



A Level

History

Session: 1957 June
Type: Question paper
Code: 11



Archives & Heritage

HISTORY

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ADVANCED LEVEL

**PAPER I. ENGLISH HISTORY, 827–1485 (WITH OPTIONAL
QUESTIONS ON ROMAN BRITAIN AND THE SAXON OCCUPATION)**

(Two hours and a half)

Answer four questions.

1. Discuss the social life of Roman Britain.

2. Consider the course of the Anglo-Saxon invasions of England.

3. Account for the rise of the house of Wessex.

4. Outline and comment on the state of English local government on the eve of the Norman Conquest.

5. Sketch and account for the expansion of monasticism in England in the hundred and fifty years after 1066.

6. Estimate the importance of "the anarchy of Stephen."

7. Discuss the effects of Henry II's continental commitments on his government of England.

8. To what extent were John's conflicts with the Church and the barons due to his own defects?

9. Trace the development of the English Universities during the middle ages.

10. What does England owe to Edward I?

11. Illustrate and account for the importance of the wool trade in fourteenth-century England.

12. Give some account of English church life in the time of Wyclif.

13. Compare the characters of Edward II and Richard II.

14. Account for the variations of English fortunes in the Hundred Years War.

15. Assess the nature and importance of the King's Council in the fifteenth century.

16. Write an essay on **one** of the following: Anglo-Saxon art; Norman Castles; the Cinque Ports; the Scottish Border.

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PAPER II. ENGLISH HISTORY, 1485-1914

(WITH OPTIONAL QUESTIONS ON THE PERIOD 1914-1939)

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

1. By what means and to what extent did Henry VII restore law and order in England?

2. "A man who knew precisely where he was going and who nearly always achieved the end he had in view." Do the achievements of Thomas Cromwell justify this verdict?

3. Is Mary I to be pitied or condemned?

4. How successful were the Tudors in Ireland?

5. Discuss Elizabeth I's dealings with Mary, Queen of Scots.

6. What differences were there between the social life of the rich and that of the poor in Tudor England?

7. In what ways did finance embitter relations between the first two Stuart kings and their parliaments?

8. "Black Tom Tyrant." How far was the unpopularity of Strafford justified?

9. What use did Parliament make of its victory in the Civil War?

10. Explain and illustrate the part played by Roman Catholicism in English life and politics during the second half of the seventeenth century.

11. Trace the course of Anglo-Dutch relations between 1660 and 1688.

12. Discuss the interest and significance of **one** of the following: Samuel Pepys; John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; Jonathan Swift; Sir Isaac Newton.

13. What qualities of statesmanship have given Sir Robert Walpole an enduring place in English history?

14. "The Church of England during the eighteenth century is not an inspiring spectacle." Explain this statement.

15. What contributions did the development of transport make to social and economic change between 1760 and 1815?

16. Why did Great Britain lose the Thirteen Colonies?

17. What effects did the French Revolution have upon reform movements in Great Britain?

18. Explain and illustrate the value of British sea-power during the French Wars, 1793-1815.

19. What does England owe to the Liberal Tories of the 1820's?

20. Why and with what results did changes take place in the English system of local government between 1815 and 1914?

21. How do you account for the growth of self-government in the British Empire during the nineteenth century?

22. Why was there so little reform at home between 1846 and 1867?

23. "Disraeli's political career was wonderfully consistent." Discuss this verdict.

24. How far and why did British foreign policy change direction in the twenty years before 1914?

25. Discuss the development of British relations with Ireland between 1910 and 1939.

26. Why were British governments between the two World Wars unable to solve the problem of unemployment?

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HISTORY. PAPER III**ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER V**

ADVANCED LEVEL

BRITISH ECONOMIC HISTORY FROM 1815

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

1. "In a pauperised district, even if the labourers had been industrious, they would have been inefficient, because they were ill-distributed: even if they had been well-distributed they would have been inefficient, because they had no motive to be industrious." Discuss this comment by Nassau Senior on the Speenhamland System and explain how the new Poor Law of 1834 attempted to solve the problem.

2. Describe the difficulties which militated against the establishment and effective functioning of working-class associations before 1848.

