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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/1, 9023/1

PAPER 1 English History to c. 1500

Thursday

9 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

You must pay attention to the restriction on questions marked with an asterisk[*].

Home Centres only

Answer question 1 **and** any **three** essay-style questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer any **four** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based question, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

The Reign of Henry III

The Peace Treaty of 1217

Document A

The Marshal, the ruler of the king and kingdom, gathered a huge army composed equally of knights and vassals. This army boldly approached London and besieged it by land and by sea. They prevented every sort of victual from getting to those shut in the city and took pains to compel them to surrender. Louis was in a difficult position and he announced to the legate, Guala, and the Marshal that he was willing to accede to their proposals in all respects assuming they would provide a fitting peace which took account of his honour and avoided any shameful treatment of his men. But they, upon whom the whole matter rested and who wanted to free Louis, submitted to him a form of peace in writing. If he wished to agree to it they, the legate and the Marshal, would bind themselves to it. There was to be free exit and free conduct from England for himself and all his men held prisoner. 5
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Roger of Wendover, in Matthew Paris, The Greater Chronicle

Document B

From that day [the defeat of Eustace the Monk, 24 August 1217] the royalist party began to be seen to prevail and Lord Louis's party to sink. When the king's forces assembled again in arms near London, Louis did not put off making the peace which fate had given him. Therefore conditions were drawn up for the release of those who had been captured, for the abolition of the evil customs alleged to have been the reason for the war, for observing the liberties which were sought by the nobles of England, and for agreeing about the money spent since Louis had come to England. First, Louis was absolved by the legate at Kingston. And so, having given up all the castles which he held and having received his men who were in prison, and having received part of the money which he had been promised, he returned to his own country with his men around Michaelmas. 15
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Walter of Coventry, The Barnwell Annalist

Document C

Louis and all those excommunicated or imprisoned with him first swore on the Holy Gospels that they would accept the judgement of the Holy Church and that they would thereafter be faithful to the lord pope and the Roman Church. He also swore that he would immediately leave the kingdom of England with all his men and that he would never, during the rest of his life, return there as an enemy. He also swore that, as far as he was able, he would persuade his father, Philip, to give back to Henry, king of the English, all his rights over the seas, and *when he became king he would hand over these rights peacefully*. Moreover he swore that he would restore to the king and his men all the castles with all the lands in the kingdom of England which he had occupied during the war. 25

The king of England, touching the Holy Gospels, swore with the legate and the Marshal that they would restore to the barons and the kingdom all the hereditary rights and all the liberties they had sought before, in the pursuit of which had arisen the discord between John, king of England and the barons. 30

Furthermore, in the cases of all prisoners who had paid for their freedom before the terms of the peace became known or had paid their creditors part of the money needed for their freedom, the money paid was not to be given back ... 35

All prisoners who were taken at Lincoln, or in the naval battle at Dover, either on the royal side or Louis's, are immediately to be released without any payment or any obstacle.

Roger of Wendover, in Matthew Paris, The Greater Chronicle

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(i) 'the ruler of the king and the kingdom' (Document A, line 1); [2]

(ii) 'Lincoln' (Document C, line 37). [2]

(b) To what extent do Documents A and B differ in the reasons they put forward for the ending of the civil war? [6]

(c) How useful are these documents in assessing the part played by the legate, Guala, in the transition from war to peace? [7]

(d) 'The ambitions of Prince Louis not those of the barons fuelled the civil war after the death of John.' How far do these documents and any other evidence known to you support this view? [8]

2 'A society in decay.' Discuss this view of Britain in the last century of Roman occupation.

3 To what extent would you agree that the stubborn resistance of the Britons made the Anglo-Saxon conquests slow?

4 Why were the differences between Celtic and Roman Christianity important in seventh-century England?

5 Explain the cultural and political pre-eminence of seventh-century Northumbria.

6 Did Alfred the Great follow a consistent plan or did he merely react to the pressure of events?

7 How and why was it possible for a ceorl to improve his position in society from about 900 to about 1066?

8 How successful were the means employed by Ethelred II against the Danes?

9 To what extent do you agree that the battle of Hastings began a process of conquest which was still unfinished by 1087?

10 Which king was the more successful in achieving his aims: William Rufus or Henry I?

11 Discuss the effects of the Norman Conquest on building in stone.

12 How much damage did Becket do to the English church?

*13 'Lacking in stability of purpose, untrustworthy and continually yielding to the pope and to favourites.' Does Henry III deserve such sweeping condemnation?
[*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 1.]

- 14 Why was Edward I more successful in Wales than in Scotland?
- 15 How important were curial bishops to royal government in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?
- 16 To what extent did the Good Parliament (1376) claim new powers by employing impeachment?
- 17 Why did landowners prefer to stop farming their own lands and lease them out for rent in the late fourteenth century?
- 18 Discuss the view that the main component of Wycliffism was anti-clericalism.
- 19 How far would you agree that government under Henry IV faced the same difficulties as that of his predecessor?
- 20 'Henry V's main achievement was that he increased the popularity of the Lancastrian monarchy.' Discuss this view.
- 21 How accurate would it be to describe the regime of Edward IV as 'Yorkist absolutism'?
- 22 Account for the increased use of the English language as a literary medium in the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/5, 9023/5

PAPER 5 English History 1450-1964

Thursday

9 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

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Home Centres only

Answer **one** document-based question and any **three** essay-style questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer **either one** document-based question and any **three** essay-style questions or **four** essay-style questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based questions, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 17 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

Question 1**The Reign of Henry VIII****The Pilgrimage of Grace****Document A**

All the nobility of the duchy of York is risen. They number 40,000 combatants, among them 10,000 horse. They are in good order and have a crucifix for their principal banner. The archbishop of York and Lord Darcy are in the army. Norfolk and his colleagues do not wish for a battle. The rebels desire to curb the king and that parliaments may be held in the ancient way. They intend to provide a remedy in Parliament for the princess's affairs and that the king shall not take money from his people except to make war. The king has said he will not change anything that has been settled by Parliament and, therefore, will do nothing that they ask, much less reform the Privy Council to please them, as it is a thing in which they have no right to meddle.

5

Letter to Charles V from Imperial officials, 1536

Document B

Concerning choosing the Councillors, I have never read, heard nor known that the prince's councillors and prelates should be appointed by rude and ignorant people. As to the suppression of religious houses and monasteries, this is granted by Act of Parliament and not set forth by any councillors upon their mere will. Where you allege that the service of God is much diminished the truth thereof is contrary, for there be no houses suppressed where God was well served, but where most vice, mischief and abomination of living was used and that doth well appear by their own confession in the time of our Visitations. And as far as their hospitality, for the relief of the poor people, we wonder ye be not ashamed to confirm they have been a great relief to the people, where a great many hath not more than four or five religious persons in them and spent the substance of their goods in nourishing vice. How unnatural you are to prefer that vicious persons should maintain their unthrifty life with the profits of the said houses than us, your natural prince, which hath spent them in your defence.

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Henry VIII's answer to the rebels, November 1536

Document C

The abbeyes gave great alms to the poor men and laudably served God. By occasion of the said suppression, the divine service diminished and a great number of masses are unsaid. No hospitality is kept in those places now. When the abbeyes stood, the people not only had bodily refreshment but also spiritual information and preaching, where now they have no such succour. Also the abbeyes were one of the beauties of this realm and in nunneries gentlemen's daughters were brought up in virtue.

25

Examination of Robert Aske, 1537

Document D

There was a rumour in Yorkshire that divers parish churches in that country should be put down and their goods taken for the king's use, so that of several parishes, there should be but one, and that there had come chalices of copper to serve the churches and their own chalices will be taken away. This, with the suppression of the religious houses, the putting down of certain holy days and new opinions of certain people concerning the faith, they took to be the great decay of the commonwealth and so petitioned to have all these matters reformed by parliament. These wild people, to the number of four or five hundred, came towards the said William and seeing their wild disposition and the great fear that honest men were in, he was moved to take the rule of the said people and they all cried, 'Master William Stapleton shall be our captain'.

Confession of William Stapleton, 1537

Document E

Then came Aske and he caused scrolls to be set up in all places to the effect that all parish churches should be pulled down and none stand within five miles of another, that no marriages, christenings nor burials should be, unless they should pay fines to the king. Whereupon the sheriff gave divers of the rebels, being poor men, money for their costs. One William Bywater took church goods and gave them to the rebels. The gentlemen were the chief setters forward of them and the people were obedient to them in all their proceedings. From the beginning to the end of the insurrection the gentlemen might have stopped it, if they wished, for the commons did nothing but by the gentlemen's commandment. The gentlemen said to them that the lord Cromwell was a false traitor and he and the bishops were the devisers of the false laws.

Confessions from rebels made in 1537

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(i) 'princess's affairs' (Document A, line 5); [2]

(ii) 'our Visitations' (Document B, line 16). [2]

(b) Compare the views of Henry VIII (Document B) and Robert Aske (Document C) about monastic life before the dissolutions of 1536. [6]

(c) Assess the reliability of the explanations in Documents D and E as to why the commons and the gentlemen joined the rebellion. [7]

(d) 'The Pilgrimage of Grace was chiefly against the dominance and policies of Cromwell.' How far do these documents and any other evidence known to you support this assertion? [8]

Question 2

The English Civil War, 1637-49

Radicalism in the Army

Document A

When I came to the army, among Cromwell's soldiers, I found a new face of things which I never dreamed of. I heard the plotting heads very hot upon that which intimated their intention to subvert both church and state. Independency and Anabaptistry were most prevalent. An abundance of the common troopers, and many of the officers, I found to be honest, sober, and orthodox men, and others amenable, ready to hear the truth and of upright intentions. But a few proud, self-conceited, hot-headed sectaries had got into the highest places and were Cromwell's chief favourites, and by their very heat and activity bore down the rest (being indeed not one to twenty throughout the Army; their strength being in the General's and Whalley's and Rich's regiments of horse, and in the new-placed officers in many of the rest).

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I perceived that they took the king for a tyrant and an enemy, and really intended absolutely to master him or ruin him; and that they thought if they might fight against him they might kill him or conquer him. They said, what were the Lords of England but William the Conqueror's colonels, or the barons but his majors, or the knights but his captains?

I set myself from day to day to find out the beliefs of the soldiers, and to persuade them out of their mistakes, both religious and political. My life among them was a daily contending against seducers and gently arguing with the more amenable. Because I perceived that it was a few men that did all the hurt among them, I acquainted myself with those men and would be oft disputing with them in the hearing of the rest.

15

Richard Baxter, recalling his experiences in the New Model Army, Reliquiae Baxterianae, 1656

Document B

The Army that is so much spoken of in the news-books and pulpits to be Independent (though I conceive upon good information, that upon a true muster of the whole, there would not be found above one in six of that way), is made up and compounded of Anabaptism and Enthusiasm; these errors and more too sometimes meeting in the same persons; in one word, the great religion of that sort of men in the Army is liberty of conscience and liberty of preaching.

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They pretend one thing when they intend quite another and 'tis usual for them to pretend the public good when 'tis evident they intend their own interest and strengthening of their party.

Richard Overton, a desperate sectary, one of Lilburne's breed, hath printed many scandalous things against the House of Peers; he has printed many wicked pamphlets urging a toleration and liberty destructive of all religion; others argue nothing less but the setting up of a body of the common people as the Sovereign. A mere yeoman hath said 'now the time is coming when we shall all have and be alike. I shall have as much estate as a Knight'.

30

Yes, these principles bring this kingdom to Anarchy, overthrowing all differences of persons, as rich and poor, magistrates and people, servants and masters, reducing all things to unsettlement. We shall need no Cavaliers and Arminians to destroy us.

35

Thomas Edwards, Gangraena, 1646

Document C

Your army is under a blessed command and their Council Godly and faithful. Whereas soldiers usually forfeit the civility and decency they bring [from civilian life], here men grow religious and more spiritual than in any place in the kingdom.

Hugh Peter, Chaplain to the army, writing to Parliament, 1647

Document D

Mr Sexby: It seems now that except a man hath a fixed estate in this kingdom, he hath no rights in this kingdom. I wonder we were so much deceived. We were mere mercenary soldiers. It may be little property they have at present, yet they have as much right as those who are their law givers. I do think the poor and meaner of this kingdom have been the means of its preservation. 40

The Putney Debates, 1647

Document E

We have long expected things of another nature from you: 45

That you would have freed trade and merchandising from all monopolising by companies or otherwise.

That you would have abolished excise and all kinds of taxes except subsidies.

That you would have laid open all late enclosures of fens and other commons.

That you would have removed the tedious burdens of tithes, providing a more equal way of maintenance for the public ministers. 50

Humble Petition presented to the Commons by the Levellers, 1648

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(I) 'excise' (Document E, line 48); [2]

(II) 'tithes' (Document E, line 50). [2]

(b) Compare the description of the parliamentary army given by Baxter in Document A with that of Hugh Peter in Document C. [5]

(c) In the light of Documents A, D and E, evaluate the reliability of Thomas Edwards' comments on the army (Document B). [7]

(d) 'Contemporary reports of attitudes in the army did much to cause fear of social and political revolution.' Consider this statement in the light of these documents and any other evidence known to you. [9]

Question 3

Britain and the American Colonies

The Intolerable Acts

Document A

It is said that we are hurrying on into measures the consequences of which we are not able to foresee, or prepared to await. 'Tis said that America will be exasperated. Will she then take arms? 'Tis not as yet, thank God, the strength of America which we dread when put in competition with this country. She has neither army, money nor men. Should we then fear the destruction of our trade? Believe it not. While it is her interest to trade with us, so long she will in spite of her resentment. She may enter into non-importation agreements, but her self-interestedness will break through all such cobweb conspiracies; her own avarice and treachery is an ample security against her combinations. 'Tis an absurd supposition that the various colonies in America, separated from one another at such a distance, differing so much in the nature of their governments and in many respects in their interests, enjoying at present the benefit of the most perfect system of civil liberty and the protection of the greatest naval power the world ever knew, should at once unite through pique. 5 10

*John St. John, speaking in the House of Commons
on the Massachusetts Government Bill, 2 May 1774*

Document B

We see in this Bill the same scheme of strengthening the authority of the officers and Ministers of State, at the expense of the rights and liberties of the subject, which was indicated by the inauspicious Act for shutting up the port of Boston. Parliament has asserted the authority of the legislature of this kingdom supreme and unlimited over all the members of the British Empire. But the legal extent of this authority furnishes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable use of it. To render the colonies permanently advantageous they must be satisfied with their condition; that satisfaction we see no chance of restoring, whatever measures may be pursued, except by recurring, in the whole, to the wise and salutary principles on which the Stamp Act was repealed. 15 20

*Protest by Rockingham and other peers against the
Massachusetts Government Bill, 11 May 1774*

Document C

I cannot help condemning, in the severest manner, the late turbulent and unwarrantable conduct of the Americans, in some instances, particularly in the late riots of Boston. But, my Lords, the mode which has been pursued to bring them back to a sense of their duty to their parent state, has been so diametrically opposite to the fundamental principles of sound policy, that individuals, possessed of common understanding, must be astonished at such proceedings. By blocking up the harbour of Boston, you have involved the innocent trader in the same punishment with the guilty profligates who destroyed your merchandise; and instead of making a well-concerted effort to secure the real offenders, you clap a naval and military extinguisher over their harbour, and punish the crime of a few lawless depredators and their abettors upon the whole body of the inhabitants. 25 30

*The Earl of Chatham speaking in the House of Lords
on the Quartering Bill, 26 May 1774*

Document D

The constitutional authority of this Kingdom over its colonies must be vindicated and its laws obeyed throughout the whole Empire. It is not only its dignity and reputation, but its power – nay, its very existence depends upon the present moment. For if those ideas of independence, which some dangerous and ill-designing persons here are artfully endeavouring to instil into the minds of the King's American subjects, should once take root, that relation between this kingdom and its colonies which is the bond of peace and power will soon cease to exist, and destruction must follow disunion. It is actual disobedience and open resistance that have compelled coercive measures. I have no longer any confidence in the hopes I had entertained that the public peace and tranquillity would be restored, but that which I derive from your abilities, and from the reliance I have on your prudence for a wise and discreet exercise of the authority given you by the Acts I now send you.

*Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American Colonies,
to General Gage, Governor of Massachusetts, 3 June 1774*

Document E

[We] find that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colonial administration, adopted by the British ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these colonies, and with them, the British Empire. In prosecution of the same system, several recent cruel and oppressive Acts have been passed, respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts Bay, and also an Act for extending the province of Quebec.

To obtain redress of these grievances which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty and property of his Majesty's subjects in North America, we are of opinion that a non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation agreement faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual and peaceable measure.

The Association of the First Continental Congress, 20 October 1774

Document F

I am not sorry that the line of conduct seems now chalked out. The New England governments are in a state of rebellion; blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or independent.

King George III to Lord North, 18 November 1774

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(I) 'blocking up the harbour of Boston' (Document C, line 27); [2]

(II) 'an Act for extending the province of Quebec' (Document E, lines 47-48). [2]

(b) Compare the views of Chatham (Document C) and Dartmouth (Document D) about the British response to events in America. [5]

(c) In the light of Documents B, D and F, evaluate the arguments in favour of coercive measures advanced by St. John in Document A. [8]

(d) 'The Intolerable Acts were intended to subdue Massachusetts, but their result was to provoke rebellion throughout the colonies.' How far do these documents and any other evidence known to you support this view? [8]

Question 4

The Early Industrial Revolution

Enclosure

Document A

Respecting open field lands, the quantity of labour in them is not comparable to that of enclosures: for not to speak of the great number of men that in enclosed counties are constantly employed in winter in hedging and ditching what comparison can be there between the open field system of one half or a third of the lands being in fallow and the same proportion now tilled four, five or six times by midsummer then sown with turnips and then drawn by hand and carted to stalls for beasts or else hurdled out in portions for fattening sheep? What scarcity of employment in one case, what a variety in the other!

Arthur Young, *Political Arithmetic*, 1774

Document B

These fallows are over run with thistles, and the dung being spread over them forms an odd mixture of black and green that would do well enough for a meadow but is villainous in tillage. Some divisions of these fallows have not yet been broken up since reaping the last year's crops. Bid the current of national improvement roll back three centuries and we may imagine a period of ignorance adequate to the exhibitions of such exertions! To what corner of the three kingdoms – to what beggarly village must we go to find in any branch of manufacture such sloth – such ignorance – such backwardness – such determined resolution to stand still while every other part of the world is at least moving? There seems somewhat of a coincidence between that state of cultivation within the sight of the venerable spires of Cambridge and the utter neglect of agriculture in the establishment of that university.

Arthur Young, *Annals of Agriculture XVI*, 1791

Document C

The practices of enlarging and engrossing of farms and especially that of depriving the peasantry of all landed property have contributed greatly to increase the number of dependent poor.

1. The landowner, to render his income adequate to the increased expense of living, unites several small farms into one, raises the rent to the utmost and avoids the cost of repairs. Thus thousands of families, which formerly gained an independent livelihood on those separate farms, have been gradually reduced to the class of day labourers. It is a fact that thousands of parishes have not now the number of farmers which they had formerly.

2. The depriving the peasantry of all landed property has beggared multitudes. It is plainly agreeable to sound policy, that as many individuals as possible in a state should possess an interest in the soil; because this attaches them strongly to the country and its constitution, and makes them zealous and resolute in defending them. Thus an amazing number of people have been reduced from a comfortable state of partial independence to the precarious conditions of hirelings who when out of work must immediately come to their parish.

Rev. D. Davies, *The Case of The Labourers in Husbandry*, 1795

Document D

Let no one imagine that one word offered in this paper is meant generally against enclosing; all contended for is, simply, that such of the poor as kept cows in these parishes could keep them no longer after the enclosure; that instead of giving property to the poor or preserving it, or enabling them to acquire it, the very contrary effect has taken place; and as this evil was by no means necessarily connected with the measure of enclosing, it was a mischief that might easily have been avoided and ought most carefully to be avoided in the future. 35

Arthur Young, An Inquiry into the Propriety of Applying Wastes to the Better Maintenance and Support of the Poor, 1801

Document E

Those who are so eager for new enclosures always seem to argue as if the waste land, in its present state, produced nothing at all. But is this a fact? Can anyone point out to me a single inch of it which does not produce something, and the produce of which is not made use of? It goes to the feeding of sheep, of cows, of cattle of all descriptions. It also helps to rear in health and vigour, numerous families of the children of labourers, which children, were it not for these wastes must be crammed into the stinking suburbs of towns, amidst filth of all sorts and congregating together in the practice of every species of idleness and vice. In the beggarly stinking houses of towns, the labourers' children cannot have health. If they have not health, they must be miserable in themselves and a burden to the parish. It has been observed that when bred on the side of the commons and forests, they are more saucy and daring. If the scheme of general enclosure were to take place, the whole race of those whom we in Hampshire call foresters would be extirpated in a few years. 40 45 50

William Cobbett, Political Register, 31 July 1813

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(I) 'current of national improvement' (Document B, line 11); [2]

(II) 'come to their parish' (Document C, lines 31-32). [2]

(b) Identify and explain the different views about the open fields in Documents A, B and E. [6]

(c) What light do these documents shed on the economic effects of enclosure? [7]

(d) 'The social effects of enclosures have been greatly exaggerated.' Examine this assertion in the light of these documents and any other evidence known to you. [8]

Question 5

The Age of Reform 1832-46

Income Tax 1842

Document A

I will now state what is the measure which I propose, under a sense of public duty, and a deep conviction that it is necessary for the public interest. Instead of looking to taxes on consumption – instead of reviving the taxes on salt or on sugar – it is my duty to make an appeal to the possessors of property. I propose, that for a time to be limited, the income of this country should bear a charge not exceeding 7d in the pound, for the purpose not only of supplying the deficiency in the revenue, but of enabling me with confidence to propose great commercial reforms, which will afford a hope of reviving commerce, and such an improvement in the manufacturing interest as will react on every other interest in the country, and, by diminishing the price of articles of consumption and the cost of living, compensate you for your sacrifices. 5
10

Sir Robert Peel, introducing his Budget in the House of Commons, 11 March 1842

Document B

[Goulburn said that] he and his colleagues had laboured most anxiously to avoid having recourse to the measure now proposed, the income tax, knowing the opinion which would be entertained against it. But he did most seriously believe, that under the present circumstances of the country, encumbered with a debt that must be discharged, he was bound to maintain a receipt equal to the expenditure and adequate for the preservation of our empire abroad and our character throughout the world. It was only by the imposition of a tax affecting the property of the country, that it was possible to cope with difficulties so gigantic. 15

H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the debate on Income Tax, 11 March 1842

Document C

He objected to income tax because he thought a deficiency of £2,500,000 could be easily supplied – first by relaxing the restrictive principle of protection, and secondly by additional taxation in another shape. 20

The evil of such a tax as income tax was its inquisitorial character. That character had this evil effect: it obliged the needy tradesman, or the person deriving a small income from a profession, to reveal all the sources of that income, and they were made public to all the community; or again it was equally noxious, if not more so, because it induced a man who wished to conceal the state of his affairs to attempt by evasion to avoid the tax, and therefore induced a great part of the community to depart from that truth and sincerity which was so necessary for the health of the people. 25

Lord John Russell, speaking in the same debate, 11 March 1842

Document D

On Friday night Peel brought forward his financial plan in a speech of three hours and forty minutes, acknowledged by everybody to have been a masterpiece of financial statement. The success was complete; he took the House by storm. This measure, so lofty in conception, right in direction, and able in execution, places him at once on a pinnacle of power and establishes his government on such a foundation as accident alone can shake. Political predictions are always rash, but certainly there is every probability of Peel's being Minister for as many years as his health and vigour allow. 30

Charles Greville, Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria, 13 March 1842

Document E

Peel gets at times very irritable, as you will have seen. It's a hard task to govern for a class 35
 under the pretence of governing for the people. He is certainly looking very fagged and
 jaded. The Income Tax will do more than the Corn Law to destroy the Tories. The class of
 voters in the towns, upon which they rely, are especially touched by his schemes. The
 genteel shopkeepers and professional men who depend upon appearances will never
 forgive him for exposing their tinsel. There is very little feeling in the manufacturing districts 40
 compared with that of the southern boroughs.

Richard Cobden M.P. in a letter to his brother, Frederick, 22 March 1842

Document F

Dined on Sunday at Lady Holland's with Melbourne and a number of Whigs. Much talk
 about Peel and his measures and what would be the conclusion. Melbourne said Peel would
 carry all his points, and that there would be no serious opposition in this country, for if any 45
 public meetings were called, the Chartists were sure to outvote any resolution against the
 income tax. He thought the regular war which the Opposition had declared was very useful
 to Peel, as it was the very thing which would keep his party together, silence their objections
 and make them come down and vote steadily with him.

Greville's Journal, 23 March 1842

Document G

An income tax in time of peace is a most formidable experiment. Its effect on commercial
 profits, at a time when foreign competition is active, cannot fail to be pregnant with danger. 50
 An income tax is a war tax, amounting in principle to confiscation. In time of war, every
 sacrifice must be submitted to and this impost, odious as it is, may become allowable. In the
 laws before 1842 this tax has been uniformly dealt with as a war tax. Moreover, the
 exemption of all incomes below £150 a year, whilst it operated as a bribe to secure the
 acquiescence of middle and poorer classes, introduced a principle more formidable than 55
 any in the wild dreams of the Chartists.

The Edinburgh Review, October 1842

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'the Corn Law' (Document E, line 37); [2]
 - (ii) 'the wild dreams of the Chartists' (Document G, line 56). [2]
- (b) Using Documents A and B, compare the arguments brought forward by Peel and by his
 Cabinet in favour of the income tax. [6]
- (c) Using Documents D, E and F, evaluate the differing views on the extent to which Peel would
 gain or lose support because of his income tax proposals. [7]
- (d) Using these documents and any other evidence known to you, examine the view that
 arguments against the income tax were 'petty and unrealistic'. [8]

Question 6**Unemployment in Britain, 1919-39****The Unemployed and Politics****Document A**

The talk of revolution is conspicuous by its absence.

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions

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men are not conspicuous among the more than 3,000 unemployed in Greenwich.

E. W. Bakke, The Unemployed Man, 1933

Document B

The hunger march [1933] had stimulated a nation-wide demand for humane treatment by 15

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions

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was again to suffer severe defeat at the hands of the unemployed in respect to this measure.

Wal Hannington, Unemployed Struggles 1919-1936, 1936

Document C

By far the best work for the unemployed is being done by the N.U.W.M – National

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions

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capacity for leadership, but they have a wonderful talent for organization.

George Orwell, The Road to Wigan Pier, 1937

Document D

At a great demonstration of the unemployed [it was] suggested that the unemployed of

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions

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would have been enough to shake the complacency of the Baldwin Government.

Ellen Wilkinson, The Town that Died, 1939

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(I) 'Public Assistance Committees' (Document A, line 8);

[2]

(II) 'economy measures of 1931' (Document B, line 23).

[2]

(b) To what extent do Sources B and D agree about the attitudes of the Labour Party towards hunger marches?

[6]

(c) Evaluate Sources A and C as evidence of the degree of support within the working classes for extra-parliamentary protest groups.

[6]

(d) 'The English working class do not show much capacity for leadership, but they have a wonderful talent for organization' (Document C, lines 42-43). How far do these documents and any other evidence known to you support this view of the campaign against unemployment in the 1930s?

[9]

- 7 Why did England 'drift into civil war' during the 1450s?
- 8 'The consequences of Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville showed that it was a grave mistake.' Discuss this view.
- 9 How successfully did Henry VII overcome in the course of his reign the problems brought about by the violence of his accession to the throne?
- 10 How justified was the opinion of those people in the first half of the sixteenth century who condemned enclosure as an evil?
- 11 'His final failure in 1529 should not blind us to the skill with which Wolsey had conducted foreign policy for most of his career.' Discuss this assessment.
- 12 Compare the success of Thomas Wolsey with that of Thomas Cromwell in tackling the financial problems which confronted them.
- 13 'The advance of the New Learning in England was both helped and hindered by the progress of the Reformation.' Consider this opinion.
- *14 How serious and widespread was the opposition to the religious reforms of the 1530s?
[* Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 1.]
- 15 How valid is it to regard the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I as years of unbroken crisis?
- 16 Why did the gap between rich and poor widen in the period 1550 to 1650?
- 17 How far do you agree that Elizabeth I's foreign policy between 1558 and 1585 served England's best interests?
- 18 Examine the view that the role and nature of Parliament changed little in the reign of Elizabeth I.
- 19 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Church of England at the end of the reign of Elizabeth I.
- 20 Account for the cultural diversity and vitality of Elizabethan England.
- 21 How far were James I's financial problems of his own making?

- 22 'Charles I's decision in 1629 to govern without parliament was a justifiable reaction to its behaviour since his accession.' Discuss this view.
- *23 Why did the Long Parliament's attempts, from 1640 to 1642, to resolve England's political and religious problems fail?
[* Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 2.]
- 24 'Dictated by Protestant zeal.' 'Directed to the promotion of English commerce.' Which is the better explanation of Cromwell's foreign policy?
- 25 'His guiding principle was to maintain close relations with Louis XIV.' Discuss this view of Charles II's foreign policy.
- 26 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Stuart monarchy at the end of the reign of Charles II.
- 27 How fundamental were the political and constitutional changes made by the Revolution Settlement, 1689-94?
- 28 Assess the influence of Queen Anne on the politics of her reign.
- 29 'England was a much more prosperous country in 1714 than at the Restoration.' How and why did this come about?
- 30 To what extent did the power of the monarchy decline in the period from 1714 to 1760?
- 31 'A loyal minister, both to the Hanoverian dynasty and to his country.' Assess this view of Walpole.
- 32 Explain the causes of Anglo-French rivalry in America from 1714 to 1763.
- 33 Compare the achievements of Robert Clive and Warren Hastings in expanding British influence over India.
- 34 To what extent were the political problems of George III between 1760 and 1770 of his own making?
- *35 Account for the increasing speed of industrialisation in Britain during the eighteenth century.
[* Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 4.]
- *36 'An ocean apart.' How far does this phrase explain the diverging economic, social and political aims of Britain and her American colonists in the eighteenth century?
[* Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 3.]

- 37** How successfully did the Church of England fulfil its responsibilities during the eighteenth century?
- 38** Discuss the impact of the French Revolution on British political life from 1789 to 1802.
- *39** How significant for Britain's social and economic advance in the period from c.1780 to c.1830 were changes in transport?
[* Do **not** attempt this question if you have answer Question 4.]
- 40** 'The pilot who weathered the storm.' How far would you agree with this judgement on Pitt's conduct of the wars against France from 1793 to 1806?
- 41** What were the most important principles which guided the conduct of British foreign policy from 1812 to 1830?
- 42** 'The Arch-Mediocrity.' Does Lord Liverpool deserve greater credit than this for his domestic achievements as prime minister from 1812 to 1827?
- *43** To what extent and with what effects was the Tory Party transformed in the ten years after its defeat over the 1832 Reform Act?
[* Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 5.]
- 44** 'Dominated by personalities not principles.' How far is this an accurate assessment of British domestic politics in the period 1846-65?
- 45** Why did the mistrust between Britain and Russia after 1830 culminate in war in 1854?
- 46** Assess the social and political consequences to 1914 of the expansion of the public education system in England and Wales from 1833 to 1902.
- 47** 'Free Trade benefited all classes in Britain.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1846 to 1873?
- 48** To what extent did Disraeli succeed in restoring the political fortunes of the Conservative Party from 1865 to 1880?
- 49** Assess the effectiveness of the attempts made by successive British governments from 1886 to 1914 to deal with the problems of Ireland.
- 50** How far were Britain's fundamental interests challenged by the Boers in the ten years before the outbreak of the Second Boer War (1899)?

