



**Division & Realignment**  
**History Past Exam Questions**  
**Higher Level**

**2013**

**Section 3 – Q4**

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*  
**Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**

Answer one of the following questions:

1. How did the Cold War develop in Europe, 1945-1992? (100)
2. During the period 1945-1992, how did communist governments handle the economic challenges they faced? (100)
3. How effective was Margaret Thatcher's leadership in domestic and foreign affairs? (100)
4. What was the contribution to European affairs of one or more of the following: Jean Monnet; Jacques Delors; Pope John Paul II? (100)

**2012**

**Section 3 – Q4**

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*  
**Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why, and to what extent, did Europe move towards unity, 1945-1973? (100)
2. What was the impact of the 1973 Oil Crisis on the economies of Western Europe? (100)
3. What did you learn about the history of the Soviet Union from your study of one or more of the following: Nikita Khrushchev; Alexander Solzhenitsyn; Mikhail Gorbachev? (100)
4. During the period 1945-1992, what developments took place in one or more of the following: religious practice; youth and popular culture; the mass media? (100)

**2011**

**Section 3 – Q4**

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*  
**Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful was Soviet Russia in controlling Eastern Europe, 1945-1992? (100)
2. What were the social and economic effects of the growth in European unity, 1945-1992? (100)
3. What was the impact of Margaret Thatcher on Britain's internal and external affairs? (100)
4. What was the historical importance of the Second Vatican Council and/or Pope John Paul II? (100)

**2010**

**Section 3 – Q4**

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*  
**Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How were communist governments imposed on Eastern Europe between the end of World War II, 1945, and the defeat of the Hungarian Uprising, 1956? (100)
2. What were the main social and economic developments in Europe, 1973-1992? (100)
3. What factors contributed to the collapse of communism? (100)
4. During the period 1945-1992, how significant were developments in one or more of the following: advances in the biological sciences; nuclear power; the computer? (100)

**2009**

**Section 3 – Q4**

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*  
**Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main crises of the Cold War which affected Europe during the period, 1945-1992? (100)
2. How effective were the internal and external policies of Nikita Khrushchev? (100)
3. What was the attitude of one or more of the following to the growth of European unity: Jean Monnet; Margaret Thatcher; Jacques Delors? (100)
4. During the period 1945-1992, what changes took place in one or more of the following: the role of women; religious practices; the mass media? (100)

**2008**

**Section 3 – Q4**

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*  
**Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the reasons for the Hungarian uprising, 1956, and why did it fail? (100)
2. What helped and what hindered economic growth in Europe, 1945-1973? (100)
3. What was the contribution of Mikhail Gorbachev to Russian and European history? (100)
4. During the period, 1945-1992, what were the key developments in one or more of the following: youth and popular culture; sport; the mass media? (100)