

HISTORY – EUROPE & AMERICA

Time Allowed – 1.5 hours

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

SECTION A

1. 'History is the study of the lives of great men'. Discuss.
2. In what ways is imagination necessary for the historian, and how far do historians have to keep their imagination in check?
3. Can history ever be scientific?
4. How should histories of propaganda be researched and written?
5. 'Wars are the locomotives of history' (Trotsky). Do you agree?
6. How useful as primary sources for the historian are diaries and memoirs?

SECTION B

Early and Medieval Period

7. What role did barbarian invasions play in the fall of the Roman Empire?
8. To what extent were technological advances responsible for the Viking raids and conquests from A.D. 794?
9. Why did Charlemagne's empire disintegrate following his death in 814?
10. To what extent was medieval Sicily's society multi-cultural?
11. What does the Chronicle of Vincent Kadlubek tell us about Polish society in the twelfth century?
12. What effect did the Crusades have on Europe?
13. To what extent was Europe 'Europeanized' during the Middle Ages?

Early Modern Period

14. Why did radical Protestants engage in 'iconoclasm' in the sixteenth century?
15. Why did Europe experience so much religious warfare in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
16. Was seventeenth-century Europe in a state of continuous and widespread crisis?
17. How appropriate is it to categorise the economy of early modern Europe as 'pre-industrial'?
18. 'Early modern revolutionaries ... were few, limited in influence, and for the most part inspired by a religious ... fervour' (Bernard Capp). Discuss.
19. Examine the role of national identity in the American War of Independence.
20. To what extent can Catherine the Great of Russia be described as an 'enlightened despot'?

Modern Period

21. Examine the contribution of any one French Revolutionary leader to the French Revolution up to Thermidor 1794.
22. Why did nationalism play so significant a role in nineteenth-century Europe? Answer with particular reference to one case-study.
23. When and why did Bismarck decide to attempt the unification of Germany?
24. How significant was slavery as a cause of the American Civil War?
25. How convincing is the argument that a collapse in morale led to the defeat of the Confederacy in the American Civil War?
26. Compare and contrast the process of industrialisation before 1914 in TWO of the following: France, Germany, Russia.
27. Assess the role played by ONE of the following powers in the causes and outbreak of the First World: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia.
28. Why did Germany and her allies lose the First World War?
29. Why did the Russian Revolution not lead to a World Revolution?
30. To what extent was Stalin's political ruthlessness the reason for his rise to power?

31. To what extent should the rise of Fascism in Italy be attributed to the First World War and to the terms of the Peace settlement?
32. Why was Adolf Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1933?
33. Why did the Nazi regime face so little organised resistance within Germany between 1933 and 1945?
34. To what extent was the New Deal a radical departure for the United States?
35. To what extent was the Second World War the product of appeasement?
36. What were the causes of the Cold War?
37. What role did the Berlin Airlift play in the division of Germany?
38. Why did Vietnam matter to US policymakers?
39. Account for the success of the civil rights movement in the USA in the 1960s.
40. Assess the contribution of EITHER Gorbachev OR Reagan to the ending of the Cold War.