

Markscheme

May 2024

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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

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

1. To what extent did Henry II establish royal authority in England?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits of the view that Henry II re-established royal authority in England after the chaos and weakness of Stephen's reign. There may be discussion of his curbing of baronial power both by demolishing unlicensed castles and building 100 new royal castles. He also appointed Sheriffs loyal to him thus reducing the independence of the barons. Justices in Eyre were granted more powers, increasing his control of law and order. The Assize of Clarendon made clear the dominance of the King's Justice in the state. He also overhauled royal administration and reorganized the Royal Council. However, he found it more difficult to reduce the independence of the Church especially after the Becket affair. Nevertheless, by the 1180s he had regained some rights over the Church. He was less successful in establishing and maintaining royal authority in Wales and on the Scottish border. Arguably his authority over the royal family was also limited with three of his sons rebelling against him at different times. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

2. "Royal governments in England and France faced similar challenges in the years between 1066–1233." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires candidates to make a comparison of the challenges faced by Royal governments. They may choose to refer to specific monarchs or to take a broader approach covering the whole period. They may point out that the feudal structure underpinned both monarchies and when this became dysfunctional it presented a challenge to royal government. There may be discussion of individual monarchs, such as Henry I and Henry II trying to curb baronial power, similarly Louis VI and Louis VII bringing their barons under control. It could be argued that in both cases there were threats to their borders; in England the Scots were a constant threat throughout the whole period and the French kingdom was frequently threatened from the Continental territories of the English Kings. Other challenges could include the need to establish stable royal revenues, effective administrative and justice systems to support royal government. There may be some discussion of challenges as a consequence of the weakness of individual rulers such as Stephen or issues of succession as with Louis VII. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

3. Evaluate the contribution of economic reasons to Christian opposition to Muslim states in Spain.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between economic reasons and opposition to Muslim states in Spain. Candidates may suggest that Christian opposition could have been triggered by Muslim wealth that many Christians kings desired. The opposition to Muslim states could also have been due to the competition between Christians and Muslims to control the Mediterranean and trade, or their need to make the frontiers a safe place for economic activities. Other relevant factors may be considered, for example the idea of *Reconquista* that claimed Christians were entitled to rule the region and considered Muslims as foreign invaders. The impact of the Crusades and their ideology in Spain could also be a motive for the opposition to Muslims states, as well as the influence of religious works written by monks and priests that portrayed Muslims as dangerous enemies. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

4. "Popular anti- Semitism was the most significant reason for the persecution of the Jews". To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that popular anti- Semitism was the most significant reason for the persecution of the Jews. Candidates may support the statement arguing that popular accusations of ritual murder, together with religious prejudice and stereotypes, were revived sporadically to persecute the Jewish communities. They may also argue that the economic success of a number of Jews who became prominent in trade, banking, and moneylending, tended to arouse the envy of the populace. In some cases, Jews were also part of the bureaucracy in charge of collecting taxes and this increased the animosity against them, especially during years of economic depression. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the impact of official anti- Semitic policies on popular anti- Semitism as reasons for the persecution, for example: the denial of citizenship and rights, the prohibition from a number of posts in government and the military, and their exclusion from guilds and some professions. Candidates may also examine the impact of the Crusades and the Black Death as reasons for the persecution as well as the writings of intellectuals from the Church against the Jews. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 3 Late medieval political crises (1300–1487)

5. To what extent was Richard II deposed in 1399 because of his poor political judgement?

The question requires that candidates consider the contribution that poor political judgement played in Richard's downfall. There may be some discussion of the key issues of his reign such as the ongoing war with France and the impact of a declining population. Some may mention the Poll Tax, but arguably Richard was influenced by Lancaster to impose it. There were tensions between King and Parliament which had begun in the reign of Edward III. Richard's exaggerated notions of the extent of royal power as well as his excessive expenditure increased those tensions. There was also criticism of his support for his favourites such as de la Pole and de Vere. He supported de la Pole in trying to make peace and made de Vere a Marquess. By 1386/87 he was in conflict with parliament over ministerial appointments and the Lords Appellant sided with Parliament. His later treatment of the Appellants increased his unpopularity with the nobility, especially the death of Gloucester and the seizure of the Lancaster inheritance from Bolingbroke. His marriage to Isabella of France endangered the succession. His imposition of arbitrary fines and charters also increased his unpopularity. Arguably it was the seizure of Bolingbroke's inheritance that led to his final overthrow. It could also be argued that the reasons for his deposition were entwined, and that it is difficult to separate them from each other. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

