



A Level

History

Session: 2000 June
Type: Question paper
Code: 9020

**NB papers 5 and 14 contain all
the questions in papers 2-4
and 11-13 respectively**

General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
former Cambridge linear syllabus

HISTORY

9020/1

PAPER 1 English History to c. 1500

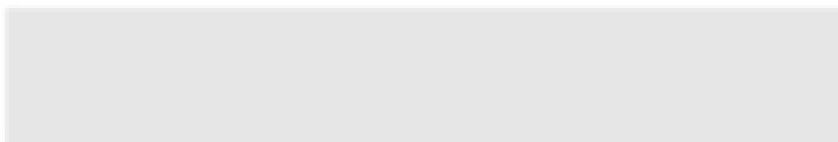
Monday

8 JUNE 2000

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 Question 1 and any three essay-style 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 the question marked with an asterisk [*].

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

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

Question 1

THE REIGN OF HENRY III

Reactions to the Provisions of Oxford

DOCUMENT A

They came together as one against the lord their king, 'against the lord and against his anointed' [Psalm 2, verse 2]. Their plan was from the very beginning to take on themselves completely the power of government. They decided that twenty-four should be chosen from the greater and more powerful of the kingdom to rule the king and the kingdom more fairly. Thus the order of natural justice would be falsely changed in that the king, who ought to rule his subjects, should on the contrary be ruled by them.

5

The barons swore that they would inviolably observe the Provisions made at Oxford by the Twenty-Four for the honour of God, for the honour of our Holy Mother the church, for the common good of the king and for the advantage of the whole kingdom. These [first] four articles seemed the more lawful and are to be maintained. The fifth article was completely illegal and especially detestable, namely that if anyone should take it upon himself to go against the afore-mentioned Provisions, or to refuse to observe them, he is to be judged a public enemy. And, because a little yeast ruins the whole batch of dough, that article has confused the whole business. It was the main cause of all the war and conflict. For, in every article, as will be clear from what happened later, the matter turned out quite the opposite.

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From Thomas Wykes' Chronicle, for 1258

DOCUMENT B

As the feast of St Barnabas drew near, the magnates and nobles hastened to the parliament which was to be held at Oxford and gave orders to all those who owed them knight service to come with them ready to defend them against enemy attack. Which they did, concealing their real reasons for so doing under the pretence that their coming in such a way was to show themselves ready to set out with their united forces against the king's enemies in Wales. The fact was they were in no slight fear that, in consequence of the disagreement of the parties, civil war would break out between them, and that the king and his Poitevin brothers would call in aliens to aid them against his native-born subjects. When Parliament opened, the proposal and unalterable intention of the magnates was adopted, most firmly demanding that the king should faithfully observe the charter of liberties of England, which his father King John had made and granted to the English and sworn to keep.

20

25

From Matthew Paris, The Greater Chronicle, for 1258

DOCUMENT C

These are the grievances upon which the lord king complains of his council:

1. First that the king's councillors have not effectively proceeded with the business of Sicily and Apulia, nor have they attended to it as they promised, so that the lord king is indebted in this matter for 100,000 marks and more by their negligence.

30

4. Again, no common justice is done in the realm of England, but the whole realm is

impoverished more than it used to be.

6. Further, those against whom the lord king complains greatly, and those who criticise the lord king, are members of his council against the reasonable wishes of the lord king, and against the agreement made between the lord king and his council. 35

From an account of the Lord King's grievances against his council, 9 March 1261

DOCUMENT D

It has come to our ears that you, induced some time ago by some sort of tumult among the magnates and men of your realm, bound yourself with your own oath to observe certain statutes, ordinances and undertakings which they, on pretext of reforming the state of your realm, are said to have made in your name and to have confirmed with an oath, to the diminution of your own power and to the depression of your royal liberty. We, therefore, wishing to strengthen your honour in these matters, by apostolic authority and out of the fullness of our power, wholly absolve you from any such oath. If, however, anything is contained in these statutes which affects the advantage and favour of prelates, churches and ecclesiastical persons, we do not intend that this should be invalidated, nor that the said oath should in any way be relaxed in this respect. To no man whatsoever, therefore, is it permitted to infringe this our letter of absolution or to oppose it with rash daring. 40 45

Letter of Pope Alexander IV to Henry III, 13 April 1261

- (a) Briefly explain the following references:

- (i) 'Poitevin brothers' (Document B, line 24); [1]
- (ii) 'the charter of liberties of England, which his father King John had made' (Document B, lines 27-28); [1]
- (iii) 'the business of Sicily and Apulia' (Document C, lines 30-31). [1]

- (b) How useful is Document D as a source for the history of the Baronial Reform Movement? [4]
- (c) How far do Documents A and D agree in their view of the Provisions of Oxford? [5]
- (d) How far do these documents support the view that hostility to the baronial party grew quickly after the Provisions of Oxford? [6]
- (e) 'The issue between king and magnates was about who should advise the king.' How far do these documents, and any other evidence known to you, support this view? [7]

Answer **three** of the essay questions which follow.

- 2 'It was largely but not exclusively a military occupation.' How far would you agree with this view of Roman Britain?
- 3 To what extent did the Anglo-Saxons preserve their Germanic social and political institutions when they settled in England?
- 4 How far did Augustine's mission to Kent succeed because of the strength of his arguments?
- 5 Explain who did more to extend the power of Northumbria, Edwin (617-633) or Oswald (635-642).
- 6 Why, and with what success, did Alfred's tenth-century successors devote so much energy to the reconquest of the Danelaw?
- 7 How important was the shire-reeve in the government of late Anglo-Saxon England?
- 8 How far did Cnut reign as an English king rather than as a Danish conqueror?
- 9 Assess Harold Godwinson's performance as king of England.
- 10 For what reasons was William the Conqueror able to suppress English resistance after the Battle of Hastings?
- 11 How had Norman castle-building influenced the development of English towns by c.1100?
- 12 How completely had the English church been reformed and reorganised by c.1100?
- 13 To what extent was there anything new in the developments in government during the reign of Henry I?
- 14 To what extent was Henry II's priority in ruling England to limit the independence of the barons?
- 15 Discuss the claim that the baronial rebels of 1215 were aiming only to recover their feudal privileges.
- *16 'The Lord Edward was the main factor in ensuring the defeat of the baronial rebels against Henry III.' How far do you agree?
[Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 1.]

- 17 Explain the rise of the universities in thirteenth-century England.
- 18 To what extent was Thomas of Lancaster responsible for his own fall?
- 19 In the Hundred Years' War, account for England's lack of success during the years 1360 to 1377.
- 20 'The benefits which followed in the wake of the Black Death far outweighed the damage it did.' Consider this view.
- 21 How successful were the various attempts to control Richard II?
- 22 How far were the visual arts in fifteenth-century England affected by the European Renaissance?
- 23 Is it more accurate to see John Wyclif as an academic theologian rather than as the leader of a religious movement?
- 24 Assess Henry V's achievements as a military leader.
- 25 'Edward IV's weakness was that he kept too much power to himself.' How far do you agree?

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HISTORY

9020/5

PAPER 5 English History 1450–1974

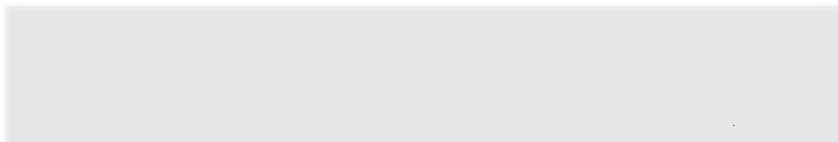
Thursday

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Afternoon

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This question paper consists of 20 printed pages.

