



CAMBRIDGE
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A Level

History

Session: 1984 June
Type: Question paper
Code: 9020

9020 HISTORY. PAPER 1 (HOME AND CARIBBEAN CENTRES)**9021 HISTORY. PAPER 1 (OTHER OVERSEAS CENTRES)****ENGLISH HISTORY TO 1500****9020/1, 9021/1***(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 How completely was Roman Britain integrated into the Roman world?
- 2 What problems are there in reconciling the archaeological and written evidence for the coming of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes?
- 3 Did Northumbrian culture in the late seventh and early eighth centuries owe more to foreign than to native culture?
- 4 Discuss the view that Alfred best deserves to be remembered as 'the schoolmaster of his nation'.
- 5 What evidence is there for the spread of manorialism before the Conquest?
- 6 How strong is the case that the church in England was in need of reform on the eve of the Norman Conquest?
- 7 'The chance outcome of a single battle.' How far does this description do justice to the Norman Conquest?
- 8 Was there anarchy in England during the reign of Stephen?
- 9 Was Henry II the "gravedigger of feudalism"?
- 10 How effectively was England governed during the reign of Richard I?
- 11 Estimate the contribution to English intellectual life of **either** monks in the twelfth century **or** friars in the thirteenth century.
- 12 'A much underrated monarch, dogged by ill luck.' How far do you agree with this verdict on King John?
- 13 What evidence is there that England was overpopulated by the end of the thirteenth century?
- 14 Why was Edward I more successful in Wales than in Scotland?
- 15 With what justice may it be said that Thomas of Lancaster was following in the footsteps of Simon de Montfort?
- 16 To what extent did the commons in parliament increase in importance during the reign of Edward III?
- 17 Account for the growth of hostility to the papacy in fourteenth-century England.
- 18 Did Richard II lose his throne through weaknesses of personality or of policies?

- 19 How far does 'bastard feudalism' explain the intermittent civil war in England in the 1450s?
- 20 Did the Yorkists introduce a new style of monarchical government?
- 21 'The century after the Black Death was the Golden Age of the English peasantry.' How far can this view be justified?
- 22 For what achievements does Henry VII most deserve to be remembered?

HISTORY**9020/2**

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 2. ENGLISH HISTORY, 1450–1714*(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 Why was Henry VI replaced as King by Edward IV in 1461?
- 2 How successful were English monarchs in their dealings with France between 1450 and the Treaty of Etaples of 1492?
- 3 To what extent had Henry VII established his authority by 1499?
- 4 Did Wolsey serve his King better than his God?
- 5 Did the importance and independence of the House of Commons increase between 1529 and 1603?
- 6 'A needless act of vandalism.' Discuss this verdict on the dissolution of the monasteries.
- 7 'The principal cause of social problems in England in the sixteenth century was a rising population.' Discuss this view.
- 8 'She squandered all her advantages.' Discuss this verdict on Mary I.

9. Why and with what success did Elizabeth I resist Puritan attempts to modify her religious settlement?

10. Why did Elizabeth I try to avoid war with Spain and why did she fail?

11. Does the Elizabethan era deserve its reputation as an age of great achievement in the arts?

12. Account for the financial difficulties of the monarchy throughout the reign of James I.

13. Explain the reasons for the dissolution of Charles I's third parliament in 1629 and discuss the consequences of this action in the period 1629–40.

14. Account for the failure of Army, Parliament and Monarch to reach a settlement in the period 1646–9.

15. 'It won prestige for England, but at a high cost.' Discuss this verdict on Cromwell's foreign policy.

16. What contribution did Englishmen make to the advancement of science in the seventeenth century?

17. How successful was Charles II in his handling of Parliament?

18. Compare the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Clarendon Code in the 1660s, and of the Toleration Act in 1689.

19. How far was Parliament justified in its criticism of William III's handling of foreign affairs?

20. What were the obstacles to a union between England and Scotland in the later seventeenth century and why were they overcome in 1707?

(Three hours)

Answer four questions.

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3. How far was Parliament justified in its criticism of William III's handling of foreign affairs?

4. What were the obstacles to a union between England and Scotland in the later seventeenth century and why were they overcome in 1707?

5. How strong was the opposition to the Hanoverian Succession and how far had it been overcome by 1721?

6. Consider the view that the longer Walpole remained in power the less he achieved.

7. Why did Anglo-French rivalry between 1740 and 1763 spread beyond the boundaries of Europe?

8. 'Our cause is just.' Did the American Colonists have just cause for revolution?

9. 'Evolution not revolution.' Discuss this comment with reference to changes in either agriculture or industry in eighteenth-century England.

10. Assess the importance of two of the following in the England of George III – the mob, newspapers, the East India Company, the City of London.

- 11 Why was William Pitt able to dominate the political scene between 1783 and 1806?
- 12 Account for the success of the British forces in the Peninsular War.
- 13 How did changing methods of transport affect the economic and social life of Britain between the 1780s and the 1830s?
- 14 Does Liverpool deserve Disraeli's description of him as the 'Arch-Mediocrity'?

HISTORY

9020/4

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 4. ENGLISH HISTORY, 1783-1964

*(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 Why was William Pitt able to dominate the political scene between 1783 and 1806?
- 2 Account for the success of the British forces in the Peninsular War.
- 3 How did changing methods of transport affect the economic and social life of Britain between the 1780s and the 1830s?
- 4 Does Liverpool deserve Disraeli's description of him as the 'Arch-Mediocrity'?
- 5 'Understandable but futile.' Discuss this view of popular political movements between 1830 and 1848.
- 6 Why was there so much instability in British party politics between 1846 and 1868?
- 7 Why did Britain go to war with Russia in 1854?
- 8 How and why did attitudes towards the British Empire change between 1840 and 1890?

- 9 'The achievements of Gladstone's first ministry were not matched by those of his later ministries.' Discuss this view.
- 10 What influence did Nonconformity have on politicians and parties in the period from the middle of the nineteenth century until 1914?
- 11 How successfully were living conditions in towns improved in Victorian England?
- 12 'Neither of the great parties adjusted to the consequences of late Victorian democracy.' How far does this explain the emergence of the Labour Party before 1914?
- 13 'A politician of immense influence but only slight achievement.' How far do you agree with this view of Joseph Chamberlain?
- 14 How and why did the Liberal government clash with the House of Lords in the constitutional crisis of 1909 to 1911?
- 15 Why was Britain unable to remain neutral at the outbreak of war in 1914?
- 16 Explain the decline of the Liberal Party after 1918.
- 17 What effects did the development of radio and cinema have in Britain in the 1920s and the 1930s?
- 18 To what extent had the British economy recovered from the Depression by 1939?
- 19 Was there any realistic alternative to the policy of appeasement followed by Baldwin and Chamberlain?
- 20 Discuss the successes and failures of British air power in the Second World War.
- 21 How far was there a 'special relationship' between Britain and the United States in the post-war years?
- 22 Why did the Conservative party stay in power for so long after 1951?
- 23 What pressures brought about the dismantling of Britain's Empire in Africa after 1955?

