in nature, rather than analytical.
1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is little understanding of the demands of the question. The response is poorly structured or, where there is a recognizable essay structure, there is minimal focus on the task. Little knowledge is present. Where specific examples are referred to, they are factually incorrect, irrelevant or vague. The response contains little or no critical analysis. It may consist mostly of generalizations and poorly substantiated assertions.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

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

1. Examine the importance of the Domesday Book to the reign of William I.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the Domesday Book and the reign of William I. Identifying the purpose of the Domesday Book will enable candidates to judge its importance. It was a survey of land tenure holdings confirming changes since 1066. One aim was to resolve disputes between Normans and Anglo-Saxons.

Its main purpose was to identify the rights and dues owed to the crown by landholders. These include military service and other fees due to the crown such as relief that would ensure an heir's smooth succession. Some Normans landholders tried to evade the liabilities of the previous landholder. It also gave William specific knowledge of the military resources he could utilise in time of war/external threat. It was undertaken in 1086 just before the end of William's reign and arguably it enabled William to pass onto his heir a clear picture of royal authority and a clear definition of the social structure that feudalism had established. Candidates' opinions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

2. Discuss the reasons for conflict between Philip II (Philip Augustus) and the Angevin Kings of England.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reason for conflict between Philip of France and the Angevin Kings of England. One underlying reason was the reluctance of the Angevin Kings to acknowledge Philip as their suzerain. Simultaneously Philip was determined to reduce the power of the Angevins in France. Their control of

Aquitaine, Normandy and Anjou undermined the power of the French crown. There may be some discussion of more immediate causes of conflicts such as the refusal to repay the dowries of French princesses, and/or Philip's support for the rebellion of Henry II's sons. In 1194 conflict resumed when Richard I returned from the Crusades and was determined to regain territory lost in his absence, in 1198 a truce was signed. When John succeeded Richard, Philip acknowledged his power in England and Normandy, however the death of Arthur of Brittany led Philip to renew the conflict which continued until John was defeated at Bouvines in 1214. Candidate's opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

3. “The Crusades were the most significant reason for Christian hostility to Muslims.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Crusades were the most significant reason for Christian hostility to Muslims. Candidates may support the statement considering the Crusades as a response to Muslim expansion over the Mediterranean. They may also refer to the recovery of the Holy Land, and other territories significant to Christianity, as a reason for Christian hostility. They may also measure the impact of the descriptions of Islam written by monks and priests in the Middle East which further reinforced Christian hostility. Candidates may challenge the statement arguing the Crusades were part of a general European expansion starting in the 11th century that provoked hostility due primarily to economic goals. They may also consider this as the most significant reason for the conflicts taking place in Europe between Christian and Muslim communities. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

4. Examine the results of warfare on the borders between Christian and Muslim ruled-states.

The question requires that candidates consider the results of warfare on the borders between Christian and Muslim ruled-states. Candidates may examine process of migrations and/or relocation of population in border areas. The redefinition of borders could also be a result of the warfare and the expansion of Christian or Muslim armies over new territories. They may also consider political results of the warfare, like the reinforcement and/or fall of the kings and dynasties. Other relevant results may be considered, for example the changes in the control of sea routes and trade routes, especially in the Mediterranean, and the changes in the use of currency and the transportation of gold and silver. Warfare also affected many cities and their centres of study. Conflict and the inability to travel for study had a negative impact on intellectual life. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 3: Late medieval political crises (1300–1487)

5. Evaluate the impact of the Hundred Years' War on France between 1415–1453.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of war in France in the stated period. Initially the impact was disastrous for France; defeat at Agincourt and the Treaty of Troyes meant that Henry V was designated heir to Charles VI. After Henry's death in 1422 the English under Bedford controlled most of France north of the Loire. The emergence of Joan of Arc led to a revival of French fortunes and the Dauphin was crowned in 1429. Conflict continued intermittently until 1453 when the English were defeated at Castillon. Initially the impact was an undermining of the French monarchy but as Charles VII gradually gained control of more territory there emerged a greater sense of French nationalism and a stronger centralised monarchy. The war led to the removal of English control except in Calais. There may be some discussion of the social and economic impact, with population decline, famine and the breakdown of law and order as a consequence of conflict. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be clearly expressed and supported by evidence