Question 1

THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII

The Henrician Church: the debate over Holy Days and Images

DOCUMENT A

Have not our forefathers complained of the ceremonies and superstitions that are in England? Very few holy days were established by early Christians, and even then their purpose was to set forth goodness, virtue and honesty. Now there is no end to them and what do the people do on these holy days? Do they give themselves to godliness? God seeth all the whole holy days being spent in drunkenness, dancing, playing with dice, idleness and gluttony. Thus men serve the devil, who has more service done to him on one holy day than on many working days. 5

Sermon by Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, 1536

DOCUMENT B

Bishops and preachers shall teach our people how they ought to use images of saints. They should show them as representatives of virtue and good examples to make men remember and lament their sins; therefore it is fitting that they should stand in churches. But burning incense to them and kneeling to them, although this is the result of devotion and a long custom, they should not do; this should only be done to God and in his honour. 10

The Ten Articles about Religion, 1536

DOCUMENT C

The number of holy days has grown so excessively and yet grows daily more and more by men's devotion and superstition. This is the occasion of much idleness, the very nurse of thieves and vagabonds, and of the decay of good crafts necessary for the commonwealth. There is a loss of man's food, many times being destroyed through superstitious observance of the said holy days in not taking the opportunity of good weather in the time of harvest. It is harmful to the souls of many men who, enticed by the freedom of those holy days, practise more excess and riot than upon any other days. It is therefore, by the King's Highness's authority as Supreme Head on earth of the Church of England, decreed that the days here following alone shall be kept holy. 15 20

Proclamation restricting the number of holy days, 1536

DOCUMENT D

At preaching time, see that your parishioners be present and that none presume to be at ale house, tavern or elsewhere. Suffer no night watches in your churches; do not allow the decoration of images with gold, silver, cloths, light or herbs nor allow the people to kneel to them, or worship them, or offer such things as candles, oats, cheese or wool. Instruct them how they ought to use images, that is to say only to look upon them. Instruct your parishioners not to put their faith in works invented by their own foolish devotion, such as going about on pilgrimage, saying with vain confidence this prayer and that prayer with other superstitious observations. They 25 30

should abstain from fastings, keeping old foolish customs which be not commanded in Holy Scripture, and the veneration of relics which be no more than stinking boots, mucky combs, rotten girdles, locks of hair and fragments of wood under the name of the holy cross. Instead, young people shall be taught the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments in English. 35

Instructions issued by Nicholas Shaxton, Bishop of Salisbury, to the priests in his diocese, 1538

DOCUMENT E

In February, an image of the crucifixion of Christ [a rood] which had long been used for a great pilgrimage at the Abbey of Boxley, near Maidstone in Kent, was taken from there and brought to the King at Westminster. Certain idolatry and craft had been perceived in it, for the eyes and lips were made to move by strings of hair when the monks wished to show a miracle; and the fraud was never discovered until now. The Archbishop of Canterbury had found out about the image and at the King's command it was taken away so the people might leave their idolatry. The rood was first set in the market place at Maidstone. There the people were shown the mechanism for moving the eyes and the lips so they could see the illusion whereby for many years the monks had got great riches from deceiving the people into thinking the image was moved by the power of God. 40 45

Chronicle of Wriothesley, 1538

DOCUMENT F

The image of our Saviour hangs on the rood to show us the virtues we may learn by remembering His Passion and condemning our sin, which was the cause of His cruel death. So too images of the holy saints may well be set up in churches to be as books for unlearned people so they may see examples of all their virtues; but we be forbidden to do any godly honour to them. They do greatly err that be more ready to pay to decorate images gorgeously than to give help to the poor people, who are the living images of God. They also offend that go on pilgrimages to the images and call on them for aid, believing that God, for the image's sake, will work some miracle. 50 55

The King's Book, A necessary doctrine for any Christian man, 1543

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'going about on pilgrimage' (Document D, line 30); [2]
 - (ii) 'The Archbishop of Canterbury' (Document E, line 42). [2]
- (b) Compare the reasons given in Documents A and C as to why the number of holy days should be reduced. [6]
- (c) How useful are Documents B, D and F in revealing people's attitudes to religious images? [7]
- (d) 'The main aim of the reforms of Henry VIII as Supreme Head of the Church was to wipe out superstition.' How far do these documents, and any other evidence known to you, support this assertion? [8]

Question 2

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR, 1637-49

Reform of the Church of England

DOCUMENT A

A petition was brought by the citizens of London subscribed by fifteen thousand hands. The petition was read in the Commons. It was much against innovations by the clergy in point of ceremonies, and the publishing of Arminian, popish and other dangerous books. The petitioners complain also against the High Commission and the Bishops' courts in their dioceses, and the punishment of godly ministers like Mr Prynne. They are against the insolence of the corrupt part of the clergy, whom they allege to have been the cause of the division between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. These be they who in their sermons deny the authority of parliaments and defend an absolute and unlimited power of the King over the persons and estates of his subjects. The petitioners therefore desire episcopacy to be absolutely taken away root and branch. 5 10

Anonymous, December 1640

DOCUMENT B

Alderman Pennington justified the Root and Branch petition, saying it was signed by men of worth and integrity. Then some called to have the Gloucester and Hertford petitions against episcopacy read.

Then we fell into a dispute about bishops. Sir John Strangeways spoke on their behalf, saying, if we made a parity in the church we must at last come to a parity in the commonwealth. After much debate I was sorry to see the question of episcopacy disputed, and I moved that we refer a consideration of the petition to a committee, reserving the question of episcopacy to such time as the House shall think fit. 15 20

The Journal of Sir Simond D'Ewes MP, 1641

DOCUMENT C

The root of all this mischief we find to be a malignant and pernicious design to subvert the fundamental laws and principles of government upon which the religion and justice of this kingdom are firmly established. The promoters thereof have been:

- (i) The Papists, who hate the laws as obstacles of that change which they so much desire; 25
- (ii) The bishops and the corrupt part of the clergy, who cherish formality and superstition as the natural effects and probable supports of their own ecclesiastical tyranny and usurpation.

From the Grand Remonstrance, December 1641

DOCUMENT D

We most humbly beseech that you would persuade His Majesty to purge both the court and the entire kingdom of that idolatrous service, the Mass, and to subdue the papists and their supporters by taking away the power of the bishops, whose government by long and woeful experience we have found to be against the liberty of our conscience. We petition not out of self-conceit, as seeking to equal ourselves with men, but in order to discharge that duty we owe to God and the cause of our church, following therein the example of the men which have gone in this duty before us.

A Petition of London Gentlewomen and Tradesmen's wives, 1642

DOCUMENT E

We humbly believe that under the pretext of removing some ceremonies lately crept into the church, and reforming some abuses in the ecclesiastical courts, many persons of low estate seek to promote a dangerous innovation of church government, and the subversion of that order and form of divine service which hath happily continued amongst us since Queen Elizabeth's time. We have therefore thought it our duty not only to disavow all such petitions, but also to manifest our desire to continue the form of divine service and the present government of the church as established by the laws of this kingdom.

A Petition to Parliament from the County of Huntingdon, 1642

DOCUMENT F

King James at the conference at Hampton Court did absolutely conclude 'No bishops, no king, no nobility' (which, as you see, hath lately fallen out according to this prediction). It is the church which supports the state; it is religion which strengthens the government. Shake the one, and you overthrow the other. If once the hearts of the people be doubtful in religion, all other relations fail, and you shall find nothing but mutinies and sedition. Thus the church and the state do mutually support and give assistance to each other; and if one of them change, the other can have no sure foundation.

Godfrey Goodman, formerly Bishop of Gloucester, Letters, 1649

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

- (i) 'the punishment of godly ministers' (Document A, line 5); [2]
- (ii) 'the division between the two kingdoms' (Document A, line 7). [2]

(b) Compare and comment on the attitudes to reform of the Church of England revealed in Documents A, B and E. [6]

(c) In the light of Documents A, D and F, how reliable are the views expressed in Document C? [7]

(d) 'The debate over church government was not simply religious; it had wider political and social implications.' Consider this statement in the light of these documents and any other evidence known to you. [8]

Question 3

BRITAIN AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Independence

DOCUMENT A

I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. But the injuries and disadvantages which we sustain by that connection are without number. Any submission to, or dependence on, Great Britain tends directly to involve this continent in European wars and quarrels. Europe is too thickly planted with kingdoms to be long at peace, and whenever a war breaks out between England and any foreign power, the trade of America goes to ruin *because of her connection with Britain*. Everything that is right or reasonable pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART. Even the distance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America is a strong and natural proof that the authority of the one over the other was never the design of Heaven.