HISTORY. PAPER 5 (HOME AND CARIBBEAN CENTRES)**HISTORY. PAPER 2 (OTHER OVERSEAS CENTRES)****ENGLISH HISTORY, 1450–1964****9020/5, 9021/2***(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 Why was Henry VI replaced as King by Edward IV in 1461?
- 2 How successful were English monarchs in their dealings with France between 1450 and the Treaty of Etaples of 1492?
- 3 To what extent had Henry VII established his authority by 1499?
- 4 Did Wolsey serve his King better than his God?
- 5 Did the importance and independence of the House of Commons increase between 1529 and 1603?
- 6 'A needless act of vandalism.' Discuss this verdict on the dissolution of the monasteries.
- 7 'The principal cause of social problems in England in the sixteenth century was a rising population.' Discuss this view.
- 8 'She squandered all her advantages.' Discuss this verdict on Mary I.
- 9 Why and with what success did Elizabeth I resist Puritan attempts to modify her religious settlement?
- 10 Why did Elizabeth I try to avoid war with Spain and why did she fail?
- 11 Does the Elizabethan era deserve its reputation as an age of great achievement in the arts?
- 12 Account for the financial difficulties of the monarchy throughout the reign of James I.

- 13 Explain the reasons for the dissolution of Charles I's third parliament in 1629 and discuss the consequences of this action in the period 1629–40.
- 14 Account for the failure of Army, Parliament and Monarch to reach a settlement in the period 1646–9.
- 15 'It won prestige for England, but at a high cost.' Discuss this verdict on Cromwell's foreign policy.
- 16 What contribution did Englishmen make to the advancement of science in the seventeenth century?
- 17 How successful was Charles II in his handling of Parliament?
- 18 Compare the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Clarendon Code in the 1660s, and of the Toleration Act in 1689.
- 19 How far was Parliament justified in its criticism of William III's handling of foreign affairs?
- 20 What were the obstacles to a union between England and Scotland in the later seventeenth century and why were they overcome in 1707?
- 21 How strong was the opposition to the Hanoverian Succession and how far had it been overcome by 1721?
- 22 Consider the view that the longer Walpole remained in power the less he achieved.
- 23 Why did Anglo-French rivalry between 1740 and 1763 spread beyond the boundaries of Europe?
- 24 'Our cause is just.' Did the American Colonists have just cause for revolution?
- 25 'Evolution not revolution.' Discuss this comment with reference to changes in either agriculture or industry in eighteenth-century England.
- 26 Assess the importance of two of the following in the England of George III – the mob, newspapers, the East India Company, the City of London.

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HISTORY. PAPER 6 (HOME AND CARIBBEAN CENTRES)

HISTORY. PAPER 3 (OTHER OVERSEAS CENTRES)

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 4

PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 3 9020/6, 9021/3, 9072/4, 9073/3

ADVANCED LEVEL

ENGLISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY
FROM c. 1815 to 1973

(Three hours)

Answer any four questions.

SECTION A. c. 1815 – 1914

- 1 "The first results of the industrial revolution were deplorable, for instead of creating a happier, wiser, more self respecting society, it led to the degradation of large masses of people, the rapid growth of town life in which everything was sacrificed to profit." (J.L. & B. Hammond, 1925). Discuss with special reference to the first half of the 19th century.
- 2 To what extent did chartism fail because it sought political remedies for economic grievances?

3 In what ways did technological advances affect either the size of business undertakings or the provision of higher education in the 19th century?

4 Write a historical commentary on this table:

Output of coal (million tons)		Percentage exported	No. of miners
1820	17.4	1.4	n/a
1840	33.7	4.8	118,233
1860	80.0	9.2	246,613
1880	146.8	16.3	441,272
1900	225.2	25.9	780,052
1913	287.0	32.8	1,127,890

5 When and for what reasons did Britain's domination of world trade come to an end?

6 "The healthy spirit of self help created amongst the working people would more than any other measure serve to raise them as a class." (Samuel Smiles, 1859).

How and with what success was this suggestion adopted by the Victorian working class?

7 Assess the contribution of either nonconformity or government enquiries to social improvement in the 19th century.

8 Write on one of the following:

- (a) The consequences of general limited liability
- (b) The 'myth of the great depression'
- (c) The causes and consequences of family limitation.

9 Why was the provision of state education delayed until 1870?

10 How did either legal decisions or legislation affect trade unions between 1867 and 1914?

11 'England remained down till 1914 not merely an aristocratic country but a country of a landed aristocracy'. Discuss.

12 To what extent and why had there been improvements in either the diet or the provision of medical care for the working class by 1914?

SECTION B. 1914 – 1973

13 Why was unemployment the most conspicuous economic and social problem during the inter-war years?

14 Write on either occupational change, 1914-1939 or the growth of private motoring since 1918.

15 'There were three Englands in the 1930's - the old England of the guidebooks, 19th century industrial England and 20th century England of by-passes and suburbia'. Assess the validity of this statement.

16 Assess the impact of technological developments on either the growth of new industries between the wars or agriculture since 1945.

17 What factors influenced either trade union membership or job opportunities during the interwar years?

18 Write a historical commentary on this table:

Estimated expenditure on health services as forecasted in the Beveridge Report, 1942		Actual expenditure on the National Health Service
£ millions		£ millions
1945	170	n.a.
1955	170	579
1965	170	1,275
1973	n.a.	3,013

19 'Export or die'. Why was this a constant theme of government exhortation after 1945?

20 To what extent have women achieved equal job opportunities and equal pay since 1919?

21 In what ways have the two world wars affected either the distribution of wealth or the amount and variety of taxation?

22 Assess the achievements of either the private sector or local authorities in tackling the housing problem since 1919.

23 To what extent have educational opportunities been extended since the Education Act 1944?

24 Write a historical commentary on this passage:

'One of the main secrets of the trade cycle is to be found not in bankers' parlours or in the board rooms of industry but in the prairies and plantations, in the mines and oil wells.' (Beveridge, 1944).

HISTORY PAPER 7

9020/7

ADVANCED LEVEL

**HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(1783–1945)***(Three hours)**Answer four questions*

- 1 How far was the Constitution of 1787 a conservative, and how far a radical, document?
- 2 Was the conflict between Federalists and Republicans in the years before 1815 primarily due to differences over foreign policy?
- 3 **Either** Examine the causes and consequences of the financial panics that America suffered in the period to 1860.
Or What changes in internal transportation occurred between the Revolution and the Civil War? What were their social and economic consequences for the United States?
- 4 Examine and account for Andrew Jackson's election to the presidency in 1828 and explain why he was re-elected in 1832.
- 5 Why were there so few slave revolts between 1783 and 1865?
- 6 Examine the place of **either** religion **or** the frontier in American life between the Revolution and the Civil War.
- 7 Examine and account for the break-up of national political parties in the 1850s.
- 8 "Divided by Civil War, but united by the experience of Reconstruction." Consider this verdict on white southerners.
- 9 Discuss the role played by the Supreme Court **either** in the period from 1790 to the Civil War **or** in the period from the Civil War to 1945.
- 10 Compare the problems confronting the "new immigrants" with those facing American blacks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- 11 What were the problems of American farmers in the late nineteenth century? How realistically and how successfully did they face up to them?
- 12 What was progressive about Progressivism?
- 13 Was Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy largely a failure?
- 14 Why, and with what consequences, did the United States turn to conservatism in the 1920s?