6. Evaluate the importance of the long- and short-term causes to the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of both the long and short-term causes of the Wars of the Roses. Some may argue the deposing of Richard II was a long-term cause that set a precedent for the removal of weak kings and established the rivalry between the houses of York and Lancaster. Responses may discuss the immediate causes of each phase linking them to "weak kingship" arguing Henry VI was a weak king, as was Edward IV during his first reign because of the dominance of Warwick. In the case of the last phase of the Wars, Richard III's dubious claim to succeed to the throne gave Henry Tudor the opportunity to make his bid for the throne. Short term causes were more important in the outbreak of conflict in each phase especially where the monarch was deemed to be weak or had a questionable claim to the throne, but some may argue that long term causes were as important as they established the context for conflict. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly presented and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 4: The Renaissance (c1400–1600)

7. Examine the contribution of the social and political situation in Florence to the origins of the Renaissance.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the social and political situation in Florence and the origins of the Renaissance. Candidates may argue that Florence, a city-state ruled by important families, was more democratic than other cities in Europe ensuring a certain degree of independence for artistic and intellectual creation and allowing the development of individual careers. Florence was also financially prosperous by the late Middle Ages, being an important trading centre on the route from Rome to Venice, and well known for its important merchants and bankers who invested in art. Other relevant contributions may be considered, for example the freedom of intellectual life that allowed for the presence of artists and scholars in the city. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

8. Evaluate the impact of the patronage of Ludovico Sforza to the Italian Renaissance.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the patronage of Ludovico Sforza to the Italian Renaissance. Candidates may refer to the role played by Ludovico Sforza as patron of artists like Leonardo da Vinci, Donato Bramante, Botticelli, Lippi, Perugino and Ghirlandaio. Many of them were present at Ludovico Sforza's court. Candidates may refer to Ludovico Sforza's important investments not only in art works, but also in extensive works in civil and military engineering, such as canals and fortifications. Candidates may also refer to Ludovico Sforza's good relations with Lorenzo de Medici and Pope Alexander VI which provided further opportunities for patronage. Candidates may also evaluate the impact of Ludovico Sforza's patronage on ordinary people who were increasingly burdened by taxes to support architectural works and celebrations. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

9. “Religion was the main reason for exploration in the 15th century.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that religion was the main reason for exploration in the 15th century. Candidates may argue that from its beginnings Christianity has been an apostolic or missionary faith that advocates for the conversion of people. They may also point out that belief in the existence of utopian societies outside Europe also played a role in exploration. Competition with the Ottoman Empire and Muslim religion also could be analysed as a motive for exploration. Candidates may challenge the statement, arguing that religion did not play the main role as a motive since economic factors prevailed, like the need for territory to feed a growing European population. They may also argue that trade, the search for gold and spices, or the new scientific developments, especially in astronomy and navigation, were more important than religion. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

10. “Political tensions between European states were the main consequence of exploration of the New World.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that political tensions between European states were the main consequence of exploration of the New World. Candidates may argue that successful exploration brought recognition and prestige to a number of European dynasties, as well as resources and wealth, causing rivalry and political tensions. The competition to control routes and lands to explore also led to political disagreements between European states, as in the case of Portugal and Spain. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the impact on those European states that did not take part in exploration such as the loss of reputation and the chance to improve their economies. Candidates may challenge the statement arguing the major consequences of the exploration were economic, especially the reorganization of trade routes and the entry of new goods in Europe. They may also point out that the political tensions could have different origins caused by historical rivalries and alliances among the different European dynasties. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

11. Evaluate the impact of the Tetzel Mission and the Ninety-Five Theses on the development of the Reformation.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the Tetzel Mission and the Ninety-Five Theses on the development of the Reformation. Candidates may refer to Tetzel's role as general commissioner and his actions as a seller of indulgences. Candidates may also consider Tetzel's preaching in Meissen, Magdeburg, and Halberstadt which provoked Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses in 1517, the event that is considered the beginning of the Reformation. Candidates may argue that even if Luther had no intention of breaking from the Catholic church, the Theses, translated and printed, circulated throughout Germany becoming a manifesto that turned a protest into a major crisis. They may suggest that the excommunication of Luther and his followers also had an impact on the development of the Reformation, as well as his conflict with German princes and authorities. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

