

Markscheme

November 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 the Norman invasion have a major impact on England?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that the Norman invasion had a major impact on England. There may be discussion of the impact on government and administration, the social impact, the establishment of feudalism and castle building and the transfer of land. Some may point out that Norman government was largely based on the old Anglo-Saxon counties and Hundreds and that the greatest impact was the appointment of Norman barons to earldoms. In terms of land transfer there was significant impact at higher societal levels but very little at the lower levels. The population remained largely Anglo-Saxon with some French immigration mostly at the higher echelons of society. Some towns had a smallish population of French merchants. There may be some discussion of castle building as a means of controlling the population. Some might argue that the ‘harrying of the North’ had a massive social and economic impact that was felt for many years. Arguably the greatest impact was on the Anglo-Saxon Earls and thegns while the population as a whole experienced little significant change. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

2. “Henry I (1100–1135) was a successful medieval king.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that Henry I was a successful ruler. There may be some discussion of key factors such as military leadership, firm government and maintaining peace and stability. He succeeded to the throne peacefully and his coronation charter appeased potentially unruly barons. He improved relations with Scotland by marrying Matilda and by 1106 he had dealt with the threat of Robert in Normandy when Robert was defeated at Tinchebray. He was successful both diplomatically and militarily. He had the support of the Church, he strengthened Royal power and control, extending the use of the Justice Eyres. Administration and finances were improved by the appointment of capable men such as Robert of Salisbury. He was not always quite as successful when dealing with the barons. Some resented his support of “new men” and his refusal to make Sherifdoms hereditary. However, he did gain the loyalty of others such as Stephen of Blois by giving large land grants. Arguably his greatest failure was he did not fully address the issue of royal succession after the disaster of the White Ship. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

3. To what extent was Christian doctrine the most significant reason for Christian opposition to the Muslim states in Spain?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Christian doctrine was the most significant reason for Christian opposition to Muslim states in Spain. Candidates may discuss the influence of religious works written by men of the Church, especially the polemics and apologetics pieces that contested the basic ideas of Islam. They may also emphasize the idea of *Reconquista* that claimed Christians were entitled to rule Spain and considered the fight against Muslims a mission ordered by God. Candidates may challenge the question stating that Christian opposition to Muslims states could have been also triggered by the political competition to control the peninsula. The impact of the Crusades could also be a motive for the increase in the opposition to Muslims states, as well as the role played by the early Inquisition and the desire of religious unity in the territory conquered by the Christian kings. The opposition to Muslims states was also due to competition to control the Mediterranean area, its trade, and the resources of its lands. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

4. Evaluate the participation of Jews in royal bureaucracy.

Candidates will evaluate the role and contribution of Jews to royal bureaucracy. As the Christian conquest of the Iberian Peninsula advanced, many Jewish communities were incorporated under Christian control. In many cases, kings invited the most educated of their members to participate in royal bureaucracy in exchange for privileges and protection. Candidates may evaluate the part played by the Jews in collecting taxes among Jewish and Christian communities. They may also note that Jews also acted as moneylenders and many Christian kings resorted to their services to continue their campaigns against Muslims and other Christian competitors. Jews also took part in different areas of royal bureaucracy thanks to their expertise in specific fields, like medicine and astronomy. Their mastery of different languages also allowed Jews to contribute as ambassadors on behalf of Christian kings. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

5. Evaluate the main reasons Edward II was deposed from the throne in 1327.

The question requires that candidates weigh up the main factors which led to the deposition of Edward II. These could include his relationship with his favourites, his failure as a military leader, his poor relationship with parliament and the collapse of his marriage to Isabella. Arguably his support of favourites such as Gaveston and the Despensers alienated many barons who resented their increasing wealth and interference in policy. Edward was regarded as an ineffectual military leader; he was defeated at Bannockburn and was also considered weak over the question of Gascony. He was able to deal with the barons in 1321, but he lost much popular support because of his failure to deal with the long famine. This was crucial during the final crisis in 1326/27 when Isabella and Mortimer planned to seize control and Edward had no support from either Church or Parliament. Arguably it was Edward's continuous support for his various favourites which turned the barons, Parliament, the Church and his wife against him. Ultimately his son was asked to take the crown as Edward III. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

6. To what extent was Edward III's claim to the French throne the main cause of the first phase of the Hundred Years War (1337–1360)?