- 15 Which groups in American society benefited most from the New Deal?
- 16 What were the immediate consequences for the United States of the country's involvement in the Second World War?

HISTORY. PAPER 10 (HOME AND OVERSEAS CENTRES)**HISTORY. PAPER 4 (OVERSEAS CENTRES)**

EUROPEAN HISTORY, 337–1500

9020/10, 9021/4

*(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 What did economic factors contribute to the fall of the Roman empire in the West?
- 2 'The last great Roman statesman': 'the man of promise for the future'. Which description is more appropriate for Gregory I?
- 3 **Either** Why did the Merovingian dynasty survive for so long?
Or Why was the reign of Louis the Pious a crucial period for the unity of the Frankish territories?
- 4 'The rediscovery of Viking culture has been an exciting feature of recent historical studies.' What have we discovered, and why is it exciting?
- 5 What were the main achievements of the Byzantines under the rule of the Macedonian emperors (867–1025)?
- 6 'German rulers in the tenth century could not make policy; they could only react to events.' Is that a fair assessment of the reign of Otto I?
- 7 Did Gregory VII die in exile because he loved justice or because he became involved in secular politics?
- 8 What did the control of castles contribute to the power of the ruling dynasty **either** of France **or** of Anjou in the tenth and eleventh centuries?
- 9 In the conflict between the Capetians and the Angevins, which was the more powerful influence — family links or geographical factors?
- 10 Why was the recovery from the consequences of the Investiture Contest so long delayed in Germany?
- 11 Where and why did Europeans attempt the colonization of frontier zones in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?
- 12 Who won, and who lost, in the Fourth Crusade?
- 13 How accurate is the claim that Innocent III was a pope with more vigour than vision?
- 14 How effectively did Frederick II deal with his problems?

- 15 What was new about the orders of friars?
- 16 What part did merchants and merchant-bankers play in the economy of late medieval Europe?
- 17 What did the papacy gain or lose by moving the curia to Avignon in the fourteenth century?
- 18 How do you account for the initial failures and ultimate success of France in the Hundred Years War?
- 19 Would you accept or reject Bryce's view that 'the Emperor Charles IV legalised anarchy and called it a constitution'? Explain your answer.
- 20 For what reasons and with what consequences did Europeans search for sea-routes to the East in the fifteenth century?
- 21 What was the most influential invention of the fifteenth century?
- 22 Why had so many of the Italian republics become tyrannies by the end of the fifteenth century?

HISTORY

9020/11

ADVANCED LEVEL**PAPER 11. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1450–1715***(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 How far, and why, did the Ottoman Empire continue to expand between the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the capture of Rhodes in 1522?
- 2 'The Union of the Crowns (1479) was a union of dissimilar yet complementary partners.' Examine the contributions of Aragon and Castile to the new Spain in the light of this statement.
- 3 Either (a) 'A revival of antiquity' 'The discovery of the world and of man' Which of these views better describes the Italian Renaissance?
Or (b) In what sense was there a 'Scientific Renaissance' between 1450 and 1650?
- 4 'The foundations of modern Russia were securely laid between the accession of Ivan III in 1462 and the death of Ivan IV in 1584.' Examine this claim.
- 5 Was the heart of the Habsburg-Valois quarrel between 1494 and 1529 not Italy but the Burgundian inheritance?
- 6 'The monarchy of Francis I had less solid foundations than its magnificent facade suggested.' How valid is this claim?
- 7 'More than any other religious leader he combined criticism of the Church with a more spiritual religion.' How far does this explain the rapid spread of Luther's teachings?

- 8 Is 'Counter Reformation' a misleading term to apply to the changes which occurred within the Catholic Church between 1540 and 1600?
- 9 Did Philip II neglect Spain to pursue false hopes abroad?
- 10 'Men were fighting not about faith but about power.' Is this an acceptable view of the French 'Wars of Religion' of 1562–98?
- 11 How important was Calvinism to the revolts in the Netherlands before 1609.
- 12 Account for the changing fortunes of either Antwerp or Venice during the sixteenth century.
- 13 'The golden age of Spain continued well into the seventeenth century.' How accurate is this comment on the condition of Spain in the reigns of Philip III and Philip IV?
- 14 How far did the Treaty of Westphalia settle the issues at stake in the Thirty Years War?
- 15 Why did the fortunes of the Orange family in the United Provinces change so greatly between 1651 and 1672?
- 16 'The credit for making France the leading power in Europe by 1659 must be shared equally between Richelieu and Mazarin.' Discuss this judgement.
- 17 Comment on the view that Colbert revolutionised the commercial and industrial position of France.
- 18 Assess the part played by the rulers of the main contending countries in bringing about changes in the balance of power in the Baltic between 1660 and 1721.
- 19 How far was the decline of Ottoman power in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries due to its failure to learn from the West?
- 20 What was the impact of the War of Spanish Succession on the European balance of power?

HISTORY

9020/12

ADVANCED LEVEL**PAPER 12. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1648–1815***(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 Comment on the view that Colbert revolutionised the commercial and industrial position of France.
- 2 Assess the part played by the rulers of the main contending countries in bringing about changes in the balance of power in the Baltic between 1660 and 1721.

3 How far was the decline of Ottoman power in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries due to its failure to learn from the West?

4 What was the impact of the War of Spanish Succession on the European balance of power?

5 Why did the Catholic Church in general and the Jesuits in particular meet with so much criticism and disapproval in the eighteenth century?

6 Why and with what results did the quest for commerce and overseas empire play so important a part in international rivalry between 1715 and 1763?

7 How valid is the claim that 'all the fundamental causes of the French Revolution can be clearly identified in the reign of Louis XV'?

8 'In speculation he was a French philosopher, but in action he was a German prince.' How fitting is Macaulay's description of Frederick the Great?

9 Write a critical appraisal of the reign of Maria Theresa.

10 'The limitations to her power and freedom of action allowed her little scope to implement her genuinely enlightened views.' Consider this explanation of Catherine II's domestic policies.

11 'Voltaire inspired the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, Montesquieu the Constitution of 1791, and Rousseau the Declaration of the Rights of Man.' Examine the validity of these links.

12 Assess the claims of two of the following to be considered enlightened rulers: the Marquis de Pombal, Chief Minister of Portugal, 1750–77; Charles III of Spain, 1759–88; Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1765–92; Gustavus III of Sweden, 1771–92.