12. To what extent did the Reformation contribute to the outbreak of the Peasants' War?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Reformation contributed to the outbreak of the Peasants' War. Candidates may argue that the Peasants' War was inspired by changes brought about by the Reformation since peasants invoked divine law to demand agrarian rights and freedom. Peasants believed that Luther's manuscript, "Of the freedom of a Christian", confirmed that they need no longer endure bondage or serfdom. They also had the support of the radical reformer Thomas Muentzer who argued for their violent liberation. The Reformation also highlighted the poor state of church organisation in the country. Candidates may challenge the question arguing that Luther, after initially showing sympathy for the peasants, changed his mind and asked authorities to take action against them. They may consider other reasons for the outbreak of the war like the actions of the nobility in removing the "old rights" of the peasantry, appropriating communal pasturelands, forests and fishing areas, and forcing the peasants to pay additional services. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 7: Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)

- 13.** “Enlightenment ideas had significant political impact.” Discuss with reference to **two** of the following: Germany, England, Scotland, France, Spain, the Dutch Republic or Italy.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the political impact of the Enlightenment. Key ideas may include the notion of individual liberty, freedom of expression, religious tolerance and the social contract. France and England are likely to be popular examples referring to the impact of Enlightenment ideas on the French revolution and how the American War of Independence affected English politics. Some may choose to agree with the statement depending on their exemplars. Others may refer to the impact of Enlightened despotism arguing that some ideas led to some changes but with a limited impact on the political structure. An example could be in Habsburg controlled areas of Italy where Enlightenment ideas led to some administrative reforms but no change in the political structure. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence

- 14.** “The growth of cities during the Enlightenment led to major social and economic change.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the social and economic impact of urban growth. Some may argue that the growth of cities was actually quite limited e.g., Paris was only 2% of the French population but that they were very influential. To agree with the statement some may argue that the influence of urban merchants and financiers contributed to the end of the mercantile system and the acceptance of laissez-faire economics. It could also be argued that there was significant social change with the emergence of a clearly identifiable middle class whose wealth derived from trade and finance. To argue against the statement some may point out that established cities may have increased in size but that most nations' economies were still heavily reliant on agriculture. Also, that whilst a middle class may have emerged in many countries, the social structure remained overall very traditional and hierarchical. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be clearly expressed and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

15. Evaluate the significance of the social and economic challenges facing the *Ancien Régime* before 1789.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the challenges facing the *Ancien Régime*. The main focus should be on social and economic challenges, but candidates may also discuss political challenges, the weak ineffectual rule of Louis XVI and the increasing demands for political change. Financial challenges include the massive deficit in the Royal Finances because of involvement in the American War of Independence and the problem of a low tax base. France had limited financial institutions (no national bank) limited manufacturing and low levels of agricultural productivity. French society was very stratified, the Estate structure meant that the bourgeoisie had limited access to public office, and many began to question the idea of the divine right of kings. Some may argue that the economic crisis of 1786 was the greatest challenge as this precipitated the demands for political change. Others may suggest that social discontent was the greatest challenge or that both were of equal importance. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

16. Evaluate the social and economic impact on France of Napoleon's foreign policy.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of Napoleon's foreign policy on France. The social impact included a repressive authoritarian government which was necessary to execute the various military campaigns. France was at war for 17 years and by 1814 conscription was enforced ruthlessly. This led to resistance and discontent even amongst the normally acquiescent peasantry. In Southwest France the population had to submit to the requisitioning of supplies for the army trying to resist the advance of Wellington's forces. Economically the impact of foreign policy was very damaging. The Continental System damaged trade and by the time the empire collapsed France was virtually bankrupt. High levels of taxation in order to pay for war led to limited investment in industry and by the end of the war standards of living were in decline. Some may argue that the economic impact was far more significant than the social impact. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 9: France (1815–1914)