3. What were the main developments in the British banking system in the first half of the nineteenth century?

4. What were the main factors determining the productivity of English agriculture **either** in the period 1846-73 **or** between 1939 and 1951?

5. Discuss the main economic problems of the coal **or** shipping industries between 1850 and 1914.

6. With what justification can the third quarter of the nineteenth century be described as "the mid-Victorian boom"?

7. "At the beginning of the nineteenth century foreign trade was a convenience; at the end, an absolute necessity." Discuss.

8. Describe and account for the changes in the organisation and policy of trade unions in the period 1889-1914.

9. Discuss the economic and social significance of educational developments in England between 1870 and 1914.

10. What have been the main influences leading to a fall in the birth rate during the last eighty years?

11. Discuss **either** the causes **or** the effect upon British economic policy of the depression of 1929–33.

12. Distinguish between economic history and the economic interpretation of history.

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ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER IV. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 800–1494

(WITH OPTIONAL QUESTIONS ON THE PERIOD 337–800)

(Two hours and a half)

Answer four questions.

1. Had heresy anything more than a theological significance during the period A.D. 350–650?

2. "Justinian's greatness lay in what he attempted, not in what he achieved." Discuss.

3. What effect had the Lombard conquests in Italy on the history of the Papacy?

4. "The weaknesses of the Carolingian empire, hidden during Charlemagne's lifetime, were fully revealed in the reigns of his son and grandson." Discuss.

5. With what justice can feudalism be called "a disruptive force"?

6. Was Otto I a more effective ruler than his contemporaries in France and Italy?

7. Discuss the role of Cluny in the movement for ecclesiastical reform during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

8. Distinguish the ultimate and immediate causes of the conflict between the Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII.

9. "Herrings and wine, wool and cloth—what one ate and what one wore—these were the only important elements in medieval trade." Discuss.

10. Account for the mutual mistrust between crusaders and Byzantines during the period of the first three crusades.

11. "The urban communes fostered royal authority in France but destroyed it in Lombardy." Discuss.

12. Was Innocent III anything more than an opportunist?

13. Examine the view that "Frederick II was more truly the successor of the Norman kings of Sicily than of the Hohenstaufen emperors."

14. Compare the contributions of St Francis and St Thomas Aquinas to Latin Christianity.

15. Why could the French monarchy defeat Boniface VIII but not Edward III?

16. What effect had nationalism on the course of the Conciliar movement?

17. "The general appearance of the despot." Account for this state of affairs in fifteenth-century Europe.

18. What did Europe north of the Alps contribute to the Renaissance of the fifteenth century?

19. What do you consider to be the greatest period of ecclesiastical architecture in the history of medieval Europe? Give reasons for your choice.

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ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER V. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1494-1914 (WITH OPTIONAL QUESTIONS, 1914-1939)

(Two hours and a half)

Answer four questions.

1. What part did Portugal play in the expansion of Europe before 1600?
2. "Germany was the natural home of the Protestant Reformation." Discuss.
3. Explain the strength of Spain in sixteenth-century Europe.
4. Why was the Council of Trent called, and what did it achieve?
5. Assess the strength and weakness of France in 1559.
6. Distinguish between the short-term and the long-term effects of the Thirty Years War.
7. Explain the growth of Swedish power during the seventeenth century.
8. Illustrate and account for the high level of culture achieved in Western Europe during the seventeenth century.
9. Was Louis XIV a disciple of Richelieu?
10. Account for the contrast between Prussian and Polish history during the seventeenth century.
11. What were the aims and achievements of Cardinal Fleury?
12. What did Enlightened Despotism achieve in Russia during the eighteenth century?
13. Why was Frederick the Great able to withstand for seven years the attacks of Austria, Russia and France?