- 51 Why and how did Britain's relationship with Germany change from harmony in 1890 to hostility in 1914?
- 52 Discuss the view that Lloyd George was 'the inspiration behind the successes of the Liberals from 1906 to 1914'.
- 53 To what extent were Britain's war aims in the First World War achieved in the peace settlement (1919-23)?
- 54 'The Liberals were responsible for their own decline after 1918.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 55 Assess the achievements between 1921 and 1935 of Ramsay MacDonald as party leader and as prime minister.
- *56 To what extent did Britain experience an economic revival from 1933 to 1939?
[* Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 6.]
- 57 With what justification can the pre-war policies towards Nazi Germany adopted by Baldwin and Chamberlain be defended?
- 58 Examine the significance of the Royal Air Force in helping to achieve victory in the Second World War.
- 59 'Given the circumstances of post-war Britain the achievements of the Labour ministry of 1945-50 were remarkable.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 60 How and why did opportunities for leisure and holidays change from 1945 to 1964?
- 61 'In spite of the loss of Empire, Britain was still a Great Power in 1964.' How justified is this view?

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/6, 9023/6

PAPER 6 English Social and Economic History from c.1750 to 1973

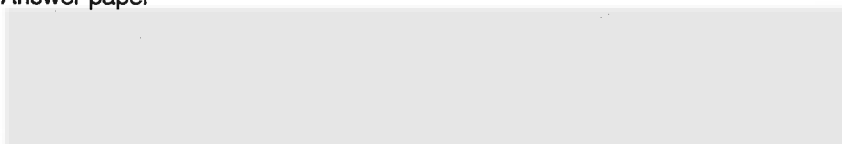
Thursday

9 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper



TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

You must pay attention to the restriction imposed on questions marked with an asterisk [*].

Home Centres only

Answer **one** document-based question **and** any **three** essay-style questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer **either one** document-based question **and** any **three** essay-style questions **or four** essay-style questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based questions, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Question 1

The Early Industrial Revolution

Enclosure

Document A

Respecting open field lands, the quantity of labour in them is not comparable to that of enclosures: for not to speak of the great number of men that in enclosed counties are constantly employed in winter in hedging and ditching what comparison can be there between the open field system of one half or a third of the lands being in fallow and the same proportion now tilled four, five or six times by midsummer then sown with turnips and then drawn by hand and carted to stalls for beasts or else hurdled out in portions for fattening sheep? What scarcity of employment in one case, what a variety in the other! 5

Arthur Young, Political Arithmetic, 1774

Document B

These fallows are over run with thistles, and the dung being spread over them forms an odd mixture of black and green that would do well enough for a meadow but is villainous in tillage. Some divisions of these fallows have not yet been broken up since reaping the last year's crops. Bid the current of national improvement roll back three centuries and we may imagine a period of ignorance adequate to the exhibitions of such exertions! To what corner of the three kingdoms – to what beggarly village must we go to find in any branch of manufacture such sloth – such ignorance – such backwardness – such determined resolution to stand still while every other part of the world is at least moving? There seems somewhat of a coincidence between that state of cultivation within the sight of the venerable spires of Cambridge and the utter neglect of agriculture in the establishment of that university. 10 15

Arthur Young, Annals of Agriculture XVI, 1791

Document C

The practices of enlarging and engrossing of farms and especially that of depriving the peasantry of all landed property have contributed greatly to increase the number of dependent poor. 20

1. The landowner, to render his income adequate to the increased expense of living, unites several small farms into one, raises the rent to the utmost and avoids the cost of repairs. Thus thousands of families, which formerly gained an independent livelihood on those separate farms, have been gradually reduced to the class of day labourers. It is a fact that thousands of parishes have not now the number of farmers which they had formerly. 25

2. The depriving the peasantry of all landed property has beggared multitudes. It is plainly agreeable to sound policy, that as many individuals as possible in a state should possess an interest in the soil; because this attaches them strongly to the country and its constitution, and makes them zealous and resolute in defending them. Thus an amazing number of people have been reduced from a comfortable state of partial independence to the precarious conditions of hirelings who when out of work must immediately come to their parish. 30

Rev. D. Davies, The Case of The Labourers in Husbandry, 1795

Document D

Let no one imagine that one word offered in this paper is meant generally against enclosing; all contended for is, simply, that such of the poor as kept cows in these parishes could keep them no longer after the enclosure; that instead of giving property to the poor or preserving it, or enabling them to acquire it, the very contrary effect has taken place; and as this evil was by no means necessarily connected with the measure of enclosing, it was a mischief that might easily have been avoided and ought most carefully to be avoided in the future. 35

Arthur Young, An Inquiry into the Propriety of Applying Wastes to the Better Maintenance and Support of the Poor, 1801

Document E

Those who are so eager for new enclosures always seem to argue as if the waste land, in its present state, produced nothing at all. But is this a fact? Can anyone point out to me a single inch of it which does not produce something, and the produce of which is not made use of? It goes to the feeding of sheep, of cows, of cattle of all descriptions. It also helps to rear in health and vigour, numerous families of the children of labourers, which children, were it not for these wastes must be crammed into the stinking suburbs of towns, amidst filth of all sorts and congregating together in the practice of every species of idleness and vice. In the beggarly stinking houses of towns, the labourers' children cannot have health. If they have not health, they must be miserable in themselves and a burden to the parish. It has been observed that when bred on the side of the commons and forests, they are more saucy and daring. If the scheme of general enclosure were to take place, the whole race of those whom we in Hampshire call foresters would be extirpated in a few years. 40 45 50

William Cobbett, Political Register, 31 July 1813

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

- (i) 'current of national improvement' (Document B, line 11); [2]
- (ii) 'come to their parish' (Document C, lines 31-32). [2]

(b) Identify and explain the different views about the open fields in Documents A, B and E. [6]

(c) What light do these documents shed on the economic effects of enclosure? [7]

(d) 'The social effects of enclosures have been greatly exaggerated.' Examine this assertion in the light of these documents and any other evidence known to you. [8]

Question 2**Unemployment in Britain, 1919-39****The Unemployed and Politics****Document A**

The talk of revolution is conspicuous by its absence.

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions



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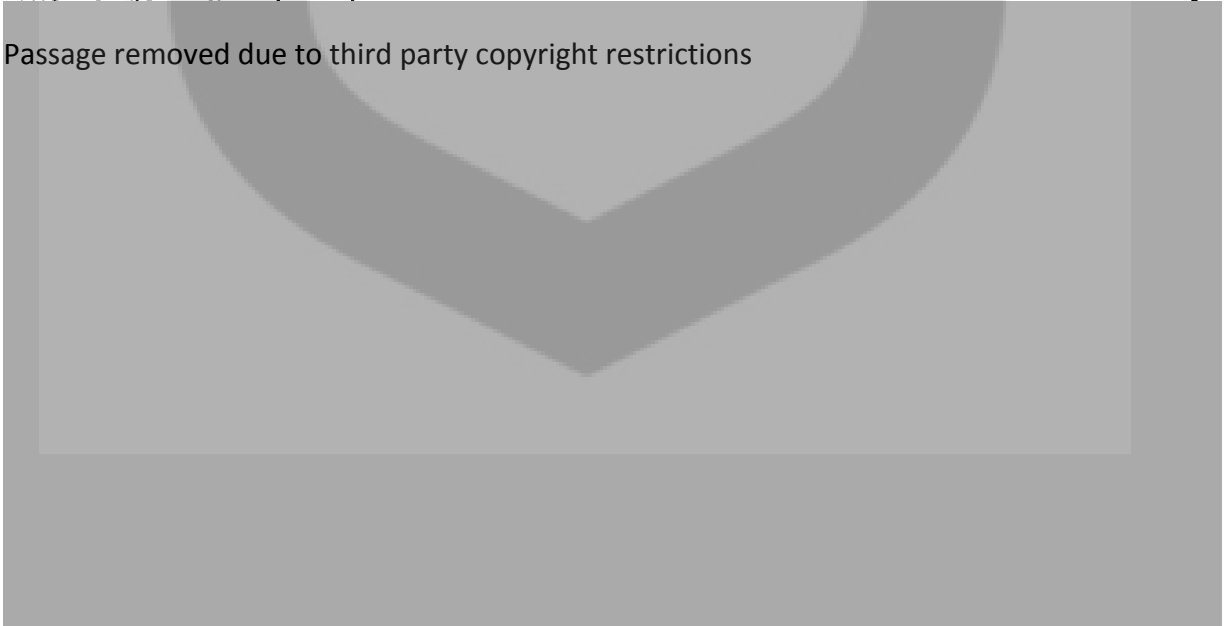
men are not conspicuous among the more than 3,000 unemployed in Greenwich.

E. W. Bakke, The Unemployed Man, 1933

Document B

The hunger march [1933] had stimulated a nation-wide demand for humane treatment by 15

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions



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was again to suffer severe defeat at the hands of the unemployed in respect to this measure.

Wal Hannington, Unemployed Struggles 1919-1936, 1936

Document C

By far the best work for the unemployed is being done by the N.U.W.M – National

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions

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capacity for leadership, but they have a wonderful talent for organization.

George Orwell, The Road to Wigan Pier, 1937

Document D

At a great demonstration of the unemployed [it was] suggested that the unemployed of

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would have been enough to shake the complacency of the Baldwin Government.

Ellen Wilkinson, The Town that Died, 1939

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(i) 'Public Assistance Committees' (Document A, line 8);

[2]

(ii) 'economy measures of 1931' (Document B, line 23).

[2]

(b) To what extent do Sources B and D agree about the attitudes of the Labour Party towards hunger marches?

[6]

(c) Evaluate Sources A and C as evidence of the degree of support within the working classes for extra-parliamentary protest groups.

[6]

(d) 'The English working class do not show much capacity for leadership, but they have a wonderful talent for organization' (Document C, lines 42-43). How far do these documents and any other evidence known to you support this view of the campaign against unemployment in the 1930s?

[9]

Section A – c. 1815 to 1914

- 3** Why was the condition of the agricultural labourer so miserable between 1815 and 1845?
- 4** How justified was the hostility to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 in the towns of the industrial North?
- 5** How far was the movement to Free Trade the critical factor in stimulating rapid economic growth in the mid-Victorian decades?
- 6** To what extent was there a 'Retail Revolution' during the nineteenth century?
- 7** Examine the pattern of internal migration in England during the nineteenth century and outline its main causes and consequences.
- 8** Why and with what consequences were limited liability joint stock companies made legal?
- 9** Explain the popularity of Chartism.
- 10** Account for the stability of mid-Victorian society in the period 1850-1870.
- 11** How far should the concept of the 'Great Depression' be retained to explain developments in the economy between 1873 and 1896?
- 12** Explain and assess the social and economic importance of the growth of the press during this period.
- 13** 'The Victorian achievement in the field of public health was a remarkable one' (A. Wohl). Comment on this viewpoint.
- 14** Examine the reasons for the growth of 'New' trade unions between 1870 and 1914.

Section B – 1914 to 1973

- 15 Evaluate Britain's economic performance during the First World War.
- 16 'The depressed areas tarnished the picture of recovery and were the basis of the myth of the hungry thirties.' How far do you agree with this statement?
- 17 Explain why the fortunes of British agriculture fluctuated between 1918 and 1973.
- 18 To what extent was **either** the abandonment of the Gold Standard **or** the end of free trade in 1932 a turning point in British economic history?
- 19 Assess the importance of the Hadow Report (1932) and the Spens Report (1938) for the subsequent development of primary and secondary education.
- 20 'With its present rate of reproduction, the British cannot continue; means of reversing the recent course of the birth rate must be found' (Beveridge 1942). Assess this statement with reference to population changes from 1945 to 1973.
- 21 To what extent did British society change during the Second World War?
- 22 What were the factors and influences which allowed feminism to become a distinctive force in Britain, 1945-73?
- 23 Assess the consequences of balance of payments problems for the economy from 1945 to 1973.
- 24 What factors affected employment opportunities from 1945 to 1973?
- 25 Examine the social achievements of the Labour Government 1964-70.
- 26 How far did class differences diminish in the period 1914-73?

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/7, 9023/7

PAPER 7 History of the United States of America, 1783-1945

Wednesday

29 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:

Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Home Centres only

Answer question **1** and any **three** other questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer any **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based question, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

The Sectional Conflict In the United States, 1848-61

DOCUMENT A

I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favour of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave States into the Union.

I do not stand today pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. 5

I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States.

I am impliedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States Territories. 10

Abraham Lincoln, Speech at Freeport, Illinois, 27 August 1858

DOCUMENT B

Lincoln was in Congress in 1848-9 when the Wilmot proviso warfare disturbed the peace and harmony of the country ... I have heard Lincoln boast that he voted forty-two times for the Wilmot proviso. Lincoln is the man, in connection with other Abolitionists, who got up that strife that I helped Clay to put down ...

Mr Lincoln tells you that he does not desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, nor does his party. Let me ask him then how he is going to put slavery in the course of ultimate extinction everywhere, if he does not intend to interfere with it in the States where it exists? His idea is that he will prohibit slavery in all the territories ... He is going to extinguish slavery by surrounding the slave States, hemming in the slaves, and starving them out of existence as you smoke a fox out of his hole. 15 20

I hold that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, have the right to decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

Stephen Douglas, Speech at Alton, Illinois, 15 October 1858

DOCUMENT C

Resolved

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, 'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed', is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved. 25 30

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory. 35

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States. 40

from the Republican Party Platform of 1860

DOCUMENT D

The history of the Abolition or Black Republican party of the North is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of absolute tyranny over the slaveholding States ... We have never aggressed upon the North. They have robbed us of our property, they have murdered our citizens while endeavouring to reclaim that property by lawful means, they have set at naught the decrees of the Supreme Court, they have invaded our States and killed our citizens, they have declared their unalterable determination to exclude us altogether from the Territories, they have nullified the laws of Congress, and finally they have capped the mighty pyramid of unfraternal enormities by electing Abraham Lincoln to the Chief Magistracy, on a platform and by a system which indicates nothing but the subjugation of the South and the complete ruin of her social, political and industrial institutions. 50

New Orleans Daily Crescent, 13 November 1860

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(I) 'the Fugitive Slave Law' (Document A, lines 1-2); [2]

(II) 'that strife that I helped Clay to put down' (Document B, line 14); [2]

(III) 'the decrees of the Supreme Court' (Document D, line 48). [1]

(b) What light do Documents A and C shed on the charges brought against Lincoln and the Republicans in Documents B and D? [6]

(c) (I) How far were the views expressed in Document D typical of opinion in the slave states? [4]

(II) What other views were held and by whom? [2]

(d) What support do these documents and any other evidence known to you provide for the view that the Civil War was an 'unnecessary conflict' originating in politicians' misunderstandings and blunders? [8]

Section A 1783 – 1865

- 2 What arguments were advanced by the Anti-Federalists and why was the 1787 Constitution ratified despite these arguments?
- 3 To what extent were the policies of Hamilton and the Federalists to 1801 consistent with the spirit of the Constitution?
- 4 How far did the administrations of Jefferson and Madison succeed in upholding Republican principles in the field of foreign policy?
- 5 Why did party political conflict intensify in the 1820s and 1830s?
- 6 Examine and account for the changes that occurred in the American economy between 1820 and 1850.
- 7 Assess the role of religion in American life between 1820 and the outbreak of the Civil War.
- 8 Examine the difficulties in reaching the Compromise of 1850 and account for its failure.
- 9 Why did the South secede from the Union in 1860-1?
- 10 Assess the part economic factors played in the defeat of the Confederacy in the Civil War.