6. To what extent were economic factors the main reason for the rise in importance of Ducal Burgundy?

The question requires that candidates consider a range of factors that led to the rise of Ducal Burgundy, making a judgement on the importance of economic factors. The rise of Burgundy began with the endowment of the Duchy to Philip in 1363 and the expansion of territory into the Low Countries, with the acquisition of additional titles such as Duke of Brabant and Count of Hainault continuing the rise. Strategic marriages also increased the influence of Burgundy. During the 100 Years War Burgundian influence was significant, the alliance with England made Burgundy a key player in the conflict. However, it could be argued that the wealth of Burgundy was a key factor underpinning other factors. Burgundy had good financial structures with credit facilities and stable banking houses. It also benefitted from tolls on international trade, being on major trading routes. Burgundy was also an important centre for the cloth trade with Bruges and Ghent key cloth towns. Arguably it was a combination of territorial expansion and relative wealth that led to the rising importance of Ducal Burgundy. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

Section 4 The Renaissance (c1400–1600)

7. “The Renaissance had limited impact on political writings between c1400 and 1600”. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Renaissance had limited impact on political writings between c1400 and 1600. Candidates may discuss the continuity of traditional ideas on monarchy which remained dominant during the period. They may also highlight the influence that traditional ideas from Christianity still had, as well as the strong ties between monarchy and Papacy. Candidates may argue that the Renaissance had greater impact on the arts and literature rather than on political writings. Other relevant factors may be addressed to challenge the statement, for example the number of works on politics, including the masterpieces on political philosophy written by Machiavelli, Erasmus and Jean Bodin, that provided new ideas. They may also discuss the rejection of scholastic philosophy, as well as the dualistic approach of the political philosophy of the Renaissance, troubled by the conflict between political necessity and general moral responsibility. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

8. Evaluate the impact of the Northern Renaissance in Burgundy and Germany between c1400 and 1600.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the Northern Renaissance in Burgundy and Germany. In Burgundy, the Renaissance reflected the increasingly wealthy mercantile world through the representation of wealth and power. Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Brussels were rich industrial cities and banking centres, and this allowed a large merchant-class to flourish creating an ideal environment for artistic activities. As examples, candidates may evaluate the works of the anatomist Vesalius; Mercator in cartography, Hieronymus Bosch and Pieter Brueghel the Elder in painting, etc. Germany was a prosperous area and the Renaissance also benefited from the wealth produced from the exploitation of metallurgy, mining, banking and textiles. However, the Renaissance took hold in most German-speaking lands about 100 years later than in Italy, and German art maintained a strong link to the traditional Gothic style. Candidates may evaluate the importance of German printers who dominated the new book-trade in most countries, and the variety of individual, local, and regional styles. As examples, they may refer to the works of the writers Konrad Celtis and Johann Reuchlin, the artist Albrecht Dürer, and a number of important works of architecture. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

9. To what extent were personal rivalries the main motive for exploration in the 15th century?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that personal rivalries were the main motive for exploration in the 15th century. Candidates may argue that personal rivalries between monarchs and their search for lands and wealth played a major role, as in the case of Portugal and Spain. Also, personal rivalries between noble lineages and/or explorers in search of fortune could be analysed as a motive for the exploration. Candidates may challenge the question stating that the search for precious metals was the main motive for the exploration. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the need for food and raw materials. Religion also played a role since the Catholic Church had universal conversion as a goal. Candidates may also examine to what extent exploration was caused by new scientific developments, especially in astronomy and navigation. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