As Britain has not manifested the least inclination towards a compromise, we may be assured that no terms can be obtained worthy of our acceptance or any ways equal to the expense of blood and treasure we have been already put to.

Thomas Paine, Common Sense, January 1776

DOCUMENT B

If you are unanimous in support of independence and wish for a declaration of it, now is the proper time to instruct your delegates to Congress to that effect. Such a declaration would have produced jealousies and animosities a few months ago, but would have a contrary effect now. The colonies are all at this moment turning their eyes that way. Vast majorities in all the colonies now see the necessity of taking the decisive steps, and those who are averse to it are afraid to say much against it. Therefore, such an instruction at this time would comfort and cheer the spirits of your friends, and discourage and dishearten your enemies.

John Adams to James Warren, a member of the Massachusetts Assembly, Philadelphia, 22 April 1776

DOCUMENT C

Paine says – 'The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'Tis time to part.' I think they cry just the reverse. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries – It is time to be reconciled; it is time to lay aside those animosities which have pushed on Britons to shed the blood of Britons. By a reconciliation with Great Britain, peace will be restored. Agriculture, commerce and industry would resume their customary vigour. By a connection with Great Britain, our trade would still have the protection of the greatest naval power in the world.

Let us only show a disposition to negotiate in earnest, and there is moral certainty that this unhappy dispute will be settled to the mutual satisfaction and interest of both countries. A Declaration of Independence on the part of America would prevent agreement entirely and could serve no good purpose. We actually have already

every advantage of Independence, without its inconveniences. By a Declaration of Independence we should instantly lose all assistance from our friends in England; for were they to say anything in our favour they would be deemed rebels, and treated accordingly. 35

Charles Inglis, The True Interest of America Impartially Stated, Philadelphia, 1776

DOCUMENT D

We lament that your Majesty's humane and merciful intentions have been frustrated by the neglect shown by the colonists to the means of conciliation offered by your Majesty's Peace Commission. We cannot find words to express our abhorrence of the desperate spirit of those overbearing men who, with an insatiable thirst of power and dominion, have now renounced allegiance to the crown and all political connection with Great Britain, and have set up their rebellious confederacies as independent states. 40 45

Address of the House of Lords to the King, 31 October 1776

DOCUMENT E

It was not until the colonists were duly convinced that patience only served to harden the hearts of their unfeeling rulers, and to encourage them to proceed in their despotic measures, that they took the resolution to remain no longer in a state of passiveness and forbearance.

They began by laying aside their obedience to illegal decrees and by drawing the sword in defence of their just rights; still, however, professing their allegiance to their sovereign and willingness to lay down their arms, on condition of being reinstated in the privileges of which they had been deprived. But these offers were rejected with a haughtiness that compelled them, much against their will, to continue the resistance they had begun. No mitigation of the tyranny they had endured was expected: cruelty and inhumanity in the extreme accompanied the hostilities that were exercised against them and no hope remained of any reconciliation. 50 55

Impelled by these motives, they determined at length to have recourse to the last remedy of an aggrieved and oppressed people, to cast off the yoke that burdened them, and to declare themselves independent and free. 60

J. Andrews, History of the Late War, published London 1785

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'delegates to Congress' (Document B, line 17); [2]
 - (ii) 'have now renounced allegiance to the crown' (Document D, line 43). [2]
- (b) Compare the views of Thomas Paine (Document A) and Charles Inglis (Document C) as to whether the colonies should declare their independence. [6]
- (c) In the light of Documents B and D, how useful is Document E in explaining why the Declaration of Independence was issued? [7]
- (d) 'By 1776 a decision for independence was certain.' How far do these documents, and any other evidence known to you, support this judgement? [8]

Question 4

THE AGE OF REFORM 1832-46

The 1844 Factory Act

DOCUMENT A

I am of the opinion that the passing of this Factory Bill would be a great blessing. I know the evils of the present system, and I know my duty, as Vicar of this parish, is to protect the weak against the strong. Our opponents tell us that this ten hours bill will reduce wages. But they know that it will raise wages. They know it will create a demand in the market which will give you a command over wages. They know it will restore your wives to your homes and your children to their schools, but that at the same time it would curtail their enormous profits. 5

*Revd. W. F. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, addressing a public meeting in Leeds,
13 April 1844*

DOCUMENT B

Have not the Factory Commissioners of 1833 declared distinctly and clearly that labourers of the manufacturing population were better off in every particular than any other class of labourer in the country? They are better paid, better clad and better lodged. Is the labouring woman worse off than she would be if she were not in a factory? It is indoor work, warm and comfortable, and all that is required is continuous attention. It is in their character that they can give this continuous attention without hurting their health. 10

I have seen in this House a feeling of antipathy to the manufacturing capitalists. However disagreeable it may appear to the agricultural nobles and to the ignorant country gentlemen, it was the manufacturer who applied his mind to business while our aristocracy was spending its time in the fox-chase. How can you condemn them as enemies of humanity when they have made us what we are – the first country on the face of this earth? 15 20

J. Roebuck, speaking in the debate on the Factory Bill, 3 May 1844

DOCUMENT C

The chief argument of my honourable opponents is hung on the supposed reduction of the operatives' wages and on the misfortunes that would result for the work-people from so large a reduction in their earnings. The advantages of reduced time are so great that they readily accept the loss and find their interest in the improvement in health of body and mind, in social and domestic comfort, and especially in the prolongation, by three or four years, of their working life. 25

A highly respected millowner, speaking from experience, says that there is another consideration for employers. In a day of twelve hours, the last hour, by reason of the exhaustion and listlessness of the workers, more especially of young children of thirteen or sixteen, is the least productive in quantity and the least satisfactory in quality. 30

Lord Ashley, speaking in the debate on the Factory Bill, 10 May 1844

DOCUMENT D

The noble Lord used the expression, and it sounded very smoothly, that it was only a little reduction in hours that he desired. It is in fact saying you shall have six weeks in each year, by force of law, withdrawn from productive industry. I have yet to learn how it would be possible to diminish the general scale of wages in the manufacturing districts without producing such general poverty that must lead to general confusion, almost to primitive barbarism and desperate crime. 35

*Sir James Graham, Home Secretary, replying to Lord Ashley in the same debate,
10 May 1844*

DOCUMENT E

Health to the working man is not merely, as it is to us all, the first essential to happiness, but it is also money. When health fails, wages fail also, and we know how great is the distress in a poor man's family when his expenses are increased by sickness. We must also remember that all medical men argue that twelve hours of labour is more than women and young persons can long endure without injury to their health. Already much dissatisfaction exists as to the constitution of this House; the working class complain that they are not directly represented and, but a short time ago, a general disposition showed itself to insist upon what seemed to me very wild and dangerous alterations in the representation of the people. Can we think it a wise and safe experiment to shake the confidence of the working classes in this House by showing that we are determined to maintain a law which prescribes a number of hours for labour which no man denies it is unreasonable to require? 40 45

Lord Howick, speaking in the same debate, 10 May 1844

DOCUMENT F

If we insist upon enforcing such restrictions upon adult labour, we should strike a fatal blow at our present position in the foreign market. We must remember how sharp the competition is already – we must remember that it is by superior cheapness alone that we hold our own on the continent, or are likely to win our way in China, Rio or other places. If we were shut out of the foreign market, mills would be stopped and thousands of operatives turned off. If the operatives were thrown out of work, how would they obtain food? How short a time it is since this country suffered from a severe depression. Have we soon forgotten what consequences that depression had produced? 50 55