13 Why and to what extent did Dutch power and influence decline between 1715 and 1815?

14 What role did the lower orders in the towns and countryside play in the French Revolution between 1789 and 1799?

15 'All my victories and all my conquests were won in self-defence.' How convincing is this explanation by Napoleon I of his foreign exploits?

HISTORY

9020/13

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 13. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1789–1964

(Three hours)

Answer four questions.

1 What role did the lower orders in the towns and countryside play in the French Revolution between 1789 and 1799?

2 'All my victories and all my conquests were won in self-defence.' How convincing is this explanation by Napoleon I of his foreign exploits?

3 Why, and with what results, did major European powers intervene to suppress revolutionary movements between 1815 and 1830?

4 What was the cultural importance of the Romantic movement in the nineteenth century?

5 'Thirty lost years' Is this a fair assessment of the reign of Nicholas I of Russia (1825–55)?

6 Why did the condition and the fate of the Ottoman Empire matter to European powers between 1833 and 1878?

7 'The Zollverein was an economic weapon in Prussia's political struggle for primacy in Germany.' Discuss this comment.

8 Did the outcome of the Revolutions of 1848–9 in Germany, Italy and the Austrian empire reflect the strength or the weakness of the Habsburg monarchy?

9 Discuss the trends in, and results of, population change in Europe in the nineteenth century.

10 'He was first a Piedmontese and only secondly an Italian.' How far does this explain Cavour's political career?

- 11 How far did Napoleon III's policies at home and abroad show 'a genuine concern for liberalism'?
- 12 Explain the continuing tension in Franco-German relations between 1871 and 1914.
- 13 Did the main threat to the stability of the Third Republic in France before 1914 come from the right or the left?
- 14 'The domestic problems of Germany in the period 1890–1914 were not primarily due to the deficiencies of William II.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
- 15 How well were the lessons of the 1905 Revolution learned by the tsarist regime and its opponents?
- 16 In what ways did the nature of land warfare change between 1914 and 1918?
- 17 Why was the Bolshevik regime able to survive the dangers which it faced between November 1917 and the death of Lenin in 1924?
- 18 How far had the Weimar Republic overcome its problems by 1929?
- 19 In what ways and for what reasons did support for Mussolini's regime change in Italy between 1922 and 1943?
- 20 To what extent had Hitler achieved the objectives of his foreign policy by December 1941?
- 21 Why were Communist governments not established in France and Italy after the Second World War?
- 22 Account for the fall of Khrushchev in October 1964.
- 23 Explain the decline of western Europe in world politics by the early 1960s.

HISTORY. PAPER 14 (HOME AND CARIBBEAN CENTRES)

HISTORY. PAPER 5 (OTHER OVERSEAS CENTRES)

EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1450–1964

9020/14, 9021/5

*(Three hours)**Answer four questions.*

- 1 How far, and why, did the Ottoman Empire continue to expand between the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the capture of Rhodes in 1522?
- 2 'The Union of the Crowns (1479) was a union of dissimilar yet complementary partners.' Examine the contributions of Aragon and Castile to the new Spain in the light of this statement.
- 3 **Either** (a) 'A revival of antiquity': 'The discovery of the world and of man.' Which of these views better describes the Italian Renaissance?
Or (b) In what sense was there a 'Scientific Renaissance' between 1450 and 1650?
- 4 'The foundations of modern Russia were securely laid between the accession of Ivan III in 1462 and the death of Ivan IV in 1584.' Examine this claim.
- 5 Was the heart of the Habsburg-Valois quarrel between 1494 and 1529 not Italy but the Burgundian inheritance?
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- 16 'The credit for making France the leading power in Europe by 1659 must be shared equally between Richelieu and Mazarin.' Discuss this judgement.

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- 19 How far was the decline of Ottoman power in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries due to its failure to learn from the West?
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- 21 Why did the Catholic Church in general and the Jesuits in particular meet with so much criticism and disapproval in the eighteenth century?
- 22 Why and with what results did the quest for commerce and overseas empire play so important a part in international rivalry between 1715 and 1763?
- 23 How valid is the claim that 'all the fundamental causes of the French Revolution can be clearly identified in the reign of Louis XV'?
- 24 'In speculation he was a French philosopher, but in action he was a German prince.' How fitting is Macaulay's description of Frederick the Great?
- 25 Write a critical appraisal of the reign of Maria Theresa.
- 26 'The limitations to her power and freedom of action allowed her little scope to implement her genuinely enlightened views.' Consider this explanation of Catherine II's domestic policies.
- 27 'Voltaire inspired the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, Montesquieu the Constitution of 1791, and Rousseau the Declaration of the Rights of Man.' Examine the validity of these links.
- 28 Assess the claims of two of the following to be considered enlightened rulers: the Marquis de Pombal, Chief Minister of Portugal, 1750–77; Charles III of Spain, 1759–88; Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1765–92; Gustavus III of Sweden, 1771–92.
- 29 Why, and to what extent, did Dutch power and influence decline between 1715 and 1815?
- 30 What role did the lower orders in the towns and countryside play in the French Revolution between 1789 and 1799?
- 31 'All my victories and all my conquests were won in self-defence.' How convincing is this explanation by Napoleon I of his foreign exploits?

- 32 Why, and with what results, did major European powers intervene to suppress revolutionary movements between 1815 and 1830?
- 33 What was the cultural importance of the Romantic movement in the nineteenth century?
- 34 'Thirty lost years.' Is this a fair assessment of the reign of Nicholas I of Russia (1825–55)?
- 35 Why did the condition and the fate of the Ottoman Empire matter to European powers between 1833 and 1878?
- 36 'The Zollverein was an economic weapon in Prussia's political struggle for primacy in Germany.' Discuss this comment.
- 37 Did the outcome of the Revolutions of 1848–9 in Germany, Italy and the Austrian empire reflect the strength or the weakness of the Habsburg monarchy?
- 38 Discuss the trends in, and results of, population change in Europe in the nineteenth century.
- 39 'He was first a Piedmontese and only secondly an Italian.' How far does this explain Cavour's political career?
- 40 How far did Napoleon III's policies at home and abroad show 'a genuine concern for liberalism'?
- 41 Explain the continuing tension in Franco-German relations between 1871 and 1914.
- 42 Did the main threat to the stability of the Third Republic in France before 1914 come from the right or the left?
- 43 'The domestic problems of Germany in the period 1890–1914 were not primarily due to the deficiencies of William II.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
- 44 How well were the lessons of the 1905 Revolution learned by the tsarist regime and its opponents?
- 45 In what ways did the nature of land warfare change between 1914 and 1918?

46 Why was the Bolshevik regime able to survive the dangers which it faced between November 1917 and the death of Lenin in 1924?

47 How far had the Weimar Republic overcome its problems by 1929?

48 In what ways and for what reasons did support for Mussolini's regime change in Italy between 1922 and 1943?

49 To what extent had Hitler achieved the objectives of his foreign policy by December 1941?

50 Why were Communist governments not established in France and Italy after the Second World War?

51 Account for the fall of Khrushchev in October 1964.

52 Explain the decline of western Europe in world politics by the early 1960s.

HISTORY. PAPER 15 (HOME AND OVERSEAS CENTRES)

HISTORY. PAPER 7 (OTHER OVERSEAS CENTRES)

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 3

PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 2

ADVANCED LEVEL 9020/15, 9021/7, 9072/3, 9073/2

WORLD AFFAIRS SINCE c. 1960

(Three hours)

Answer four questions, taking not more than two questions from any one section: at least one question must be answered from Section A.