10. "Cartography played a limited role as an enabler of 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 cartography played a limited role as an enabler of exploration in the 15th century. Candidates may refer to the importance of new models of ships as enablers of exploration, like *naos* and caravels that could navigate in shallow waters and were useful for coastal exploration. Candidates may also discuss the economic conditions that enabled wealthy kings, nobles and merchants to pay for voyages of exploration. The interest in researching about flora and fauna unknown in Europe, and/or the existence of a number of legendary kingdoms could also be considered as major contributors to exploration. Candidates may also discuss developments in astronomy, and the use of devices like the compass and sundial which facilitated exploration. They may also refer to the improvement of nautical charts and maps that were vital for navigation. Candidates may refer to the Donis map projection invented by Nicholas Germanus, and the contributions of important cartographers like Juan de la Cosa, who sailed with Christopher Columbus, Diogo Ribeiro, a Portuguese cartographer, and Gerardus Mercator, a Flemish cartographer. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 6 Aspects of the Reformation (c1500–1563)

11. “The printing press had only a limited impact on the spread of Lutheran ideas in Germany”. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the printing press had limited impact on the spread of Lutheran ideas in Germany. Candidates may argue that few people could read, and this limited the effectiveness of the printing press in spreading Lutheran ideas beyond small groups of monks and scholars. Candidates may also argue that more significant than the printing press was the role played by Lutheran priests who informed their parishioners of the new interpretations of the Bible. They may also consider the role played by Frederick the Wise who protected Luther and was the founder of the University of Wittenberg, facilitating the spread of Lutheran ideas. Other relevant factors may be addressed to challenge the question, for example the fact that the development of the printing press enabled the mass distribution of Luther’s ideas through pamphlets that were easily produced. Martin Luther also relied on images and songs to spread his ideas and the printing press helped in propagating these publications among an illiterate public. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

12. Evaluate the impact of the Council of Trent (1545–1563) on the Catholic Church.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the Council of Trent (1545–1563) on the Catholic Church. Candidates may point out that the Council of Trent enacted the formal Roman Catholic reply to the doctrinal challenges posed by the Reformation. It officially addressed many questions about which there had been continuing ambiguity throughout the early church and the Middle Ages. The Council was also important for its sweeping decrees on self-reform and for its definitions of dogma that revitalized the Roman Catholic Church in many parts of Europe, strengthening the power of the papacy. Among other resolutions, the Council reaffirmed the need for the clergy to remain unmarried and addressed the sale of indulgences to regulate the process. Protestant rejection of icons and religious art, as well as saints and relics was condemned. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the prohibition of reading Protestant works through the creation of the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (Index of Prohibited Books) that specifically targeted the works of Reformers. Candidates may evaluate the impact, considering the various disagreements that postponed the council, and the fact that many Catholic clergy from France and Germany refused to attend. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 7 Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)

13. To what extent were the policies of **two** Enlightened despots effective in strengthening their monarchies?

The question requires that candidates consider whether the policies of two Enlightened despots made their monarchies stronger. Policies to consider could include administrative reforms which tightened government control, economic policies, military reforms and foreign policy. There may be some discussion of repressive policies which dealt effectively with potential opposition. In other cases, there may also be consideration of their relationship with the nobility where the ruler in question reduced the influence of the nobility in order to strengthen their own position, for example Louis XIV. Examples do not have to be contemporaneous and can be from the same country. Suitable examples could include Frederick II of Prussia, Catherine II of Russia, Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria. The main focus of answers should be a link from the policies to the increase in monarchical power. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly presented and supported with appropriate evidence.

