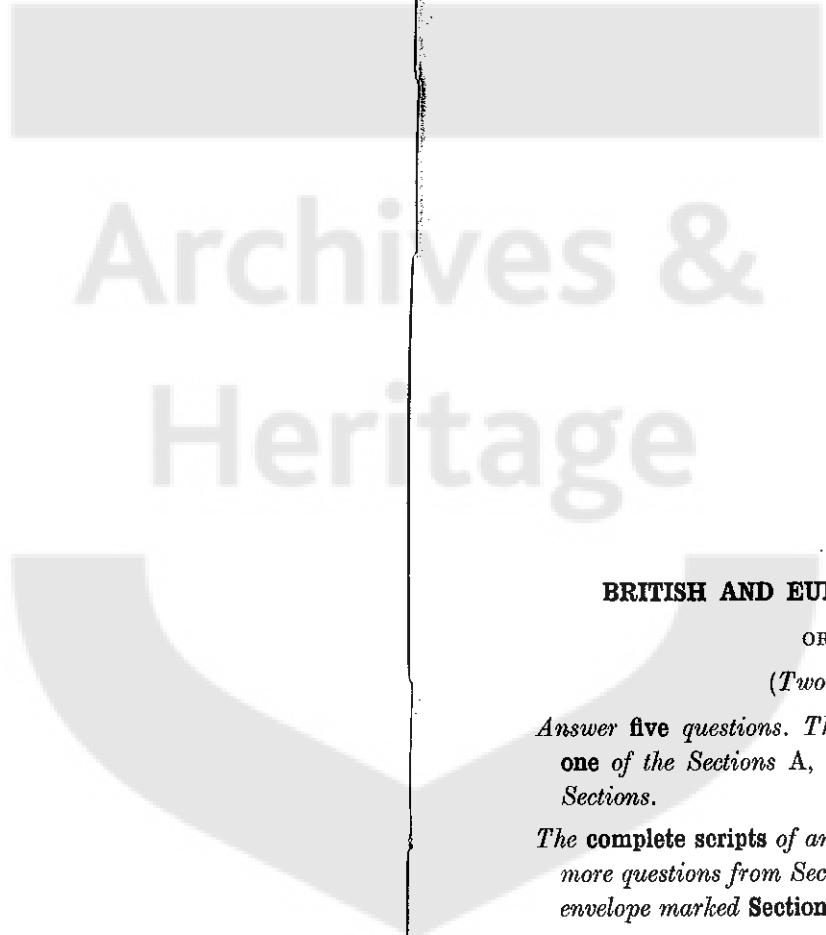


# O Level

# History

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**Session:** 1957 June  
**Type:** Question paper  
**Code:** 11



Archives &  
Heritage

**BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY (1066-1920) 20**

ORDINARY LEVEL

*(Two hours and a half)*

*Answer five questions. The questions may be taken either from one of the Sections A, B, C, D, or from any two consecutive Sections.*

*The complete scripts of any candidates who have answered one or more questions from Section A must be dispatched in a separate envelope marked **Section A**.*

SECTION A. 1066-1485

I

1. By what means did William I secure his position in England?

2. Explain why (a) Anselm, (b) Becket came into conflict with the royal authority.
3. Why did John rouse the opposition of the barons? What were they granted in Magna Carta?
4. Describe the policy of Edward I towards two of the following: (a) Wales, (b) Scotland, (c) Gascony.
5. What were the main problems of Henry V and how did he attempt to deal with them?
6. Describe two of the following: (a) a Norman castle, (b) a Benedictine monastery, (c) a church in Perpendicular architecture.
7. Describe an English medieval manor.
8. Who were the Franciscan friars? Give an account of their work in England.
9. Give an account of daily life in a medieval town in the later middle ages.

## II

10. Describe the work of either Gregory VII or Innocent III.
11. Why were crusades to Syria and Palestine undertaken in the eleventh and twelfth centuries? What did they achieve?
12. What were the main features of the reign of either Philip Augustus or Louis IX?
13. Describe the work of the German Emperors Henry VII and Charles IV.
14. Give an account of two of the following: (a) the Hanseatic League, (b) the rise of the Swiss Confederation, (c) the Conciliar movement in the fifteenth century, (d) Florence under the Medici.

## III

15. Write shortly on three of the following: (a) Queen Matilda, (b) Simon de Montfort, (c) the Black Prince, (d) cathedral schools, (e) the Peasants' Revolt (1381), (f) the Wool Staple, (g) Henry the Lion, (h) the Templars, (i) Charles the Bold of Burgundy.