The question requires that candidates discuss the merits or otherwise that it was the attempt to claim the French throne that started the 100 Years War. Some might argue that the main causes were the underlying tensions between France and England over Gascony, Scotland and competition for influence in the Low Countries. Edward was keen to regain territory lost by his father in Gascony and there was dispute over the extent of French suzerainty. French support for David II of Scotland was also a source of tension. Edward was married to Philippa of Hainault and England also had close connections with wealthy wool towns such as Ghent and Bruges. However, some areas such as Flanders and Artois owed homage to Philip. Although there had been a suggestion that Edward considered himself senior in line of succession to the French throne, he paid homage to Philip in 1329 and 1331 acknowledging him as King of France. Tensions continued over Edward's support for Robert of Artois and Philip attempting to confiscate Gascony. By 1337 Edward was making plans for a large-scale war supporting the view that the claim was a justification for war but not the main cause. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 4: The Renaissance (c1400–1600)

7. Evaluate the importance of papal patronage in promoting the arts during the Renaissance.

Candidates will make an appraisal of the contribution of papal patronage in promoting the arts during the Renaissance. To evaluate importance candidates may point out that popes promoted the arts as a tool to exalt and reinforce their position as Roman authorities. They may also argue that papal patronage was essential in defining topics in painting and sculpture and setting limits to the treatment of pagan themes. Papal patronage was also important in sponsoring new constructions and renewing the architectural style in many cities, influencing not only the style of the churches, but also lay buildings. Popes also fostered Humanist studies, editing texts and experimenting with new rhetorical genres. Candidates may argue that other patrons were more significant referring to lay authorities who devoted extensive amounts of their fortunes to promote the arts. The Renaissance was also promoted by kings and princes that were interested in grouping artists and intellectuals in their courts. Candidates may also suggest that popes discouraged the Renaissance when the topics from ancient times collided with Christian beliefs. Candidate's opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

8. To what extent did literature have a significant impact on the Renaissance?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that literature had a significant impact on the Renaissance. Candidates may argue that many literary works during the Renaissance reflected the new ideas of the time, even if they were presented in formats that replicated the epics, poetry and theatrical works from ancient times. The doctrine of humanism was one of the new ideas found in Renaissance literature. Humanism placed importance upon human potential and the ability to find meaning and value in earthly life, rather than merely in the afterlife. Candidates may also consider the influence of Reformation literature that questioned the power and doctrines of the Catholic Church, opening the path to the production of vernacular-language religious texts, as well as more secular publications. Candidates may however argue the impact was limited and that during the Renaissance, many authors still wrote in the same styles and genres as medieval authors did. They may also discuss the influence of the Church in trying to impose limits to new developments. As examples, candidates may refer to important authors of Renaissance literature like William Shakespeare, Niccolo Machiavelli, Dante Alighieri, and Francesco Petrararch. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

- 9.** Discuss the significance of Henry the Navigator as an enabler of Portuguese exploration.