14. Evaluate the importance of royal patronage to artistic developments between 1650 and 1800.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the role of royal patronage in artistic development. Arguably royal patronage was vital to artistic development as it was one of the main sources of financing artistic activities. The arts could include architecture, sculpture, painting, music and poetry, literature and even gardening (Le Nôtre at Versailles). Examples of royal patrons could include Louis XIV; the building of Versailles had an enormous impact on a range of artistic activities. Other major royal patrons discussed could include Frederick II of Prussia who supported music and poetry and Augustus of Saxony who supported architecture, porcelain (Meissen) and music particularly. It could also be pointed out that although royal patronage might enhance reputations, it was also the continued financial support of aristocratic and bourgeois patrons that enabled the various exponents to continue to develop over a longer period of time. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 15.** “The Constitution of 1791 was not revolutionary” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that the 1791 Constitution did not represent radical change. There may be some discussion of events prior to the issuing of the new constitution including the establishment of the National Assembly, the storming of the Bastille, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the removal of the royal family to Paris; arguably the atmosphere was revolutionary. The focus should be on the Constituent Assembly where the main debates were over the extent of the power of the monarchy and the franchise. There was no move towards a republic. In the assembly, there were a number of leaders of different factions including Mirabeau, Lafayette, Sieyes and Robespierre. The new legislative assembly was elected from a limited electorate with a property qualification, poorer citizens had no political rights. Louis was retitled King of the French with limited powers which ended the concept of Divine Right and could be considered revolutionary. Arguably, although the 1791 Constitution had some radical elements it was mainly a moderate reform of the Ancien Regime and did not represent radical political change. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly presented and supported with appropriate evidence.

- 16.** “Napoleon I rose to power mainly because of the instability of the Directory” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that the weak Directory enabled Napoleon to gain power. To agree with the statement, candidates may point out that the Directors lacked any clear policies to deal with various crises facing France which included the collapse of the Assignat and famine in some regions of France. There was little popular support for the Directory because of the limited electorate and there were various attempts to overthrow it (1 Prairial and 13 Vendémiaire) making the system unstable and reliant on the Army to maintain order. In contrast, Napoleon's military successes enhanced his reputation as an effective leader. He appeared to be the “strong man” the Directors needed. Some might point out he was in the right place at the right time and that the support of Sieyes and Lucien Bonaparte's actions during the Coup de Brumaire enabled him to overthrow the Directory and establish the Consulate. He was then able to extend his power later. Some may argue that it was Napoleon's military success that gave him the strength to act in 1799, combined with the weakness of the Directory. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 9 France (1815–1914)

- 17.** Compare and contrast the nature of the reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X.

The question requires that candidates give an account of the similarities and contrasts of the reigns of both monarchs. There should be reference to both throughout, there may be more contrasts than similarities. Similarities could include that they were both conservative by nature and believed in the Divine Right of Kings. Both accepted there had to be some democracy and neither attempted to return to the Ancien Regime, despite the fact that Louis dated his reign from the death of Louis XVII and Charles wanted the revival of clerical influence. Contrasts could include that Louis was more conciliatory until the early 1820s, trying to work with the Chamber, and he was careful not to alienate public opinion, allowing some freedom of the press. Charles on the other hand was willing to ignore the Chamber. In 1829 he selected a government led by de Polignac having previously limited press freedom, granted compensation for emigres and encouraged a clerical revival. The St Cloud Ordinances further reduced press freedom and contributed to the 1830 revolution. Arguably both were very conservative, but Charles was more extreme. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

- 18.** Examine the reasons for the growth of political extremism in France between 1890–1914.

The question requires that candidates examine the interrelationship between conditions in France and the growth of political extremism 1890-1914. Extremism could include nationalism, antisemitism, anti-republicanism or syndicalism. On the left, extremism could include the socialist revival and the emergence of syndicalism. Arguably the Dreyfus Affair stimulated right wing extremism including both nationalism and antisemitism and almost became synonymous with anti-republicanism. In the late 19th century, there was industrial growth leading to poor working and living conditions especially in coal and iron industries. During the Waldeck-Rousseau administration there was little social reform, and there were strikes on the railways, the Post Office and even in the wine industry. There was increased support for Trade Unions as the government clamped down on strike action and by 1906 the CGT had accepted the principle of the General Strike which was syndicalist. It could be argued that reasons for right wing extremism were rooted in the past whereas left-wing extremism was the result of social and economic change and the reluctance of governments to enact reform. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

- 19.** Evaluate the contribution of the Anti-Corn Law League to the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846?