17. “The domestic policies of Napoleon III brought stability and prosperity to France.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the impact of Napoleon III’s domestic policies. Responses may argue that there was political stability, ensured in the early stages by repression and censorship of opposition. It may also be pointed out that the Empire was popular with the French as the plebiscite of 1870 demonstrated, and opposition was largely confined to Paris and industrial cities. There was economic growth in the 1850s with the establishment of banks such as Credit Mobilier, investment in the railways and building projects (Hausmann in Paris). Trade was stimulated by free trade treaties such as the Cobden–Chevalier treaty. To disagree some may argue that stability was superficial citing the ease with which Napoleon III was overthrown. Prosperity was uneven across the population, working class wages failed to keep pace with the rising cost of living and rents increased significantly in Paris. In the 1860s trade declined as the textile industry was hit by the American civil war. Agriculture remained largely unmodernised. Candidates’ opinions will be stated clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

18. “Boulangisme was a major threat to the Third Republic.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that Boulangisme was a major threat to the Third Republic. There may be discussion of the scale of support for Boulanger, he won a series of elections and had popular support for his policy of revanche. He had the support of some monarchists, the League of Patriots and some in the Army and the Church. The republic under Grevy seemed weak as a consequence of the corruption scandals. To argue against, it may be pointed out that Boulanger’s support was very disparate and unlikely to remain consistent and some feared he would become a dictator. Boulanger was indecisive, he was unwilling to stage a coup and hoped to gain power via the ballot box. The republican system took decisive action, unifying to deflect the threat (“no enemies on the left”). Grevy was replaced by Sadi Carnot and a warrant issued for Boulanger’s arrest, he fled to Belgium and the movement collapsed. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be clearly presented and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

19. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Disraeli and Gladstone.

The question requires that candidates give an account of the similarities and differences between the domestic policies of the two prime ministers. Both were seen as domestic reformers trying to improve society so were broadly similar. The major contrast was in the rationale for reforms. Gladstone was concerned with ensuring equality of opportunity (army reform, civil service reform), he was less concerned with social reform believing it was up to the individual to progress once artificial barriers were removed. Disraeli believed in 'Tory Democracy', protecting the elites who would then use their position to improve the position of the poor. Arguably Disraeli's social reforms were more effective than Gladstone's. His 1875 Public Health Act clarified the compulsory duties of local authorities whereas Gladstone's 1872 Act was less comprehensive. Candidates may cite other legislation, such as the Artisans Dwellings Act which attempted to address the issue of slum housing or Gladstone's wide ranging Education Act. Disraeli's Trade Union legislation effectively gave the unions more power to improve wages and conditions. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly presented and supported by appropriate evidence.

20. "The aim of the 'People's Budget' was to support major social reforms." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement. Responses may wish to set some context; the Liberal government was committed to social reform for both compassionate reasons and to maintain the working-class vote. However, they were obstructed by an inbuilt Conservative majority in the Lords. The People's Budget intended to raise £15 million pounds for Old Age Pensions, labour exchanges and Dreadnoughts. Some may agree with the statement as Old Age Pensions were a significant social reform. Others may argue that Lloyd George deliberately set a controversial budget in order to force a confrontation with the Lords who had rejected such legislation as the Plural Voting Bill. The struggle to pass the budget led to the constitutional crisis of 1910 and the subsequent 1911 Parliament Act which clarified the power of the Commons over the House of Lords. The fact that Pensions were only applicable to the over 70s further reinforces the view that the budget was deliberately provocative. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

- 21.** Evaluate the significance of foreign influence to the process of Italian unification between 1849–1871.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of foreign influence on Italian unification. Some may argue that foreign influence was crucial to the process suggesting that hostility to Austrian control was a factor in driving the demand for unification. Other instances of foreign influence include the alliance with France (Pact of Plombières) leading to the gaining of Lombardy. There may be reference to Britain's tacit support for Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily. Foreign influence may also include the Prussian alliance in 1866 which led to the annexation of Venetia. Negative foreign influence could include the French garrison in Rome which prevented full unification until 1871. Some may suggest that Cavour and Garibaldi were more significant to the process of unification or that foreign influence was crucial at different stages but that there was also a need for action from Italian leaders and politicians. Candidates' opinions and conclusion will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 22.** Examine the successes and failures of Bismarck's domestic policies between 1871 and 1890.

