

SECTION A [18 Marks]
Answer **all** the questions

Question I

[9]

Read the sources and then answer both part of questions.

Source A

Nationalism has often been regarded by historians as one of the most important causes of the outbreak of the First World War. The events of July 1914 illustrate its significance. Serbian nationalism inspired the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, while Austria viewed Serbian nationalism as a direct threat when it issued its ultimatum to Serbia. At the same time, a sense of Slavic solidarity encouraged Russia to see itself as the protector of Serbia, increasing tensions between the major European powers.

From a book written by a British historian published in 1987.

Source B

The First World War transformed nationalism across Europe. The collapse of the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian and German Empires encouraged many national groups to seek independence and establish their own states. However, the peace settlements did not satisfy all nationalist aspirations. While some peoples gained self-determination, others found themselves as minorities within newly created states, creating fresh tensions that would continue to shape European politics. Therefore, the war both fulfilled and intensified nationalist ambitions.

From a book written by a Professor at Oxford University published in 2001.

1. Read Source A. What can you learn from the source about a nationalism in 1914?

[3]

2. How far does Source B agree that the First World War resolved nationalist ambitions?

[6]

Question II

[9]

Read the sources and then answer both part of questions.

Source A



Ancient Egyptian wall painting from the Nile valley.

Source B

Ancient Egypt became a strong and stable civilisation because it had an organised system of government. The Pharaoh was the king and was believed to be chosen by the gods. Egyptians believed it was the Pharaoh's duty to maintain Ma'at, which meant order, truth and justice. The Pharaoh was supported by officials who helped collect taxes, manage resources, keep records and organise large building projects. Temples and priests also played an important role because religion supported the Pharaoh's authority and encouraged people to follow the laws. These political and religious institutions worked together to maintain peace, stability and good administration. Although the Nile River was essential for farming and trade, strong leadership and an effective government also helped Ancient Egypt become one of the world's longest-lasting civilisations.

From a book written by Professor of Egyptology published in 1989

1. Describe what Source A suggests about society in Ancient Egyptian.

[3]

2. Compare Sources A and B as evidence about the reasons for the success of Ancient Egyptian civilisation.

[6]

SECTION B [18 Marks]
Answer **all** the questions

Question III

1. Explain how EITHER Romanticism OR Positivism shaped historians' understanding of the past.

[6]

2. Explain why economic conditions were important for the outbreak of French Revolution in 1789?

[6]

3. Explain why the Greco-Roman civilisations were established? **[6]**

SECTION C [24 Marks]
Answer any **TWO** questions

Question IV

1. How far did early explorers' reports contribute to the emergence of European ideas about race during the Age of Discovery? **[12]**

2. Assess the reasons for establishment of the United Nations in 1945.

[12]

3. 'Mahatma Gandhi was the most significant figure in reducing inequality in South Africa and India.' How far do you agree? Explain using historical evidence.

[12]