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the repeal of the Corn Laws. They may discuss the methods used to gain public support including mass meetings, fundraising, and petitions to Parliament which meant repeal remained a live issue. The leaders of the league were politically astute and worked hard to get MPs selected; Cobden was elected in 1841 and Bright in 1843. By 1845 there were 12 abolitionist MPs constantly raising the issue in Parliament. However, some might argue that it was Peel's support for repeal which was the vital factor- he was a Free Trader by inclination and had reduced the level of import duties in 1841. He had hoped for a gradual move to repeal but the impact of the Irish Famine convinced him of the need for immediate repeal even at the risk of splitting the Tory party. Others might argue that without the Anti-Corn Law League Peel might not have been able to gain enough support in parliament for repeal. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

- 20.** Discuss the reasons why the women's suffrage movement became more militant in the period up to 1914.

The question requires that candidates consider the factors which led to militant suffrage activity in the years up to 1914. By 1907 women could stand for County and District Councils, as well as mayors. The right to vote for MPs seemed the logical next step. The Suffragettes had the support of the ILP and Liberals such as Grey and Lloyd George. In 1907, a private members bill was defeated as Asquith did not support it. This led to militant protests, such as chaining themselves to the railings of Buckingham Palace, and organising mass marches in major cities. By 1912 Asquith accepted the principle but the amendment to a Plural Voting Bill was ruled out of order. The WSPU response was more militant action attacking politicians' homes and Emily Davidson's protest at the 1913 Derby. The use of Cat and Mouse tactics only increased protests. Arguably the main reason for increased militancy was the slowness of the Liberal government and especially Asquith to accept the principle of womens' suffrage and the misjudged use of the Cat and Mouse Act. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 21.** Discuss the contribution of the Zollverein to the rise of Prussia between 1815 and 1860.

The question requires that candidates make a balanced review of the contribution of the Zollverein to the rise of Prussia. They may consider Prussia as the primary driver behind the creation of the customs union which led to closer links with other German states with a reduction in Austrian influence; and Prussia becoming the obvious leader for those nationalists wishing for a *Kleindeutschland*. The Zollverein helped provide Prussia with the economic strength to eliminate Austrian influence in Germany. They could argue that factors other than the Zollverein were important in the rise of Prussia. It gained major resources from the Vienna Settlement, (the Rhineland) which contributed to its economic growth. Candidates may also refer to the general weakening of Austria. It was protectionist and failed to join the Zollverein; had little industry and limited potential for growth. Its multi-racial empire led to internal problems which distracted Austria from the German Confederation. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 22.** To what extent did the Constitution of 1871 contribute to Prussia dominating the new German state?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the 1871 Constitution led to Prussia dominating the new German state. They may argue that Bismarck designed the Constitution to ensure the dominance of Prussia. The Constitution stated that the Kaiser was also by hereditary right the King of Prussia. Only he could appoint and dismiss government ministers who controlled key areas such as foreign policy. Ministers were only responsible to the Kaiser who could also dissolve the Reichstag. In addition, the Constitution also gave Prussia an automatic veto in the Bundesrat and made the chancellor more powerful than the Reichstag. In contrast, some may point out that individual states were allowed a measure of autonomy. They kept their own local governments although they did not control key elements such as military matters. Candidates may also argue that there was universal male suffrage for Reichstag elections possibly reducing Prussian influence. Other relevant factors may be addressed but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 23.** Compare and contrast the reasons for the growth of opposition groups during the reigns of Alexander II and Alexander III.