Candidates will offer a considered and balanced review of the significance of Henry the Navigator as an enabler of Portuguese exploration. Candidates may argue that, although he never embarked on any exploratory voyages, Henry the Navigator played a significant role supporting the explorations around the Madeira Islands and along the western coast of Africa. They may also note that, among his titles, Henry was named administrator of the Order of Christ, the replacement of the Crusading order of the Templars in Portugal. The resources of the order helped him to finance many voyages, like the enterprises organized to take part in the trading of gold and slaves in West Africa, and to establish colonies in underexploited regions. Henry also supported captains to venture farther down the Atlantic coast to reach Cape Juby and beyond the Río de Oro. Under his patronage, they began the colonization of the recently discovered Azores. Among the famous sailors sent out by Henry candidates may cite Dinís Dias, Nuño Tristão, Alvise Ca'da Mosto and Diogo Gomes. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 10.** "The exploration of the New World had a negative impact on the economy of European states." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the exploration of the New World had a negative impact on the economy of European states. Candidates may agree with the statement by discussing the extent of resources that many European states lost in supporting enterprises of exploration that did not generate immediate profits. In some cases, the expeditions sponsored by European states ended up in shipwrecks, causing the loss of the investment made. They may also argue that the competition between different European states to be the first exploring and conquering new lands led to military conflicts that also affected their economies. Candidates may challenge the question arguing that the exploration opened new routes for trade, benefiting their economies. They may also highlight that the exploration was not only sponsored by the crowns and their treasuries, but also by individuals and institutions, reducing the burden on states. Candidates may argue that the exploration of several regions in the New World confirmed the presence of precious metals that started benefitting the European states soon after they were found. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

11. Discuss the impact of the Schmalkaldic League in defending Protestantism.

Candidates will offer a considered and balanced review of the impact of the Schmalkaldic League in defending Protestantism. The Schmalkaldic League was an alliance of Lutheran princes and cities that pledged to protect each other in a context of conflict between them and the Holy Roman Emperor who was the secular head of the Catholic Church. The Schmalkaldic league was also a reaction to the events that followed the Confession of Augsburg. In this context, candidates may discuss the powerful position the emperor Charles enjoyed that threatened the political and economic power of the Lutheran princes. The League counteracted the risk they would have faced if they were labelled as heretics. They may also argue that the League had a pro- active role supporting cities and individuals who wished to convert to Lutheran beliefs. Its impact was also significant in 1542, when the League attacked the Duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, the remaining Catholic heartland in the north, and expelled its Duke. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

12. "The Jesuits successfully counteracted the Reformation." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Jesuits successfully counteracted the Reformation. Candidates may agree with the statement by arguing that the Jesuits, an order committed to the task of reconstructing church life and teaching, swore special obedience to the Pope. They may also argue that, although the Jesuits were not a teaching order, they nevertheless played a significant role by multiplying the seminaries to train the clergy and writing works to counteract the Reformation. The Jesuits also played a significant role in the education of noble families, exerting a strong influence and keeping them away from Lutheran ideas. Candidates may also argue that the Jesuits took part in missions to regain Church territories that were lost to the Protestant Reformation. Candidates may challenge the question considering that most of the German lands and other territories lost to Catholicism remained Protestant. They may underline other factors as more successful than the Jesuits in counteracting the Reformation such as the Roman Inquisition, and/or the alliance between the Church and powerful monarchies. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 7: Absolutism and Enlightenment (1650–1800)

- 13.** “Enlightened despots ruled for the benefit of their subjects.” Discuss with reference to **two** enlightened despots.

The question requires that candidates offer a balanced review of the nature of the rule of two enlightened despots. Suitable examples could include, Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria, Peter I and Catherine the Great of Russia, or Frederick the Great of Prussia. To agree with the statement there may be discussion of legal and economic policies and the extent to which these policies benefitted their subjects. There could also be mention of policies in relation to serfdom and their attempts to reform or abolish it. To disagree with the statement some might argue that most of the reforms pursued by enlightened despots were aimed at establishing a more effective state structure which would enhance the power of the monarchy. Enlightenment ideas were adopted in a rather piecemeal manner and there was no real acceptance of the notion of a democratic state. The hierarchical structure of society remained largely intact although it could be argued that economic reforms contributed to the emergence of a prosperous middle class. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

