



A Level

History

Session: 1967 June
Type: Question paper
Code: 237

237/1

HISTORY

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER I. ENGLISH HISTORY TO 1485

(Two hours and a half)

Answer **four** questions.

- 1 Assess the nature and quality of the last stages of Romano-British civilization.
- 2 By what stages did Christianity come to prevail among the Anglo-Saxons?
- 3 'The story of the eighth century is, in effect, the story of the kings of Mercia.' Discuss.
- 4 'Alfred's work would have failed if he had not been succeeded by a line of able kings.' Discuss.
- 5 Cnut: barbarian chief or model of a Christian king?
- 6 What was the nature of the monarchy to which William I succeeded, and what did he make of it?
- 7 What ecclesiastical developments have you noted in England in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries?
- 8 What do you understand by the term 'feudalism'? Illustrate your answer by reference to post-Conquest England.
- 9 Why did Henry I stand higher in the estimation of contemporaries, or near-contemporaries, than William Rufus?
- 10 'One of the strongest, most ruthless and most imaginative of English kings.' Discuss this opinion of Henry II.

- 11 'What was new about the Great Charter was not the theory which lay behind it, but the elaborate and forthright way in which that theory was given expression.' Discuss.
- 12 What were the main reasons for the existence of English territorial holdings in France in the thirteenth century?
- 13 'The English parliament developed because it proved useful to king and barons alike.' Discuss this view with reference to constitutional developments before 1307.
- 14 To what extent did the reigns of Edward II and Edward III tend to bring about constitutional change?
- 15 Explain the importance and operation of the Staple.
- 16 'Henry IV—a wiser, though not a better, man than Richard II.' Discuss.
- 17 Do you see collaboration, or conflict, between Pope and King as the more significant feature of the late medieval English Church?
- 18 What was the state of England's foreign trade during the fifteenth century?
- 19 Was Edward IV in any sense a new type of monarch?
- 20 Were medieval monks good landlords?

HISTORY

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ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 2. ENGLISH HISTORY, 1485–1939

*(Two hours and a half)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 **Either** How did the Tudors finance their government?
Or Explain the part played by the Council and its offshoots in the government of England during the sixteenth century.

- 2 Write a character study of King Henry VIII.
- 3 Can anything be said in favour of the policies of Somerset and Northumberland during the reign of Edward VI?
- 4 What considerations governed the foreign policy of Elizabeth I between 1558 and 1588?
- 5 How successful were the Tudors in Ireland?
- 6 Why was James I less successful in handling the House of Commons than Elizabeth I?
- 7 Explain the varying fortunes of King Charles I between 1640 and 1649.
- 8 Discuss the part played by religious issues in the politics of the reign of Charles II.
- 9 What obstacles had William of Orange to overcome in order to secure and retain the throne of England?
- 10 Why was the seventeenth century a period of English colonisation overseas?
- 11 Compare the foreign policy of Sir Robert Walpole with that of Stanhope.
- 12 What can we learn about eighteenth-century England **either** from its novels **or** from its architecture?
- 13 What improvements in agricultural methods took place in eighteenth-century England, and why?
- 14 Why were there frequent changes of ministry between 1760 and 1770?
- 15 Why did it take so long to abolish the British slave trade and slavery within the British Empire, and how was abolition eventually achieved?
- 16 Why did British governments, during and immediately after the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, consider it necessary to adopt a repressive domestic policy?

- 17 Discuss the character and achievements **either** of Nelson or of Wellington.
- 18 'A great statesman but a poor politician.' Discuss this assessment of Sir Robert Peel.
- 19 What were the dominant motives behind British foreign policy between 1815 and 1856?
- 20 What do you take the phrase 'typically Victorian' to mean?
- 21 **Either** In what ways was town life in England improved during the nineteenth century?
Or Consider the impact of railway development on the economy and society of nineteenth-century England.
- 22 'My mission is to pacify Ireland.' Why did Gladstone fail in his aim?
- 23 Why did Great Britain play so active a part in the 'Scramble for Africa' in the later decades of the nineteenth century?
- 24 What factors made it possible for the Labour party to form a government within twenty-four years of its creation?
- 25 What were Britain's relations **either** with Italy between 1914 and 1939 or with Germany between 1919 and 1939?
- 26 What qualities of character and statesmanship had Winston Churchill exhibited before the outbreak of the Second World War?