14. How far were Liberty and Equality achieved in France during the first five years of the Revolution?
15. Examine Napoleon's title to greatness.
16. "Mere negative conservatism." How far is this a true description of Metternich's attitude to European affairs in the period 1814-24?
17. Is the boredom of the French people an adequate explanation of the Revolution of 1848?
18. Explain the pattern of events in the Austrian Empire during the years 1848-9.
19. "The causes and results of the Crimean War were alike trivial." Do you agree?
20. "Bismarck's policy towards Russia was remarkably consistent throughout the period 1862-90." Discuss.
21. Consider the importance **either** of the Papacy **or** of Socialism in European history during the second half of the nineteenth century.
22. Why did the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand lead to a world war?
23. Examine the effects on France of the War of 1914-18.
24. Why was no real progress made in Disarmament during the years 1919-39?

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ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER VI. 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 D, etc.)."

A. THE PAX ROMANA

1. Outline the system by which the Roman provinces were taxed under the Republic; what changes for the better were made under the empire?
2. "By the reorganization of the army Augustus was enabled to give the Roman Empire, for the first time, a coherent frontier policy." Discuss the truth of this dictum.
3. What conclusions can we draw from discoveries at **either** the forts **or** the villas of Roman Britain about their inhabitants' mode of life?
4. What part were the client-kingdoms of the Roman Empire intended to play **either** on the Eastern Frontier **or** in Britain?
5. How did the constitutional position of the Emperor develop from the time of Augustus to that of Septimius Severus?
6. In A.D. 68-9 "the secret of the Empire was revealed—that emperors could be made elsewhere than at Rome" (TACITUS). Discuss.
7. What do we learn from Pliny's letters to Trajan and Trajan's replies about municipal government under the Roman Empire?
8. Estimate the importance of economic causes in the decline of the Roman Empire.
9. Outline the main results of the economic and social legislation of Diocletian and Constantine.
10. "At the time of his (i.e. Constantine's) conversion it was anything but political prudence to identify himself with a body of people which formed a small minority of the population of the Empire, which was disinterested in politics, and whose solid support for his cause was in any case questionable" (PARKER). Discuss.

D. THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I

1. "By her decision to remain unmarried, Elizabeth ensured the independence of her country." Do you agree with this statement?
2. Consider Sir William Cecil as a typical Elizabethan, and estimate his importance.
3. "The Treaty of Edinburgh in 1560, which marks the end of Elizabeth's early intervention in Scotland, represents one of her greatest diplomatic victories." Review the events leading to this treaty and say how far this judgement is justified.
4. Give an account, and assess the significance, of the "third troublesome voyage" of John Hawkins after his departure from the African coast in February 1568.
5. What do you know of the upbringing and education of Elizabethan children at home and at school?
6. "The Elizabethan period was a great age in the formalizing of the procedure of the House of Commons." Discuss some of the more important developments in procedure which occurred during the reign.
7. Give an account of the course of the Jesuit mission. What were its aims, and how far were they achieved?
8. Do you consider it true to say that "Elizabeth was a mistress of the art of winning and retaining popularity"?
9. "In execution and results alike, the expeditions of Leicester in the Netherlands were a dismal failure." Examine this judgement.
10. What do you know of the writings of Richard Hooker and of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury?

E. THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV

1. "The Fronde prepared the way for the absolutism of Versailles." Discuss this view.

2. What were the achievements of Louvois and Vauban in the organization and direction of the French armed forces?

3. "In Holland the old political system of France suffered shipwreck" (MIGNET). Consider this statement.

4. What were the chief organs of French government, central and local, in this period?

5. "Frontier security." To what extent was this the key to the foreign policy of Louis XIV?

6. For what reasons, and with what consequences, did Louis XIV attack the religious minorities in France?

7. Discuss the changing functions and status of the French nobility in the reign of Louis XIV.

8. "It was the aim of every German ruler to make his court another Versailles." Why?

9. To what extent did the provisions of the Peace of Utrecht fulfil the aims of the powers opposed to France in the War of the Spanish Succession?

10. "A pompous mediocrity." "A great king. It was he who raised France to the first rank among nations." Discuss the character and achievements of Louis XIV in the light of these conflicting estimates.

F. THE AGE OF CHATHAM

1. On what grounds, and with what justification, did Chatham attack the foreign policy of George II's ministers up to 1744?