- 14.** “The Enlightenment led to significant social and economic change.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Enlightenment led to social and economic change. Some may argue that there was significant change particularly in attitudes to religion where reason became more important than religious belief to some extent. There were attempts to separate Church and state and to reduce the influence of religion on government. In terms of economic change, the end of the mercantile system led to a more laissez faire trading system. This facilitated the emergence of middle -class traders and a bourgeois class that was arguably the beginning of change in the social structure. To disagree with the statement, it could be argued that the economies of most European states were still largely based on agriculture and that economic change affected a relatively small section of society. The bulk of the population remained linked to the land. Some may point out that Britain was an exception as there was considerable urbanisation as industrialisation began in the mid-18th century. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 15.** “Louis XVI was mainly responsible for the fate of the monarchy by 1792.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that Louis XVI was mainly responsible for the end of the monarchy. Some may argue that the factors that led to the initial revolution such as the financial crisis originated from the costs of Seven Years War and the rigid social structure which had little to do with Louis XVI. However, it could be argued that Louis’ failure to appoint effective ministers worsened the situation and the calling of the Estates General began the events that ended in revolution in 1789. By accepting the National Assembly Louis seemed to be accepting the need for reform. However, with the flight to Varennes in June 1791 he appeared to be a traitor to France. Louis reluctantly accepted the 1791 Constitution which limited the power of the monarchy. Arguably Louis’ misjudgements and vacillation meant that there was little chance the monarchy would survive. From August 1792 the National Convention was dominated by republicans wanting to end the monarchy. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 16.** Discuss the changing nature of the French revolutionary wars (1792–1799).

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the nature of the revolutionary wars (1792-1799). Candidates may point out that initially the war was inherently defensive to protect France and the revolution but rapidly became more expansionist. Initially France declared war because of the threat from Austria and the First Coalition however after success at Valmy, France went on the offensive and after the Edict of Fraternity in November 1792 France appeared to be trying to spread republican ideas. The declaration on France’s natural frontiers could also be seen as expansionist as it included the Rhine, the Alps and the Pyrenees. The various military campaigns of the 1790’s were arguably expansionist, and by 1795 France controlled the left bank of the Rhineland and much of the Low Countries. Bonaparte established the Cisalpine, Ligurian and Roman republics all of which were recognised at Campo Formio in 1797. It could be argued that these campaigns were to spread republicanism and extend French power and that the war of the Second Coalition was to defend French gains. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

Section 9: France (1815–1914)

17. Evaluate the main reasons for the establishment of the July Monarchy in 1830.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the various reasons for the establishment up the July monarchy. There were two main reasons, one was discontent with the rule of Charles X and the other was middle class reluctance to see France become a republic again. Charles had become increasingly unpopular because of policies such as compensation for emigres, the appointment of Polignac and the passing of the St Cloud Ordinances to reduce the electorate and muzzle the press. Thiers led the press campaign against him, demonstrations were not dealt with effectively and by July Louis Philippe was seen by the middle classes as a viable alternative. He accepted the Tricolour, demonstrating that he was not reactionary. He seemed to be a moderate alternative to Charles as well as the solution to resisting calls for a republic. Arguably the increasingly reactionary policies of Charles X were the main reason for discontent with the Bourbon monarchy. These lost him the support of the middle- class but it was fear of republicanism that led to middle class support for Louis Philippe and the establishment of the Orleans monarchy in July 1830. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

18. Discuss the contribution of Thiers to the survival of the Third Republic between 1871–1877.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the actions of Thiers and the survival of the Third Republic. Thiers made peace with Germany signing the Treaty of Frankfurt. He ordered the crushing of the Commune to avoid a radical republic. He wanted stability for France and would have accepted a constitutional monarchy. Divisions amongst the monarchists meant that by 1872 he committed himself to the Republic. His policies were popular, he introduced a new Army law aiding the recovery, he paid off the war indemnity to Germany and refused to raise taxes. There were an increasing number of republicans in the Assembly nevertheless he was replaced by MacMahon in 1873. Thiers worked to reconcile moderate and radical republicans, and this helped pass measures such as the Wallon Amendment 1875. As MacMahon attempted to manipulate the electoral system Thiers led a vigorous campaign in 1877, he allied with Gambetta and Grevy to ensure republican solidarity (no enemies on the left). In the 1877 election there was a large republican victory ending hopes of a restoration. Thiers' political skills unified the republicans when there was a threat to the republic. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 19.** “Social reforms had a limited impact on the condition of the working class between c1840–c1900.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider merits or otherwise of the view that social reform did little to improve the lives of the working class. Candidates may evaluate the impact of key legislation such as the Mines and Factory Acts of the 1840s pointing out that their impact was limited because of a shortage of inspectors but that the Mines Act of 1842 made it illegal to employ females. Other legislation discussed could include various education acts (Forster, Sandford, Mundella) and acts dealing with sanitation and housing such as the Artisans Dwellings Act 1875. Some may disagree, arguing that there was steady improvement in public health and education with better sanitation and water supplies in urban areas and that most children attended elementary school. To agree with the statement there may be reference to Booth and Rowntree reports that showed 30% of the population were living in poverty and poor housing. There may also be discussion of the fact that volunteers for the Boer war were found to be unfit for service. Some may also argue that improved working conditions were because of Trade Union actions not government policy. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported with appropriate evidence.