Section A General

1 'It is a misconception to argue that aid to developing countries is crucial to a revival of economic growth in the developed world.' Discuss.

2 With what success has the United Nations Organisation handled the question of decolonisation since 1960?

3 Is it true that no case has been made out for states, other than the two super-powers, possessing nuclear weapons?

4 Trace the development of East-West trade since the 1960s and examine the political and economic problems which have emerged.

5 'The continuing unwillingness to tackle the problem of population growth lies at the root of world economic difficulties.' Is this true?

6 Make a critical assessment of the ways in which the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation has dealt with its problems since the 1960s.

7 Why has it proved so difficult to secure agreement on the Law of the Sea Treaty?

Section B The U.S.A. and Canada

8 Discuss the significance of immigration into the U.S.A. since 1960.

9 Has the U.S.A. during the last two decades experienced difficulty in choosing between its interests and its ideals in deciding its foreign policy?

10 'Many of the domestic difficulties of the U.S.A. since the early 1960s stem from policies that have overpromoted social equity at the expense of economic efficiency.' Discuss.

11 Analyse the policy of the U.S.A. in the field of arms control since 1960.

12 Discuss the successes and failures of either J.F. Kennedy or L.B. Johnson as presidents of the U.S.A.

13 "Canada's main problems derive from the too frequent confrontation between the federal and provincial governments." Discuss.

Section C U.S.S.R.

14 'Soviet policy in the last two decades has been much more concerned with national interest than with Marxism.' Examine this contention.

15 Is the Warsaw Pact simply a device to enable the U.S.S.R. to maintain control over most of Eastern Europe?

16 'Change in the rigidly hierarchical, intensely bureaucratic Soviet system can only come from the top.' Analyse the implications of this statement.

17 Discuss the relations between the Soviet Union since 1960 with either (a) the Indian sub-continent, or (b) Syria and Iraq.

18 What changes have taken place in the pattern of employment in the U.S.S.R. since 1960?

19 Discuss the attitudes of the U.S.S.R. towards 'Eurocommunism'.

Section D Africa and the Middle East

- 20 'There are many excellent reasons in favour of the One-Party state in Africa.' What are they?
- 21 'Europeans in the Republic of South Africa are not going to abandon their supremacy without a fight to the death.' Discuss.
- 22 Make a critical assessment of the political development of Angola and Mozambique since independence in 1975.
- 23 'Since the 1960s, Saudi Arabia has experienced a growing struggle between the modernisers and the traditionalists.' Discuss.
- 24 What success has Egypt had in tackling its internal and external problems since the early 1960s?
- 25 What are 'the legitimate aspirations' of the Palestinian Arabs?

Section E Southern Asia and the Far East

- 26 'For the Chinese, the so-called Cultural Revolution was an appalling disaster.' Discuss.
- 27 Explain how Bangladesh was formed and examine its political record since 1971.
- 28 'The racial issue remains the raw nerve of Malaysian politics.' Examine this claim.
- 29 Does Japan have a foreign policy?
- 30 'The central political weakness of India has been the willingness to rely excessively on the personal rule of the Nehrus.' Discuss this statement with reference to the years since 1960.
- 31 'Since 1973, Vietnam has threatened the stability of South-East Asia.' Explain.

Section F Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.)

- 32 What does 'Finlandisation' mean? How does it work in Finland? What likelihood is there of other parts of Western Europe becoming 'Finlandised'?
- 33 Has 'Gaullism' continued to influence French politics since 1969?
- 34 Discuss the main changes in relations between the political parties in the Federal Republic of Germany since the formation of the Grand Coalition in 1966.
- 35 Why has it proved so difficult to widen the membership of the European Community?
- 36 Suggest reasons for the political developments in Greece since 1960.
- 37 'One of the most encouraging political developments in Europe has been the transition from dictatorship to democracy in Portugal and Spain.' Discuss.

HISTORY

Home and Carib.

9020/16-21

ADVANCED LEVEL

SPECIAL SUBJECT PAPERS

(Three hours)

Candidates must confine their attention to one of the papers.

Answer four questions.

PAPER 9020/16

THE NORMANS IN ENGLAND 1051-1100

Answer four questions

- 1 Examine the view that in the last years of the Confessor's reign, 'private ambitions destroyed the unity of the English kingdom'.
- 2 Why was the threat from Scandinavia both constant and dangerous in the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror?
- 3 What does Domesday Book tell us about the effects of the Norman Conquest on the English peasantry?
- 4 To what extent was feudalism an asset to William the Conqueror and William Rufus?
- 5 Did the work of Lanfranc and Anselm strengthen or weaken lay influence in the English church?
- 6 Account for the different ways in which William Rufus treated the opposition he faced in 1088 and 1095.
- 7 Was Odo of Bayeux an exceptional figure amongst the Anglo-Norman bishops?
- 8 To what extent can distinct regional characteristics be discerned in Norman England?
- 9 What does a study of the duchy of Normandy add to an understanding of the political problems of England in this period?
- 10 **Either** (a) Why did contemporary writers give different explanations of the Norman success in England from those given by twelfth-century writers?
Or (b) Comment on **three** of the following extracts. Your answer should include comment on such matters as the source from which the extract is drawn, the general context and historical background to which it refers, and the meaning of any phrases which you consider need further historical explanation.

(i) Prince Edward, son of King Edmund Ironside, returned from Hungary to England at the command of his uncle, King Edward. He had been long in Hungary as an exile. The king had indeed determined to make him heir to the kingdom; but he died at London shortly after his arrival.

'Florence of Worcester'

(ii) *Cottar's-Right*. The cottar's right is according to the custom of the estate: in some he must work for his lord each Monday throughout the year, or 3 days each week at harvest-time . . . He does not make land payment (*landgafol*). He should have 5 acres: more if it be the custom on the estate; and it is too little if it ever be less; because his work must be frequent. Let him give his hearth-penny on Ascension Day even as each freeman ought to do. Let him also perform services on his lord's demesne-land if he is ordered, by keeping watch on the sea-coast and working at the king's deer fence and such things according to his condition. Let him pay his church dues at Martinmas.

Rights and Ranks of People

(iii) It would be tedious to tell in detail how by his [Duke William's] prudent acts ships were made, arms and troops, provisions and other equipment assembled for war, and how the enthusiasm of the whole of Normandy was directed towards this enterprise . . . Further, many warriors came to his support from outside the duchy, some being attracted by his well-known generosity, and all by confidence in the justice of his cause.

