S5 History Practice Paper I Congress of Vienna and nationalism, the First World War, the Treaty of Versailles, the Second World War, the Cold War and interwar European society

S5 History I Time allowed: 75 minutes I Total: 100 marks I 24 questions

Section A: The Congress of Vienna and nationalist movements

Question 1 (16 marks)

1. State the three principles used by the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) to reorganise Europe, with one example each. (4 marks)

2. The German Confederation of 1815 had 39 states, while the North German Confederation of 1866 had only 22. Find the percentage decrease in the number of states. (4 marks)

3. The Kingdom of Sardinia had about 5.0 million people in 1859 and the Kingdom of Italy about 26.8 million in 1871. Find the growth multiple and the percentage increase. (4 marks)

4. Explain how nationalism both promoted Italian and German unification and threatened the rule of Austria-Hungary in the nineteenth century. (4 marks)

Section B: Causes and impact of the First World War

Question 2 (16 marks)

5. In 1913 German steel output was 17.6 million tonnes and British output 7.7 million tonnes. Find how many times German output was of British output. (4 marks)

6. The war began in August 1914 and an armistice was signed in November 1918. How many months did it last? (4 marks)

7. The Allies mobilised about 42 million men and about 5.0 million were killed. Find the death rate. (4 marks)

8. Explain two reasons why the Balkans were called the powder keg of Europe before 1914. (4 marks)

Section C: The Treaty of Versailles and interwar relations

Question 3 (16 marks)

9. In 1921 the Allies fixed German reparations at 132 billion gold marks; the Young Plan of 1929 reduced this to 113.9 billion. Find the percentage reduction. (4 marks)

10. The Weimar Republic was founded in 1919 and ended in 1933. How many years did it last? (4 marks)

11. During the German hyperinflation of 1923 one US dollar was worth 4.2 trillion marks. If a loaf of bread cost 150 billion marks, what was its price in US dollars? (4 marks)

12. Explain how the Treaty of Versailles weakened the Weimar Republic and planted the seeds of the Second World War. (4 marks)

Section D: The Second World War and the post-war order

Question 4 (16 marks)

13. From the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 to the end of the war in Europe on 8 May 1945, how many months passed? (4 marks)

14. About 60 million people died in the Second World War and the world population in 1939 was about 2.3 billion. Find the deaths as a percentage of world population. (4 marks)

15. The United Nations had 51 founding members in 1945 and 189 members in 2000. Find the growth multiple. (4 marks)

16. Explain two post-war arrangements that shaped the European order. (4 marks)

Section E: The course and end of the Cold War

Question 5 (16 marks)

17. From the Truman Doctrine of 1947 to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, how many years did the Cold War last? (4 marks)

18. The Marshall Plan provided USD 13 billion to 16 recipient countries between 1948 and 1952. Find the average aid per country. (4 marks)

19. The Berlin Wall was built on 13 August 1961 and opened on 9 November 1989. Find how many days it existed. (4 marks)

20. Explain how the confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact divided Europe. (4 marks)

Section F: Interwar and post-war social and economic change in Europe

Question 6 (20 marks)

21. Unemployment in Britain was 8.0% in 1929 and 22.1% in 1932. Find the rise in percentage points and the relative rise. (5 marks)

22. In 1932 German industrial output stood at only 59% of its 1929 level. Find the percentage fall. (5 marks)

23. Soviet pig iron output rose from 3.3 million tonnes in 1928 to 14.5 million tonnes in 1939. Find the growth multiple. (5 marks)

24. The female labour force in Britain grew from 5.9 million in 1921 to 8.0 million in 1951. Find the percentage increase and explain two post-war social changes in Europe. (5 marks)