## SECTION B. 1485-1688

## I

16. Give a character sketch of Wolsey and explain his importance during the first part of the reign of Henry VIII.
17. Show the importance in Henry VIII's breach with the Papacy of two of the following: Anne Boleyn; Thomas Cranmer; the Act of Supremacy; Thomas Cromwell.
18. Sketch the history of Anglo-Scottish relations either between 1485 and 1547, or between 1558 and 1587.
19. What were the main problems of James I as King of England?
20. Relate the events leading to the Petition of Right in 1628 and describe the personal rule of Charles I between 1629 and 1640.
21. Account for the wars between England and Holland during the Commonwealth and in the reign of Charles II. What were the results?
22. Describe and explain the importance of the events of Charles II's reign between 1678 and 1685.
23. Explain the causes of poverty and unemployment during the sixteenth century and describe the attempts of Tudor government to deal with it.
24. Why was the Elizabethan navy an efficient fighting force and what were its chief successes in the war against Spain?
25. Describe two of the following: an Elizabethan grammar school and its teaching; the dress of a Jacobean gentleman; Samuel Pepys and his diary.
26. Give an account of English colonization and settlement in North America during the seventeenth century.

## II

27. Give an account of the rise of Spain under Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile.

28. Describe the career of Martin Luther and its results in Germany.

29. Give an account of the part taken by Henry of Navarre (a) during the Wars of Religion, and (b) in the recovery of France after 1598.

30. Describe Sweden's rise to power in the seventeenth century.

31. Give an account of the palace of Versailles and of the life of the court there during the reign of Louis XIV.

### III

32. Write shortly on **three** of the following: (a) Lambert Simnel, (b) William Cecil, Lord Burghley, (c) the Hampton Court conference (1604), (d) the dissolution of the chantries (1547), (e) Henry Hudson and the North-West passage, (f) John Bunyan, (g) Vasco da Gama, (h) Ignatius Loyola, (i) the siege of Vienna (1683).

### SECTION C. 1688-1815

#### I

33. Explain the importance of the "Revolution Settlement," illustrating your answer by reference to any **two** acts of Parliament passed between 1689 and 1702.

34. Outline the events leading to the overthrow of the Whigs in 1710 and explain the chief features of the policy of the Tory ministers between 1710 and 1714.

35. Describe the Jacobite rising of 1745. Why did it fail?

36. Sketch the character and career of William Pitt the Elder and show his importance to Great Britain during the Seven Years War.

37. Describe the events between 1764 and 1775 leading to the outbreak of the War of American Independence.

38. Give an account of the recruitment, pay, food and discipline of the men of the Navy in Nelson's time.

39. Give an account of the development of the iron industry during the eighteenth century.

40. Describe how the enclosure of the open fields, commons and waste was carried out during this period. What were the chief results?

41. **Either** Describe a Georgian house of the eighteenth century in town or country.

**Or** What do any **two** of the following artists tell us of the life of their time: William Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Stubbs, Thomas Gainsborough?

42. What were the chief aims of the Humanitarian movement of the eighteenth century and what was done for it by any **two** of the following: General Oglethorpe, John Howard, Edward Clarkson, Elizabeth Fry, William Wilberforce?

### II

43. Explain the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1701 and describe briefly the campaigns in **either** Spain or the Netherlands.

44. Why were Spain and Austria dissatisfied with the Treaties of Utrecht and how did this affect European history to 1738?

45. Describe the work of Frederick the Great in building up the power of Brandenburg-Prussia.

46. What was the importance in the French Revolutionary era of **three** of the following: the "Rights of Man," the civil constitution of the Clergy, the flight to Varennes, the "Terror," the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire (1799)?

47. Describe the career of Napoleon from the start of the Moscow campaign in 1812 to his defeat at Waterloo in 1815.

### III

48. Write shortly on **three** of the following: (a) the siege of Derry (1689), (b) the Septennial Act (1716), (c) the Duke of Newcastle, (d) the impeachment of Warren Hastings, (e) Anson's

world voyage (1740–44), (f) Crompton's "mule," (g) the battle of Poltava (1709), (h) the Pragmatic Sanction, (i) the capitulation of Baylen (1808).

## SECTION D. 1815–1920

## I

49. Describe the conduct of British foreign policy by Castlereagh and Canning between 1815 and 1824.

50. Show the importance of the following in Anglo-Irish relations between 1815 and 1868: Catholic emancipation, the famine of 1845–6, the Fenians.

51. Describe the aims and methods of the Chartists. Why were they unsuccessful at the time?

52. Describe the achievements of Gladstone in three of the following: the attainment of Free Trade, the reform of Parliament, the removal of social inequalities, the avoidance of war.

53. Show the importance of the career and achievements of two of the following: Robert Owen, Florence Nightingale, Lord Shaftesbury, Joseph Chamberlain, Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

54. Describe the policy and action of Disraeli in the Eastern question (1875–1878). How far was he successful?

55. What was done to improve Public Health during the reign of Queen Victoria?

56. Account for the decline in prosperity experienced by British farming between 1875 and 1914.

57. Describe the growth of the British steel industry between 1850 and 1890.

58. Show how Canada attained responsible government and federation within the period 1839–1867.

59. How did the Liberal ministries of 1905–14 deal with three of the following: child welfare, poverty, trade union problems, army reform?

60. Show the importance in the World War of 1914–18 of two of the following: the British Expeditionary Force, the Gallipoli campaign, Lawrence of Arabia.