William of Poitiers

(iv) Then Count William came from Normandy to Pevensey on Michaelmas Eve, and as soon as they were able to move on they built a castle at Hastings. King Harold was informed of this and he assembled a large army and came against him at the hoary apple tree, and William came against him by surprise before his army was drawn up in battle array.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, D, for the calendar year 1066

(v) In the second year of his ordination Lanfranc went to Rome, and Pope Alexander so far honoured him that, contrary to custom, he rose to meet him and gave him two *pallia* as a sign of his especial affection . . . Thomas [of York] raised afresh the question of the primacy of Canterbury and of the subjection of certain bishops thereto, and in the presence of the pope initiated a plea which afterwards was terminated in England . . .

'The Acts of Lanfranc'

(vi) Meanwhile, as Anselm had foretold, the king recovered from his sickness, and soon he broke all the good resolutions he had made and ordered them to be regarded as null and void.

Eadmer, History of Recent Events in England

(vii) Then the king sent into this country and ordered twenty thousand Englishmen to be called out to his aid in Normandy; but when they reached the sea, they were ordered to turn back and give for the king's profit the money that they had received: that was half a pound for each man, and they did so.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, E, 1094

(viii) Such was the energy of his mind that he was bold enough to promise himself any kingdom whatsoever. Indeed the day before his death when asked where he would keep Christmas, he said 'in Poitou'. For the count of Poitou who wished to go to Jerusalem was said to be anxious to pawn his territory to the king of England. Thus not content with what he had inherited, he was lured on by the hope of greater glory, and grasped at honours which were not his by right.

William of Malmesbury, The Deeds of the Kings of the English

MID-TUDOR CRISES

Answer four questions

Candidates who have studied the recommended documents will be given credit for appropriate reference to them in any of their answers. However, all questions except question 10 can be answered without specific reference to the documents.

- 1 Assess the importance of the consequences of the dissolution of the monasteries during the period.
- 2 Write an appraisal of the career of Stephen Gardiner.
- 3 Were there any particular reasons why the Pilgrimage of Grace should have occurred in the northern part of England?
- 4 How far were government policies responsible for the economic problems of the period?
- 5 Discuss the qualities of leadership shown by Kett and Wyatt.
- 6 Write an assessment of the problems facing England in 1549, from the point of view of an opponent of Protector Somerset.
- 7 What were the aims of Cardinal Pole and how far were they achieved?
- 8 'The presence of Mary Stuart in England was the main factor responsible for the outbreak of the Northern Rebellion.' Discuss.
- 9 Who gained and who lost from the decisions made concerning the Elizabethan Church between 1558 and 1563?
- 10 Either (a) What are the strengths and weaknesses of original sources to the historian studying the period? Answer with reference to the prescribed documents concerning
 - [i] The Pilgrimage of Grace
 - OR [ii] The Western Rebellion.
 Or (b) Comment on any three of the following extracts. Your answer should include comments on such matters as the source from which the extract is drawn, the general context and historical background to which it refers and the meaning of any words or phrases which you consider need further historical explanation.

(i) *The Pilgrims' Ballad 1536*

'XI. For ther they hadde
Both ale and breyde
At tyme of nede,
And succer grete
In alle distresse
And hevyness
And wel intrete.'

- (ii) *Richard Morrison: A Remedy for Sedition 1536*
 'But if it were so in dede, if the fote had a cap, the knees eyes, the shulders eares, what a monstrous body shulde this be? It is not mete, every man to do, that he thinketh best.'
- (iii) *The demands of the Western rebels, 1549*
 '4. Item we wyll have the Sacrement hange over the hyeyhe aulter, and there to be worshypped as it was wount to be, and they whiche will not therto consent, we wyl have them dye like heretykes against the holy Catholyque fayth.'
- (iv) *Nicholas Sotherton: The Commoysen in Norfolk, 1549*
 '... one Mr Wharton being garded with a Lane of men on both sydes from the said tre into the cyttie they pricked him with theyr spears and other weapons on purpose to kill him ...'
- (v) *The examination of the Earl of Northumberland 1572*
 'I and many gentlemen intended to join the Duke, if the quarrel were for reformation of religion or naming a successor, but not to hazard myself for the marriage. This I fear made my enemies about Her Majesty pick a quarrel with me. On the Duke's repair to court, hearing that the reports about naming a successor were untrue, I sought to forbear to stir ...'

PAPER 9020/18

BRITISH SOCIETY 1815–1850

Answer four questions

Candidates who have studied the recommended documents will be given credit for appropriate reference to them in any of their answers. However, all questions except question 10 can be answered without specific reference to the documents.

- What were the main changes which occurred in rural society between 1815 and 1846?
- How far was British society in the first half of the nineteenth century dominated by a clearly defined class structure?
- Did Britain come close to revolution at any time between 1815 and 1850?
- Why has there been so much controversy over the standard of living in early industrial Britain?
- How far can the failure of Chartism be attributed to poor leadership?
- What were the principal consequences of railway development between 1830 and 1850?
- Why did the proportion of the population having basic literacy increase during the first half of the nineteenth century?
- How extensive was the appeal of religion during this period?
- What was the significance of the changes which took place in the aims and organisation of trade unions between 1815 and 1850?

- 10 Either (a) Discuss any one working-class autobiography of this period as a source for the history of the early nineteenth century.
- Or (b) Comment on any three of the following extracts. Your answer should include comment on such matters as the source from which the extract is drawn, the general context and historical background to which it refers, and the meaning of any words or phrases which you consider need further historical explanation.

(i) 'Here, at Todmorden, we are at the house, or, rather, houses of friends ... I was never induced to go into a factory in England before; but here is one for weaving by power looms, belonging to the Messrs Fielding [Fielden], consisting of one room on a ground floor, which is of the surprising dimensions of a hundred and eighty feet square ... In this room, which is lighted from above, and in the most convenient and beautiful manner, there were five hundred pairs of looms at work, and five hundred persons attending those looms; and, owing to the goodness of the masters, the whole looking healthy and well-dressed.'

William Cobbett, *Political Register*, January 1830

(ii) 'Some simpletons talk of knowledge making the working classes more obedient, more dutiful — better servants, better subjects and so on, which means making them more subservient slaves and more conducive to the wealth and gratification of idlers of all descriptions. But such knowledge is trash; the only knowledge which is of service to the working people is that which makes them more dissatisfied, and makes them worse slaves. This is the knowledge which we shall give them.'

Bronterre O'Brien, *Destructive*, 7 June 1834

(iii) 'The New Marriage Act has brought an unexpected augmentation of labour on ministers. For, though the law admits of solemnizing marriage as a civil act, before the registrar alone, Dissenters are either not generally weaned from Popish ideas of marriage, or they think it so necessary to yield to popular prejudice, that many of our places of worship are registered for the marriage ceremony, and the ministers are generally requested to perform a religious service on this occasion.'