2. What weaknesses in the Established Church opened the way for the Methodist movement?

3. Explain the rivalry between Chatham and Henry Fox (Lord Holland) after 1754.

4. Describe the career and political importance of the Duke of Cumberland in the period.

5. Why was Newcastle necessary to Chatham, 1757-61?

6. How does the war against the French in North America (1756-63) illustrate the greatness of Chatham as a war minister?

7. Discuss the significance of any **two** of the following: the East India Company, Justices of the Peace, Viscount Bolingbroke, the Rockingham Whigs, Lord Mansfield, the Letters of Junius.

8. What justification was there for the American revolt?

9. Account for Chatham's popularity in (a) the City of London, and (b) the American colonies.

10. Describe the conditions under which the urban population lived in the period.

G. THE CAREER OF NAPOLEON

1. Set down the main terms of the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) and the Peace of Lunéville (1801). Account for Napoleon's treatment of Austria in each case.

2. "Napoleon was able to seize power with little difficulty in 1799." Discuss.

3. How and why did the Second Coalition come into being?

4. "Napoleon's domestic policy was to end the discords and divisions created by the revolutionists." Discuss.

5. Why did Prussia remain neutral between 1795 and 1806, and why did she declare war in the latter year?

6. "After 1807 the struggle enters a new phase, as defeated rulers and statesmen begin to enlist the forces which France had so triumphantly wielded." Discuss.

7. "The marriage with Marie Louise marks a return to the Charlemagne ideal, to a more Frankish or Germanic policy." Discuss.

8. Describe and explain Napoleon's reception in France on his return from Elba in 1815.

9. "Time is everything." Review any **one** of Napoleon's campaigns in the light of his own maxim.

10. Write a character-sketch of Napoleon.

H. GERMANY 1815-1849

1. To what extent was the German Confederation capable of exercising government and maintaining a policy during the period of Metternich's ascendancy?

2. Who were the German nationalists in the period 1815-47?

3. Give an account of the administration of any **one** of the smaller German states between 1815 and 1847.

4. "The Zollverein was typical of Prussian selfishness." Discuss.

5. What connection can you find between literature and the political events of this period?

6. Who do you consider were the important Prussian political figures of the period?

7. "Germany without Austria would be worse than a face without a nose" (FREDERICK WILLIAM IV). Was this also the view of the Frankfort Assembly?

8. Examine the attitude of the Frankfort Assembly to **either** Poland **or** Schleswig-Holstein.

9. What differences do you see between Germany in 1815 and Germany at the end of 1849?

10. Examine **either** the economic **or** the cultural links between Germany and Western Europe during the period.

I. THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND, 1840-1865

1. Why was social distress so marked at the opening of this period?

2. Account for the opposition to the repeal of the Corn Laws.

3. "The realism with which social evils were depicted did not extend to the remedies which were suggested." Discuss this statement with reference to the novels of the period which you have read.

4. In what way did the political aims of middle-class radicals differ from those of the Chartists?

5. Do you think that the influence of religion upon national life grew weaker or stronger during this period?

6. What effect did the Crimean War have upon English life?

7. To what extent did the working classes learn to practise "self help" during this period?

8. What evidence is there that Parliament was, or was not, responsive to public opinion during this period?

9. How do you account for the prosperity of England at the end of this period?

10. What was the significance during this period of the career of Lord Shaftesbury **or** Edwin Chadwick **or** Lord John Russell?

J. GREAT BRITAIN AND AFRICA, 1880-1914

1. Was it in East or in West Africa that Britain strove the harder to acquire territory during the Scramble for Africa?

2. Analyse the administrative work of Cromer and Milner in Egypt.

3. What purpose did Cecil Rhodes think would be served by the Jameson Raid?

4. Why were Anglo-French relations in West Africa so strained in 1898?

5. Why did Britain take the Fashoda incident so seriously?

6. How far were the personalities of Milner and Kruger responsible for the coming of the South African War?

7. Why was Kenya so slow to develop between 1903 and 1914?
8. Why and how was South Africa united in 1910?
9. Were any of the British territories in *Tropical Africa* acquired for economic reasons?
10. Why did Britain not evacuate Egypt between 1882 and 1914?