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HISTORY. PAPER 3
ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 5

ADVANCED LEVEL

ENGLISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY FROM 1815

*(Two hours and a half)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 'In other countries poverty is a misfortune—with us it is a crime' (BULWER LYTTON, 1833). Discuss the history of the poor law before 1914 in the light of this comment.
- 2 'In essence, industrialism rested upon the creation of new mobilities; the mobilities of goods and persons, of labour and capital, of knowledge and ideas.' Comment on economic development in the Victorian period in the light of this statement.
- 3 Account for the changes in **either** the profitability or the productivity of agriculture between 1846 and 1914.
- 4 Consider the Dock Strike of 1889 or the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 or the General Strike of 1926, as marking a turning-point in the history of trade unions.
- 5 Consider the main influences between 1848 and 1914 affecting **either** the provision of housing for the working classes or public health.
- 6 What economic and social developments explain the loss of political power by the landed interest?
- 7 What have been the chief changes in the occupational structure during the last hundred years?
- 8 Trace, and explain the reasons for, the main changes in **either** birth or death rates during the last hundred years.
- 9 'Women's suffrage will not come, when it does come, as an isolated phenomenon... It will be a political change... based upon social, educational and economic changes' (MILLCENT GARRETT FAWCETT, 1886). Discuss.
- 10 Account for the development of a 'mixed economy' (i.e. a mixture of private and public enterprise) in present-day Britain.
- 11 Discuss the economic and social sources or consequences of educational developments in England since 1902.
- 12 Explain **either** the decline of the 'basic industries' or the growth of the 'new industries', in England.

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ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 4. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 337-1494

*(Two hours and a half)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 Did the Roman Empire decline in the fourth century?
- 2 Discuss the policies of Theodoric the Ostrogoth.
- 3 'Pope Gregory the Great: Father of Europe.' Comment.
- 4 'Military despotism tempered by assassination.' Discuss this judgement on the Merovingian dynasty.
- 5 'Charlemagne was above all else a warrior.' Do you agree?
- 6 Account for the weakness of western Europe in the ninth century.
- 7 Discuss the policies of the tenth-century German kings towards Italy and Rome.
- 8 Why did King Henry IV resist Pope Gregory VII?
- 9 Why were the Normans of the eleventh and twelfth centuries such powerful builders of states?
- 10 What conditions in the twelfth century encouraged urban growth?
- 11 Account for the wide and rapid expansion of the Cistercian order in the twelfth century.
- 12 Discuss the course of the Fourth Crusade and its results.
- 13 Did Frederick II neglect Germany?
- 14 Compare and contrast the universities of northern Europe with those of southern Europe.

15 Why did the Papacy move to Avignon? Why did it remain there so long?

16 Why did the Baltic sea trade rise to prominence in the fourteenth century?

17 Discuss the social and political basis of the Renaissance of Italian culture in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

18 Discuss the consequences of the Hundred Years War in France.

19 How did the Church combat heresy in the Middle Ages?

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ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 5. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1494-1939

*(Two hours and a half)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 Describe the effects, down to the end of the sixteenth century, of any **one** of the following:
 - (a) The invention of printing.
 - (b) The development of ocean-going ships.
 - (c) The increased supply of precious metals.
- 2 Estimate the strength and the weakness of the Papacy in the first half of the sixteenth century.
- 3 'A prisoner of his inheritance.' Discuss this view of Charles V.
- 4 Compare and contrast John Calvin and St Ignatius Loyola as champions of their respective creeds.
- 5 What circumstances made possible the achievement of independence by the seven United Provinces?

- 6 Describe and account for the growth of political and religious divisions in Germany between 1555 and 1618.
- 7 Compare the work of Sully and Richelieu as servants of their Kings.
- 8 What were the principal achievements of Europeans in the seventeenth century in **one** of the following spheres: (a) architecture; (b) painting; (c) science?
- 9 What were the sources of **either** Turkish **or** Swedish strength in the seventeenth century, and what impact did it have on the rest of Europe?
- 10 Assess the strength and weakness of Spain at the time of the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659).
- 11 'In 1684 Louis XIV was at the pinnacle of his fame and power.' Discuss.
- 12 'Peter the Great had no long-term plans, only short-term remedies.' Do you agree?
- 13 Was the Peace of Utrecht (1713-15) 'a watershed in European history' or 'a settlement of little consequence'?
- 14 Consider the importance of **either** the reign of Frederick William I (1713-40) in the history of Prussia **or** the reign of Maria Theresa in the history of her dominions.
- 15 With what justification has the eighteenth century in Europe been called 'The Age of Reason'?
- 16 Why were Poland and Turkey victims of aggression by neighbouring powers in the eighteenth century?
- 17 'The French Revolution sprang more from defects in political leadership than from economic distress.' Discuss.
- 18 How do you account for the successes of French armies in Europe between 1792 and 1812?
- 19 How did Prussia grow in power and influence between the fall of Napoleon and the Treaty of Prague (August 1866)?