The question requires that candidates give an account of the similar and different reasons for the growth of opposition in both reigns. During the reign of Alexander II reasons were varied. There were peasant protests at the limited impact of emancipation (redemption dues and the Mirs). Liberals felt the Zemstva and Duma had limited powers and wanted a National Assembly. More radical groups up to 1861 were able to function more freely with more trade unions being formed and the emergence of Narodnya Volyna. In contrast Alexander III's repressive policies were a factor in the growth of more radical groups and even Liberals were unhappy at the appointment of Land Captains and the reduced powers of the Zemstva. Russification and anti-semitic policies also led to more nationalist opposition in Poland and Finland as well as the emergence of the Jewish Bund. Arguably in both cases opposition grew because of the determination of both Tsars to maintain autocratic power. In contrast, some may point out that Alexander II was about to enact reforms (Loris Melikov) when he was assassinated. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported with appropriate evidence.

- 24.** "The Provisional Government of 1917 collapsed because it lacked popular support. "To what extent do you agree with this statement?"

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the main factors leading to the collapse of the Provisional Government (PG). It could be pointed out that the PG was self-appointed from the Duma which came from a limited electorate. The PG was weakened because of having to share power with the Soviets. Order No 1 weakened its control of the army and the failure to implement land reform led to loss of support from the SRs. Initially the PG was popular but its failure to deal effectively with the problems that had caused revolution led to a decline in support, particularly the decision to continue with the war. By late summer of 1917 the Bolsheviks had majorities in the Moscow and Petrograd Soviets and it was the Red Guard who protected the PG from Kornilov's coup. Arguably, the Bolsheviks were able to seize power because the PG had lost credibility. To challenge the question, candidates could point out that the October Revolution has been characterized as a Bolshevik seizure of power led by Trotsky and Lenin. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 25.** Evaluate the impact of the new German state on European affairs from 1871–1900.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the German Empire's impact on European affairs from 1871 up to 1900. The new German empire was powerful which caused anxieties for other states, especially France and Russia. Bismarck addressed these fears by arguing that Germany was "a satiated state" and by his complex system of alliances including the Dreikaiserbund, his diplomacy at the Congress of Berlin 1878 and the Reinsurance treaty with Russia which maintained relative stability and French isolation until 1890. In 1890, Wilhelm II removed Bismarck and he allowed the Reinsurance treaty to lapse which led to the Franco Russian Alliance of 1894. Wilhelm followed a policy of Weltpolitik which increasingly isolated Germany. Candidates may examine how the unpredictable nature of German policy in the 1890's (the Kruger Telegram, support for the Boers, and the search for colonies) made other nations wary of Germany. Other relevant factors may be addressed but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 26.** Evaluate the significance of Balkan nationalism in causing the outbreak of war in 1914.

The question requires that candidates consider the part that Balkan nationalism played in the outbreak of the First World War. Some may argue that instability in the region was a key factor in the development of a crisis which led to war. Others may claim that there were other longer term and more significant reasons. Russia made alliances with France and later Great Britain, partly as a consequence of German support of Austrian ambitions in the Balkans. Austrian anxiety over Serb nationalism led to the full annexation of Bosnia in 1908 which led to the growth of nationalist groups such as Black Hand. The Balkan Wars resulted in the virtual expulsion of Turkey from Europe and a greatly enlarged Serbia. The tensions in the Balkans brought Austria and Russia into direct confrontation and, after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, the failure to resolve the crisis brought the Alliance system into play. Candidates may argue that causes did not work in isolation and that they were interconnected. Other relevant factors may be considered by candidates. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be supported by appropriate evidence.

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

27. To what extent was there a “Golden Era” in Germany from 1924–1929?

The question requires that candidates consider the extent to which there was a “Golden Era” in Germany. They may discuss the positive impact of Stresemann and his policies. He ended passive resistance in the Ruhr and ended hyperinflation by introducing the Rentenmark. He restarted reparation payments and negotiated the Dawes and Young Plans, providing short-term economic benefits to Germany. By 1928 industrial production levels were higher than those in 1913 but agricultural production had not recovered to its pre-war levels. Wages rose every year from 1924 up to 1929 but unemployment did not fall below 1.3 million. Generous pension, health and unemployment insurance schemes were introduced in 1927 but the government continued to run budget deficits from 1925. There was increased support for the pro-Weimar political parties in the Reichstag in the mid-1920s and a decline in support for extremist parties. Meanwhile, jazz and cabaret flourished and the German cinema industry boomed during the 1920s. Candidates may argue that although there was some economic recovery, it was based on short-term loans and “Germany was dancing on the edge of a volcano”. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported with appropriate evidence.