Mr G. Knight, speaking in the same debate, 10 May 1844

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'the Factory Commissioners of 1833' (Document B, line 8); [2]
 - (ii) 'very wild and dangerous alterations in the representation of the people' (Document E, lines 45-46). [2]
- (b) To what extent do the views of Documents B and C agree with those of Document A that the Factory Act was a means 'to protect the weak'? [6]
- (c) How useful are the views in Documents B, E and F in revealing the motives of those for and against Factory Reform? [7]
- (d) To what extent do these documents, and any other evidence known to you, suggest that Factory Reform demonstrated that the principle of welfare was at variance with Britain's economic interest? [8]

Question 5

CITY AND SOCIETY, c.1840-c.1880

Public Health Reforms

DOCUMENT A

The Public Health Act of 1848 came into operation here, and has effected changes which the most optimistic could hardly have anticipated. Since the short time the Board has been in 'office', the former epidemics have reappeared but how different the result! Their coming was looked for, and all the appliances science could devise were put into operation to meet the calamity. Water had been introduced into our streets and carried along numerous courts, yards and alleys; new sewers and drains of scientific construction were in effective operation, stagnant ditches and uneven surfaces were filled up, ashpits and dunghills covered in, cesspools abolished and slaughterhouses placed under strict surveillance. All inspected localities were cleaned and whitewashed and disinfecting agents were used where requisite. An efficient force of scavengers were employed in removing all refuse from our streets, whilst periodically every portion of the town was carefully inspected by the individual members of your Board.

From the Annual Report of Dr Piper, medical officer of health for Darlington, 1855

DOCUMENT B

5 September 1854. Resolved on the motion of Mr Morris, seconded by Mr Moss, that the Works and Health Committee be authorised to advertise for tenders for a plan and report of the district according to the regulations of the General Board of Health.

7 November 1854. Resolved unanimously that the tender of Mr Edward Gotto to make a survey and plans of the district for £90 be accepted.

10 April 1855. The chairman informed the Board that the time when Mr Gotto, according to his contract, was to have finished the plans of the district had expired.

5 June 1855. Ordered that the law clerk write to Mr Gotto and express the great dissatisfaction of the Board at the delay in the delivery of the plans and urge dispatch.

11 September 1855. Mr Gotto having attended with the plans of the district, it was resolved that the plans be referred to the Works and Health Committee.

6 November 1855. The letter of the Board dated 24 October 1855 stating the approval of Mr Gotto's plans was read.

Minutes of Garston Local Board of Health, 1854-55

DOCUMENT C

Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham are the most notable examples of boroughs, almost metropolitan in wealth and population, where the local government is entirely administered through their corporations acting under Local Acts, without any interference from the central government (except such as all local government is subject to under the later general Acts). All of them have carried out some system of cleansing of water supply, and have medical and inspecting officers, and are furnished with many sanitary appliances. 30 35

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary Laws, 1871

DOCUMENT D

On the stairs leading to the Thames they swarm, more pale-faced, more deformed, more repulsive than the scum of Paris; without question the climate is worse, and the gin more deadly. Near them, leaning against the greasy walls or inert on the steps are men in rags. They dream or doze open-mouthed. Their faces are begrimed, dull and sometimes streaked with red lines. It is in these localities that families have been discovered with no other bed than a heap of soot. They had slept there for several months. For a creature so wasted and jaded there is but one refuge – drunkenness. 40

Other small streets, dusty courts, reeking with a smell of rotten rags, are draped with tattered clothes and linen hung up to dry. Children swarm. In a narrow court, I saw fourteen or fifteen around me – dirty, bare-footed; the little sister carrying a sucking child in her arms. Nothing is more dismal than these white bodies, that pale flaxen hair, these flabby cheeks encrusted with old dirt. 45

H. Taine, Notes on England, 1872

DOCUMENT E

No less than 29 sanitary measures have been enacted since the Health of Towns Commission of 1846. With so many Acts, there is much confusion and inefficiency. They had been made at different times, by various hands and with various objects. Some were optional, some compulsory, some partly the one and partly the other. Each dealt with some special part of the subject, but none could be said to define its departments clearly and exhaustively. 50

The Times, 25 August 1875

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'former epidemics' (Document A, line 3); [2]
 - (ii) 'General Board of Health' (Document B, lines 16-17). [2]
- (b) Compare the descriptions of the impact of the 1848 Public Health Act in Documents A and B. [5]
- (c) How useful are Documents C, D and E as evidence about the impact of Public Health reforms before 1875? [7]
- (d) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, consider the effectiveness of the attempts to improve living conditions in towns and cities to c.1880. [9]

Question 6

THE EDWARDIAN AGE 1901-14

The Condition of England

DOCUMENT A

To ascertain the total number living in primary poverty in York, it was necessary to ascertain the minimum cost upon which families of various sizes could be maintained in a state of physical efficiency. The number of persons whose earnings are so low that they cannot meet this standard of living, bare of all creature comforts though it is, was shown to be no less than 7,230 (or almost exactly 10 per cent of the total population of the city). 5

The number of those in secondary poverty was arrived at by the investigators in the course of their house-to-house visitation. Sometimes they obtained definite information that the bulk of the earnings was spent in drink or otherwise squandered. Sometimes the external evidence of poverty in the home was so clear as to make verbal evidence superfluous. We arrive at the number living in secondary poverty as 13,072 (or 17.93 per cent of the total population). 10

We have been accustomed to look upon the poverty in London as exceptional. When, however, the result of careful investigation shows that the proportion of poverty in London is practically equalled in what may be regarded as a typical provincial town, we are faced with the startling probability that from 25 to 30 per cent of the town populations of the United Kingdom are living in poverty. 15

Seebohm Rowntree, Poverty: A Study of Town Life, 1901

DOCUMENT B

Public penury, private ostentation – that, perhaps, is at the heart of the condition of England. A nation with the wealth of England can afford to spend, but the aim should be to combat the huge spectacle of urban poverty which confronts us. 20

The annual reports of the Factory Inspectors appear as the letting down of dredges into the depth and the bringing to light of the things which exist far below the surface. They are records of the daily warfare of the conscience of the community against human fear and human greed. That conscience is endeavouring to guard the men, women and children against the more outrageous forms of destruction: against the fear and destitution which is pressing them into all forms of distorted, intolerable, poisonous pursuits. 25

In every city there is an unlimited supply of disorganised children's labour. Stunted, inefficient, overworked, underfed, they struggle towards maturity. Grotesque occupations are found for them; for example, the 'forty little girls, twenty one of whom were half-timers, who are found licking adhesive labels by the mouth at the rate of thirty gross a day, whose tongues had the polished tip characteristic of label lickers, with the rest of the tongue coated with brown gum.' Or the girls who carry heavy wedges of clay and boxes of scrap forbidden by the French Factory Laws of fourteen years ago. 30 35

Charles Masterman, The Condition of England, 1906

DOCUMENT C

'Land of Hope and Glory' is a popular and patriotic lyric sung each year with rapture by thousands of voices. The enthusiasm is partly evoked by the beauty of the idea itself, but more by the belief that the conditions of existence here are such that the fulfilment of hope and the achievement of glory are more open to the individual than in other and less favoured lands. To certain classes of the community into whose moral and material condition it has been our duty to enquire, these words are a mockery and a falsehood. Our investigations prove the existence in our midst of a class whose condition and environment are a discredit and a peril to the whole community. No country, however rich, can permanently hold its own in the race of international competition if hampered by an increasing load of this dead weight. Nor can it perform successfully the role of sovereignty beyond the seas if a portion of its folk at home are sinking below the civilization and aspirations of its subject races abroad.

*Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and the Relief of Distress
(Majority Report), 1909*

DOCUMENT D

While large numbers of persons enjoy great wealth, while the mass of the artisan classes are in advance of their fellows in other lands, there is a minority, considerable in numbers, whose condition is a disgrace to a scientific and professedly Christian civilization, and constitutes a grave and increasing peril to the State.

Wherever the reformer casts his eyes, he is confronted with a mass of largely preventable and even curable suffering. The fortunate people in Britain are more happy than any other equally numerous class have been in the whole history of the world. I believe the left-out millions are more miserable. Our vanguard enjoys all the delights of all the ages. Our rearguard straggles out into conditions which are crueller than barbarism. The unemployed artisan, the casual labourer's wife and children, the sweated worker, the infirm worker, the worker's widow, the under-fed child, the untrained, undisciplined and exploited boy labourer – it is upon these subjects that our minds should dwell in the early days of 1909.