Section B 1865 – 1945

- 11 Consider the impact of Reconstruction on white Southerners.
- 12 'The dominant tendency of post-Civil War economic organisation was the consolidation of competing enterprises into larger units.' Was this trend towards monopoly on balance beneficial or harmful to American society?
- 13 Discuss the means by which, and the extent to which, the 'Wild West' was tamed between 1865 and 1890.
- 14 'From about 1870 the city became the controlling influence in national life.' Discuss the problems created by the rapid growth of urbanisation.
- 15 How far did Populism achieve the aims of the movement?
- 16 Discuss the view that the Spanish-American War marked the emergence of the United States as a world power.
- 17 What was progressive about Progressivism?
- 18 How justified is the assessment of Woodrow Wilson's policies after 1916 as 'an heroic failure'?
- 19 'The revolt of rural and small town America against the cities.' Discuss this assessment of the 1920s.
- 20 Which groups in US society benefited most from the New Deal, and why?
- 21 What consistent principles, if any, may be detected in US foreign policy from 1921 to 1941?
- 22 What factors enabled President Franklin D Roosevelt to secure unprecedented third and fourth elected terms of office?

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/10, 9023/10

PAPER 10 European History 337– c.1500

Tuesday

14 JUNE 1994

Afternoon

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

You must pay attention to the restriction imposed on the question marked with an asterisk [*].

Home Centres only

Answer **one** document based question and any **three** essay-style questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer **either one** document-based question and any **three** essay-style questions.

Or four essay-style questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based question, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Question 1

THE CRUSADES

Compromise or zeal: the crusaders' dilemma

DOCUMENT A

The emir Jawali set free Baldwin, lord of Edessa, who was his prisoner in Mosul. It was agreed that his ransom should be a fixed sum of money, the release of Muslims held captive by him, and a promise to help Jawali, when he should ask for it, with all that his armies, his presence and his money could offer.

Tancred of Antioch had taken over Edessa while the count was in prison. Now, Baldwin asked Tancred to restore the city to him, but (at first) he met with no response. 5

In 1109, a battle was fought between Jawali and Tancred. Ridwan, emir of Aleppo, asked for Tancred's help in repulsing an attack by Jawali. When Jawali heard of this, he sent to Baldwin of Edessa to ask for his help in the terms of his ransom. 10

*Extracts covering events in 1108 and 1109,
from Ibn Al-Athir (1160-1233), The Perfect History*

DOCUMENT B

We who had been westerners have become orientals. A man once Italian or French has become a Galilean or a Palestinian and the man who used to live in Reims or Chartres now finds himself a citizen of Tyre or Acre. We have already forgotten the places of our birth, or, at any rate, we no longer hear them talked about. Some of us already possess houses and servants in this country which belong to us by hereditary right. Some have married women who are not their compatriots - a Syrian or Armenian woman perhaps, or even a Saracen who has received the grace of baptism. He who was once a stranger here is now a native. He who was poor there now finds that God has made him rich here. He who had little money now has countless gold coins. He who did not even possess a village over there now enjoys a whole town which God has granted him. Why should any-one return to the west who has found an orient like this? 15 20

Extract from Fulcher of Chartres, The Deeds of the Franks on their pilgrimage to Jerusalem, written before 1127

DOCUMENT C

In 1129 Count Fulk set out again for Jerusalem; he married the daughter of King Baldwin II, and in 1131 acquired the kingdom of Jerusalem and the principality of Antioch. From the start he acted without proper foresight and shrewdness and changed governors and dignitaries too quickly and thoughtlessly. A new ruler himself, he banished from his counsels the leading magnates who from the first had fought resolutely against the Turks and replaced them with inexperienced men from Anjou and other newcomers who had his confidence. He gave the chief places in his council and the custody of castles to these new men. Warlike skills which they should have united to use against the infidel they deployed against their rivals. On both sides, they even allied with the pagans against one another. 25 30

Orderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History, a section probably written in 1136

DOCUMENT D

- (i) There are some French who have settled in our land and live like Muslims. These are better than those who have just arrived from their homelands, but they are the exception, and cannot be taken as typical. The native governor of Antioch said to a Muslim visitor, 'A French friend has invited me to visit him; come with me so that you can see how they live.' The Muslim reported what happened: 35
- 'I went with him', he said, 'to the house of one of the old knights who came with the first expedition. He had retired from the army and lived on the income from his property in Antioch. He had a fine table brought out, spread with a collection of appetising food. He saw that I was not eating and said, "Don't worry, please; eat what you like, for I don't eat French food. I have Egyptian cooks and eat only what they serve." So I ate cautiously, and then we left.' 40 45
- (ii) In Jerusalem I used to go to the Al-Aqsa mosque; near it is a small oratory which the French have made into a church. The mosque was controlled by the Templars, who were friends of mine, and they let me use the oratory to say my prayers. One day I had gone in, said the words 'God is greatest', and stood up to pray; a Frenchman seized me from behind and turned me round so that I was facing east. 'That is the way to pray!' he said. The Templars intervened and took him away, and I resumed my prayer. The moment they stopped watching him he seized me again and forced me to face east. Again, the Templars took him away. They apologised and said, 'He is a foreigner who has just arrived from his homeland, and he has never seen anyone pray facing any other direction than the east.' 50 55

From Usama Ibn Munqidh, Autobiography, written before 1188

- (a) Explain **briefly** the following references:
- (i) Edessa (Document A, line 1); [2]
 - (ii) 'old knights who came with the first expedition' (Document D, lines 39-40); [2]
 - (iii) 'the Templars' (Document D, line 47-48). [1]
- (b) To what extent do Documents D (i) and (ii) complement the description of life in the Holy Land presented in Document B? [6]
- (c) Evaluate the evidence in these documents that new recruits from Europe created difficulties for older settlers. [6]
- (d) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, assess the claim that 'peace and stability in the crusader lordships depended upon a measure of racial and religious tolerance'. [8]

Question 2

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION, 1517–63

Philip Melanchthon

DOCUMENT A

I found several young men [in Wittenberg], highly trained in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. Of these, Philip Melanchthon is held to be the first of all in his thorough knowledge of the scriptures and of doctrine. This young man of twenty-six years certainly showed during my ten days' stay the greatest scholarship and a most amiable personality.

5

Together with Melanchthon, I visited Luther towards the end of the evening meal. I found Luther to be a man of discernment, knowledge and eloquence. Apart from words of contempt and arrogance, as well as acid comments concerning the Pope, the Emperor and several other rulers, he did not say, however, anything of significance.

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At present he is translating the Books of Moses from Hebrew into Latin, whereby he uses mostly the help of Melanchthon. Among all the learned men in Germany, this young man pleases me most of all. With Luther he does not agree in everything.

A visitor to Wittenberg, 1524.

DOCUMENT B

Dr. Martin Luther came to Marburg. He had tarried some time in Saxon territory, until the arrival of the escort from the Landgrave Philip which accompanied him from there, for he did not want to leave Saxony without this protection. Landgrave Philip was prompted to observe therefore, 'Zwingli and his company came from Switzerland without escort. Luther, however, asked for it as if he trusted us less'. Luther was accompanied by Philip Melanchthon and [four others].

15

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Landgrave Philip suggested that several of those whom he had invited should talk separately with each other, namely Luther and Oecolampadius, Zwingli and Melanchthon. It was felt unprofitable if Luther and Zwingli, both vehement and fiery, would meet at the very outset. Since Oecolampadius and Melanchthon were more gracious and gentle, they were asked to confer with the more vehement ones.

25

Bullinger's description of the Marburg Colloquy, 1529.

DOCUMENT C

A concord between the teachers of Wittenberg and the teachers of the cities of the Empire in Upper Germany concerning the presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, drawn up at the command and request of both parties by Philip Melanchthon.

We have heard Dr. Bucer explaining the opinion which he and the others who have come with him hold concerning the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

30

However, since few of us have come together, and there is a need on both sides to refer this matter to other preachers and supervisors, it is not yet proper for us to finalise the concord until we have referred it to others. But since they have all professed that they wish to believe and teach in accordance with the Augsburg Confession, as professing the gospel in all its articles, we desire above all that this concord be sanctioned and established. And it is our hope that, if the others on both sides so consent, an enduring agreement will result.

35

[The Concord was signed by Martin Bucer, Martin Luther, Philip Melanchthon 'and many others'.]

The Wittenberg Concord, 1536.

DOCUMENT D

I had much conversation with Philip Melanchthon about many things, having written to him beforehand on the subject of a general agreement. Therefore, I had submitted a few articles to him. To these, without any controversy, he at once assented, but confessed that there were in that party some persons who required something more gross and extreme, and that with so great obstinacy, not to say despotism, that for long he seemed to be in actual jeopardy, because they saw that he differed from them in opinion. But although he does not think that a solid agreement can be come to, he nevertheless wishes that the present concord, such as it is, may be cherished, until at length the Lord shall lead both sides into the unity of his own truth. As for himself, you need not doubt about him, but consider that he is entirely of the same opinion as ourselves.

John Calvin on his conversations with Melanchthon, 1539.

DOCUMENT E

Today sad news has arrived here, increasing my pain so much that I do not know whether I can continue this lecture. On the advice of others, I will tell you the following, that you know how the matter truly took place, so that you do not believe the spreading false rumour and do not yourself spread fables.

[Melanchthon continued by describing the death of Martin Luther.]

Alas, now has died the man who guided the Church in this last age of the world. It is not through human wisdom that the teaching of the remission of sins and the faith of God was perceived; but it was disclosed by God through this man whom we saw to have been aroused by God. Let us therefore cherish his memory and the doctrine which he delivered. May we be modest and consider the immense calamities and great changes which will follow his death.

Melanchthon's announcement to his students of Luther's death, 1546.

- (a) Explain **briefly** the following references:
- (i) 'Marburg' (Document B, line 15); [2]
 - (ii) 'Bucer' (Document C, line 30); [1]
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- (c) How far do Documents A and E confirm the view of Melanchthon's character expressed in Document D? [4]
- (d) What do these documents suggest were the main causes of disagreement between Protestant reformers in the early sixteenth century? [5]
- (e) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, discuss the claim that 'from 1529, Melanchthon was more important than Luther in influencing the German Reformation'. [7]

- 3 Was the decline of the Roman empire in the west due more to military or to political weakness?
- 4 Assess the scale and value of Justinian's conquests in north Africa and Italy.
- 5 How and why did Pepin III acquire the royal title for himself and the Carolingian dynasty?
- 6 To what extent could Charlemagne be said to have dominated Europe?
- 7 How successful were the methods used by **either** the Saxon **or** the Salian kings to ensure their control over the German kingdom?
- 8 To what extent did the Concordat of Worms (1122) offer a solution to the problems of church and state?
- 9 Does the emergence of Normandy in the eleventh century owe more to the strength of the Norman dukes or to the weakness of the Capetian kings of France?
- *10 Why did Europeans embark on the Crusades with such enthusiasm?
*[Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 1.]
- 11 To what extent was Frederick Barbarossa able to establish his authority in Italy?
- 12 What made the Norman kingdom of Sicily a major Mediterranean power in the twelfth century?
- 13 Why did the Cistercians, an austere, reformed order, become a large and popular monastic order in twelfth-century Europe?
- 14 To what extent was there a genuine revival of scholarship in Europe in the twelfth century?
- 15 'In 1200 it was not clear that Philip Augustus would be able to dominate France: by 1214 his supremacy was established.' How was this brought about?
- 16 How far was it possible for women to play a prominent role in feudal society?
- 17 Would you consider the period between the death of Innocent III and the death of Boniface VIII (1216-1303) as a period of growth or decline in papal power?
- 18 How much influence did secular rulers have on the debates and decisions of the Great Councils between 1409 and 1418?

- 19 How serious were the effects of famine and plague on the economy of Europe in the fourteenth century?
- 20 Why did France re-emerge from the Hundred Years' War as a powerful state?
- 21 Was Germany anything more than 'an ungovernable chaos' in the later middle ages?
- 22 Assess the career of **either** Tamerlane (1369-1405) **or** the Sultan Mahomet II (1451-81).
- 23 Explain the importance of the Portuguese in overseas exploration in the fifteenth century.



Archives &
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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/14, 9023/14

PAPER 14 European History 1450–1964

Tuesday

14 JUNE 1994

Afternoon

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

You must pay attention to the restriction imposed on questions marked with an asterisk [*].

Home Centres only

Answer **one** document-based question **and** any **three** essay-style questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer **either one** document-based question **and** any **three** essay-style questions.

Or four essay-style questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based questions, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.

Question 1

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION, 1517–63

Philip Melanchthon

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- (c) How far do Documents A and E confirm the view of Melanchthon's character expressed in Document D? [4]
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Question 2

LOUIS XIV, 1661–1715

Louis decides to rule without a first minister

DOCUMENT A

The young King reveres his Mother; he is completely in love with his wife. He loves his brother most tenderly but all his affection seems to go to Cardinal Mazarin. He sees him several times a day; as soon as he has finished dressing he goes to see the Cardinal. These visits are made without ceremony and in a quite familiar manner. The Cardinal does not go out to meet him and does not see him out. If he is busy, the King is content to wait. Generally the interview lasts for several hours, in the course of which the Cardinal brings him up to date with everything, instructs him and moulds him. Thus His Majesty knows everything from a good source.

5

From a report by Batista Nani, the Venetian Ambassador, to the Senate of the Republic, 1660.

DOCUMENT B

My Lord Cardinal was no sooner dead than the King sent to have Messieurs Fouquet, Le Tellier and Lionne to take them alone into his full confidence. He ordered the Chancellor to seal no documents without his command and issued similar instructions to the Secretaries of State with reference to the dispatches sent by them. He ordered that there should be on Monday and Thursday of each week, for dealing with internal affairs, a council meeting attended only by the Chancellor, the Superintendent, the Secretaries of State and M. de Lionne. His Majesty ordered me not to raise questions of foreign affairs at these meetings, but only in his presence or that of the three gentlemen named above. Such questions would be discussed as they arose, and not on any fixed day.

10

15

From the Minutes of the Council of 1661, 9 March 1661.

DOCUMENT C

This morning as the Superintendent [of Finance] came to work with me as usual, D'Artagnan caught up with him in the square before the church and arrested him on my orders at about noon. He demanded the papers that he carried, in which I am told I will find the true state of Belle-Isle. I have talked about the incident with the gentlemen around me; I told them frankly that I had formed the project four months ago. I told them I would not have another Superintendent but that I would work on the finances myself with the aid of faithful people who would act under my direction. You will have no trouble believing that these people are sheepish, but I am satisfied that they see I am not so much of a dupe as they thought, and it would be wise to attach themselves to me.

20

25

From a letter from Louis to the Queen Mother from Nantes, 15 September 1661.

DOCUMENT D

The King did not apply himself to public business until after the death of the Cardinal. But then, from the moment when he took over the government, he showed France and the world that he was very different from what people thought him to be. He let it be understood that it was only through affection and gratitude that he allowed the Cardinal authority and control; that he also had admirable qualities and a good brain; that he was competent and had resolved to assume control of the monarchy without any need to replace the Cardinal by another first minister or favourite. As a result he set himself to carry out and complete, with zeal and diligence, the written advice the Cardinal had left him, whilst giving the impression that he was acting on his own initiative.