28. To what extent did economic developments have the greatest impact in **one** European country between 1919 and 1939 (other than Germany, Italy or Spain)?

The question requires that candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the view that economic developments had the greatest impact in one European country in the inter-war years. Exact details will depend on the country chosen. States such as Great Britain and France would be appropriate as would any of the states which were established as a consequence of the post-war settlement. Economic issues may include the effects of taking part in the First World War - finance, loss of population, infrastructure damage etc. Candidates may also discuss unemployment difficulties and unpopularity of governments resulting in social upheaval and a rise in poverty. They may mention financial policies such as increases in loans, leaving the gold standard, increased taxation. They may also consider the effects of relevant Paris Peace Treaties, the impact of the Wall Street Crash, and political changes (such as the formation of the Popular Front government in 1936 in France). Other relevant factors may be addressed but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 15 Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)

- 29.** To what extent do you agree with the view that the Treaties of Trianon and Sevres were harsh and unfair?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that both treaties were punitive. Arguably both were unfair because neither Hungary nor the Ottoman Empire took part in negotiations. Both lost significant territory and population and both had their military forces limited. As a result of Trianon nearly a third of ethnic Hungarians no longer lived in Hungary. Sevres removed the Ottoman Empire's non-Turkish territories; mandatory powers were given to France and Britain in the Middle East and some land was handed to Greece. In addition, control of the finances and economy of the Ottoman Empire was given to the Allies. It was written with total disregard of the Turkish people, leading to the outbreak of the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923). Sevres had to be revised in 1923 with the Treaty of Lausanne. Some may argue that the treaties were less harsh economically than the other Paris peace treaties. Although reparations were imposed on Hungary, very limited payments were made due to the collapse of the Hungarian economy. For the Ottoman Empire, the revision of Sevres by Lausanne meant that no reparations were paid. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 30.** To what extent did events in 1941 contribute to the Allied victory in Europe in World War Two?

The question requires that candidates consider the contribution that events of 1941 made to the Allied victory. They may refer to Roosevelt signing the Lend-Lease Act to provide aid to Allied forces (March); Hitler's invasion of Russia (Operation Barbarossa - June) bringing the Soviet Union into the war and Germany declaring war on the US (December). They may discuss the importance of the British Empire being joined by the USSR and the US in 1941 but argue that it was still necessary for them to utilise their large resources effectively until there was a second front in Europe. They may point out that in 1941, two-thirds of USSR's heavy industrial capacity had been captured and its vast air and tank armies destroyed. However, the Soviets counter attacked in December and the Eastern Front stagnated until the spring. To challenge the question, some may argue that it was developments after 1941 which made more significant contributions to Allied victory in Europe. These may include the development of Allied air supremacy, the vast supply of American armaments, the strength of resistance of the Red Army at Stalingrad Hitler's flawed decision making and Allied offensives later in the war. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

31. To what extent was Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence achieved?

The question requires that candidates consider Khrushchev's foreign policy and whether it led to peaceful co-existence. Some may discuss his agreement to the test ban treaty, his attendance at summit meetings, and the establishment of a hotline. Others may see the avoidance of nuclear conflict as the main success of peaceful coexistence. However, Khrushchev would not allow the security of the Soviet Union to be threatened - he crushed the Hungarian Uprising in 1956, continued the arms and space race, challenged the US over the U2 Crisis in 1960, built the Berlin Wall in 1961, and challenged the security of the US in the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 all of which led to tensions between the Soviet Union and the West especially the US. The arms race threatened peace with the number of nuclear weapons becoming known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Some may argue that although there were some mutual agreements tensions remained high. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