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HISTORY. PAPER VII

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER IV

ADVANCED LEVEL

WORLD AFFAIRS SINCE 1919

(Two hours and a half)

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

A. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. How is a President of the United States elected, and what are the constitutional limits of his powers?
2. What has been the place of "the Middle West" in United States politics since 1919?
3. Explain the main economic changes which have taken place in the southern states of the United States of America since 1919.
4. Why was public order so difficult to maintain between the two World Wars?
5. Why was United States foreign policy less "isolationist" after the Second World War than it was after the First?

B. THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

6. Why did central economic planning become a prominent feature of Russian life after 1928?

7. Explain the changes, and the importance of the changes, which were made in the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. in 1936.
8. What are the functions of trade unions in Soviet life?
9. Explain the importance of Stalin's triumph over Trotsky.
10. "Since 1941 the centre of gravity of the Soviet Union has shifted eastwards, and she has become more truly a Eurasian power." Comment on this statement.

C. THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

11. In what respects was the Statute of Westminster of 1931 an important landmark in the history of the Commonwealth?
12. Discuss the economic growth of **either** Canada **or** Australia since 1919.
13. How far can the British Commonwealth be said to have pursued a common policy since 1919 **either** in defence **or** in international relations?
14. Discuss the aims and achievements of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.
15. Show, with special reference to any **one** colonial area, why federal constitutions have been adopted within the British Empire since 1919.

D. SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

16. Explain the importance of any **one** of the following in the history of South and South-East Asia since 1919: Mahatma Gandhi; Pandit Nehru; Mr Jinnah; Sir John Kotelawela; Thakin Nu.
17. Discuss the economic development of Malaya between 1919 and 1939. How was it affected by the Second World War?
18. Describe the growth of the movement for national independence in Indonesia, and how it was achieved by 1949.
19. What have been the chief social effects of "westernization" in the lands of India and Pakistan since 1919?

20. "The pressure of a growing population on an under-developed economic system is the greatest problem of all the lands of South and South-East Asia." Comment on this view.

E. EUROPE

21. How far was the peace settlement of 1919-23 a fulfilment or a violation of President Wilson's "Fourteen Points"?

22. Why were the Locarno Pacts made, and what did they achieve?

23. "The Third Republic in France and the Weimar Republic in Germany suffered from the same weaknesses." Discuss this view.

24. Describe the formation and the achievements of the "Rome-Berlin Axis." How far were German and Italian interests in conflict?

25. Discuss the origins and importance of any **one** of the following: the Organization for European Economic Co-operation; the European Coal and Steel Community; Western European Union; the Balkan Pact.

F. GENERAL QUESTIONS

26. Why were unstable currencies and inflation so prevalent in the world after 1919?

27. In what respects, and for what reasons, has European power in the world "contracted" since 1919?

28. Explain the formation, activities and dissolution of the "Comintern" and the "Cominform."

29. Discuss the enhanced power of Catholic Democratic movements and parties in Europe since 1945.

30. "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members" (Article 2 of United Nations Charter, 1945). What are the implications of this principle?

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HISTORY. PAPER VIII

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER III

ADVANCED LEVEL

STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(Two hours and a half)

Answer five questions, not more than three being taken from either part of the paper.

PART I

1. What do you understand by the "Sovereignty of Parliament"? What political limitations are there to parliamentary supremacy?

2. What is the function of standing committees of the House of Commons? Do you consider that the House should appoint Committees of its members to supervise particular branches of government?

3. What part do the electors play in determining the composition and the policy of the central government in this country?

4. "Delegated legislation is a usurpation by the Executive of the functions of the Legislature." Discuss.

5. How is the Administrative Class of the Civil Service recruited, and what part does it play in the work of government?

6. What are the functions of the British Cabinet, and how is it organized to perform them?

7. How far is it true to say that the House of Commons controls national expenditure?

PART II

8. "It is one of the peculiarities of the British Constitution that responsibility for the maintenance of public order is widely diffused." Discuss.

9. What, in your view, are the conditions which must be satisfied in order to ensure "equality before the law" for all citizens?