- 20 What progress was made in the development of a satisfactory democratic system of parliamentary government in France in the years 1815-75?
- 21 How and why were European powers involved in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire between **either** 1821 and 1856 **or** 1833 and 1878?
- 22 What were the chief obstacles in the way of Italian unification, and how far were they removed by 1861?
- 23 How successful was the policy of Czar Alexander II?
- 24 Estimate the strength and the weakness of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from 1867 to 1914.
- 25 Consider the influence of Kaiser William II on German policy during his reign down to 1914.
- 26 In what ways did the war of 1914-18 differ from earlier wars?
- 27 Evaluate the domestic achievements of Stalin down to 1939.
- 28 How did Hitler obtain absolute power in Germany?

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HISTORY

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 6. SPECIAL SUBJECT

(Two hours and a half)

*Candidates must confine their attention to **one** of the sections. Answer **four** questions.*

N.B. Supervisors are requested to send the answers to each section in separate envelopes. The letter of the section must be shown on the envelope. e.g. 'History, Special Subject A (or E, etc.)'.

A. THE PERSIAN EMPIRE AND THE GREEKS

C. 510-387 B.C.

- 1 How far was there effective central government control over the administration and economic life of the Persian Empire under Darius I?
- 2 To what extent can the opposition of the Greeks of the homeland and the Aegean to the Persians down to the victories of 479 B.C. be described as a national struggle?
- 3 What mistakes did Xerxes make in his invasion of Greece?
- 4 What effect did the establishment of Athenian hegemony after 479 B.C. have on the life of the Greek cities in Asia?
- 5 How far and with what success did the Greeks attempt to wrest control of the Mediterranean east of Rhodes from the Persians after 479 B.C.?
- 6 What part did Greeks play in the life of the Persian empire in this period?
- 7 Discuss the Persian contribution to the Spartan victory in the Peloponnesian War.
- 8 How reliable is Herodotus' history?
- 9 What sort of picture of Persian life and character is given by Greek artists and writers other than Herodotus?
- 10 'Skilful diplomacy can conceal declining military strength.' How far is this a fair commentary on Persian policy towards the Greeks between the fall of Athens and the King's Peace?

B. THE AGE OF CAESAR AND AUGUSTUS,

60 B.C. TO A.D. 14

- 1 'It was Caesar's behaviour in 59 B.C. which made the civil wars inevitable.' Discuss.

- 2 Discuss the Roman methods of policy-making in the late Republic, with particular reference to their advantages and weaknesses.
- 3 How far do Cicero's letters prior to 15 March 44 B.C. show any deep perception of the most important issues of the day?
- 4 Discuss the social legislation of Caesar during his dictatorships. Was he unusually enlightened?
- 5 How far was Cicero's decision to force a war on Antonius in 44-43 B.C. out of character?
- 6 Compare and contrast Caesar's attitude towards the extension of the Roman citizenship with that of Augustus.
- 7 Discuss the extent to which Augustus may justly be accused of duplicity towards his friends.
- 8 What factors were particularly beneficial to the economic life of the Roman world in the Age of Augustus?
- 9 By what means could a Roman citizen of moderate means from an Italian municipium seek to better his condition in the Age of Augustus?
- 10 **Either** Discuss the principal characteristics of the art of the Age of Augustus.
Or Estimate Augustus' skill as a propagandist.

C. ENGLAND UNDER HENRY I AND STEPHEN

- 1 What were Henry I's continental preoccupations and how did he deal with them?
- 2 What developments were there in financial organisation under Henry I and why were these desirable?
- 3 How much did the Church influence the policies of Henry I?
- 4 Why did Henry I achieve such a reputation for justice

- 5 Discuss the ways in which Henry I and Stephen each regarded the feudal society of which they were suzerains.
- 6 Was Stephen a good soldier?
- 7 How did contemporaries view the troubles of Stephen's reign? Are we now in a position to modify these views?
- 8 Was Ailred of Rievaulx a typical Cistercian?
- 9 Account for the increased importance of English towns in the early twelfth century.
- 10 What influence did the twelfth-century intellectual revival exert in England?

E. HENRY VIII AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION,
1527-47

- 1 What privileges, immunities and exactions of the pre-reformation Church were offensive to the ordinary citizen and inimical to good government?
- 2 'From the Spring of 1527 to the late Summer of 1529 Henry vainly sought to achieve a divorce in co-operation with Rome.' Trace the steps in this effort and account for its failure.
- 3 What defence was offered of 'the King's proceedings' and the royal supremacy generally, by contemporary writers and propagandists?
- 4 'The act of Appeals... in constitutional history the most important act of the sixteenth century if not of any century' (Pickthorn). Explain the importance of this statute and consider whether it has been exaggerated.
- 5 Describe and discuss the foreign policy of Thomas Cromwell.
- 6 'A time-serving ecclesiastic'. Is this a fair description of Cranmer as he appears in this reign?