Winston Churchill, Liberalism and the Social Problem, 1909

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'the race of international competition' (Document C, lines 44-45); [2]
 - (ii) 'the artisan classes' (Document D, lines 49-50). [2]
- (b) To what extent do Documents B and C agree with Document D on the need to confront the problems of poverty in England? [6]
- (c) How reliable is the evidence of poverty presented in Documents A and B? [7]
- (d) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, how far would you agree that working-class conditions in Edwardian England justified the description of 'Land of Hope and Glory'? [8]

Question 7

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY IN BRITAIN 1919-39

The Impact of Motor Transport on British Society

DOCUMENT A

The cheap car and the new bus services brought about a development of the housing industry called ribbon building. For the tenants, the advantages were obvious: they had direct access to the road and they got an uninterrupted country view from their back windows. But it spoilt the road for the travellers who saw either houses or advertisements for Petrol and Motor Oil. Stanley Baldwin, speaking in 1928 warned: 'It is no exaggeration to say that in fifty years, at the rate so-called improvements are being made, the destruction of all the beauty and charm with which our ancestors enhanced their towns and villages will be complete.'

5

Robert Graves & Alan Hodge, The Long Weekend: a Social History of Great Britain 1918-39, published 1940

DOCUMENT B

This was the first motor coach I had ever travelled in and I was astonished at its speed and comfort. I never wish to go any faster. And as for comfort I doubt if even the most expensive private motors – those gigantic, three-thousand-pound machines – are as determinedly and ruthlessly comfortable as these new motor coaches. They are voluptuous and of doubtful morality. They offer luxury to all but the most poverty-stricken. They have annihilated the old distinction between rich and poor travellers. No longer can the wealthy go splashing past in their private conveyances, driving the humble pedestrian against the wall, leaving him to shake his fist and curse the proud, pampered crew. The children of these fist-shakers now go thundering by in their own huge coaches and loll in velvet as they go.

10

15

J.B. Priestley, English Journey, 1934

DOCUMENT C

A journey along the main road to London on an evening in summer is a tedious business, owing to the density of traffic, but instructive. Myriads of East Enders, packed seven or eight in an antiquated car which has been bought for a few pounds and seems almost held together by strings and straps, are jogging home from a day at Clacton or Southend. Thirty years ago these people never left town, except perhaps for one week in the year. But such is the new democratic weekend, even if it is mainly devoted to covering decent sand with orange peel and cigarette cartons.

20

25

The Economist, 31 October 1936

DOCUMENT D

The principal changes in outdoor recreation since 1899 are concerned with the improved means of transport. Bicycles are now so cheap as to be within the means of everyone. The flat country around York and the excellence of the roads render bicycling a popular pastime.

Since 1899 there has been a considerable increase in the number of cheap railway 30
excursions. Considerable use is also made of motor coaches and hundreds of
young men have motor bicycles. These developments have greatly extended the
size of the playground available to workers.

Seebohm Rowntree, Poverty and Progress: a second social survey of York, 1941

DOCUMENT E

In 1934 the Press was agitating about the number of casualties on the roads due to 35
car accidents. For five years the death toll had averaged 7,000 and there had been
about 100,000 more or less seriously injured. Saturday and Sunday evenings –
when cars from London and other big cities were hurrying home in an unbroken
stream, trying to overtake one another on tricky, tortuous roads – and the workday
rush hour in Town in foggy weather were the bloodiest times.

In the course of 1934, Hore-Belisha gave his name to the orange beacons that 40
thereafter marked street-crossings. A thirty-mile-an-hour speed limit was enforced
in built-up areas. More remarkable still, motorists were compelled to take driving
tests before they were allowed to drive a car alone.

These reforms did not pass without criticism. The *Spectator* objected to the Belisha 45
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20,000 killed (equal to the strength of the original British Expeditionary Force to
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mention in the casualty list as 'wounded'.

*Robert Graves & Alan Hodge, The Long Weekend: a Social History of Great Britain
1918-39, 1940*

**The final source (Document F)
and the questions for Question 7
are on page 16.**

DOCUMENT F

Statistics about Motor Vehicles 1922-38
(in thousands)

year	current licences for motor vehicles			production of cars & commercial vehicles	road casualties	
	cars	motorcycles	commercial		deaths	injuries
1922	315	378	151	73	not available	not available
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The Statistical Abstract of the UK.

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'The cheap car' (Document A, line 1); [2]
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- (c) How useful are Documents E and F as evidence of the problem of road traffic accidents in interwar Britain? [7]
- (d) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, consider the view that the rapid growth in motor travel did as much harm to interwar society as it did good. [8]

Answer **three** of the essay questions which follow:

- 8 To what extent is the weakness of Henry VI an adequate explanation for the disturbances of the 1450s?
- 9 How effective a monarch was Edward IV?
- 10 'Henry VII retained the throne more through luck than judgement.' How valid is this claim?
- 11 To what extent did the functions and importance of Parliament change during the reigns of the first four Tudors (1485-1558)?
- 12 Why, and with what justification, did governments in the period 1485-1558 regard enclosure as a serious problem?
- 13 Why, and with what effects, did the 'New Learning' spread in England in the first half of the sixteenth century?
- 14 'The only thread of consistency in Wolsey's foreign policy was his desire to please the King.' Do you agree?
- *15 What were the most important consequences to 1547 of the dissolution of the monasteries?
[*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 1]
- 16 How far was Northumberland successful in overcoming the problems which Somerset had failed to solve?
- 17 What were the most important economic and social effects of the continuing rise in prices in the second half of the sixteenth century?
- 18 Was Mary Queen of Scots more of a threat to Elizabeth I before or after her flight to England in 1568?
- 19 How important were Archbishops Parker and Whitgift in resolving the problems faced by the Elizabethan Church?
- 20 Why did Elizabeth I intervene directly in the Netherlands in 1585 but not before?
- 21 Why, and with what justification, did James I's foreign policy arouse opposition?

- 22 How important was court patronage for the arts in the first half of the seventeenth century? (You should refer to **any one or more** of the dramatic arts, literature, architecture, painting or music in your answer.)
- 23 Account for the breakdown in relations between king and parliament in the first four years of Charles I's reign.
- 24 William Laud was described by a contemporary as 'the most hated man in all England'. Who hated him, and why?
- *25 Why was Charles I executed?
- [*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 2]
- 26 How valid is it to describe the rule of Oliver Cromwell from 1653 to 1658 as a military dictatorship?
- 27 Assess the claim that Charles II's conduct of foreign policy subordinated England's interests to those of France.
- 28 What were the most important commercial and financial developments in England in the second half of the seventeenth century?
- 29 Account for the failure of Shaftesbury and the Whigs to exclude James Duke of York from the succession.
- 30 Which had more impact on the constitution, the Revolutionary Settlement of 1689 or the War of the League of Augsburg (1689-97)?
- 31 Why, and with what consequences to 1714, were the Whigs overthrown in 1710?
- 32 'Peace with European states was in Britain's interests in the twenty years after the Treaty of Utrecht, but not after 1733.' How far do you agree with this view of British foreign policy to 1740?
- 33 Why did the militant Jacobites resist by force the Hanoverian succession in 1715 and again in 1745?
- 34 To what extent was Walpole's domination of government to 1742 dependent on royal favour?
- 35 Why was Britain's empire in America and the Caribbean extended in the mid-eighteenth century?
- 36 Why, and with what political consequences to 1770, did Pitt the Elder and Newcastle fall from office in 1761-62?

***37** Why did American colonists seek to break away from Britain in 1776?

[*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 3]

38 How important was the role of the improving landlord in the agrarian revolution of the eighteenth century?

39 Why was Methodism successful in attracting widespread support in the second half of the eighteenth century?

40 Why did Pitt the Younger dominate British politics from 1783 to 1793?

41 How far did industrialisation benefit every class in British society in the period from c.1780 to c.1830?

42 'British success in the Peninsular War was achieved largely through the skills of Wellington.' How far would you accept this judgment?