- 20.** To what extent did the Parliament Act of 1911 result in significant political change?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that the 1911 Parliament Act represented major political change. Candidates could discuss the context by pointing out the rejection of Lloyd George's "People's Budget" by the Lords in 1909. Both of the 1910 elections were defined as "People versus Peers". When, in order to ensure the passage of the Parliament Act, George V agreed to enlarge the Lords it was clear acceptance for the first time that political power was derived from the electorate and the unelected peers could only delay but not reject legislation. Arguably the Parliament Act did represent major change. However, it could also be argued that the Lords remained dominated by the Conservative party and used its powers to reject key legislation such as the Home Rule Bill. The Lords could also prevent an elected government passing legislation in the last two years of a five-year parliament. Therefore, though the Parliament Act was important in reinforcing democracy there was limited political change as the Lords retained considerable political power. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 21.** “The Treaty of Vienna was the main cause of attempted revolutions in Italy between 1820–1844.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that the Treaty of Vienna was the main cause of revolutions in Italy. There may be some description of the impact of the treaty, the restoration of former rulers, Austrian influence in the Duchies and Austrian control in Lombardy and Venetia. However, the main focus should be on the various revolutions. Various secret societies had different goals; the Carbonari were opposed to feudalism in Naples whereas the Adelfia were Republican. The 1820-21 revolutions in Naples had little to do with the treaty, there was desire for constitutional reform and in Sicily some desire for independence from Naples. The revolts in central and northern Italy were more directly linked to the Vienna Settlement. In 1830-31 there were attempts to weaken Austrian dominance by establishing the United Provinces in the Papal States and Parma and Modena. In some cases, revolutions were because of a desire for constitutional reform and in others it was personal ambition, for example, Charles Albert's support for revolution in Piedmont in 1821. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 22.** Discuss the significance of Bismarck's contribution to German unification by 1871.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of Bismarck's contribution to German unification. Most will argue that Bismarck was central to the process of German unification, referring to his economic and military policies in Prussia, and his resistance to Austrian dominance. Some might argue that he was the main instigator of the wars of unification planning each stage of the process, referring to his “blood and iron” speech. Whereas others may argue that he was an opportunist who seized any chance to strengthen Prussian power and decrease Austrian influence for example regarding tensions over Schleswig-Holstein or the international context when tensions between Austria and Russia left Austria isolated. There may be discussion of Bismarck turning the mistakes of others into opportunities, for example Napoleon III's ambition in the Rhineland meant the South German states were willing to ally with Prussia when France was provoked into declaring war over the Hohenzollern Candidature and the Ems Telegram. Arguably economic ties with other German states eased the process of unification. Candidate's opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

- 23.** Evaluate the attempts to modernize the Russian economy in the reigns of Alexander III and Nicholas II between 1881–1914.

