Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- all three enlarged the state and differed over why it might command rather than whether

2.2

- change: the state does and claims far more; continuity: the question of the basis on which a state may command

2.3

(a)

- democracy-consent; communism-a theory of history; fascism-nation and race

(b)

- no war outcome could settle a question the three answered on different grounds

3.1 B

- the ground, not the fact, was in dispute

3.2 B

- 4.3's social contract posed it

3.3

(a)

- that wartime state expansion became permanent

(b)

- the range of what the state routinely does has grown, which is a change in the relationship even though the institution's name is unchanged

3.4

(a)

- for example: Britain's Defence of the Realm Act (1914) allowed censorship and state control of industry; conscription and rationing followed

(b)

- for example: in Nazi Germany the Gestapo and camps removed opponents and Goebbels's ministry controlled press and radio; in the USSR the NKVD ran the purges

(c)

- for example: welfare states such as Britain's National Health Service (1948), and nationalised coal, rail and banks in Britain and France