43 To what extent were British interests secured in the Vienna settlement of 1815 and then maintained in the years to 1830?

44 How successful was Liverpool as Prime Minister from 1812 to 1827?

***45** Explain the revival of the Tory party after 1832 and its split in 1846.

[*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 4]

46 'Foreign policy from 1830 to 1865 represented a period of almost unbroken success for Britain.' How far do you agree?

47 To what extent was the domination of the Whigs from 1846 to 1865 based on personalities rather than principles?

***48** 'Government measures taken to improve living and working conditions were usually ineffective.' To what extent do you agree with this view for the period from 1833 to 1878?

[*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 5]

49 Account for the popularity of the Gothic Revival in architecture in the Victorian period.

50 Explain the consequences to 1886 for Gladstone and his party of his mission to 'pacify Ireland'.

- 51** Why did Britain participate in the Scramble for Africa in the late nineteenth century?
- 52** Assess the domestic achievements of the Conservative governments after 1886 and explain the party's fall from power in 1905.
- 53** Why did hostility develop between Britain and Germany from 1890 and 1914?
- *54** How valid is the claim that the Liberal governments of 1906-14 were responsible for major and successful innovation in welfare reform?
- [*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 6]
- 55** Why was victory in the First World War only achieved at so great a cost – both human and material – to Britain?
- 56** How successful was Baldwin's second ministry (1924-29)?
- 57** Explain the fluctuating success of the Labour Party between the wars.
- *58** 'British governments between the wars accepted high levels of unemployment as an economic fact of life and made little effort to overcome the problem.' How far do you agree?
- [*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 7]
- 59** Why did successive governments from 1929 to 1939 follow a foreign policy of appeasement?
- 60** Explain, in terms of both military action and domestic morale, Britain's survival through 'the dark days' (1940 to 1942) of the Second World War.
- 61** How did the development of radio and television change the social and cultural life of Britain from 1950 to 1974?
- 62** Assess the successes and failures in domestic affairs of Conservative rule from 1951 to 1964.
- 63** Why, and with what results for her international standing to 1974, did Britain fight the 1956 Suez War?
- 64** 'Successful at adjusting to the new social pressures of the 1960s, but unsuccessful at dealing with the country's economic problems.' How far do you agree with this view of Wilson's record in government from 1964 to 1970?

General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
former Cambridge linear syllabus

HISTORY

9020/6

PAPER 6 The Social and Economic History of Britain, c.1815 to c.1980

Thursday

8 JUNE 2000

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 **one** document-based question and any **three** essay-style 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 [*].

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

Question 1

CITY AND SOCIETY, c.1840-c.1880

Public Health Reforms

DOCUMENT A

The Public Health Act of 1848 came into operation here, and has effected changes which the most optimistic could hardly have anticipated. Since the short time the Board has been in 'office', the former epidemics have reappeared but how different the result! Their coming was looked for, and all the appliances science could devise were put into operation to meet the calamity. Water had been introduced into our streets and carried along numerous courts, yards and alleys; new sewers and drains of scientific construction were in effective operation, stagnant ditches and uneven surfaces were filled up, ashpits and dunghills covered in, cesspools abolished and slaughterhouses placed under strict surveillance. All inspected localities were cleaned and whitewashed and disinfecting agents were used where requisite. An efficient force of scavengers were employed in removing all refuse from our streets, whilst periodically every portion of the town was carefully inspected by the individual members of your Board. 5 10

From the Annual Report of Dr Piper, medical officer of health for Darlington, 1855

DOCUMENT B

5 September 1854. Resolved on the motion of Mr Morris, seconded by Mr Moss, that the Works and Health Committee be authorised to advertise for tenders for a plan and report of the district according to the regulations of the General Board of Health. 15

7 November 1854. Resolved unanimously that the tender of Mr Edward Gotto to make a survey and plans of the district for £90 be accepted.

10 April 1855. The chairman informed the Board that the time when Mr Gotto, according to his contract, was to have finished the plans of the district had expired. 20

5 June 1855. Ordered that the law clerk write to Mr Gotto and express the great dissatisfaction of the Board at the delay in the delivery of the plans and urge dispatch.

11 September 1855. Mr Gotto having attended with the plans of the district, it was resolved that the plans be referred to the Works and Health Committee. 25

6 November 1855. The letter of the Board dated 24 October 1855 stating the approval of Mr Gotto's plans was read.

Minutes of Garston Local Board of Health, 1854-55

DOCUMENT C

Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham are the most notable examples of boroughs, almost metropolitan in wealth and population, where the local government is entirely administered through their corporations acting under Local Acts, without any interference from the central government (except such as all local government is subject to under the later general Acts). All of them have carried out some system of cleansing of water supply, and have medical and inspecting officers, and are furnished with many sanitary appliances.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary Laws, 1871

DOCUMENT D

On the stairs leading to the Thames they swarm, more pale-faced, more deformed, more repulsive than the scum of Paris; without question the climate is worse, and the gin more deadly. Near them, leaning against the greasy walls or inert on the steps are men in rags. They dream or doze open-mouthed. Their faces are begrimed, dull and sometimes streaked with red lines. It is in these localities that families have been discovered with no other bed than a heap of soot. They had slept there for several months. For a creature so wasted and jaded there is but one refuge – drunkenness.

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Question 2

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY IN BRITAIN 1919-39

The Impact of Motor Transport on British Society

DOCUMENT A

The cheap car and the new bus services brought about a development of the housing industry called ribbon building. For the tenants, the advantages were obvious: they had direct access to the road and they got an uninterrupted country view from their back windows. But it spoilt the road for the travellers who saw either houses or advertisements for Petrol and Motor Oil. Stanley Baldwin, speaking in 1928 warned: 'It is no exaggeration to say that in fifty years, at the rate so-called improvements are being made, the destruction of all the beauty and charm with which our ancestors enhanced their towns and villages will be complete.'

Robert Graves & Alan Hodge, The Long Weekend: a Social History of Great Britain 1918-39, published 1940

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This was the first motor coach I had ever travelled in and I was astonished at its speed and comfort. I never wish to go any faster. And as for comfort I doubt if even the most expensive private motors – those gigantic, three-thousand-pound machines – are as determinedly and ruthlessly comfortable as these new motor coaches. They are voluptuous and of doubtful morality. They offer luxury to all but the most poverty-stricken. They have annihilated the old distinction between rich and poor travellers. No longer can the wealthy go splashing past in their private conveyances, driving the humble pedestrian against the wall, leaving him to shake his fist and curse the proud, pampered crew. The children of these fist-shakers now go thundering by in their own huge coaches and loll in velvet as they go.

J.B. Priestley, English Journey, 1934

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A journey along the main road to London on an evening in summer is a tedious business, owing to the density of traffic, but instructive. Myriads of East Enders, packed seven or eight in an antiquated car which has been bought for a few pounds and seems almost held together by strings and straps, are jogging home from a day at Clacton or Southend. Thirty years ago these people never left town, except perhaps for one week in the year. But such is the new democratic weekend, even if it is mainly devoted to covering decent sand with orange peel and cigarette cartons.

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The principal changes in outdoor recreation since 1899 are concerned with the improved means of transport. Bicycles are now so cheap as to be within the means of everyone. The flat country around York and the excellence of the roads render bicycling a popular pastime.