The question requires that candidates consider the successes and failures of Bismarck's policies, identifying his aims before making a judgement. He aimed to ensure the dominance of Prussia within the federal empire; unifying the empire's administration and weakening internal enemies (Reichsfeinde). The new constitution ensured that power was centred on the Kaiser, the federal states and the Reichstag had limited influence and Prussia's priorities prevailed. Economic policies helped unify the empire with a national currency, the Reichsbank and the abolition of internal tariffs. Legal procedures both commercial and criminal were unified, strengthening the power of Prussia. Bismarck's policies towards the Reichsfeinde were less successful, the Kulturkampf failed to weaken the Centre Party and by 1890 it had 107 seats in the Reichstag. Policies toward the Socialists combined repression with State Socialism, but these failed to halt the growth in support for the Social Democratic Party whose vote share almost doubled between 1887 and 1890. Two major national groups, the Poles and the Alsatians remained unreconciled to being in the Empire, regularly returning separatist deputies to the Reichstag. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

23. Evaluate the significance of the Russo-Japanese War to the outbreak of the 1905 Revolution.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the contribution of the Russo-Japanese war to the outbreak of the 1905 Revolution. Despite various mutinies such as the Potemkin mutiny the military remained loyal to the regime. Defeat in the war increased criticism of the Tsar's government, uniting various opposition groups, (Liberals, Kadets and the SRs) in demands for reform. Responses may argue that there were important underlying causes for the revolution, such as "land hunger" and high levels of peasant taxation (peasants taxed twice as much as the nobility). There was also considerable urban discontent between 1902-1904 and there had been major strikes against poor living and working conditions. There were also many instances of student unrest. Arguably the spark that started the revolution were the events of Bloody Sunday in January 1905 where the demonstrators were focused on living and working conditions and not defeat in the war. Some may argue the war was of limited significance merely highlighting the incompetence of the government. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

24. "The introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) ensured the survival of the Bolshevik Regime." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates give a considered and balanced review of the importance of NEP to the survival of the Bolshevik regime. To agree with the statement, there may be discussion of the unpopularity of the Bolsheviks by the end of 1920. There was anger about the impact of War Communism, grain requisitioning and forced conscription into the Red Army. There were peasant revolts in many areas including the Tambov and Volga regions, strikes and unrest in Moscow and Petrograd and the Kronstadt Mutiny in February 1921. These events convinced Lenin that a change of direction was necessary even if only temporarily. NEP was a compromise ending grain requisitioning, allowing some private enterprise in industry and agriculture while the state retained control of the "commanding heights" of the economy. By the mid-1920s the economy had stabilised. Some may argue that the NEP reduced criticism to some extent but that it was the Cheka's repression of other political parties (Mensheviks and SRs) and the establishment of the one-party state that ensured Bolshevik survival. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

25. Examine the impact of the First World War on the civilian population of **two** European countries between 1914–1918.

The question requires that candidates consider the impact of the First World War on the civilian population of **two** European countries between 1914–1918. Responses will vary according to which countries are chosen. Candidates may refer to the impact of the First World War due to the death toll and its effect on population demographics. . They may also state that children were particularly impacted by the war through disruption to home life and to schooling, absent parents, and deaths of family and friends. Candidates may also consider the impact of the First World War on labour: since men were sent to the front, women were transferred from sectors such as textiles and domestic service. Other relevant factors may be considered, for example the blockades that caused shortages of food and fertiliser, tools, and lighting fuel. Candidates may also examine the impact on civilian population of the destruction of hospitals, schools and towns in combat areas. Candidates could also consider the impact of inflation and hyper-inflation caused by the cost of war. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