From a report by Alvise Grimani, the Venetian Ambassador, to the Senate of the Republic, 1664.

DOCUMENT E

From that moment [in 1661], I imposed on myself the rule that I would attend to ordinary business twice daily, although I would never refuse at any other time to deal with something which arose unexpectedly.

For secret business and the most important matters of state, which required more time and effort than all the others put together, the men whom I believed were best able to serve me were Le Tellier, Fouquet and Lionne.

I felt that it was not in my best interests to choose men of high social standing because, as I needed to give first priority to the establishment of my prestige, it was important for the public to realise, by remarking on the rank of those whom I made use of, that it was not my intention to share my authority with them.

From the Memoirs of Louis XIV, written for the Dauphin in 1671.

- (a) Explain **briefly** the following references:
- (i) 'his Mother' (Document A, line 1); [1]
 - (ii) 'his wife' (Document A, line 1); [1]
 - (iii) 'Lionne' (Document B, line 11); [1]
 - (iv) 'the written advice the Cardinal had left him' (Document D, line 38). [2]
- (b) Compare the reliability of Documents A and D as evidence of Mazarin's influence on Louis. [5]
- (c) How far is Louis' description of his methods of government and choice of ministers (Document E) supported by Documents B and C? [7]
- (d) 'Louis' assumption of personal power was primarily a reaction against the excessive power of Mazarin and Fouquet.' How far do these documents and any other evidence known to you support this claim? [8]

Question 3

FRANCE, 1787–1799

The Directory

DOCUMENT A

Frenchmen, the Executive Directory has just been installed.

Resolved to maintain liberty or to perish, we are determined to consolidate the Republic and to govern vigorously and speedily under the provisions of the Constitution.

Republicans, place your trust in it; its destiny will never be separated from yours; inflexible justice and the strictest observance of laws will guide it. To wage active war on royalism, to revive patriotism, to repress all factions vigorously, to destroy all factional spirit, and vanquish all desire for vengeance, to establish concord, to restore peace, to regenerate morals, to reopen the sources of production, to revive commerce and industry, to crush speculation, to give new life to the arts and sciences, to re-establish plenty and the public credit, to restore social order in place of the chaos which is inseparable from revolutions, in a word to give the French Republic the happiness and glory which it awaits – such is the task of your legislators and of the Executive Directory. 5 10

The Manifesto of the Directors, 5 November 1795.

DOCUMENT B

The Constitution of 1793 is the real law of Frenchmen because the people have solemnly accepted it; because the Convention had no right to change it; because, in order to supersede it, the Convention has caused people to be shot for demanding that it be put into effect; because it has pursued and slaughtered deputies who were performing their duty by defending it; because terror against the people, and the influence of the *émigrés*, have presided over the fabrication and the alleged acceptance of the Constitution of 1795, despite the fact that it is not supported by a quarter of the votes obtained by that of 1793; because the Constitution of 1793 has sanctioned the inalienable right of every citizen to consent to the laws, to enjoy political rights, to meet in assembly, to demand what he deems useful, to receive education, and not to die of hunger. These are rights which the counter-revolutionary Act of 1795 openly and totally violated. 15 20 25

Every citizen is obligated to re-establish and defend the will and welfare of the people in the Constitution of 1793.

All powers emanating from the so-called Constitution of 1795 are illegal and counter-revolutionary. 30

Those who have raised their hands against the Constitution of 1793 are guilty of high treason.

F. N. Babeuf, 'The Conspiracy of the Equals', May 1796.

DOCUMENT C

The Council, considering the situation of the Republic, approves the act of urgency and the following resolution:

1 The Directory no longer exists; and the individuals hereinafter named are no longer members of the national representative body because of the excesses and crimes in which they have continually engaged. 35

[List of sixty-one names.]

2 The Legislative Body created provisionally an Executive Consular Commission, composed of citizens Siéyès and Roger Ducos, former Directors, and Bonaparte, General, who shall bear the name of Consuls of the French Republic. 40

3 The said Commission is invested with the fullness of directorial power, and is particularly charged with establishing order in all branches of the administration, with re-establishing internal tranquillity, and with obtaining an honourable and stable peace. . . 45

12 Such changes have as their aim only the inviolable consolidation, guarantee, and consecration of the sovereignty of the French people, the Republic one and indivisible, the representative system, the division of powers, liberty, equality, security and property.

The Brumaire Decree, 10 November 1799.

DOCUMENT D

On my return to Paris I found division among all authorities, and agreement upon only one point, namely, that the Constitution was half destroyed and was unable to save liberty. 50

All parties came to me, confided to me their designs, disclosed their secrets, and requested my support. I refused to be the man of a single party.

The Council of Elders summoned me; I answered its appeal. A plan of general restoration had been devised by men whom the nation has been accustomed to regard as the defenders of liberty, equality and property. This plan required an examination, calm, free, exempt from all influence and fear. Accordingly, the Council of Elders resolved upon the removal of the Legislative Body to Saint-Cloud; it gave me the responsibility of disposing the force necessary for its independence. I believe it my duty to my fellow citizens, to the soldiers perishing in our armies, to the national glory acquired at the cost of their blood, to accept the command. 55 60

. . . Frenchmen, you will doubtless recognize in this conduct the zeal of a soldier of liberty, a citizen devoted to the Republic. Conservative and liberal ideas have been restored to their rights through the dispersal of the rebels who oppressed the Councils. 65

Napoleon Bonaparte's Statement Upon Becoming Consul, 13 November 1799.

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(I) 'to re-establish plenty and the public credit' (Document A, line 11); [2]

(II) 'The Constitution of 1793' (Document B, line 15); [2]

(III) 'Siéyès' (Document C, line 40). [1]

(b) What does Document C indicate about the reputation of the Directory in 1799? [3]

(c) Assess the reliability of Document D as a description of Napoleon's rôle in the overthrow of the Directory. [4]

(d) Compare Documents A and B as evidence about the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Directory. [5]

(e) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, discuss the claim that the rule of the Directory marked the end of the French Revolution. [8]

Question 4

THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY, 1848–1871

The Austro-Prussian War, 1866

DOCUMENT A

War has now become all but certain. Most significant of all, the Emperor of the French informs the world that he 'detests the treaties of 1815'. No one doubted the fact but his taking this moment to say so shows that he approves, even if he has not secretly instigated, the quarrel now pending. It is remembered that Bismarck was at Biarritz last autumn.

5

The diary of Lord Stanley, British Foreign Secretary 1866–8, for 9 May 1866.

DOCUMENT B

For about a fortnight now I have accepted the idea that a tragic era has opened in Germany whose end perhaps and whose full consequences certainly we will not live to see. [The imminent German] struggle represents a crisis in the stunted and misshapen body of German political life; finally, the dualism between Austria and Prussia must cease, the former if possible ejected from Germany and the latter led towards its destiny as the sole German power. The catastrophe has been provoked by the arrogant minister in a manner which may be punished by the gods. Who could have so firmly won over the king and carried the Conservatives with him to such revolutionary actions? No liberal ministry would have been capable of it. It is a splendid position: the alliance with Italy, Russian neutrality, the understanding with Napoleon. But this contrasts sharply with the lack of moral support at home.

10

15

A letter sent by Rudolf Haym, author and historian, 16 May 1866.

DOCUMENT C

Until today it has been impossible for me to recall the days that have just gone by, chiefly because I have been in too sad a mood to write down what I should like to forget forever. On 3 July there took place the battle of Sadowa, in which Prussia gained a great victory. The retreat soon degenerated into a mad flight so that the enemy gained an endless number of prisoners. 70,000 men were killed, drowned in the Elbe, wounded, missing or taken prisoner. In short, Austria has never suffered such a frightful defeat. In addition, a few days later she gave up Venetia to France and entreated Napoleon to mediate for an armistice between herself, Italy and Prussia.

20

25

The diary of Baroness Spitzemberg, wife of the envoy of Württemberg in Berlin, for 8 July 1866.

DOCUMENT D

The political situation is now as follows. The Emperor by his precipitation in answering the appeal of Austria and promising her support, which he did in very strong terms, has compromised himself seriously. He is not willing to fight: nor do his people desire anything so much as peace. Russia is deeply disgusted at the Prussian successes, would remonstrate and threaten to any amount, but not fight. Armed intervention on our part would be absurd.

30

The Emperor has been disappointed in all his projects. He expected a long war, which should enfeeble both German powers: he expected the ultimate success of the Austrians, who could then give up Venice with honour and possibly obtain compensation in Silesia. He looked forward to being able to interpose with authority as mediator when both combatants had become exhausted. Instead of which his promises are useless, his threats unnoticed. Bismarck is master of the situation and no man is less likely to use his power with moderation.

35

The diary of Lord Stanley for 13 July 1866.

DOCUMENT E

My dear husband looks splendid and is very pleased with the peace concluded in Berlin. They were very well received by Bismarck and came to an understanding at once. Württemberg is to pay 8 million guilder in war indemnity and, otherwise, is to remain with frontiers quite unaltered and unimpaired. There can be no question yet, on account of France, of entry into the North German Confederation. In addition Prussia has now annexed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau. Baden is also made to pay money. Bavaria seems likely to have to surrender both land and money. Austria has gained a favourable peace at our cost. Prussia has been recommended to turn to us for the damages she demanded in land and money and Austria esteems herself lucky to be rid of us. Since she gives up the cause, we too must give it up.

The diary of Baroness Spitzemberg for 19 August 1866.

DOCUMENT F

What enviable luck to be living at this time, to have this turning point in German history with which there has been nothing to compare for a thousand years. I bow before the genius of Bismarck, who has achieved a masterpiece of political planning and action such as is only rarely to be found in history. I have forgiven the man everything he has done up to now; what seemed to us, the uninitiated, as criminal arrogance has turned out in the end to have been an indispensable means to the goal.

Nine weeks ago I should not have believed that I would write this praise of Bismarck but I cannot help myself.

A letter sent by Rudolf von Ihering, professor of law at Göttingen University, 19 August 1866.

- (a) Explain **briefly** the following references:
- (i) 'Bismarck was at Biarritz last autumn' (Document A, lines 4–5); [2]
 - (ii) 'the dualism between Austria and Prussia' (Document B, lines 9–10); [1]
 - (iii) 'she gave up Venetia to France' (Document C, lines 24–25). [2]
- (b) Whom do the authors of Documents A and B see as responsible for the forthcoming war? [3]
- (c) How far is the view of Bismarck contained in Document F supported by Documents D and E? [5]
- (d) Which of Documents C and D provides the more useful description of the consequences of the Austro-Prussian war, and why? [5]
- (e) 'A tragic era has opened in Germany' (Document B). Using these documents and any other evidence known to you, discuss this view with regard to the period 1866 to 1871. [7]

Question 5

HITLER AND GERMANY, 1933–1945

The Impact of War on the Third Reich

DOCUMENT A

The Reichsführer S.S. has the duty:

- 1 of repatriating suitable persons of German race and nationality now resident abroad;
- 2 of eliminating the harmful influence of those alien parts of the population, which constitute a danger to the Reich and the German community; 5
- 3 of forming new German settlements by the transfer of populations and in particular by settling the German citizens and racial Germans returning from abroad;
- 4 of overseeing the duties of the Head of Administration in the occupied former Polish territories; 10
- 5 of overseeing the reorganisation of German agriculture by the Reich Minister for Food.

The tasks of the Reich Agency for Land Acquisition will be taken over by an agency designated by the Reichsführer S.S.

Hitler's decree on the Strengthening of German Nationhood, 7 October 1939.

DOCUMENT B

A Central Planning Board shall be established within the framework of the Four 15

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energy to manufacturing plants and the coordination of transport.

Decree to create a Central Economic Planning Board, 22 April 1942.

DOCUMENT C

With the intensification of total war there is an increased necessity for measures 20

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was most appropriate. Faults occurred where one acted independently of the other.

Kaltenbrunner, the Chief of the Security Police and SD, to Himmler, 26 August 1944.

DOCUMENT D

I believe I can take it for granted that the Führer has not withdrawn from me the

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Home Guard, which come within my competence.

Lammers, the Head of the Reich Chancellery, to Bormann, 1 January 1945.

DOCUMENT E

(a) 8 July 1943:

The telling of vulgar jokes detrimental to the State, even about the Führer

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harmless content and those which are clearly in opposition to the state . . .

(b) 3 March 1945:

Enemy propaganda activities do all that remains to finish off the fighting spirit

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perception of the Führer and cut him off from the people.

S.D. [Internal Security Police] reports.

DOCUMENT F

In Westphalia, in March 1945, I stood unrecognized in a farmyard talking to

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moment would annihilate an enemy recklessly advancing into the country.

Albert Speer, 'Inside the Third Reich', 1970.

(a) Explain **briefly** the following references:

- (i) 'The Reichsführer S.S.' (Document A, line 1); [1]
- (ii) 'the Four Year Plan' (Document B, lines 15–16); [1]
- (iii) 'the creation of the Home Guard' (Document D, lines 40–41); [1]
- (iv) 'The telling of vulgar jokes . . . has increased considerably since Stalingrad' (Document E, lines 43–44). [2]

(b) Compare the reliability of Documents E and F as comments on the state of civilian morale from 1943 to the end of the war. [6]

(c) What light do Documents A, B, C and D throw upon the institutions and methods by which the Third Reich was governed during the war? [7]

(d) To what extent do these documents, and any other evidence known to you, support the view that during the war the policies of the regime became more extreme? [7]

- 6 How far was the Italian Renaissance a religious rather than a secular movement?
- 7 Why had Burgundy not survived as an independent state by the end of the fifteenth century?
- 8 Why were the Italian states unable to unite effectively to resist invasion by foreign powers during the wars of 1494–1559?
- 9 To what extent was the foreign policy of Francis I determined by his wish to prevent the encirclement of France?
- 10 Why did Spain remain a Roman Catholic country during the reign of Charles I(V)?
- 11 Assess the effect of the Ottoman threat on the rule of Charles V(I) in the Holy Roman Empire and Spain.
- *12 To what extent was the development and success of Calvinism in the sixteenth century influenced by Lutheranism?
[*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 1.]
- 13 Why did Antwerp benefit more than Venice from the changes in the pattern of trade in the sixteenth century?
- 14 'A constructive period (1547–63) followed by a reign of terror (1564–84).' How accurate is this assessment of the rule of Ivan IV?
- 15 Assess the success of the Counter Reformation in winning back the initiative which had been lost to Protestantism.
- 16 To what extent were incompetent sultans responsible for the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the later sixteenth century?
- 17 Consider the view that, on balance, the foreign policy of Philip II was a success rather than a failure in defending the interests of Spain.
- 18 'She usually had her eye on short-term political gains rather than on the long-term needs of France.' Is this a fair comment on Catherine de' Medici's role in the French civil wars?
- 19 Compare the methods and success of Philip II of Spain and Henry IV of France in controlling the nobility.
- 20 Why did the economy of the northern provinces of the Netherlands remain strong in the years to 1609 in spite of the Dutch Revolt?