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In 1934 the Press was agitating about the number of casualties on the roads due to car accidents. For five years the death toll had averaged 7,000 and there had been about 100,000 more or less seriously injured. Saturday and Sunday evenings – when cars from London and other big cities were hurrying home in an unbroken stream, trying to overtake one another on tricky, tortuous roads – and the workday rush hour in Town in foggy weather were the bloodiest times. 35

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These reforms did not pass without criticism. The *Spectator* objected to the Belisha beacons because they gave London the air of 'being prepared for a fifth rate carnival' – many were deliberately destroyed by revellers. Motorists wrote angry letters to the Press when they were fined for only slightly exceeding the new speed limit. But on the whole, Hore-Belisha earned high praise; by the end of the year, there was a marked drop in the number of road accidents. But the death rate did not thereafter fall below 6,500. The gross casualties for the period 1918-39 were some 20,000 killed (equal to the strength of the original British Expeditionary Force to France) and some 1,500,000 who in wartime would have been dignified with a mention in the casualty list as 'wounded'. 45 50

Robert Graves & Alan Hodge, The Long Weekend: a Social History of Great Britain 1918-39, 1940

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and the questions for Question 2
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(in thousands)

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- (d) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, consider the view that the rapid growth in motor travel did as much harm to interwar society as it did good. [8]

Answer **three** of the essay questions which follow:

- 3 By what means and with what success did the early industrial entrepreneurs obtain and retain labour?
- 4 Explain why there is disagreement about living standards in Britain from 1815 to 1850.
- 5 Examine the reasons for, and the consequences of, the growth of **either** the coal **or** the steel **or** the textile industries during the period c.1815-c.1870.
- 6 What problems were faced by farmers from 1815 to 1850, and how successfully were they overcome?
- 7 Assess the significance of Isambard Kingdom Brunel in developing the railway system in Britain.
- *8 Examine the aims and achievements of public health reformers from the 1830s to 1875.
[Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 1]
- 9 To what extent did the philosophy of 'Self Help' influence social policy from 1834 to 1906?
- 10 Assess the contributions made by pioneers of urban improvement before 1914.
- 11 With what justification can it be argued that 'New Model' unions were simply a 'strengthening of the old'?
- 12 How important were family planning methods in determining the size of the British population from c.1870 to c.1914?
- 13 Account for the decline in aristocratic privilege from 1832 to 1914.
- 14 'Foreign competition was the biggest problem faced by British industrialists during the period from c.1870 to 1914.' How valid is this statement?
- 15 Account for the relative decline of the 'old staple' industries from 1919 to 1939?
- *16 How successful were inter-war governments in dealing with the effects of unemployment?
[Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 2]
- *17 Analyse the successes and failures of government housing policy from 1914 to 1939.
[Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 2]

- 18 Examine the strengths and weaknesses of trade unionism from 1914 to 1926.
- 19 Analyse the reasons for the nationalisation of strategic industries from 1945 to 1951.
- 20 To what extent was the National Health Service based on thinking and policies that emerged during the inter-war years (1918-39)?
- 21 Assess the measures taken to improve race relations in Britain from 1950 to 1980.



General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
former Cambridge linear syllabus

HISTORY

9020/7

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

Wednesday

28 JUNE 2000

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 Question **1** and any **three** other 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

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You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

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

Question 1

THE SECTIONAL CONFLICT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1848–1861

Party Platforms for the 1860 Presidential Elections

DOCUMENT A

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties:

Resolved, that it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS and that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union and men of the country assembled in National Convention, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad. We believe that peace, the rights of the People and of the States may be once more restored to the country.

Constitutional Union Platform, May 1860

DOCUMENT B

Resolved:

1. 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.
2. 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 forces of the soil of any State or Territory.
3. 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.

Republican Party Platform, May 1860

DOCUMENT C

1. Inasmuch as difference of opinion exists in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon these questions of Constitutional law.

2. Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favour of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

3. Resolved, That the enactments of the State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect. 40

4. Resolved, That during the existence of the Territorial Governments, whatever restrictions may be imposed by the Federal Constitution over the power of the Territorial Legislatures on the subject of domestic relations, as finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the general government. 45

Democratic Party Platform, June 1860

DOCUMENT D

1. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation. 50

2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3. That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery. 55

4. Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favour of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment. 60

5. Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Democratic Party (Breckinridge Faction) Platform, June 1860

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

- (i) 'the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved' (Document B, lines 20–21); [2]
- (ii) 'the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States' (Document C, lines 34–35); [2]
- (iii) 'the Democratic party are in favour of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba' (Document C, lines 36–37). [1]

(b) What do Documents C and D indicate about the differences within the Democratic Party over the question of slavery in the Territories? [5]

(c) How reliable are Documents B and C as statements of the Parties' attitudes to the question of the permanent and indissoluble nature of the US Federal Union? [7]

(d) 'The Republican and Democratic Parties confronted the issues arising from the events of the 1850s: the Constitutional Union evaded them.' Using these documents and any other evidence known to you, how justified is this view? [8]

Answer **three** of the essay questions which follow:

Section A: 1783–1865

- 2 'The genius of the Founding Fathers of the Constitution lay in the fact that they were able to construct a new, workable system of government that appealed to both radical and conservative elements.' How valid is this view of the 1787 Constitution?
- 3 'Hamilton's financial programme restored public credit and ensured the success of the new government, but it served to sharpen divisions and to give them political form.' How valid is this assessment of Hamilton's policies to 1801?
- 4 'The term "Era of Good Feelings" is misleading; in reality factional strife increased and sectional rivalries were revived.' Discuss this assessment of Monroe's two terms as President.
- 5 What did contemporary Americans regard as particularly democratic about the Democratic Party between 1824 and 1840?
- 6 Why did white Southerners regard slavery as essential to their economic and social prosperity?
- 7 'The period 1820 to 1860 saw not only a religious awakening in America but also a widespread enthusiasm for social and moral reforms of all kinds.' Discuss this assertion.
- 8 Assess the impact to 1860 of the Mexican War on American life.
- 9 Discuss the view that the Civil War was 'an unnecessary conflict'.
- 10 'The Confederacy was defeated not by inferiority in arms, manpower, or resources, but by the two insurmountable handicaps of states' rights and slavery.' Do you agree with this explanation of the defeat of the Confederacy?

Section B: 1865–1945

- 11 Analyse the underlying issues involved in the attempt to remove President Andrew Johnson from office by impeachment.
- 12 Account for the vast expansion of industry and commerce in the United States in the period 1865–1900.
- 13 Evaluate government policy towards the Native American Indians during the years 1865 to 1890.
- 14 Discuss the changing status of women in the United States from the end of the Civil War to the early twentieth century.
- 15 Account for the slump in the power and prestige of the Presidency during the period 1877–1896.
- 16 Analyse the main principles governing US foreign policy in the years from 1890 to 1914.
- 17 'Taft's presidential term has been consistently undervalued; in fact his services to Progressivism were considerable.' Evaluate this view of Taft's presidency.
- 18 How successfully did Woodrow Wilson respond to the issues raised by the First World War?
- 19 'The age of disillusion and reaction.' 'Carefree pleasure seeking, rebellion and protest were features of the decade.' Which of these judgements presents a truer picture of the 1920s?
- 20 'It is a mistake to regard the New Deal as based on a set of consistent, coherent principles. In fact it was little more than a series of improvisations and reactions to events.' Discuss this view of the New Deal.
- 21 'While American foreign policy was uncommitted and uninvolved, it was not narrowly isolationist.' How far is this an accurate description of US foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s?
- 22 Examine the impact of the Second World War on US society from 1941 to 1945.