10. Discuss the value of local representative institutions for a modern democratic state.

11. To what extent can local authority expenditure be determined locally?

12. How far is it true to say that the local government system of this country needs reform? What, if any, are the main alterations necessary?

13. Discuss the significance of the Statute of Westminster in the development of Dominion Status.

14. What are the main stages through which a dependent territory is likely to pass in achieving self-government?

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ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER IX (ANCIENT HISTORY)

(Two hours and a half)

Answer four questions, chosen from not less than two of the Sections A, B, C.

SECTION A. GREEK HISTORY TO 404 B.C.

1. What facts make it possible to presume that there was such a thing as a Dorian invasion?

2. Give a brief account of the Greek colonization of Sicily and Southern Italy, indicating the principal towns they founded.

3. What were the principal contributions of Pisistratus to the development of the Athenian democracy?

4. Why did the Persian invasion of 480-479 B.C. fail to result in the subjugation of Greece?

5. Outline the course of Athenian-Spartan relations in the period 478-435 B.C.

6. Discuss the significance of **one** of the following battles: Himera, Eurymedon, Coronea, Sybota.

7. Why did the Sicilian Expedition fail?

8. Give a brief account of the career of **either** Cleon **or** Theramenes, estimating their importance.

SECTION B. GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY, 404 TO 44 B.C.

9. Outline the career of **either** Lysander **or** Dionysius I of Syracuse.

10. Give an account of the part played by Thebes in Greek inter-state rivalries between the King's Peace and the end of the Sacred War.

11. Give an account of the organization of the Macedonian army and kingdom under Philip II and Alexander the Great.

12. What were the principal achievements of Seleucus I or Pyrrhus I of Epirus **or** Attalus I of Pergamum?

13. Polybius thought the Roman republic in the middle of the second century B.C. had an ideal "mixed" constitution; how far do you agree with him?

14. How far was Roman policy towards Carthage in the third and second centuries B.C. either aggressive or vindictive?

15. How far were Marius' army reforms either necessary or desirable?

16. How did the Romans govern a province under the Republic? What were the weaknesses of the system?

17. Why did the Sullan constitution fail to endure long after its creator's death?

18. What do you know of social life in Rome in Cicero's day?

SECTION C. ROMAN HISTORY, 44 B.C. TO A.D. 337

19. How far do Augustus' plans for the government after his death illustrate his conception of the nature of the principate?

20. What were the main problems facing Augustus on the Northern flanks of the Empire? How far did he find satisfactory solutions?

21. Give a brief account of some of the religions and philosophical systems (other than Christianity) most influential in the Roman world of the first two centuries A.D.

22. Outline the normal steps in a senator's career in public life under the empire, indicating the offices held and their functions.

23. What were the most significant features of the Principate of either Domitian or Hadrian?

24. What were the main problems facing Septimius Severus at the start of his rule? How successful was he in solving them?

25. Outline the principal reasons why the Roman Empire failed to offer a stronger resistance to the barbarian invaders of the third century A.D.

26. Give some account of the imperial military system as reorganized by Diocletian.

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SCHOLARSHIP PAPER

GENERAL HISTORICAL QUESTIONS

(Two hours and a half)

Answer two questions.

1. How valid is the distinction between prehistory and history?

2. "Captive Greece took her rough captor captive." Explain.

3. What has been the value of Roman law to posterity?

4. To what extent did the medieval ideal of unity find expression in the medieval Church?

5. What were the principal characteristics of "the civilization of the Renaissance in Italy"?

6. What influences stimulated scientific progress during the seventeenth century?

7. Voltaire and Rousseau.

8. "Complacent and materialistic." Assess the justice of this verdict on Victorian England.

9. Why have certain periods of history been regarded as "Golden Ages"?

10. Can great art also be popular art, or must the two always be different?

11. "Liberty depends on the division of power; democracy tends to unity of power" (ACTON). Discuss.

12. "Historical learning has grown so complex, that it is no longer possible for one mind to embrace a large field."

"Great historical writing must be the work of a single author; it cannot be achieved by teams of scholars working in co-operation."

Consider these statements.