- 21 How far did scientific thought in the seventeenth century deny the authority of the Roman Catholic Church?
- 22 Why were the Dutch able to secure control over much of the international carrying trade of Europe in the seventeenth century?
- 23 To what extent were Spain's economic problems in the first half of the seventeenth century caused by her commitments elsewhere in Europe and in the Americas?
- 24 Did the constitution of the United Provinces promote or hinder the state's ability to survive as a major power in the seventeenth century?
- 25 Compare the policies of Richelieu and Louis XIV towards the Huguenots.
- 26 To what extent can the development of Brandenburg-Prussia under Frederick William, the Great Elector, be explained by the view that it was a client state of France?
- 27 'The Treaty of Westphalia re-established a fragile balance of power in Europe.' How valid is this claim?
- 28 'The country declined because it lacked manpower, money and able kings.' Explain the relative importance of these factors in bringing about the weakness of Sweden in the later seventeenth century.
- *29 By what means, and how successfully, did Louis XIV maintain an absolute authority over the provinces of France?
[*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 2.]
- 30 'Louis XIV was not aggressive in his foreign policy. He sought only to defend his just rights.' How valid is this comment?
- 31 How effectively did Peter I (the Great) deal with those forces in Russia which resisted his reforming policies?
- 32 How successful was the Peace of Utrecht (1713) in maintaining a balance of power in the period to 1740?
- 33 What does the administration of Fleury indicate about the problems and strengths of the Ancien Regime in France?
- 34 'The only consistent relationship was that Austria and Prussia remained implacable enemies.' Discuss this interpretation of international developments during the years 1740–63.

- 35 Who did more to safeguard the interests of the Austrian Habsburgs, Maria Theresa or Joseph II?
- 36 In what ways, and with what results, did Frederick II (the Great) attempt to strengthen his absolute rule over Prussia?
- 37 'The *philosophes* had no common programme or manifesto.' 'The *philosophes* had certain distinctive qualities of thought in common.' How far is it possible to agree with either or both of these statements?
- 38 What conditions delayed the onset of an industrial revolution in continental Europe in the eighteenth century?
- 39 'Enlightenment always took second place to authority when there was a problem or conflict.' Discuss this judgement on the policies of Catherine II (the Great).
- 40 Why did the attempts to introduce reform fail to preserve the independence of Poland in the eighteenth century?
- *41 Why did Louis XVI convene the Estates-General in 1789 and why did it not solve his problems?
[*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 3.]
- 42 Explain the reasons which led to Napoleon Bonaparte becoming Emperor in 1804.
- 43 Compare the contributions of Austria and Russia to the defeat of Napoleon I.
- 44 How accurately can the Vienna Settlement of 1815 be described as a victory for the forces of continuity over the forces for change in Europe?
- 45 How far can Metternich's system of governing the Habsburg empire be described as an attempt to 'divide and rule'?
- 46 Compare the methods and effectiveness of the attempts by Nicholas I and Alexander II to control the forces which threatened their autocracy.
- 47 'The monarchy of Louis Philippe disappointed almost every section of French political life.' Why?
- 48 'Mazzini sought to unite Italy through a general uprising and by appealing to Italian patriotism.' Why did he fail?

- *49 'The Frankfurt Parliament wanted Germany to be liberal, constitutional and united.' Why did it fail to achieve these aims?
[*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 4.]
- 50 'The romantic movement emphasised emotion and sentiment rather than reason and intellect.' Discuss this description with reference to **either** literature **or** painting in nineteenth-century continental Europe.
- 51 Why did the Ottoman empire not control more successfully Balkan nationalism in the nineteenth century?
- 52 By what means, and how successfully, did the Habsburg monarchy attempt to control the ethnic minorities in its territories during the years 1849 to 1914?
- 53 Compare the means by which Bismarck and Cavour dealt with Austria in the unification of Germany and Italy respectively.
- 54 Why did the France of Napoleon III become isolated in Europe by 1870?
- 55 Why was there emigration from Europe on a very large scale in the nineteenth century?
- 56 'Colonial rivalries were never strong enough to overshadow European politics.' How true is this in the years to 1914?
- 57 'Inept and unsuccessful.' How valid is this comment on Bismarck's handling of domestic policy from 1871 to 1890?
- 58 How far, and for what reasons, did the French Third Republic see a growth of economic prosperity in the period to 1914?
- 59 Why did Russia become the ally of France, rather than of Germany, by the end of the nineteenth century?
- 60 Assess the extent of the reforms introduced by Nicholas II and explain why they did not ensure the stability of his regime.
- 61 Compare the military and naval strategies of Germany with those of her western European enemies in the First World War.
- 62 'The end of European civilisation.' How accurate is this description of the significance of the First World War for European culture?

- 63 Why did the Russian Revolution result in domestic dictatorship in the years to 1939?
- 64 Why were the governments of France during the years 1918 to 1939 generally short-lived?
- 65 'The post-war settlements of the years 1919–20 failed because they were marked more by idealism than by realism.' Discuss this claim.
- 66 'A noble experiment with positive achievements.' 'Hated by every powerful group in Germany.' Consider these judgements on the Weimar Republic.
- 67 Why was Mussolini able to establish a full Fascist state in Italy by 1929?
- 68 Explain Hitler's changing war aims during the years 1939 to 1945.
- 69 To what extent did the Second World War accelerate the emancipation of women in continental Europe?
- 70 How does the career of de Gaulle from 1944 illustrate the problems and achievements of France?
- 71 Why did the revolts in eastern Europe in the years 1948–64 fail to end communist domination?
- 72 In what ways, and for what reasons, was the relationship between eastern and western Europe changing by the mid-1960s?

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/15, 9023/15

PAPER 15 World Affairs since c. 1945

Monday

27 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

Home Centres only

Answer Question 1 and **one** question from **each** of Sections 1, 2 and 3.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer **either** question 1 and **one** question from **each** of Sections 1, 2 and 3.

Or one question from **each** of Sections 1, 2 and 3, and **one** question from any section of the paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based question, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

Question 1

Origins of the Cold War, 1945-53

The Communist Coup in Czechoslovakia, 1948

Document A

I have no illusions about the present strength of Slav solidarity. We Slavs are not

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5

East or solely with the West, but with the East and the West simultaneously.

A speech by President Benes, 6 May 1947

Document B

Those damned Americans. It's because of them that I've had to come here (to

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thies are with the West rather than Moscow.

*Interview given by Hubert Ripka, the Czech Foreign Trade Minister,
in December 1947*

Document C

In so far as international affairs are concerned, a seizure of power by the

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Europe of a successful Communist coup.

*Memorandum by George Marshall, US Secretary of State,
24 February 1948*

Document D

On February 20, the members of the government representing the National

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of the other People's Democracies.

*Speech by Klement Gottwald, Communist Prime Minister of
Czechoslovakia, 10 March 1948*

Document E

As to the extent of Soviet interference and intimidation, it is now clear that

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did not precipitate the crisis, they took full advantage of it.

Memorandum from Lawrence Steinhardt, US ambassador to Prague, April 1948

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(i) 'they had done this in France and Italy' (Document B, line 14);

[2]

(ii) 'National Front' (Document D, line 34);

[1]

(iii) 'recent occasions in Finland and Iran' (Document E, line 52).

[2]

(b) According to Documents B and D what were the factors which helped bring about the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in February 1948?

[4]

(c) Which statements in Document D need testing and what other types of evidence would you use to do so?

[4]

(d) How far do Documents C and D support the view of Czechoslovakia's position in Europe contained in Document A?

[5]

(e) Using these documents and any other evidence known to you, consider the view that the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948 marked a major turning point in East-West relations in the late 1940s.

[7]

Section I**The 'Superpowers' since 1945****A : The USA**

- 2 Assess the role of the Supreme Court in the US system of government with regard to **either** 1953-69 **or** since 1969.
- 3 'Reagan's domestic policies gained popularity for himself and unpopularity for his successor.' How far do you agree?
- 4 Have relations between ethnic groups within the USA improved or deteriorated in the past thirty years?

B : The USSR and Successor States

- 5 How far did the Brezhnev leadership depart from the domestic policies followed by Khrushchev?
- 6 Why were the Baltic states the first group of the fifteen Union Republics to break away from the USSR?
- 7 'The events of 1991 were final proof of just how interdependent were the CPSU and the USSR.' Explain and discuss.

C : China

- 8 How successful were the economic and social policies followed by the Chinese Communist Party from 1949 to 1957?
- 9 What were the aims of the Great Cultural Proletarian Revolution and how far were they achieved?
- 10 'More a pragmatist than a Marxist.' How far does a study of his leadership of China support this view of Deng Xiao-ping?

Section 2**Superpower Relations since 1945**

- 11 Which was the more responsible for the deterioration in their relationship in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the USA or the USSR?
- 12 'American support for Formosa (now Taiwan) was the main obstacle to improved relations between the USA and China in the 1950s and 1960s.' How far do you agree?
- 13 How accurate is the view that the USSR saw China rather than the USA as the greater threat to its interests in the 1960s and early 1970s?
- 14 How valid is the argument that 'during the Cold War American dominance of Western Europe hardly differed from Soviet control of Eastern Europe'?
- 15 Account for the changing attitude towards the United Nations during the period 1950-90 of **either** the USA **or** the USSR.

Section 3**(a) Decolonisation and the emergence of new states**

- 16 'The imperial powers of Europe left their empires only because the Second World War had deprived them of the resources they needed to stay there.' How far do you agree?
- 17 Assess the consequences of the formation of independent states on the Indian sub-continent for religious and ethnic conflict in the region.
- 18 'As Marxism failed so newly-independent states have unavoidably turned to Western-style democracy.' How far can this view be supported by a study of recent events in developing states in **either** Africa **or** Asia?
- 19 Analyse the causes and consequences of intervention by the armed forces in the politics and government of developing states.
- 20 Although political ties between imperial powers and their colonies have been weakened economic, social and cultural links have been strengthened since decolonisation. Discuss with reference to **at least two** imperial powers.

- 21 How has the end of the Cold War affected the place of newly-independent states in international politics?

(b) Wealth and Poverty

- 22 Which is the greatest problem in transforming a centrally-planned economy into a market economy and why?
- 23 'Most studies of economic aid to the peoples of developing countries show that it brings them few benefits and many disadvantages.' Discuss.
- 24 Compare and contrast the economic development of one newly-independent state in Africa with one in Asia.
- 25 How far is it true to say that the more politically unstable a newly-independent state is, the more economically troubled it becomes?
- 26 How merited are the criticisms made of the policies of trans-national corporations towards less developed states?
- 27 What, if anything, do international conferences such as the Rio Earth Summit of 1992 achieve?

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/16

PAPER 16 The Normans in England, c. 1051-1100

Tuesday

21 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

Home Centres only

Answer question **1** and any **three** questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer any **four** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based question, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

Answer question 1 and any three questions from Section B (questions 2-10).

(Candidates from Overseas and Caribbean Centres only – answer any four questions. Question 1 is not compulsory.)

Section A

Question 1

A clash of talents and ambitions

DOCUMENT A

Robert, son of King William, deserted his father because he would not let him rule his duchy of Normandy which he himself and King Philip of France had given to Robert. The chief men in that duchy had sworn oaths to him and accepted him as liege lord. Robert fought against his father (at Gerberoi) and wounded him; the king's horse was shot under him, and the man who brought him another horse was shot with a crossbow. 5

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, D, 1079

DOCUMENT B

I invested my son Robert with the duchy of Normandy before I fought against Harold on the heath at Senlac; because he is my first-born son and has received the homage of almost all the barons of the country the honor cannot be taken away from him. Yet I know for certain that any province subjected to his rule will be most wretched. He is a proud and foolish fellow, doomed to suffer prolonged and grim misfortune. 10

Words attributed to William I by Orderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History, a section probably written between 1131 and 1133

DOCUMENT C

William, son of William I, was born in Normandy many years before his father came to England; he was educated with the greatest care by his parents for by nature he had an ambitious mind, and in due course he came to the age of maturity. Had not his father's distinction overshadowed him, he would no doubt have been an outstanding prince in our day. If only fate had not cut short his life too early for him to correct in maturity those faults due to the abuse of power and to youthful impetuosity! With childhood behind him, he spent his youth in military occupations, riding, throwing the javelin; he competed with his contemporaries in action and showed himself more obedient and disciplined than many who were older than himself. He thought it damaged his reputation if he were not the first to take up arms in military enterprises, or if he were not the first to challenge an adversary, and, having challenged him, to overcome him. He was always dutiful to his father; in battle he always exerted himself when his father was watching; in time of peace he was always at his father's side. As his ambitions grew, he aspired to the succession, especially when his elder brother was rejected and his younger brother was too young to be a source of danger. Acknowledged as successor by his father during his last illness, he set out to take possession of the kingdom before the king had breathed his last; he was received with great pleasure by the people; he gained the keys of the treasury, and so reduced England in subjection to his will. 15 20 25 30

William of Malmesbury, The Deeds of Kings of England, written before 1125

DOCUMENT D

William Rufus, the young king of England, was wanton and lascivious, and many of his people all too readily imitated his corrupt morals. A masterful, bold and warlike man, he glorified in the display of many knights. He delighted in the honours of knighthood and granted them readily for the sake of worldly show. He failed to protect the peasants against his vassals, whose knights and men-at-arms were allowed to ravage their possessions with impunity. Having a tenacious memory and a determined will, for both good and evil, he terrorized thieves and robbers, and successfully enforced internal peace throughout his realm. He bound some of his subjects to himself by his generosity, and held the rest in check by force and fear, so that no-one dared to breathe a word against him.

Orderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History

DOCUMENT E

In Normandy, Duke Robert was weak and ineffective. The whole duchy was in disorder; bandits were at large and robber bands pillaged the weak mercilessly. Duke Robert made no attempt to bring those who broke the law to justice. For eight years under a weak duke, scoundrels were free to treat the innocent with the utmost brutality. Unlicensed castles were built in many places, and there sons of iniquity found pretexts for quarrelling so that, in their conflicts with one another, they could overrun settlements, and be free to plunder and burn without respect for anyone.

Orderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (I) 'I invested my son Robert with the duchy of Normandy before I fought against Harold' (Document B, lines 7-8); [2]
 - (II) 'He delighted in the honours of knighthood' (Document D, lines 35-36). [2]
- (b) Compare Documents C and D as assessments of William Rufus. [6]
- (c) How far do Documents A and E support the claim in Document B, lines 10-11, that 'any province subjected to his rule will be most wretched'? [7]
- (d) Using these documents and any other evidence known to you, assess the claim that 'William Rufus, with his drive and efficiency, was more than a match for the easy-going Duke Robert'. [8]

Section B

*Answer **three** questions from this section. Credit will be given for **appropriate** references both to primary sources, and to differences of interpretation in the secondary sources.*

- 2 To what extent were Edward the Confessor's policies controlled **either** by Earl Godwin before 1053, **or** by Earl Harold and Earl Tostig between 1053 and 1065?
- 3 What made England 'a wealthy kingdom and a rich prize' for potential invaders in the second half of the eleventh century?
- 4 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the English church in the Confessor's reign.
- 5 Examine the claim that Duke William owed his successes in 1066 to 'the weather and the Norwegians'.
- 6 For what purpose – or purposes – was Domesday Book compiled?
- 7 Why did all the attempts made between 1066 and 1087 to dislodge William the Conqueror from the English throne end in failure?
- 8 Examine the view that 'for Anglo-Saxon scholarship, architecture and art the Norman Conquest was a disaster'.
- 9 Account for the hostility between William Rufus and Archbishop Anselm.
- 10 'Scotland was dangerous as a base for hostile raids and as a safe haven for English refugees.' Which aspect posed the greater problem for the Norman kingdom?

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/17

PAPER 17 Mid-Tudor Crises, 1529-1569

Tuesday

21 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

Home Centres only

Answer question **1** and any **three** other questions.

Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

Answer any **four** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions on this paper, including the document-based question, carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

Answer question 1, and any three questions from Section B (questions 2-10).

(Candidates from Overseas and Caribbean Centres only – answer any four questions. Question 1 is not compulsory.)