## II

61. Why did Louis Philippe gain a crown in 1830 and lose it in 1848?

62. Explain the outbreak of the Belgian revolution in 1830 and describe the events relating to the establishment of the kingdom of Belgium between 1831 and 1839.

63. What was done for Italian unity by (a) Mazzini, and (b) Garibaldi?

64. Describe Bismarck's conduct of foreign policy after 1871. Why was he dismissed in 1890?

65. Describe the partition of Africa by the European powers after 1880.

66. Outline the events leading to the Ententes between Great Britain, France and Russia in the years 1900–1910.

67. Describe the part taken in the World War of 1914–18 and at the Versailles peace conference by two of the following: Lloyd George; Clemenceau; President Wilson.

## III

68. Write shortly on three of the following: (a) Albert the Prince Consort, (b) the Bed-Chamber question (1839), (c) the Reform Act of 1867, (d) the Union of South Africa (1909), (e) the "new model" trade unions, (f) the Rochdale pioneers, (g) the Bank Charter Act (1844), (h) Victorian architecture, (i) the Carlsbad Decrees (1819), (j) the Pact of Plombières (1858), (k) Ferdinand de Lesseps, (l) the Treaty of Brest Litovsk (1918).

**BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY (1871-1939) 21**

ORDINARY LEVEL

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

## SECTION I

1. What were the main achievements in home affairs of Disraeli's ministry of 1874-80?
2. Describe the course of the conflict between the House of Commons and the House of Lords between 1871 and 1911 and give the terms of the Parliament Act of 1911.
3. What changes have taken place in the relations between England and Ireland since 1900?
4. What were the chief problems in domestic politics between the fall of the Coalition Government in 1922 and the formation of the National Government in 1931?
5. What changes have taken place in the social and political position of women during this period?
6. What attempts were made to establish some measure of self-government in India between 1919 and 1939?
7. What developments in the means of transport and communication have occurred during this period?

## SECTION II

8. Explain France's isolation in Europe between 1871 and 1890. How had her diplomatic position changed by 1895?
9. What were the causes of hostility between Great Britain and Russia before 1907? Why did their relations then improve?
10. What international attempts were made between 1899 and 1920 to prevent or limit war?

11. What were the causes of revolution in Russia (a) in 1905 and (b) in February 1917?
12. With what advantages did Germany enter the war of 1914-18? Why was she defeated?
13. What influence was exercised in the affairs of Europe between 1917 and 1933 by the United States of America?
14. Give an account of the career of Mussolini to 1939.

## SECTION III

15. Write shortly on **three** of the following: (a) General Gordon, (b) the colonial policy of Joseph Chamberlain, (c) the Education Act of 1902, (d) the Battle of Jutland (1916), (e) the Balfour Declaration on imperial relations (1926), (f) Boulanger, (g) the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905), (h) Sarajevo (1914), (i) the Ruhr (1924), (j) Munich (1938).

**HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND 22****COMMONWEALTH**

(1558-1939)

ORDINARY LEVEL

*(Two hours and a half)**Answer five questions. Candidates may select these from either or both of the sections.*

## SECTION A. (1558-1783)

1. Compare the aims and achievements of Martin Frobisher with those of John Hawkins.
2. How did life in Virginia differ from that in Massachusetts in the first half of the seventeenth century?
3. Which overseas settlements and trading centres did England possess in 1660? State briefly how they were acquired.

4. How were trade and colonization encouraged during the years 1660-88?
5. Describe English and French rivalry **either** in India **or** in North America in the eighteenth century before the outbreak of the Seven Years War.
6. Explain briefly (a) the grievances of the North American colonies and (b) the policy of Great Britain towards these colonies in the eighteenth century before the outbreak of the War of American Independence.
7. Explain the importance of sea power to Great Britain during the years 1756-83.
8. Write shortly on **three** of the following: (a) Drake's voyage round the world (1577-80), (b) the Navigation Acts (1650-51), (c) Job Charnock, (d) the Asiento (1713), (e) Lord North's Regulating Act (1773).

## SECTION B. (1783-1939)

9. Give an account of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire.
10. How was British territory and influence in India extended during the years 1828-1857?
11. Describe the main stages in the colonization of New Zealand in the nineteenth century.
12. What changes were made by the British North America Act (1867)? Outline the main features of Canadian development during the period 1867-1914.
13. Show the importance in the history of the British Empire of **two** of the following: (a) William Pitt the Younger, (b) Sir John Kirk, (c) Joseph Chamberlain, (d) Lord Curzon.
14. Describe the extension of British influence during the years 1783-1914 in the Far East (excluding India and Ceylon) **or** West Africa **or** Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

15. Describe the relations between Great Britain and members of the British Empire and Commonwealth during the years 1914-39.
16. Write shortly on **three** of the following: (a) Louis Papineau, (b) the Swan River Settlement, (c) the Sand River Convention (1852) and the Bloemfontein Convention (1854), (d) the Government of India Act (1858), (e) the mandated territory of German East Africa.