- 7 'After Cromwell's death two parties, the orthodox (or conservative) and the radicals contended for the mastery.' Consider the composition and conflict of these parties in the years 1540-47.
- 8 What happened to the lands and wealth of the monasteries between the dissolution and the death of Henry?
- 9 Describe and discuss the courts, officials and methods of local government during this period.
- 10 'It was the King, and the King alone, who kept England on the course he had mapped out.'
'Henry VIII was not the master or maker of his own fate, or that of his country.'
Discuss these conflicting views as they apply to the years 1527-47.

F. THE THIRTY YEARS WAR

- 1 Assess the strength of Protestantism in Germany in 1618.
- 2 Why did the Bohemian revolt and the rule of Frederick collapse?
- 3 Explain the Hapsburg 'Baltic plan' and the part played in it by Wallenstein.
- 4 What compelling reasons had Gustavus Adolphus for his intervention in 1630?
- 5 What strength and weakness in the conception and conduct of his policy did Ferdinand II show?
- 6 Compare the respective roles in this war of Saxony and Bavaria.
- 7 Why is it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the economic damage inflicted on Germany by this war?
- 8 In what ways did France exercise a decisive influence on the course of the war after 1635?

9 What expression does the baroque architecture and painting give to the thought and feeling of this period?

10 What were the chief matters discussed at the Münster and Osnabrück negotiations between 1645 and 1648?

G. THE REIGN OF CHARLES II

1 'The Restoration Settlement of the Church was the only one which was practicable for Charles II's government in the circumstances of the time'. Do you agree?

2 'In 1661 the House of Commons was a house of courtiers; by 1667 it had become a house of critics.' Discuss this statement.

3 How far is it true to say that the failures of the Dutch War of 1664-67 were the result of shortage of money?

4 What were the objects of the Secret Treaty of Dover (1670)? What part did Henriette, Duchess of Orleans, play in bringing the Treaty about?

5 'He had no one strong public aim, as such, in the whole course of his reign.' Is this statement fair to Charles II?

6 Describe and discuss the part played in politics during the reign by **either** George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham **or** Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby.

7 What influence did public opinion have during the Exclusion Crisis, and how was that opinion organised?

8 How strong was the monarchy at the death of Charles II?

9 What were Pepys' achievements as a naval administrator during the reign?

10 What picture of court society and politics have you gained from your study of contemporary writers?

H. THE FALL OF NAPOLEON AND THE RESETTLEMENT OF EUROPE, 1812-18

1 Estimate the nature and extent of European opposition to Napoleonic domination at the beginning of 1812.

2 Why did Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 fail?

3 How and why did Napoleon's position deteriorate in 1813?

4 What made possible the 'Hundred Days' and what were the immediate results for France of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo?

5 'A mixture of idealism and "realpolitik".' Discuss this view of the policy of Alexander I during the years 1812-1818.

6 What were the achievements of Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna?

7 What was the Italian problem facing the Congress and how did Metternich contrive a settlement of it favourable to Austria?

8 Discuss Castlereagh's part in bringing about the formation of the Quadruple Alliance in November 1815. What different interpretations of the treaty of alliance were made by Castlereagh and Metternich respectively?

9 What factors influenced the creation of a German Confederation in 1815 and what form did this take?

10 'The Concert of Europe.' On what was this based and how far was it effective down to 1818?

I. THE MAKING OF THE AMERICAN NATION, 1783-1815

1 How democratic was the Federal Constitution devised in 1787?

2 What were the main features of American economic development during these years?

- 3 Discuss the strength and limitations of George Washington as President.
- 4 'Fundamentally, Hamilton wished to concentrate power; Jefferson, to diffuse power.' What evidence can you produce from the events of these years to illustrate this statement?
- 5 In what ways and to what extent did the policies and activities of Spain present a problem to the United States during this period?
- 6 What difficulties were involved in the disposal of public land between 1783 and 1800? Discuss the policies adopted to overcome them.
- 7 Discuss John Adams's dealings with the French during his presidency.
- 8 How do you account for the decline of the Federalist party during the latter part of this period?
- 9 'British maritime policy caused the war of 1812.' Is this verdict adequate?
- 10 Why was the fighting in the War of 1812 so indecisive?

J. THE MAKING OF MODERN ENGLAND, 1885-1914

- 1 What happened to the health of the people in this period?
- 2 'The years 1885-1914 were a period of great industrial progress: old industries prospered, new industries developed.' Discuss.
- 3 'Around 1900 regional differences within England were of unusual importance.' Describe the peculiarities of any **one** region during the period and assess their significance for the history of the nation as a whole.
- 4 Discuss the influence of socialism in these years.