32. To what extent was there significant political change in Russia from 1991–2000?

The question requires that candidates discuss the extent of political change in Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The focus should be on both political activity and the constitutional structure of post-Soviet Russia including the extent of presidential power. Political changes include the establishment of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) and, later, the Russian Federation. The introduction of a democratic multiparty state and the introduction of a new constitution were significant changes. However, aspects of politics seemed to change very little. The Communist Party retained a strong presence in the State Duma for the first few years. There was still relatively authoritarian leadership under Yeltsin - his attack on the "White House" in October 1993. He had the power to appoint prime ministers and he frequently dismissed them if they disagreed with him. Constitutional change increased presidential powers and the power of the Duma was limited. Putin became president in 2000 cultivating a strong man image and increasing the role of the FSB. Some may argue that the democratic process was not fully functioning in Russia and that the tradition of one dominant leader continued after the fall of the Soviet state. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 33.** Evaluate the impact of economic recovery on French society during “Les Trente Glorieuses.”

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of economic recovery on French society during “Les Trente Glorieuses”. Candidates may refer to policies aimed at removing inequalities, stopping inflation and reducing social tensions. They may also consider the benefits given to the population, such as holiday allocation, retirement payments and social security. There was also a rise in car ownership and consumption of white goods. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the creation of institutions such as the DATAR and the participation of France in the EEC. Candidates may also evaluate the impact of the oil crisis and the end of the “Les Trente Glorieuses.” Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 34.** Examine the challenges posed by the Baader Meinhof Group/Red Army Faction to West Germany.

The question requires that candidates evaluate the challenges posed by the Baader Meinhof Group/Red Army Faction to West Germany. The Baader Meinhof Group/ Red Army Faction was a West German radical leftist group formed in 1968. The goal of their terrorist campaign was to trigger an aggressive response from the government that, according to their members, would spark a broader revolutionary movement. Candidates may examine the challenges to security posed by the group from its early years when members supported themselves through bank robberies and engaged in terrorist bombings and arson, especially of West German corporations and businesses and of West German and U.S. military installations. They also kidnapped and assassinated prominent political and business figures, and hijacked planes. Their activity peaked in late 1977. Candidates may also examine the challenges posed after members of the group were arrested. The government had to build a new section in Stammheim Prison, considered one of the most secure prison blocks in the world at the time. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 35.** Compare and contrast the role and impact of Havel in Czechoslovakia and Walesa in Poland.

The question requires that candidates identify the similarities and differences of the role and impact of the two men in their respective countries, referring to both throughout. The main focus is likely to be on the period leading up to the collapse of the communist regime in each country in 1989, however there should be consideration of their importance in the post-communist period. Both Walesa and Havel were very influential figures in opposing Soviet control. Both had similarities and differences ranging from their background to their international fame and to their role in 1989 revolutions. Areas for discussion could include the extent of support for their leadership of opposition movements. Havel was considered an intellectual dissident with a limited political role until 1989 whereas Walesa remained a working-class man and had a mass following in Solidarity. In discussing their impact in 1989, candidates may refer to the fact that both became President although Walesa only served one term whereas Havel served two and oversaw the peaceful dissolution of Czechoslovakia. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 36.** To what extent were national and ethnic tensions the main cause of the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s?

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced examination of the reasons for the emergence of conflict in the Balkans in the 1990s. There was a re-emergence of national and ethnic sentiments throughout the member states of Yugoslavia in the 1980s. In 1987 Slobodan Milosevic was sent to calm the growing unrest but he inflamed the situation by strengthening Serb control over Kosovo. On taking power in Serbia in 1989, he wanted Serbia to be the dominant republic in the Yugoslav federation. This led to increased tension elsewhere, particularly in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia which ultimately resulted in civil war and the break-up of Yugoslavia. Candidates may mention the identity politics that emerged which contributed to extreme nationalism. They may also discuss the unresolved tensions between ethnic minorities and religious groups in the new countries which led to further conflict, for example in Kosovo. Candidates may also mention long-standing economic decline as another reason for conflict. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.