J. Bennett, *A History of Dissenters during the last thirty years* (1839)

(iv) 'The working classes have now proved themselves unworthy of that extension of the Suffrage for which they contend; and that, whatever doubts might formerly have existed on the subject in the minds of well-meaning and enthusiastic, but simple and ill-informed men, it is now established beyond all doubt, that Universal Suffrage in reality means nothing else but universal pillage ... What the working classes understand by political power, is just the means of putting their hands in their neighbours' pockets; and that it was the belief that the Reform Bill would give them that power, which was the main cause of the enthusiasm in its favour, and the disgust of the failure of these hopes, the principal reason of the present clamour for an extension of the Suffrage.'

Archibald Alison, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, September 1839

(v) 'Inverness is a nice town, situated in a most beautiful country, and with every facility for cleanliness and comfort. The people are, generally speaking, nice people, but their sufferance of nastiness is past endurance. Contagious fever is seldom or ever absent ... There are very few houses in the town which can boast of either water closet or privy, and only two or three public privies in the better part of the place exist for the great bulk of the inhabitants.'

Dr J. I. Nichol, Provost of Inverness, *Parliamentary Papers*, 1842

FRANCE IN THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV

Answer four questions

Candidates who have studied the recommended documents will be given credit for appropriate reference to them in any of their answers. However, all questions except question 10 can be answered without specific reference to the documents.

- 1 'Louis was absolute in theory but not in fact.' Discuss.
- 2 Discuss the view that wealth rather than birth was increasingly significant in French society during the period.
- 3 'Complicated and unjust.' Discuss this verdict on French taxation.
- 4 Did the Spanish Succession question dominate Louis' relations with the Habsburgs?
- 5 'A rash decision by Louis which inflicted great damage on France both at home and abroad.' Discuss this view of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
- 6 How far can the failures of Louis' reign after 1683 be attributed to his ministers?
- 7 Why was France able to sustain the struggle against the Grand Alliance of the Hague for so long?
- 8 What is the importance of the building and decoration of the palace of Versailles in the cultural life of Europe?
- 9 Discuss the effects of official patronage on the development of either the theatre or painting in this period.
- 10 Either (a) What are Saint-Simon's merits and defects as a commentator on the last twenty years of Louis' reign?
Or (b) Comment on any three of the following extracts. Your answer should include comment on such matters as the source from which the extract is drawn, the general historical background to which it refers, and the meaning of any words or phrases which you consider need further historical explanation.

(i) From Voltaire's account of Jansenism.

'Every means was employed to make them (the Jesuits) hateful. Pascal went further; he made them ridiculous. His *Provincial Letters*, which now appeared, were models of eloquence and wit. The finest comedies of Molière have not more Attic salt than the first *Provincial Letters*; the last equal in sublimity to anything Bossuet ever wrote.'

(ii) The Council of 1661

'The King had on the previous day arranged for the assembly in the rooms of the Queen Mother, where Council meetings had previously been held, of all those whose services he had been in the habit of employing — that is, the princes, the dukes and the Ministers of State. He wished to make clear to them in his own words that he had formed the resolution of governing the State himself relying only on his own efforts: these were the terms he used. He dismissed them courteously with the remark that when he needed their advice he would have them summoned.'

(iii) Louis' verbal Reply to a Letter from the States-General of the United Provinces, 4 January 1672

'When I learnt that the United Provinces were attempting to debauch my allies and were soliciting the kings my relatives to enter into offensive alliances against me, I wished to put myself into a state of defence and I have raised some troops. But I allege that I shall have more as spring approaches and at that time I shall employ them as I judge most fitting to the good of my State and to my glory.'

(iv) From Voltaire's account of the Camisard revolt

'Immediately afterwards they seized the collectors of the poll-tax and hanged them with their own scrolls about their necks. They proceeded to massacre all the priests they met. On being pursued they took refuge in the woods and mountains. Their numbers increased; their prophets and prophetesses, inspired by God, proclaimed the restoration of Jerusalem and the fall of Babylon.'

(v) From Fénelon's proposals for the reform of France (1711)

III Internal Administration of the Realm.

3. Cessation of the *gabelle*, the Five Great Farms, the head tax, and the royal tithe. Adequacy of the sums which the Estates would raise to pay their part in the total sum of the expenses of the state.'

BISMARCK AND GERMAN UNIFICATION 1848—71

Answer four questions

Candidates who have studied the recommended documents will be given credit for appropriate reference to them in any of their answers. However, all questions except question 10 can be answered without specific reference to the documents.

- 1 In what ways did the revolutionary upheavals of 1848/9 change the attitude of German liberals towards the subject of a future national state?
- 2 'After 1850 the decline of Austria from her former position of supremacy in German affairs was above all a consequence of the political failings of her leaders.' Discuss.
- 3 What was the Prussian 'constitutional crisis' (1861—3) and why was Bismarck able to emerge from it triumphant?
- 4 How far can one identify a specifically south-German attitude towards unification in the 1860s?
- 5 Why did some German Catholics see Bismarck's success in uniting Germany as 'the final triumph of the Protestant Reformation'?
- 6 Explain Prussia's economic dominance in Germany in the 1860s.
- 7 Why was Bismarck able to stifle French objections to his foreign policy before 1870?
- 8 To what extent can Bismarck be described as 'planning war with Austria before 1866'?
- 9 Explain the attitude of organised socialism in Germany towards unification in the 1860s.

10 **Either** (a) By reference to the documents you have studied, assess Bismarck's motives in unifying Germany.

Or (b) Comment on any **three** of the following extracts. Your answers should include comment on such matters as the source from which the extract is drawn, the general context and historical background to which it refers, and the meaning of any words or phrases which you consider need further historical explanation.

(i) *Undated official Austrian memorandum*

'This Customs Union is a matter of life and death to Austria. She will push it forward with greater energy than anything else and will not blanch even at concessions on the purely political field in order to promote it. If the Customs Union as Austria seeks it is achieved, Prussia's influence will be utterly and completely broken.'

(ii) *Bismarck to Manteuffel, 26 April 1856*

'German dualism has for a thousand years, off and on, settled our mutual relations (i.e. those of the German states with Austria) by internal war, and since the time of Charles V, it has done so at regular intervals once a century. In this century, too, war alone will set the timepiece of history at its right hour.'

(iii) *Koller (Austrian envoy in Berlin) to Rechberg, 27 October 1859*

'In the attitude which Prussia as a German power . . . has recently observed, the Liberal direction of the present Cabinet is as unmistakable as a red streak. The evident purpose to which this is directed consists in this: to set up Prussia as the shield of blossoming Liberalism to which the future in Germany belongs.'

(iv) *The programme of the Saxon People's Party, 1866*

'Para 2. The unification of Germany in a democratic form of state. No hereditary Central Power. No small Germany under Prussian leadership. Nor Prussia enlarged by annexations. Nor a great Germany under Austria's leadership. Nor a tripartite Germany.'

(v) *M. Mohl, contemporary German observer, 1870*

One may be of the opinion that it would be better if Germany were one single state. We do not share this opinion. On the contrary, we think that the total amount of culture, morality and prosperity, the mass of civilizing and humanizing institutions (such as university, art and professional schools), the closely woven net of communications and so many other advantages which Germany has over France and other great empires, have their origin in the number of centres from which they may take their beginning and in the mutual competition of the other German states. It is precisely south Germany and Saxony that are very significant evidence of this.'

THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1929-39

Answer four questions

Candidates who have studied the recommended documents will be given credit for appropriate reference to them in any of their answers. However, all questions except question 10 can be answered without specific reference to the documents.

- 1 Who were Hitler's major opponents in Germany before 1933? Why did they fail to keep him from power?
- 2 Which power did most to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations as an instrument of international peace in the 1930s?
- 3 'More and more do I feel in these days that Italy is the real key to European peace' (Sir John Simon, 1933). Show how and why European statesmen took Mussolini so seriously throughout this period.
- 4 Did the Rhineland crisis of 1936 mark a turning point in the conduct of French foreign policy?
- 5 Write an appraisal of the foreign policy of **either** Austria, 1929-1938 **or** Poland, 1929-1939.
- 6 'Hitler loved the thought of war.' Consider Hitler's foreign policy in 1938 and 1939 in the light of this statement.
- 7 Was there an inevitable conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and Germany in this period?
- 8 'It can be fairly said of Neville Chamberlain that . . . he did not fully realize what it was he was doing and that his naive confidence . . . was misplaced.' Discuss.
- 9 'How far would you agree that 'by September 1939 the best for which Britain and France could hope was survival, for they had already squandered their best chance of victory'?
- 10 **Either** (a) What are the strengths and limitations of diplomatic documents as sources for the historian of Anglo-German relations in the period?
Or (b) Comment on any **three** of the following extracts. Your answer should include comment on such matters as the source from which the extract is drawn, the general context and historical background to which it refers, and the meaning of any words or phrases which you consider need further historical explanation.
 - (i) 'The nations of Europe have performed a great disservice to the German nation by not following their pledged word and disarming themselves when they had disarmed Germany.'

George Lansbury, 10 November 1932

EXAMINATION PAPERS (ADVANCED LEVEL)

(ii) 'As a consequence the line to be adopted with regard to Abyssinia must be such as to create the general impression that we still continue to adhere faithfully to the Treaty of Friendship. Every means must be adopted to put an end to the rumours recurring in Italy and in the colonies which make out the aggressive nature of our aims towards Abyssinia. These rumours could require of us the heaviest sacrifices tomorrow.'

Mussolini, 10 August 1934

(iii) '... perhaps in a year, perhaps in two, the conservative elements in this country will be looking to Germany as the bulwark against Communism in Europe . . . Do not let us be in a hurry to condemn Germany. We shall be welcoming Germany as our friend.'

Lloyd George, 28 November 1934

(iv) 'Finally, France has concluded a treaty of assistance with the USSR whose functions have been even more precisely stipulated than the preceding ones, with the exception, it is true, of the functions of the Rhineland pact and Locarno. This is a treaty which in principle was not a bilateral treaty, nor is it a treaty guaranteeing undertakings made by a third party. It is a treaty which remains open to Germany in particular, without the latter having entered into it.'

Quai d'Orsay Memorandum, 30 June 1936

(v) 'I find unendurable the sense of our country falling into the power, into the orbit and influence of Nazi Germany, and of our existence becoming dependent upon their goodwill or pleasure. It is to prevent that that I have tried my best to urge the maintenance of every bulwark of defence — first, the timely creation of an Air Force superior to anything within striking distance of our shores; secondly, the gathering together of the collective strength of many nations; and thirdly, the making of alliances and military conventions, all within the Covenant, in order to gather together forces at any rate to retain the onward movement of this power. It has all been in vain. Every position has been successively undermined and abandoned on specious and plausible excuses.'

Winston Churchill, 5 October 1938

(vi) 'Poland will be depopulated and settled with Germans. My pact with the Poles was merely conceived of as a gaining of time. As for the rest, gentlemen, the fate of Russia will be exactly the same as I am now going through with in the case of Poland. After Stalin's death — he is a very sick man — we will break the Soviet Union. Then there will begin the dawn of the German rule of the earth.'

Hitler, 22 August 1939

HISTORY

9020/27

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 27. ROMAN BRITAIN

*(Three hours)**Answer four questions.**Credit will be given for sketches accompanying your answers where appropriate.*

HISTORY

9020/26

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 26. THE HISTORY OF TROPICAL AFRICA, 1855–1914

*(Three hours)**Answer four questions.**Candidates are reminded that they should illustrate their answers with specific examples.*

1 'It was more difficult for Africans than for Europeans to adjust to an economy in which slavery and the slave trade had been outlawed.' To what extent does this explain the survival of the slave trade in **either** West or East Africa well into the second half of the nineteenth century?

2 Describe and explain Britain's relations with **either** the Sultans of Zanzibar or the rulers of the Asante in the second half of the nineteenth century.

3 Assess the importance of Islam as a factor in African resistance to European encroachment and rule in this period.

4 Examine the impact of Christian missions on African society in **either** Sierra Leone or Buganda.

5 How valid is the claim that 'the Berlin Conference was the catalyst for the European scramble for Africa'?

6 To what extent was it possible for Africans to affect significantly the course of the partition of their continent between 1885 and 1914 and their future relations with Europeans? Answer with reference to **either** West or East or Central Africa.

7 'Coloniser, c'est transporter' ('Colonisation is largely a question of transportation'). Assess the importance of improvements in transport in the economic development of **any one** major region before 1914.

8 Assess the claims of **one** of the following to be regarded as a great African leader in the nineteenth century: (a) Mirambo of the Nyamwezi; (b) Jaja of Opobo; (c) Mutesa II of Buganda; (d) Theodore (Tewedros) of Ethiopia.

9 In what ways were the Ndebele-Shona risings of 1896–97 and the Maji-Maji rising of 1905–07 similar and in what ways were they different?

10 Compare and contrast British and French methods of colonial rule and development in West Africa in this period.

1 What evidence is there to suggest that Claudius did not intend to make the whole of Britain into a Roman province?

2 Examine the claim that the forts and fortresses of Roman Britain were laid out in the first two centuries A.D. according to a military blueprint.

3 Discuss the importance to Roman Britain of **three** of the following:

- (a) Caratacus;
- (b) Fishbourne palace;
- (c) Julius Classicianus;
- (d) Londinium;
- (e) the Antonine Itinerary;
- (f) Vindolanda (Chesterholm);
- (g) salt production.

4 To what extent did the governors Cerealis and Frontinus foreshadow the work of Agricola in Wales and North Britain?

5 Discuss the developments of the Antonine Wall in the light of the latest archaeological discoveries.

6 'Advanced agricultural method and the villa estate are closely interrelated in Roman Britain.' Discuss.

7 Evaluate the evidence which is used to construct a chronology for Roman Britain.

8 What were the achievements of the Emperor Severus and his sons in Roman Britain?

9 Examine the architecture and religious associations of the principal types of Romano-British temple.

10 How can the forts of the Saxon Shore be related to the historical events of later Roman Britain?