- 5 Explain the significance of **one** of the following: the County Councils Act (1888); the Education Act of 1902; the National Insurance Act of 1911.
- 6 What was the importance in this period of **one** of the following: W. E. Gladstone; Winston Churchill?
- 7 'A period of revolt against Victorianism.' Consider this judgement on Edwardian England, with special reference to **one** of the arts.
- 8 What were the main developments in the history of industrial relations during this period?
- 9 Discuss the significance of **one** of the following: Charles Booth; General Booth; Mrs Pankhurst; Lord Northcliffe.
- 10 'The Church of England was still enormously influential in the thirty years before the First World War.' Discuss.

K. RUSSIA IN THE ERA OF REVOLUTION, 1904-23

- 1 What were the Russian ambitions in Asia at the beginning of the century and how were they changed by the war with Japan?
- 2 How far do the events of 1904-5 enable you to analyse the different parties and forces contributing to the revolutionary movement?
- 3 'Russia has been industrialised at the peasants' expense.' How far is this true throughout the period under review?
- 4 How far did the Tsarist regime in its last years respect civil rights and public opinion?
- 5 Why did Russia go to war in 1914?
- 6 How far did the stages of the revolution from February 1917 onwards meet the demands of Marx-Leninist doctrine?

7 Account for the growth and collapse of Kerensky's popularity.

8 How much were Bolshevik relations with the outside world determined by Marx-Leninist theory and how much by experience?

9 What did the New Economic Policy change and why?

10 How did the Bolsheviks deal with the subject nationalities of Tsarist Russia in establishing the frontiers and constitution of their new state?

L. EMANCIPATION AND ITS RESULTS IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, 1833-60

1 How far were the West India interest and the Abolitionists able to influence the provisions of the Act for the Abolition of Slavery?

2 'It was on the assumption that Jamaica represented the norm that the apprenticeship system was devised' (MORRELL). How far does the history of apprenticeship in the British West Indies and British Guiana bear out this judgement?

3 To what extent were the steps taken to reorganize sugar production in Jamaica between 1838 and 1846 successful?

4 'The decision to emancipate the slaves posed the question of what form of government there should be in the West India colonies' (MURRAY). To what extent did the British Government attempt to answer this question between 1834 and 1860?

5 Describe the proposals made by Sir William Colebrooke in 1837 for reviving the federal legislature of the Leeward Islands, and discuss why his plan failed.

6 Write a critical estimate of the work of Lord Harris.

7 'To say that free trade ruined the West Indies is a very misleading account of the facts.' Discuss this opinion of the effects of the British free trade policy on the economy of the West Indies between 1846 and 1860.

8 Discuss the significance of **one** of the following:

(a) The Latrobe Report (1837-8).

(b) An Act to amend the Representation of the people and to determine who shall be liable to serve on juries (Barbados 1840).

(c) Ecclesiastical Ordinance (Trinidad 1844).

(d) Education Ordinance (Trinidad 1851).

(e) The Jamaica Immigration Act (15 Vic., Cap. 39, 1852).

9 Assess the value of *The Ordeal of Free Labour* as a source for the history of the post-emancipation period in the British West Indies.

10 Comment on **one** of the following extracts:

(a) Speech by Knibb, 1845.

I believe in free trade, not merely in sugar, but in religion too. I would never cast such a slur upon the episcopalians . . . as to suppose that they loved their religion so little that they did not like to pay for it. Others . . . may assert that unless Christianity is supported by the state it will fall. I believe no such thing . . .

(b) Comment by Sewell.

In Barbados, therefore, labour has always been abundant . . . But no credit is due to the Barbadian plantocracy for retaining that adequate labouring population in their employ. To the latter it was the option of work at low wages, and on most illiberal terms, or starvation. ORDEAL OF FREE LABOUR.

(c) Minutes of the Executive Committee, Tobago, 15 October 1860.

The Hon. Mr Elliott stated that there was a strong feeling expressed against himself personally in consequence of his having accepted office in the present Executive Committee after having been a member of the previous one, and as he could not expect to command a majority in the House owing to its present temper, he deemed it advisable to tender his resignation to his Honour the Administrator...

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HISTORY. PAPER 7
ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 4

ADVANCED LEVEL

WORLD AFFAIRS SINCE 1939

(Two hours and a half)

Answer four questions, not more than two being taken from any one section of the paper.