The question requires that candidates evaluate the extent to which the Russian economy was modernized in the reigns of Alexander III and Nicholas II. There could be discussion of attempts to increase agricultural production and expansion of industrial infrastructure such as the railways to assist industrialisation. During the reign of Alexander, very little was done to improve agriculture although Bunge did open a Land bank. The major attempts were made by Stolypin under Nicholas II. He cancelled redemption dues and ended the control of the Mir, he hoped to encourage the emergence of a Kulak class of effective producers. There was some success but at no time did Russian agricultural production match production levels elsewhere. Consolidation of peasant land into viable farms was a slow process; only 10% had been consolidated by 1914. There was significant progress with infrastructure with railways, by 1905 there were 30,000 miles of tracks, however despite major projects such as the Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia still lagged behind other nations. There was industrial growth, but it was heavily reliant on foreign investment and agriculture was the main occupation for 70-80% of the population. Arguably the economy was modernising but at a very slow pace. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be stated clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

- 24.** To what extent was the October/November Revolution (1917) the result of popular support for Lenin's policies?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that popular support for Lenin was the cause of the October/November Revolution. Arguably Lenin's policies of Peace, Land and Bread and All Power to the Soviets reflected discontent within Russia. They were popular as indicated by the increasing size of the Bolshevik party (300,000) by August 1917. The Bolsheviks also had majorities on the Moscow and Petrograd Soviets. Some might argue that this encouraged Lenin to seize power. Others might assert that it was the failures of the Provisional Government (PG) that caused revolution. The decisions to continue with the war, to postpone elections for a Constituent Assembly and the delay in addressing the Land question reduced support for the PG. The continuing economic crisis, defeat in the 1917 offensive and fear of a right-wing coup (Kornilov) meant the PG lacked credibility by the autumn 1917. Some might argue that the events of October/November were not really a revolution but a coup by a revolutionary group and that the popular support was not a key factor. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly stated and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 25.** To what extent did the decline of the Ottoman Empire contribute to the outbreak of the First World War (1914)?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that the decline of the Ottoman Empire was a cause of the First World War. Candidates may argue that the decline of the Ottoman Empire led to nationalist aspirations and resentment of Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Relations between Austria and Serbia became increasingly bitter culminating in the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, officially triggering the start of the war. Ottoman decline in the Balkans led to increased competition in the region between Russia and Austria-Hungary. Some may argue that the Austro-Hungarian annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 made Russia more determined not to back down in future Balkan crises including that of July 1914. On the other hand, candidates could also argue that the impact of local nationalism could have been limited to a possible third Balkan War if other factors had not intervened. Other factors could include the alliance system, militarism, colonialism, Germany's foreign policy, the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia and Russia's decision to mobilize. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 26.** "Strategic errors were the most significant reason for the defeat of Germany and the Central Powers in the First World War (1914–1918)." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the view that strategic errors were the main reason for the defeat of Germany and the Central powers. Candidates may argue that strategic errors made by them such as the failure of the Schlieffen Plan removed hopes of a quick victory and left Germany facing a two-front war. The decision to invade Belgium brought Britain into the war, this contributed to the French ability to resist the German forces. They may also consider tactical errors such as unrestricted U-boat warfare which antagonized the US, and eventually contributed to US entry into the war. The failure of the Spring Offensive in 1918 undermined their ability to continue fighting. Domestic instability, weak governments in the Central Powers particularly in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and economic factors such as the impact of the Allied Blockade could also be discussed. The importance of the entry and role of the US may also be examined with it bringing in new resources against the weakened and war-weary Central Powers. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 27.** “Economic factors were the main reason for the increasing support for Hitler between 1929–1933.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons why there was increasing support of Hitler in the years 1929 and 1933. Candidates may argue that the failure of the Weimar Republic to deal with the Depression led to Hitler’s rise as a national politician. Increased unemployment led to Germans losing faith in democracy and looking to extreme parties. Some may discuss the weakness of the Weimar Republic, with political parties unwilling to work together for a stable government. Undemocratic methods (Article 48) were overused, and democracy had virtually ended by 1930, making Hitler more acceptable. The economic crisis and rapidly rising unemployment increased discontent with the Weimar government. Goebbels’ propaganda campaign was very effective and increased support for Hitler and the Nazis by targeting specific groups of society with different slogans and policies to win their backing. He had the support of elite groups (big business and the army), because they feared communism. The SA also played a part in Hitler’s increasing political strength by intimidating his opponents particularly the Communists and the SPD. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 28.** Discuss the impact of political developments in **one** European country (other than Germany, Italy or Spain) in the inter-war years.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the impact of political developments in their chosen country. Established states such as Great Britain and France would be appropriate as would any of the states which were established by the post-war settlement. The political atmosphere of the inter-war years was sharply divided between those who thought the extreme left could solve Europe’s problems, and those who desired leadership from the extreme right. This had a considerable impact in many European countries, contributing to the rise of dictatorships. There were few democratic states (e.g., Czechoslovakia) and there was a proliferation of parties in some countries which kept the governments of many countries in constant turmoil. Thus, the main impact was weak governments. In Poland, Pilsudski became a virtual dictator in 1926. In some cases, increased fear of communism was a significant political development, for instance, in Hungary, Horthy’s position was strengthened by his anti-communist stance. Similarly, Salazar in Portugal gained support because of his anti-communist views. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 15: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)