Section A

Question 1

The Fall of Thomas Cromwell

DOCUMENT A

The crafty Bishop of Winchester bears rule. He has warned the King that if he proceeds with the Reformation it will lead to commotion and the principal lords of England will be against him. Henry yields to his suggestions the more readily because the Bishop, who has been some time his ambassador in France, holds out to him a hope that Francis will also depose the Pope and ally himself with him on the understanding that the Reformation goes no further. 5

Martin Bucer to Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, 16 September 1539

DOCUMENT B

A few days ago, the Dean of the Chapel Royal and the Bishop of Chichester were conducting a service in state at Westminster Abbey, when they were arrested and sent to the Tower for treason. Before night their goods were confiscated. Lord Cromwell, I hear from a credible quarter, says that other 10 bishops are about to follow. I did not learn their names, but we may presume them to be those who lately shook Cromwell's credit and brought him nearly to his ruin. However that be, things are now at a pass when either Cromwell's party or the Bishop of Winchester's must fall. Although they are both high in favour and authority with the King, fortune will most probably turn in favour of 15 Cromwell.

The state of religion here is most unfortunate. The bishops are divided, and hate one another. The people know not what to believe; for those who are inclined to the Reformed views are called heretics while those who adhere to the old faith are charged with Papistry and treason. 20

Marillac, the French Ambassador in England, to Montmorency in the French government, 1 June 1540

DOCUMENT C

I heard yesterday in Your Grace's Council that Cromwell is a traitor. Yet who cannot be sorrowful and amazed that he should be a traitor against Your Majesty; he whose surety was only by Your Majesty; he who loved Your Majesty (as I ever thought) no less than God; he that cared for no man's displeasure to serve Your Majesty; he that was such a servant, in my judgement, in wisdom, 25 diligence, faithfulness and experience, as no prince in this realm ever had.

Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Henry VIII, 14 June 1540

DOCUMENT D

Mr Wallop, the English ambassador, informed me yesterday of the taking of Mr Cromwell. This news has not only been agreeable to me, but for the perfect amity I have always borne towards my good brother [Henry VIII], I have thanked God for. Henry shall know how much the getting rid of this wicked and unhappy 30

instrument will tranquilise his Kingdom, to the common welfare of the Church, nobles and people. Norfolk will remember what I said of it to him when he was last in France.

Francis I of France to Marillac, 15 June 1540

DOCUMENT E

Attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whom the King has raised from a very base and low degree to the state of an earl and who nevertheless has been the most detestable traitor that has been seen since the King's reign. He has, of his own authority, set at liberty persons convicted of misprision of treason... and also has, for sums of money, granted licences for the export of money, corn etc. contrary to the King's proclamations;... and also, being a detestable heretic, has dispersed into all shires false and erroneous books, many of which were printed beyond the seas, tending to the discredit of the blessed sacrament of the altar and other articles of religion declared by the King by the authority of Parliament. 35 40

Extract from the Bill of Attainder of Thomas Cromwell, June 1540

DOCUMENT F

The principal enemy against Cromwell was Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. He, ever envying the state of the lord Cromwell, now took his opportunity by the marriage of the lady Anne of Cleves, being a foreigner, to put in the King's ears what a perfect thing it were, for the quiet of the realm and establishment of the King's succession to have an English queen. So that, the more the King's affection was diminished from the late married Anne of Cleves, the less favour he bore unto Cromwell. 45 50

These snuffling prelates as Cromwell could never abide, so they again hated him as much, which was the cause of shortening his days, and of bringing him to his end.

On 28 July 1540 he was brought to the scaffold on Tower Hill, where he said these words following: "I am come hither to die, and not to purge myself, as some think that I will. I am, by the law, condemned to die, and thank my Lord God that hath appointed me this death for mine offence". 55

Extracts from 'Acts and Monuments' by John Foxe, written mid-1550s

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

- (i) 'Norfolk' (Document D, line 32); [1]
- (ii) 'Attainder' (Document E, line 34); [1]
- (iii) 'whom the King has raised from a very base and low degree' (Document E, lines 34-35). [2]

(b) How far do Documents A and D give a consistent picture of the part played by Francis I in English political affairs at this time? [5]

(c) What are the strengths and weaknesses of Documents B, C and E as sources of evidence of the role of religion and the Church in the fall of Thomas Cromwell? [8]

(d) Henry VIII is said to have regretted the execution of Thomas Cromwell after a few weeks. To what extent do these documents, and any other evidence known to you, explain why he allowed Cromwell to fall? [8]

Section B

Answer three questions from this section. Credit will be given for appropriate references both to primary sources, and to differences of interpretation in the secondary sources.

- 2 How conclusive is the evidence that there was widespread anticlericalism in England in the years immediately preceding the break with Rome? [25]
- 3 Was monasticism in England doomed once Henry VIII had declared himself Head of the English Church? [25]
- 4 How justified is C S L Davies' description of the Pilgrimage of Grace as 'not a peripheral irritant but the crisis of Henry's reign'? [25]
- 5 On Norwich Castle there is a twentieth-century memorial tablet to Robert Ket, describing him as a 'notable and courageous leader in the long struggle of the common people of England to escape from a servile life into the freedom of just conditions'. Is this a valid or a misleading description? [25]
- 6 How far was the Western Rebellion of 1549 'merely a product of local circumstances'? [25]
- 7 Did John Dudley (Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland) show himself to be anything other than ruthless and self-seeking in Edward VI's reign? [25]
- 8 Assess the results of Mary I's marriage alliance with Spain, both in her own reign and in the early years of Elizabeth I. [25]
- 9 How significant was the plan in 1569 for the Duke of Norfolk to marry Mary Queen of Scots, (a) for Queen Elizabeth I and (b) for the Northern Earls? [25]
- 10 What do the attempts by governments and local authorities to deal with paupers and vagrants tell us about the nature of society in this period? [25]

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/18

PAPER 18 British Society, 1815-1850

Tuesday

21 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

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Home Centres only

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Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

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INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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(Candidates from Overseas and Caribbean Centres only – answer any four questions. Question 1 is not compulsory.)

Section A

Question 1

Radical Politics and the Press

DOCUMENT A

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

The cause of your present misery and the measures which have produced that cause is the enormous amount of the taxes, which the government compels us to pay for the support of its army, its placemen, its pensioners etc. and for the payment of the interest of its debt. 5

The remedy is what we have now to look to, and that remedy consists wholly and solely of such a reform in the Commons', or People's, House of Parliament, as shall give to every payer of direct taxes a vote at elections, and as shall cause the Members to be elected annually.

But, this and all other things, must be done by a reformed parliament. – We 10
must have that first, or we shall have nothing good.

William Cobbett, Political Register, 2 November 1816

DOCUMENT B

After the passing of this Act, all Pamphlets and Papers containing any Public News, Intelligence or Occurrences, or any Remarks or Observations thereon, or upon any Matter of Church or State, printed in any Part of the United Kingdom for Sale, and published periodically, or in Parts or Numbers, at Intervals not exceeding Twenty-six Days between the publication of any Two such Pamphlets or Papers, which do not exceed Two Sheets, and are published for Sale for a less Sum than Sixpence, shall be deemed and taken to be Newspapers and shall be subject to such and the same Duties of Stamps. 15

The Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Act, 1819

DOCUMENT C

WANTED

20

Some hundreds of POOR MEN out of employ, who have NOTHING TO RISK – some of those persons to whom DISTRESS, occasioned by tyrannical government, has made a PRISON a desirable HOME.

An honest, patriotic, and moral way of procuring bread and shelter, and moreover of earning the thanks of their fellow-countrymen, now presents itself to such patriotic Englishmen as will, in defiance of the most ODIIOUS "LAWS" of a most odious, self-elected Tyranny; imposed upon an Enslaved and Oppressed People, sell to the poor and the ignorant The 25

"POOR MAN'S GUARDIAN" AND "REPUBLICAN,"

Weekly "Papers" for the People, 30

Published in defiance of "Law," to try the power of "Might" against "Right".

N.B. A Subscription is opened for the relief, support, encouragement, and reward of such persons as may be Imprisoned by the WHIG TYRANTS.

Broadsheet published by Henry Hetherington, 30 July 1831

DOCUMENT D

Wages should form the price of goods;
 Yes, wages should be all, 35
 Then we who work to make the goods,
 Should justly have them all;
 But if their price be made of rent,
 Tithes, taxes, profits all,
 Then we who work to make the goods, 40
 Shall have – just none at all.

'One of the Know-Nothings', Poor Man's Guardian, 7 January 1832

DOCUMENT E

Manchester 19 March 1832

Fellow countrymen,

This Bill proposes to disenfranchise a number of rotten boroughs, and to transfer the elective franchise to large populous towns. This is another of the supposed liberal features of the Bill. These individuals in these large towns want to get as large profits on their manufactures as the others do on corn, and thereby impoverish you three times as much as you are. Their profits, already, are three times as great, aye, ten times as great, in those towns as they ought to be. These profits are the main cause of your poverty in those towns now. So much for the liberality of disenfranchising small towns to enfranchise large ones! 45 50

One of the 'Oppressed', Poor Man's Guardian, 14 April 1832

DOCUMENT F

GENTLEMEN OF THE BENCH – I appear at your request, to state to you why I took upon myself to break what you are pleased to call the law. I was induced to publish the *Voice of the West Riding*, because a paper was wanted to support the rights and interests of the order and class to which it is my pride to belong, it being notorious that their just privileges were not only left unadvocated, but absolutely denied. The object of the paper was to teach the productive classes the means by which they might extricate themselves from their degraded state of thralldom, and place society upon a basis where every individual member of the social brotherhood should enjoy his just rights and no more. 55 60

Joshua Hobson of Huddersfield, 6 August 1833, reported in Man, 18 August 1833

DOCUMENT G

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. 65

Bronterre O'Brien, Destructive, 7 June 1834

- 1 (a) Explain **briefly** the following references:
 - (i) 'subject to such and the same Duties of Stamps' (Document B, line 19); [2]
 - (ii) 'such persons as may be Imprisoned by the WHIG TYRANTS' (Document C, line 33). [2]
- (b) Compare the arguments on Parliamentary Reform expressed in Documents A and E. [5]
- (c) How useful are Documents C, D, F, and G in indicating the objectives of those who published radical newspapers? [8]
- (d) 'Noisy but ineffective.' How far do these documents and any other evidence known to you support this assertion about the radical press? [8]

Section B

*Answer **three** questions from this section. Credit will be given for **appropriate** references both to primary sources, and to differences of interpretation in the secondary sources.*

- 2 Was discontent in the period 1815 to 1820 due more to economic than to political factors?
- 3 Compare the role of government with that of religious organizations in the extension of educational opportunities to all classes in this period.
- 4 'A revolution averted.' Is this a fair description of the significance of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832?
- 5 Discuss the varying reactions to the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.
- 6 'Chartism was a national movement with marked regional variations.' Discuss the validity of this view.
- 7 In what ways, and with what degree of success, were the problems of law and order tackled in this period?
- 8 Assess the part played by Owenism in the rise and decline of trade union activity from 1824 to 1834.
- 9 Discuss the purposes, organization and achievements of the Anti-Corn Law League.
- 10 What changes may be observed in the status, role and employment of women of various classes between the years 1815 and 1850.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/19

PAPER 19 France in the age of Louis XIV

Tuesday

21 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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Home Centres only

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Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

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(Candidates from Overseas and Caribbean Centres only – answer any four questions. Question 1 is not compulsory.)

Section A

Question 1 The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes

DOCUMENT A

The Protestants have here common justice generally, unless it be against a new convert, whom the authorities will favour. They pay no more taxes than their neighbours and are only ineligible for public office. They and the papist laity live together friendly enough in these parts. The number of Protestants in these latter years neither increases nor decreases much. Those that go over to the Church of Rome are usually drawn away by fair promises that most commonly fail them or else by money if they be poor. 5

John Locke, Travels in France 1675-79, reporting the views of Dr Barbeyrac, a Huguenot in Montpellier

DOCUMENT B

And what remains to be done by you? Forget this schism in which you are fallen. Call to mind the tender affection towards you of that Church which you have loved so well and rather choose to return to your Father's house where even the servants live in plenty. Why then do you deliberate, and why do you hold out and oppose us? Is it because you think it shameful to resume the name of children of the Church, while Louis the Great, her eldest son, makes it the height of his glory to raise every day new trophies in honour of so worthy a Mother? Alas, why then, most dear brethren, will you any longer hinder your King, after he has triumphed over so many formidable powers, taken such strong fortresses, subjected such mighty provinces and heaped up triumphs upon triumphs, from gathering now this his last palm, which he esteems above all the others? 10 15

But, if you refuse to do this, if you turn a deaf ear to our admonitions, know that God will not demand of us an account of your souls. And because this last error would be more criminal than all others, you ought to expect from it, misfortunes, incomparably more terrible and more fatal, than all those which your revolt and schism have at present pulled down upon you. 20

Given at Paris by Francis, Archbishop of Paris, President of the General Assembly of the Clergy of France, 1 July 1682

DOCUMENT C

Louis XIV, while reconciling the interests of his religion with those of his own greatness, wished at the same time to humiliate the Pope and crush the Calvinists. 25

He foresaw in the two undertakings a blaze of glory such as he was always greedy of. The bishops and every member of his council persuaded him that his soldiers had only to show themselves to finish what his good deeds and 30

missions had already begun. He thought to use nothing more than *authority*: but those to whom the authority was entrusted actually exercised an excessive severity.

Towards the end of 1684 and the beginning of 1685, when Louis, who still maintained a powerful army, stood in no fear of any of his neighbours, troops were sent into all towns where Protestants were in large numbers. And as it was the dragoons, who were badly disciplined at that time, who committed the worst excesses, this massacre became known as the 'dragonnades'.

Voltaire, The Age of Louis XIV, published in 1751

DOCUMENT D

God having at last permitted that our people should enjoy perfect repose, we, no longer occupied in protecting them from our enemies, should be able to profit from this truce by applying our whole endeavours to the discovery of the designs of our grandfather and father, adopted as these have been by ourselves since our accession to the crown.

And now we see with the thankful acknowledgement we justly owe to God, that our endeavours have reached their proposed end, inasmuch as the better and the greater part of our Calvinist subjects have embraced the Catholic religion.

And inasmuch as by this the Edict of Nantes remains useless, we have determined that we can do nothing better than entirely to revoke it. This will wholly obliterate the memory of the troubles which the progress of this false religion has caused in this kingdom and which furnished the occasion for the edict.

From the Edict of Fontainebleau, 22 October 1685

DOCUMENT E

We should not have imagined that everything would pass off smoothly from the beginning. We must, as you have well observed, give every consideration to the newly converted of good faith, arouse the ardour of the indifferent through education and use the law against those who relapse. Time and the diligence of the bishops and missionaries will do the rest, by God's help. As for myself, I shall leave nothing undone in the accomplishment of my duty.

From a letter from Louis XIV to the Archbishop of Paris, 5 November 1685

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'this schism' (Document B, line 8); [1]
 - (ii) 'to humiliate the Pope' (Document C, line 26); [2]
 - (iii) 'this truce' (Document D, line 41). [1]
- (b) Assess the reliability of Document A as a comment on the position of the Protestants in France. [5]
- (c) Compare Documents B, C, D and E as explanations of Louis' policy towards the Calvinists. [8]
- (d) From these documents, and any other evidence known to you, discuss the view that Louis' reasons for revoking the Edict of Nantes were entirely political. [8]

Section B

Answer three questions from this section. Credit will be given for appropriate references both to primary sources, and to differences of interpretation in the secondary sources.