26. To what extent did US entry into the First World War contribute to the defeat of the Central Powers?

The question requires that candidates consider to what extent the US entry into the First World War contributed to the defeat of the Central Powers. Candidates may consider the entry of the United States as the turning point of the war thanks to the US supply of large credits, arms, soldiers, and food to the Allies. By 1918, US troops were arriving in large numbers on the Western Front. Some may argue that they played a significant role in the defeats the German army suffered from August 1918 until the end of the war. Other relevant factors may be addressed to challenge the question, for example the domestic difficulties of the Central Powers could also be considered as a reason for their defeat. Some of them were struggling with revolts and/or the effects of a long war that exhausted their economies. They may also argue that the military campaigns of British Imperial troops and those of the European allies were more important as factors in defeating the Central Powers. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

27. Discuss the view that the use of force was the most significant factor in Mussolini's consolidation of power up to 1926.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the view that the use of force was the most significant factor in Mussolini's consolidation of power up to 1926. Candidates may refer to the early actions taken by the *fasci di combattimento* who supported Mussolini and incited the support of the discontented, unemployed and war veterans. The Fascist squads, often created by local leaders, also played a role attacking Socialists, burning down union and party offices, and terrorizing the local population. Candidates may also point out that in late 1920 the Blackshirt squads, often with the help of landowners, began to attack local government institutions to prevent left-wing administrations from taking power. There may be reference to the murder of Matteotti and its impact on opposition parties. Candidates may challenge the view discussing the contribution of other factors in Mussolini's consolidation of power, such as the broad base of support around the ideas of nationalism and anti-Bolshevism held by the upper and middle classes. They may also argue that Italy's democracy was too fragile and could not prevent the proscription of opposition parties, trade unions, and destruction of the free press. The passing of the Acerbo Law ensured a Fascist majority in parliament, contributing to Mussolini's power. Reference to the various "battles" of Mussolini's regime should be made relevant to his consolidation of power up to 1926. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

28. Examine the economic and political developments in **one** European country (other than Germany, Italy or Spain) in the inter-war years.

The question requires that candidates examine the economic and political developments in **one** European country (other than Germany, Italy or Spain) in the inter-war years. Candidates' responses will vary depending on which country they choose. Established states such as Great Britain or France would be appropriate as would any of the states which emerged from the post war settlement. The Soviet Union is also a permitted choice of country for this question. In many cases, there were impacts on economic and political developments due to the dislocations caused by the First World War and these lasted into the 1920s. In the 1930s, many countries saw significant impacts on economic and political developments due to the Great Depression. In some cases, countries saw the emergence of extremist parties and the rise of dictatorships. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 15: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)

- 29.** “The League of Nations was an effective organization in the 1920s.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement. There may be some reference to the main tasks of the League which were to arbitrate in disputes to help maintain peace, further disarmament and assist in economic and social issues. To agree, it could be pointed out that some disputes were settled by the League (Memel, Aaland Islands, Greek/Bulgarian border dispute). The League was also effective in its work on some social and economic issues, for example the work of the refugee department under Nansen, the health department and the ILO. To argue against, responses may point out that any forceful action required the support of the major powers. They often worked outside the League e.g., the Corfu crisis was resolved by the Conference of Ambassadors. The League had limited success in furthering disarmament, the British rejected the Geneva Protocol 1924 and the late convening of the World Disarmament conference in 1932 meant there was little chance of progress. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 30.** “German foreign policy under Stresemann achieved limited success between 1923 and 1929.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of Stresemann's foreign policy. Evidence of success could include the negotiation of the Dawes and Young Plans to reduce the burden of reparations. He improved Germany's relations with other powers (Locarno Accords, entry to the League of Nations 1926) which reduced the potential threat from France. Better relations with other powers led to the gradual withdrawal of occupation troops. He retained some flexibility over Germany's eastern borders and maintained good relations with the Soviet Union, renewing the treaty of Rapallo with the Berlin Treaty 1926. Arguably he failed in his main goal which was the revision of the Versailles Settlement, the return of all German territory and the end of reparations. Despite his best diplomatic efforts, he was never able to overcome French fear and suspicion of Germany, this limited his success on the major issue of revising the Versailles settlement. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