29. “The Treaty of Versailles (1919) was unfair on the new German Republic.” Discuss.

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the view that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair on the Weimar Republic. Those agreeing with the statement may discuss the effect on Germany of various clauses in the Treaty such as loss of territory; reparations; displacement of population; military reductions; War Guilt clause. Some may also argue that it was unfair as it punished the new republic rather than the old regime of the Kaiser. Some may discuss the significance of Wilson’s Fourteen Points and the fact that self-determination was not applied in the case of Germany and Austria. Candidates may argue that the Treaty was not unfair - they may cite the fact that Germany had requested an armistice and thereby admitted defeat but also remained a major European power after ratification. They may also point out that many of the contested clauses were part of Wilson’s Fourteen Points, for example giving Poland access to the sea. Candidates may consider the various aims of the peacemakers and may compare Versailles with the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

30. Compare and contrast the impact of the Second World War (1939–1945) on civilians in **two** European countries.

The question requires that candidates compare and contrast the impact of the Second World War on the civilian populations of any **two** European countries between 1939 and 1945. Specific details and content will depend upon the two countries chosen. Some of the impacts that may be considered include the fact that it was a war in which more civilians died than soldiers. There was food rationing and food shortages, civilians suffered from invasion or air raids that caused major destruction. Candidates may discuss increased government intervention in economic activity which had an impact on daily life. A significant effect was the increasing government direction of labour into key industries as well as the mobilization of women into the work force. In some countries there was a growing sense of national unity and support for the governments’ war efforts but in occupied countries the civilian population experienced repression. 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.** Evaluate the impact of collectivisation and the Five-Year Plans on the economy of the Soviet Union up to 1941.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of collectivization and the Five -Year plans on the economy of the Soviet Union. Candidates may define the aims of both policies and then assess the impact of each in relation to the economic growth of the Soviet Union. With the majority of peasants being organized on collective farms, the government gained greater control over production and allocation of food. Collectivization was arguably a political success (dekulakization and the extension of party control in the regions) but the impact on the economy was debatable as production levels did not increase significantly and famine occurred in some regions. The main impact of the first Five Year Plan (1928-1933) was to create an industrial base with significant increases in coal and steel production. The second Five Year Plan (1933-1938) increased government control over labor. The Third Five Year Plan (1938-1943) was focused on the need for rearmament. Some may argue that despite the many criticisms and weaknesses of the Five-Year Plans they had a significant impact on the economy. The Soviet Union became a major industrial power with the capacity to withstand invasion in 1941. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 32.** Discuss the successes and failures of Khrushchev's domestic policies.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of Khrushchev's domestic policies. Candidates may make reference to Khrushchev's aim to raise living standards and decentralize power. Some may argue that he was something of a reformer (de-Stalinization) and attempted to change many areas of policy with limited success. He successfully overhauled the judicial system and limited the number of years party officials could stay in office. Candidates may discuss Khrushchev's failed agricultural policies such as the "Virgin Lands" project and the expansion of grain planting into unsuitable regions, leading to harvest failure and the importing of grain from the US. There may be discussion of Khrushchev's focus on greater availability of consumer goods and the building of *khrushchyovka* that increased the supply of housing. But, housing shortages continued. He also improved social security benefits, pensions and wages and abolished school and college fees. The economy benefitted in the early stages but gradually declined with increased spending on the military and the space programme. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 33.** Evaluate the contribution of economic factors to the emergence of the Cold War in Germany.