A. THE U.S.A. AND CANADA

- 1 Is there an 'irresistible trend' in American government for the federal authority to expand at the expense of the states?
- 2 'Congress took a malicious pleasure in turning down almost everything that President Kennedy proposed.' Discuss.
- 3 The U.S.A. is said to have the most mobile population in the world. Discuss the reasons for, and the consequences of, this mobility.
- 4 How effective have been American foreign aid programmes in assisting the U.S.A. to achieve its external policy objectives?
- 5 'Canadian politics have recently been almost paralysed through the clash of centripetal and centrifugal forces.' Discuss.

B. THE U.S.S.R.

- 6 Discuss the importance of **either** Turkey or Persia (Iran) in Soviet foreign policy since 1939.
- 7 Why did the U.S.S.R. abandon its sixth Five-Year Plan in 1956, and what were the causes of the delay in putting its next long term plan (1959-65) into effect?
- 8 Analyse the Soviet attitude towards national communism in Europe since 1948.
- 9 Estimate the importance for the U.S.S.R. of its territorial gains from the Second World War.
- 10 Has the role of the Party in the Soviet Union been changing since 1945?

C. AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- 11 'In Africa, the nation state has preceded the formation of the nation.' Discuss this statement with reference to **either** East or West Africa.
- 12 Examine the developments in the Congo from the time Belgium handed over power in 1960 and estimate their importance in African politics.
- 13 What are Portugal's main problems in her African territories?
- 14 Trace the origins and discuss the importance of the Arab League.
- 15 How important is Islam in shaping the internal and external policies of Middle Eastern countries?

D. SOUTHERN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

- 16 Trace the origins and analyse the consequences for Far Eastern politics of the Korean War.
- 17 'The claim that present-day India is a secular state rests on very slender foundations.' Does it?

18 Give an account of **two** of the following:

- (a) Relations between China and the Mongolian People's Republic.
- (b) Relations between China and Tibet.
- (c) Minorities in China.
- (d) The Chinese living in South-East Asia.

19 Trace the developments leading to the setting up of Malaysia in 1963 and discuss the difficulties which have faced its peoples since independence.

20 'In the long run, the only hope for a stable balance of power in Asia is for the 700 million people of Japan, India and Indonesia to form between them a counterweight to the 750 millions of China.' Analyse this contention.

E. EUROPE (EXCLUDING THE U.S.S.R.)

21 Give an account of the main problems of maintaining cooperation among the allied powers during the Second World War.

22 Discuss the importance of the communist parties of any **two** Western European states since 1945.

23 Has nationalism been of diminishing importance in European affairs since 1945?

24 'The finality of the Oder-Neisse frontier is beyond dispute.' Is it?

25 'Economic growth is dependent upon a high and advancing level of education.'

'The productivity argument for more education cannot be taken for granted.'

Discuss these views with reference to education in Britain since 1945.

F. GENERAL

26 Discuss the importance of the 'Uniting for Peace' resolution (November 1950) as a method of overcoming the problem of the 'veto' in the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation.

27 'National character is a highly misleading concept for those seeking to understand world affairs.' Do you agree?

28 What are the main problems in the expansion of world trade?

29 'It is highly dangerous for the West to base its policy on the supposed withering away of Soviet revolutionary zeal.' Discuss.

30 How important is the Afro-Asian block in international politics?

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HISTORY. PAPER 8
ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 3

ADVANCED LEVEL

STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(Two hours and a half)

Answer **four** questions.

1 Would you agree that 'the principal problem of twentieth-century government is to bring the governors into closer touch with the governed'?

2 'Each political party comprises a wide range of conflicting and not necessarily balanced interests.' What effect does this have upon the formulation and implementation of party policy?

3 'Slowly and silently it has been reformed out of political significance.' Do you agree with this assessment of the effects of the changes in the House of Lords since 1949?

4 What, in your opinion, are the most necessary measures of electoral reform in Great Britain?

5 Why has 'delegated legislation' become acceptable as a normal part of British government?

6 'It is time to replace antiquated departmental structure by a more streamlined system of "overlords".' Comment on this assertion.

7 'The method of recruitment to the higher branches of the Civil Service is now highly unsatisfactory.' Discuss.

8 Would the transfer of a greater proportion of local expenditure from the rates to national taxation have any serious effects on local government?

9 'The system of unpaid lay magistrates is not appropriate to present-day society.' Discuss.

10 How easy is it for the 'average citizen' to secure justice through the law-courts?

11 Should Government maintain its links with industry by informal consultation or by formally constituted committees? What objections are there to each of these methods?

12 Why has 'Westminster-type constitutional democracy' been so impermanent in many Commonwealth countries in the last few years?

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ART
HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL

ADVANCED LEVEL

(Three hours)

Answer four questions. Your questions must be chosen from any two sections of the paper.