31. Examine the political and economic developments in the Soviet Union between 1945–1953.

The question requires that candidates examine the political and economic developments in the Soviet Union between 1945–1953. Regarding political developments candidates may examine the reintroduction of Stalin's policy of terror, for example the response to the so called "Doctors' Plot" and the Leningrad Affair. Candidates may also discuss the sidelining of potential rivals to Stalin such as Zhukov after the war. Candidates may also discuss the fourth and fifth Five Year Plans with their policies to restore industrial and agricultural production. The new era of nuclear developments also posed a challenge to Soviet industry and science. Candidates may also examine the impact on the Soviet economy of the establishment of COMECON. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

32. Evaluate the impact of Yeltsin's policies in post-Soviet Russia up to 2000.

The question requires that candidates evaluate the impact of Yeltsin's policies in post-Soviet Russia up to 2000. Candidates may discuss Yeltsin's conflicts with the Russian Parliament including the attack on the Russian White House in October 1993. This led to increased powers for Yeltsin. Candidates may also further evaluate the impact of the ending of government price subsidies and controls over food and other goods, the permission for the growth of free markets, and the privatization reforms that resulted in 70% of the economy being privatized by 1994. Yeltsin also started a loans-for-shares programme that transferred ownership of a number of natural resource enterprises to businessmen in exchange for loans to the government. Candidates may argue that despite Yeltsin's reforms, the economy performed badly through much of the 1990s, suffering numerous bouts of inflation that ruined the savings of the citizens. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 33.** “Fear of the spread of communism led to the breakdown of the wartime alliance in Europe.”
Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that fear of the spread of communism led to the breakdown of the wartime alliance in Europe. Candidates may argue that the US suspected that Stalin wanted to convert the rest of the world to communism, and it was US duty to stop him. Candidates may point out that Truman saw Soviet domination of Eastern Europe as an act of aggression, and he was worried that this meant communism would spread into Western Europe. Candidates may challenge the statement arguing that the members of the Wartime Alliance had little in common, and conflicts arose after defeating Hitler. They may also argue that Stalin’s policies were in fact focused on protecting the Soviet Union with a buffer zone rather than being interested in its expansion. They may also point out that the different plans for the future of Germany also led to the breakdown of the alliance. The use of atomic bombs in Japan could also be considered a reason for the breakdown. In 1946, Stalin accused America of using its atomic advantage to spread its control. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 34.** Discuss the factors that contributed to the German “economic miracle” up to 1963.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the factors that contributed to the German “economic miracle” up to 1963. Candidates may refer to the policies of the Adenauer government such as currency reform as a factor contributing to recovery. The reforms re-established money as the preferred medium of exchange and monetary incentives as the prime mover of economic activity. The confidence in the new currency also meant absenteeism plummeted, increasing productivity. The ending of price controls and the implementation of tax reductions may also be argued to have contributed to economic growth. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the impact of the Marshall Plan on the German economy. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 35.** To what extent were economic factors the main motive for Soviet domination in central and eastern Europe between 1945–1955?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that economic factors were the main motive for Soviet domination in central and eastern Europe between 1945–1955. Candidates may refer to the state of the Soviet economy devastated by the war and the establishment of COMECON. Also, the fragile economic situation of many central and eastern European countries meant they collaborated with the domination of the Soviet Union. Many were unable to modernize their economies without the loans and technical help offered by the Soviet Union. It may be argued that another motive for Soviet domination was Stalin's need for security. This led to the formation of a belt of buffer states that were members of the Warsaw Pact. With the emergence of the Cold War, it could also be argued that Stalin wished to enhance the Soviet Union's status as a superpower. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 36.** Examine the consequences of the collapse of Soviet control in central and eastern Europe.

The question requires that candidates consider the consequences of the collapse of Soviet control in central and eastern Europe. Candidates may examine the protests against Communist regimes as Soviet control weakened and which took place in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. In these former Eastern Bloc states, democratic governments emerged after the end of Soviet control. In most cases, this happened relatively peacefully. The freedom to establish diplomatic relations with the rest of the world impacted on their foreign policies, but also on their economies since now they could sign new trade treaties. Nonetheless, the collapse of the Soviet Union also meant former Eastern Bloc nations lost their main client for exports and the country that usually provided loans, technical help and imports. Candidates may point out the new freedom of speech many countries experienced, and the freedom to travel for the population. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.