Candidates will make an appraisal of the contribution of economic factors in the emergence of the Cold War in Germany. In the post war period tensions arose over the question of reparations and whether German industry should be revived. The US and Britain were unwilling to prop up the German economy and formed Bizonia (later Trizonia) to aid recovery. In 1948 the west introduced the deutschmark to their zone including West Berlin. The Soviet response was the Berlin Blockade lasting nearly a year. The impact of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan could be discussed as both increased tensions in Germany. Arguably economic issues were a significant factor, but Soviet fear of a strong revived west German state was also a factor. Candidates may evaluate other factors contributing to the emergence of the Cold War in Germany such as the ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union and its impact in Germany, the arms race and the development of atomic weaponry during the last years of the Second World War that created a scenario of mistrust. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 34.** "Socio-political changes in Spain in the 1960s and 1970s made the transition to democracy successful." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that socio-political changes in Spain in the 1960s and 1970s made the transition to democracy successful. Candidates may agree with the statement arguing that, since the early 1960s, opposition to Franco became stronger due to the social changes the country underwent. Students, teachers and intellectuals represented a democratic left-wing front, while the working class focused their struggles through the trade unions. Together, these movements were the basis of future democratic forces. Candidates may also highlight the importance of a group of new politicians within the Franco regime who argued for economic progress and forward-looking policies. Social change also led to a new press that supported the transition to democracy. Candidates may challenge the statement pointing out the importance of the international political context that supported democracy, as well as the need for Spain to join trade agreements that required the democratization of its regime. Candidates' opinions and conclusions will be clearly expressed and supported with appropriate evidence.

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

35. “Economic issues were the main reason for the conflict between Tito and the Soviet Union.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that economic issues were the main reason for the conflict between Tito and the Soviet Union. Candidates may agree arguing that Yugoslavia pursued economic goals that did not align with the interests of the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc allies. Tito supported the notion of workers’ management of production, embodied in the formation of the first workers’ councils in 1950. As a result, Soviet-style central planning was abandoned, and central agencies were trimmed. Candidates may argue that this new model of socialism triggered the conflict. Candidates may challenge the statement pointing out that the conflict was the product of a geopolitical struggle in the Balkans that involved Albania, Bulgaria, and the communist insurgency in Greece, which Tito’s Yugoslavia supported, and the Soviet Union secretly opposed. Another reason for the conflict was Stalin’s efforts to maintain a presence in Yugoslavia and his attempts to control the Yugoslav Communist Party. Tito’s non-aligned foreign policy also contributed to the conflict as he cooperated with nonaligned states. The cultural and scientific freedom allowed in Yugoslavia which posed a threat to the rest of the Soviet-bloc countries may also be discussed. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

36. Examine the social and economic challenges of the post-communist era in **one** central or eastern European country (excluding Russia) between 1989–2000.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the end of communist control and the social and economic challenges that emerged as a consequence. Details will vary depending on the chosen exemplar however there are likely to be some common challenges. The biggest economic challenge was often the transition from a state-controlled economy to a capitalist free market economy. In many cases this led to inflation, unemployment and rising prices both of consumer goods and food. One of the major challenges was the privatization of large-scale enterprises and the difficulties varied from country to country. In Hungary the economy was already very close to being a free-market economy whereas in other states the economy was still largely under state control. Social challenges could include the reduction of state support for the more vulnerable members of society. In some countries such as the Baltic states and other former Soviet republics the issue of the status of Russian minorities was a significant social challenge. Candidates’ opinions and conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.