Importance is attached to liveliness of observation and to quotation of actual examples of works of art. The reasons given for an opinion will receive more consideration than the opinion itself.

Drawings or diagrams may be included in the text of your answers where appropriate. Credit will be given for their explanatory value rather than for artistic merit.

Take care in the choice of questions that the answers do not materially overlap: but you may refer from one answer to another if you find it convenient.

SECTION A. CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY

1 Characterise the Ionic order, giving examples of its use in Greek buildings.

2 Write on Greek sculpture of the archaic period, both free-standing and in relief; showing how it developed towards the style of the fifth century B.C. Give named examples wherever possible.

3 Compare the classical Greek attitude towards representing the human figure with that of the Romans.

4 Discuss Roman methods of construction, as seen in buildings of the period which you have studied.

5 Write on Roman styles of decoration, as applied to their buildings. You may refer to both carved and painted work.

SECTION B. THE GOTHIC CATHEDRAL IN
ENGLAND AND FRANCE

6 Describe the choir of **either** Durham **or** St Denis to show its significance in the development of the Gothic style.

7 Discuss some named examples of French cathedrals which show the classic Gothic style in its most perfect form.

8 Give an account of **one** of the following cathedrals: Lincoln; Ely; Gloucester; Wells; Norwich; Winchester; Canterbury.

9 Compare examples of English and French Gothic figure sculpture.

10 Characterise the Perpendicular style in English Gothic, giving named examples.

SECTION C. THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

11 Write on **either** Uccello **or** Piero della Francesca.

12 Name and describe **one** free-standing sculpture by Donatello and **one** by Michelangelo. Compare their approach.

13 Discuss Michelangelo's work as a painter. Compare his early and late styles.

14 Compare a painting of figures in landscape by Giovanni Bellini with one by Giorgione and discuss the innovations introduced by the latter.

15 Show how Bramante was a High Renaissance architect. Refer to particular buildings which illustrate your points.

SECTION D. THE DUTCH SEVENTEENTH CENTURY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO REMBRANDT

16 Discuss how the change from Catholicism to Protestantism affected Dutch painting during the seventeenth century.

17 Write on Rembrandt's work as a draughtsman.

18 Both Rembrandt and Jacob van Ruysdael were interested in portraying the effects of light in their landscape paintings. Compare their styles and approach to their subject matter.

19 Describe some of the situations illustrated in Dutch genre paintings that you know. Discuss the relationship between what is illustrated and the style in which it is painted.

20 Discuss the importance of portraiture in the work of Dutch painters in the seventeenth century. Refer to particular artists.

SECTION E. PAINTING IN SPAIN AND FLANDERS, 1550-1700

21 Write on Pieter Breughel the Elder as a genre painter.

22 'Rubens' magic skill was to make anything alive, intensely and joyfully alive'. Discuss this statement in relation to particular paintings which you have studied.

23 Write on the work of El Greco. Refer to the origins and development of his style.

24 Compare an early and a late painting by Velasquez, considering his use of light, shade and colour and his handling of paint. Name the examples chosen.

25 Describe the approach of Spanish artists to religious subjects during the period.

SECTION F. PAINTING AND ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND, 1700-1780

26 Hogarth has been described as 'the grandfather of modern cartoonists.' Describe and discuss the range of his satire.

27 Discuss the changes of style in portraiture from the beginning to the end of the period. Refer to particular artists and paintings.

28 Discuss the attitudes towards landscape as reflected in the work of English painters, watercolourists and landscape architects during the eighteenth century. Give examples.

29 Describe any **one** church of the eighteenth century in England. Name the architect and the approximate date.

30 Discuss Robert Adam's architecture and his place in the Classical Revival in Britain.

SECTION G. FRENCH PAINTING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

- 31 Describe some examples of paintings by Ingres which you have studied, and discuss his sources of inspiration.
- 32 Give an account of Corot's development as a painter, referring both to the type of picture which he sent to the Salon exhibitions and to his smaller paintings.
- 33 Courbet and Manet both aroused public anger at different times when their paintings were exhibited, apparently because their 'realism' was thought offensive. How would you defend each of them from this charge?
- 34 Write about trees in pictures which you have studied by Monet, Van Gogh and Cézanne. How did these artists use these particular *motifs*?
- 35 Give an account of Gauguin's work at Pont Avon and Tahiti, mentioning the effects of his ideas on other painters.

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HISTORY

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 10 (ANCIENT HISTORY)

*(Two hours and a half)**Answer any four questions.*

SECTION A. GREEK HISTORY

- 1 Give an account of the Mycenaean civilisation in Greece.
- 2 Discuss the rise and fall of tyranny as a form of government in the Greek world.
- 3 How far can Solon be considered the founder of the Athenian democracy?
- 4 Describe the career of Themistocles and assess his contribution to the growth of Athenian power.