- 2 What did Louis understand by his 'métier du roi' and how did this belief affect his conduct of government business?
- 3 Discuss the view that Colbert's methods of stimulating French industry and commerce were largely unsuccessful.
- 4 By what means and with what success did the central government attempt to control the provinces of France?
- 5 Analyse Louis' relations with English monarchs and politicians between 1661 and 1690.
- 6 'The second estate was distinguished more by its variety than by its uniformity.' Discuss this comment on the nobility of France during Louis' reign.
- 7 Examine the influence of official patronage on the development during this period of **either** music (including opera) **or** architecture.
- 8 Assess the view that in 1700 the French army was better prepared for war than the French navy.
- 9 To what extent were Louis' policies responsible for the hardships of the French people during the last twenty years of his reign?
- 10 How far did the peace settlements at Utrecht and Rastadt fulfil the aims of the participants in the War of the Spanish Succession?

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/20

PAPER 20 The Russian Revolution, 1917-21

Tuesday

21 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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Home Centres only

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Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

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Answer Question 1, and any three questions from Section B (Questions 2-10).

(Candidates from Overseas and Caribbean Centres only – answer any four questions. Question 1 is not compulsory.)

Section A

Question 1

The October Revolution

DOCUMENT A

The Bolsheviks, having obtained a majority in the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of both capitals, can and *must* take state power into their own hands.

They can do so because the active majority of revolutionary elements in the two chief cities is large enough to carry the people with it, to overcome our opponents' resistance to smash them, and to gain and retain power. For the Bolsheviks, by immediately proposing a democratic peace, by immediately giving the land to the peasants and by re-establishing the democratic institutions and liberties which have been distorted and shattered by Kerensky, will form a government which *nobody* will be able to overthrow. 5

The majority of the people are *on our side*. 10

The Democratic Conference represents *not* a majority of the revolutionary people, but *only the compromising upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie*. Let us not be deceived by the election figures; elections prove nothing.

The point is to make the *task* clear to the Party. The present task is an *armed uprising* in Petrograd and Moscow (with its region), the seizing of power and the overthrow of the government. We must consider *how* to bring this about without expressly spelling it out in the press. 15

We must remember and weigh Marx's words about insurrection, '*Insurrection is an art*,' etc.

It would be naïve to wait until the Bolsheviks achieve a 'formal' majority. No revolution ever waits for *that*. 20

Lenin to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, 12-14 September 1917

DOCUMENT B

Not only comrade Zinoviev and I but also a number of comrades with experience in the field consider it would be inadmissible, and fatal for the proletariat and the revolution, for us to initiate an armed insurrection at the present moment, with the prevailing relationship of social forces, independently of, and only a few days before, a Congress of Soviets. Insurrection, in Marx's expression, is an art. And that is just why we believe that it is our duty now, in the present circumstances, to speak out against any attempt to initiate an armed insurrection which would be doomed to defeat and would bring in its train the most disastrous consequences for the party, for the proletariat, for the destiny of the revolution. And our party is too strong, it has too great a future, to take such steps. 25 30

Kamenev and Zinoviev, 'New Life', 18 October, 1917

DOCUMENT C

In October 1917, the working class masses, or at least their leading section, had already come to the firm conviction – on the basis of the experience of the April demonstration, the July days, and the Kornilov events – that neither isolated elemental protests nor reconnoitring operations were any longer on the agenda. But a decisive insurrection for the seizure of power was. 35

It was quite clear that to prepare the insurrection and to carry it out under cover of preparing for the Second Soviet Congress and under the slogan of defending it,

was of inestimable advantage to us. The outcome of the insurrection of October 25 was at least three-quarters settled, if not more, the moment that we opposed the transfer of the Petrograd garrison [to the Front]; created the Revolutionary Military Committee (October 16); appointed our own commissars in all army divisions and institutions; and thereby completely isolated not only the general staff of the Petrograd zone, but also the government. The moment that the regiments, upon the instructions of the Revolutionary Military Committee, refused to depart from the city, we had a victorious insurrection in the capital. The insurrection of October 25 was only supplementary in character. This is precisely why it was painless. Our reference to this insurrection as 'legal' is in the sense that it was an outgrowth of the 'normal' conditions of dual power. When we Bolsheviks assumed power, in the Petrograd Soviet, we only continued and deepened the methods of dual power.

L Trotsky, 'The Lessons of October', published in 1924

DOCUMENT D

Towards the end of the afternoon the Winter Palace was surrounded and no longer could communicate with the city. The Provisional Government in vain awaited Kerensky's return with the troops. At night the cruiser *Aurora*, which had gone over to the Bolsheviks after its arrival from Kronstadt, bombarded the Palace.

Finally, the sailors, soldiers and workers of the Red Guard penetrated the Palace, and the commander surrendered on the condition that they spare the lives of the cadets. The members of the Provisional Government were imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul where they again met the ministers of the Tsarist regime, who had been imprisoned by the March Revolution.

It was similarly the irony of fate that Kerensky asked for help from the same troops that had marched on Petrograd in September to execute Kornilov's plan. What had happened under Kornilov was repeated exactly but still more rapidly. The troops, composed largely of Cossacks, did not wish to fight for Kerensky, and dispersed....

General dissolution [of Russia] began under the Provisional Government. The disorganisation resulting from the extraordinary military effort, the extreme lassitude of the army, the economic disarray, all this prepared Russia for Bolshevism. Lenin had only to sanction an accomplished fact to assure the sympathy of the soldiers, peasants and workers.

P A Milyukov, ex-leader of the Kadet Party, 'History of the Second Russian Revolution', published in 1959

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

- (i) 'Congress of Soviets' (Document B, line 26); [1]
- (ii) 'the July Days' (Document C, line 34); [1]
- (iii) 'the Winter Palace' (Document D, line 51); [1]
- (iv) 'The Provisional Government in vain awaited Kerensky's return with the troops' (Document D, lines 52-53). [2]

(b) Evaluate the differing arguments expressed in the Documents A and B over the timing of the revolution. [6]

(c) To what extent do Documents C and D support Lenin's view that 'the majority of the people are on our side' (Document A, line 10)? [6]

(d) 'Lenin had only to sanction an accomplished fact' (Document D, line 67). To what extent can this assertion be supported by the use of these documents and any other evidence known to you? [8]

Section B

- 2 Why did a strong, liberal political movement not develop in Russia in the period 1905-14?
- 3 To what extent had the Russian economy been modernised by 1914?
- 4 'The crucial difference between the Revolutions of 1905 and February 1917 was that in the latter most of the elite abandoned the monarch.' To what extent is this interpretation justified?
- 5 How important was the Kornilov affair in sealing the fate of the Provisional Government?
- 6 Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War?
- 7 How successful was the foreign policy of the Bolshevik government, 1917-21?
- 8 Why was the New Economic Policy introduced in 1921?
- 9 Why were the Trade Unions and the Workers' Opposition movements unable to play a more independent and influential role after 1918?
- 10 Assess the effects of the Revolution on any **one** Russian artist or writer working during this period.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/21

PAPER 21 Origins of the Second World War, 1929-39

Tuesday

21 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:

Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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Overseas and Caribbean Centres only

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(Candidates from Overseas and Caribbean Centres **only** – answer **any four** questions. Question 1 is not compulsory.)

Section A

Question 1

Appeasement and the resignation of Eden

DOCUMENT A

Our Naval, Military and Air Forces are still far from sufficient to meet our defensive commitments, which now extend from Western Europe through the Mediterranean to the Far East. But the outstanding feature of the present situation is the increasing possibility that a war started in any one of these three areas may extend to one or both of the other two. Without overlooking the assistance which we should hope to obtain from France, and other possible allies, we cannot foresee the time when our defence forces will be strong enough to safeguard our territory, trade and vital interests against Germany, Italy and Japan simultaneously. We cannot, therefore, exaggerate the importance, from the point of Imperial defence, of any political or international action that can be taken to reduce the number of our potential enemies and to gain the support of potential allies. 5 10

Report by the Chiefs of Staff, 12 November 1937

DOCUMENT B

I don't see why we shouldn't say to Germany 'give us satisfactory assurances that you won't use force to deal with the Austrians and the Czechoslovakians, and we will give you similar assurances that we won't use force to prevent the changes you want, if you can get them by peaceful means'. 15

Neville Chamberlain's Diary, 26 November 1937

DOCUMENT C

The Roosevelt plan [offering to intervene in Europe on behalf of the democratic states] appeared to me fantastic and likely to excite the derision of Germany and Italy. They might even use it to postpone conversations with us and if we were associated with it they would see it as another attempt on the part of the democratic block to put the dictators in the wrong. There was no time to consult Anthony [Eden]. 20

Memorandum by Neville Chamberlain, 11 January 1938

DOCUMENT D

16 January: I then showed Neville the file containing the latest Abyssinian

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions 25

therefore, make him more attractive to Hitler. 30

18 January: There is, therefore, a fundamental divergence between us. I fear

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions 35

would greatly irritate the Dictator powers.

Anthony Eden's Diary, 16-18 January 1938

DOCUMENT E

I told the Prime Minister that I agreed with Roosevelt's appreciation of the

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40

45

his own plans to appease the dictators.

Lord Avon (Anthony Eden), Facing the Dictators, published in 1962

DOCUMENT F

In order not to create misunderstanding you should remind the German

Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions

50

made of Czechoslovakia and Austria as illustrative of the general principle of collaboration.

*Anthony Eden to Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin,
12 February 1938*

DOCUMENT G

Grandi [the Italian ambassador] met Eden and myself in the Cabinet room. He 55
declared that Spain would not be a difficulty nor would propaganda. When he
had gone I said that conversations should begin at once. Anthony however
objected. Since Mussolini was so ready for conversations this was a reason for
withdrawal on our part. If Italy was in earnest she might indeed have accepted
the British formula for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain. He now declared 60
that acceptance would make no difference whatsoever. I told A.E. that he had
missed one opportunity after another of advancing towards peace. It was all in
vain; I could not move him. [A.E. resigned two days later.]

Neville Chamberlain's Diary, 18 February 1938

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(i) 'the so-called "Gentleman's Agreement"' (Document D, lines 24-25); [2]

(ii) 'withdrawal of volunteers from Spain' (Document G, line 60). [2]

(b) From a comparison of Documents B, D and F, how far would you agree with the view that Eden supported Chamberlain's principal objective of reaching a peaceful understanding with Germany? [5]

(c) How useful are these documents as evidence that Eden resigned because of trivial differences with Chamberlain over foreign policy? [8]

(d) From these documents and any other evidence known to you comment on Eden's view of Neville Chamberlain as 'a man with a mission'. Confine your answer to events up to the end of March 1938. [8]

Section B

Answer three questions from this section. Credit will be given for appropriate references both to primary sources, and to differences of interpretation in the secondary sources.

- 2 Why did so many different sections of German society turn their backs on democracy in general and the SPD in particular between 1929 and 1933?
- 3 How successful was Japan in achieving her foreign policy objectives in the 1930s.
- 4 'The remilitarization of the Rhineland marked a turning point in Anglo-French relations.' Discuss.
- 5 What were the real issues at stake in the Spanish Civil War?
- 6 Why did Mussolini come to align Italy with Germany rather than with France and Britain in the 1930s?
- 7 How was it possible for Hitler to enjoy considerable foreign policy success with such limited military power at his immediate disposal?
- 8 Why did Great Britain go to war over Poland in 1939 but not over Czechoslovakia in 1938?
- 9 Compare and contrast the motives of the USSR and Germany in seeking a Nazi-Soviet Pact.
- 10 Assess the value of the primary source materials, other than official diplomatic documents, which are available to the student of this subject.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

HISTORY

9020/24

PAPER 24 Roman Britain

Tuesday

21 JUNE 1994

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:

Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

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The Northern Frontier, AD 98-235

DOCUMENT A

D(E)AE FORTUNAE VIRIUS LUPUS LEG(ATUS) AUG(USTI) PR(O)
PR(AETORE) BALINEUM VI IGNIS EXUSTUM COH(ORS) I THRACUM
RESTITUIT CURANTE VAL(ERIO) FRONTONE PRAEF(ECTO) EQ(UITUM)
ALAE VETTO(NUM)

To the goddess Fortune Virius Lupus, propraetorian legate of the Emperor, 5
restored the bath-house destroyed by fire for the First Cohort of Thracians under
the supervision of Valerius Fronto, commander of the ala of Vettonian cavalry.

Inscription of AD 197/8 from Bowes, Yorkshire

DOCUMENT B

Since the Caledonians did not keep their promises and made ready to assist the
Maeatae and since at that time Severus was devoting himself to the Parthian
War, Lupus was forced to purchase peace from the Maeatae for a great sum, 10
receiving back a few prisoners.

Dio Cassius 75,5,4 writing of AD 197/200

DOCUMENT C

VEX(ILLATIO) LEG(IONIS) II AUG(USTAE) OF(FICINA) APR(I) SUB
AGRICOLA OPTIONE

Detachment of the Second Legion Augusta, working party of Aper under the
optio Agricola. 15

Inscription in the Roman quarry at Gelt, Brampton, of about AD 207

DOCUMENT D

To the Emperor (Severus) distressed at the lives that his sons were leading and
their unworthy obsession with the arena, the governor of Britain wrote that the
barbarians had risen and were overrunning the country, carrying off booty and
causing great destruction, and that for effective defence either more troops or
the presence of the Emperor was necessary. Severus, by nature a lover of glory, 20
heard this news with pleasure; he wished to add a victory over the Britons to his
victories in the East and the North. Even more he wished to remove his sons
from Rome, so that they might be reformed by the discipline of military life,
remote from the luxuries and pleasures of the capital. And so he ordered
preparations for an expedition to Britain; although he was old and crippled with 25
arthritis, he was more vigorous in mind than any youth.

Herodian 3,14

DOCUMENT E

But Severus did not stop until he had almost reached the end of the island ... having been carried through most of the enemy country (for most of the way he was carried in a covered litter, because of his illness) he returned to the friendly part of Britain, after compelling the Britons to come to terms and to cede not a small part of their territory. 30

Dio Cassius 76,13,3

DOCUMENT F

Severus, after a large number of difficult engagements, decided to separate off that part of the island he had recovered from the other unconquered tribes by means of a rampart. And so he built a great ditch and a very strong rampart, fortified with numerous towers on it for 132 miles from sea to sea. 35

Orosius 7,17

DOCUMENT G

After his father's death Antoninus seized power and began to murder all those around him ... when the troops refused to support him, Antoninus signed a treaty with the barbarians, granting them peace and accepting their pledges of good faith. He abandoned the enemy territory and returned to his brother and mother ... with both of them managing imperial affairs with equal authority they proceeded to leave Britain and take their father's remains to Rome. 40

Herodian 3,15

- (a) Explain briefly:
- (i) who the Maeatae were (Document B); [2]
 - (ii) who the sons of Severus were (Documents D and G). [2]
- (b) Using Documents A, B and C and your own knowledge explain the measures taken to restore the Roman hold on the North between Severus' accession and his arrival in person in Britain. [6]
- (c) Comment on the claim that Severus built the Hadrian's Wall barrier. (Documents C and F) [7]
- (d) How accurately do Documents E and G depict the success of the Severan expedition into Scotland? [8]

- 2** Discuss the importance to Roman Britain of **three** of the following:
- (a) Cunobelinus;
 - (b) Fishbourne palace;
 - (c) Lollius Urbicus;
 - (d) pewter;
 - (e) Saint Germanus;
 - (f) the Car Dyke. [25]
- 3** Examine Claudius' motives for launching his invasion of Britain in AD 43. [25]
- 4** Assess the evidence for the achievements of Agricola as governor of Britain. [25]
- 5** Assess the quality of art in Roman Britain with reference to specific pieces known to you. [25]
- 6** What role did the village play in the Romano-British countryside? [25]
- 7** Review the development of urban defences in Roman Britain. [25]
- 8** Examine the architecture and religious associations of the principal types of temple in Roman Britain. [25]
- 9** To what extent can the third century be described as a period of political, social and economic stagnation in Britain? [25]
- 10** Evaluate the reliability of the different types of evidence on which the chronology of Roman Britain is based. [25]