- 5 'The Peace of Nicias resolved none of the basic issues for which the war had started.' Discuss.
- 6 Give an account of the Sophistic Movement.
- 7 Discuss the policies pursued by Sparta in the period from 404 B.C. to the King's Peace.
- 8 Give an account of the history of Syracuse from the accession of Dionysius I to the death of Dionysius II.
- 9 Discuss the rise of Macedon to the Peace of Philocrates.
- 10 **Either** On what grounds may Alexander be regarded as one of the pivotal figures of ancient history?
Or Discuss the growth of the idea of Panhellenism in the later fifth and fourth centuries B.C.
- 11 Examine the government and economy of Ptolemaic Egypt.
- 12 **Either** 'The actual political life of the city, considered as a thing in which all shared, was losing its former importance and interest.' Examine the government of the Greek cities in the Hellenistic age in the light of this remark.
Or 'The interest of Seleucid history lies in the attempt made by the early kings of the dynasty to colonise most of western Asia with Greek cities and settlements, one of the most amazing works of the ancient world.' Discuss.

SECTION B. ROMAN HISTORY

- 13 Give an account of the expansion of Roman power in Italy to the outbreak of the war with Pyrrhus.
- 14 What was the importance to Rome of her victory in the First Punic War?
- 15 Examine Rome's relations with Macedon in the late third and second centuries B.C.

16 Discuss the aims and purposes of C. Gracchus in his tribunes.

17 How far does Sulla's constitution show a genuine attempt to solve the problems facing the Roman government in the earlier first century B.C.?

18 **Either** Discuss the view that extraordinary commands ruined the Republic.

Or Examine Cicero's political power and importance before the dictatorship of Caesar.

19 'All of it was piecemeal legislation and showed no coherent plan of reform.' Discuss this view of Caesar's measures in his dictatorship.

20 **Either** Give an account of the rise of Octavian from the death of Caesar to the battle of Actium.

Or Why did Antony lose the struggle with Octavian?

21 How did the provinces benefit from the establishment of the Principate?

22 **Either** What policies did the Julio-Claudian emperors pursue with regard to the frontiers of the Roman Empire?

Or What methods were used to spread Roman civilisation in the Empire from Julius Caesar to the accession of Trajan?

23 **Either** What were the principal effects on Rome and the Empire of the military anarchy of the third century A.D.?

Or 'The rulers of the Roman Empire in the fourth century after Christ had to grapple continuously with the task of holding the Empire together under a single centralised authority.' What effect did this have on Roman society and government in the period between A.D. 285 and 337?

24 **Either** Give an account of the career of Constantine, with special reference to his rise to sole power.

Or Discuss religious life in the Roman Empire from the accession of Septimius Severus to the death of Constantine.

HISTORY

SPECIAL PAPER

GENERAL HISTORICAL QUESTIONS

(Two hours and a half)

Answer two questions.

- 1 'In the ancient world civilization depended upon slavery.' Discuss.
- 2 What were the long-term effects of the career of **one** of the following: Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Constantine the Great, Justinian?
- 3 What factors influenced the development of **either** Greek **or** Roman architecture?
- 4 'Medieval European civilization was unique in that it was not based on cities.' Discuss.
- 5 Were the Crusades justifiable?
- 6 'The "age of faith" was also an "age of reason".' Discuss.
- 7 Would you defend, refute or qualify the statement that Parliament survived in England by accident?
- 8 What were the political consequences of Calvin's reformation?
- 9 'The Spanish achievement inside Europe was dwarfed by the Spanish achievement outside Europe.' Discuss.
- 10 Were the supporters of Charles I more far-sighted than his opponents?
- 11 In what respects did French culture change between 1680 and 1780?
- 12 Compare the effects upon subsequent history of the American and French revolutions.
- 13 'Germany suffered most from Napoleonic conquests.' Discuss.

- 14 'Modern times came in with steam.' Do you agree?
- 15 What did British rule do to India or to South Africa?
- 16 Why has Communism had so strong an appeal in under-developed countries?
- 17 Do you think that more time ought to be spent upon the study of the history of small countries?
- 18 Are there any limitations upon the power of a majority in Parliament?
- 19 If £10,000,000 were given by an anonymous donor to promote culture, what would be the best way of spending it?
- 20 What can be learned about modern society from the study of **one** of the following: popular music, contemporary architecture, commercial television?
- 21 Do you agree that specialization is the enemy of education?
- 22 Is there a justification for censorship?
- 23 Is it possible or desirable to modernize religion?
- 24 'It is better for historians to make their moral judgments openly than to pretend that they are not making them.'
Discuss.