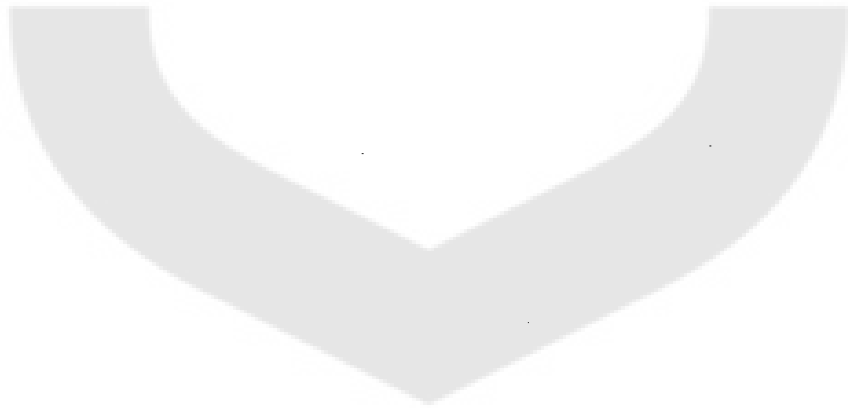


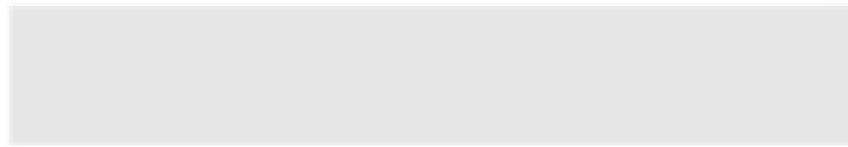
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HISTORY

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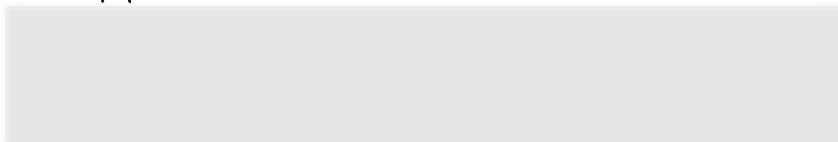
PAPER 10 European History c.337-c.1500

Monday

12 JUNE 2000

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

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

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

Question 1

THE CRUSADES 1095-1192

The siege and capture of Jerusalem, 1099

DOCUMENT A

Our leaders then decided to attack the city with engines, so that we might enter it and worship at our Saviour's Sepulchre. They made two wooden siege-towers and various other mechanical devices. When the Saracens saw our men making these machines, they built up the city walls. When, however, our leaders saw which was the weakest spot in the city's defences, they had a machine and a siege-tower transported round to the eastern side one Saturday [9 July]. On Wednesday and Thursday we launched a fierce attack upon the city but, before we attacked, our bishops told us to go in procession round Jerusalem to the glory of God. On Friday at dawn we attacked. One of our knights succeeded in getting on to the wall. All the defenders fled and our men went after them, killing and cutting them down as far as Solomon's Temple, where there was such a massacre that our men were wading in enemy blood. Count Raymond was bringing up his army and a siege-tower from the south, but between the wall and the tower there was a deep pit. It took three days and nights to fill the pit, and when it was full they took the siege-tower up to the wall. Then the amir who held David's Tower surrendered to the count, and opened for him the gate. So our men entered the city. They killed whom they chose, and whom they chose stayed alive. After this our men rushed round the whole city, seizing gold and silver, horses, mules and houses and they all came rejoicing to worship at the Sepulchre of our Saviour Jesus.

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The Deeds of the Franks and the other pilgrims to Jerusalem, 1100-1101

DOCUMENT B

After this great slaughter they entered the houses of the citizens, seizing whatever they found in them. This was done in such a way that whoever first entered a house, whether he was rich or poor, was not challenged by any other Frank. He was to occupy and own the house or palace and whatever he found in it. In this way many poor people became wealthy.

20

Fulcher of Chartres, History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, 1100-1106

DOCUMENT C

The princes encouraged Raymond of Saint-Gilles to accept the kingship; but he confessed that he shuddered at the name of king in Jerusalem. So they elected Godfrey. Then Godfrey demanded the Tower of David from Raymond. Abandoned by comrades and friends, Raymond surrendered the Tower to the Bishop of Albara for judgement, only to find that the Bishop surrendered it to Godfrey without waiting for a decision.

25

Raymond of Aguilers, History of the Franks who have captured Jerusalem, 1098-1099

DOCUMENT D

Although I dare not compare the labour of the Franks with the great achievements of the Israelites, or of many other privileged people whom God has honoured by miracles, still I consider the deeds of the Franks scarcely less inferior since God's miracles often occur among them. Who will not marvel how we, a few people in the midst of the lands of our enemies, were able not only to resist but even to survive? 30

Fulcher of Chartres, History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, 1100-1106

DOCUMENT E

We are speaking of the recent and incomparable victory of the expedition to Jerusalem. What has driven our knights thither is not ambition for fame, for money, for extending the boundaries of their lands. God has instituted in our time holy wars and so we see nations moved by the inspiration of God, putting their minds in readiness and steeling themselves for the possibility of all sorts of demands on body and mind, seeking to overthrow the enemies of the Christian name. 35
40

Guibert of Nogent, History of Jerusalem, written before 1108

DOCUMENT F

When the Franks defeated the Turks at Antioch the massacre demoralised them. and

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Translated from Arabic sources by Francesco Gabrieli in *Storici Arabi della Crociate*, 1957. 45

Translated from Italian by E J Costello, 1969, Routledge & Kegan Paul plc, London.

50
between the Muslim princes that enabled the Franks to overrun the country.

Ibn al-Athir, The Perfect History, 1160-1233

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'Count Raymond' (Document A, line 11); [1]
 - (ii) 'Godfrey' (Document C, line 26); [1]
 - (iii) 'Antioch' (Document F, line 41). [2]
- (b) How far do Documents A and F support each other in the accounts they give of the military aspects of the siege of Jerusalem? [5]
- (c) How useful are Documents A, B and E as evidence for the objectives of the Crusaders at the siege of Jerusalem? [7]
- (d) Using all these documents, and any other evidence known to you, assess the view that the success of the Crusaders in taking Jerusalem is chiefly explained by religious zeal and inspiration. [9]

Question 2

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION, 1517-63

Luther and the Papacy

DOCUMENT A

A man of talented learning has recently written a book called *Obelisks* against my Theses. I mean John Eck. What cuts me most is that we had recently formed a great friendship. If I did not already know the evil plots of Satan, I should be astonished at the fury with which Eck has broken that sweet friendship without warning.

In his *Obelisks* he calls me a fanatical Hussite, heretical, seditious, insolent and rash, not to speak of such abusive charges as that I am dreaming, clumsy, unlearned and that I despise the Pope. In short, the book is nothing but the foulest abuse, expressly mentioning my name and directly against my Theses. It is nothing less than the malice and envy of a maniac.

5

Martin Luther's letter to John Sylvius Egranus, a humanist, March 1518

DOCUMENT B

Recently I received Prierias's (*) foolish pamphlet against your treatment of indulgences. If you are going to reply, you should do so in prudent language and reflect the true spirit of Christ in the Gospel. You should deal with the origin and growth of our religion, the original customs and the varying decrees of popes and councils, so that your opinions may be visibly confirmed as coming directly from the fountain of truth.

10

Remember that certain kinds of abuse are frequently better discredited by ridicule than by laborious effort. Be very careful not to attack the Pope himself. Lay all the blame on Prierias for his impudent flattery and for suggesting motives unworthy of the papal dignity, simply in the interests of his own belly. Where you see a chance for them to reply, block the way, so that they cannot reach you to strike back.

15

(*Prierias was the official censor of books at the papal court, Rome.)

Wolfgang Capito, a humanist, to Martin Luther, September 1518

DOCUMENT C

Let us look at the root of this evil. The world is under the yoke of human rules, opinions

20

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25

Translated by William G Naphy in *Documents on the Continental Reformation*, 1996, Macmillan, London

30

Thomas Aquinas, but the Dominicans had been treating them as better than the Bible.

Erasmus to Albert of Brandenburg, Archbishop Elector of Mainz, October 1519

DOCUMENT D

We can no longer suffer the serpent to creep through the field of the Lord. The books of Martin Luther which contain these errors are to be burned. As for Martin himself, what signs of fatherly love have we omitted in order to recall him from his errors? Have we not offered him a safe conduct and money for the journey? And he has the rashness to appeal to a future council, although our predecessors, Pius II and Julius II, subjected such appeals to the penalties of heresy. Now, therefore, we give Martin sixty days in which to submit. Anyone who presumes to infringe our excommunication will stand under the wrath of Almighty God. 35 40

Leo X's Bull of Excommunication against Martin Luther, June 1520

DOCUMENT E

14 The Pope is insatiable. Every day he comes up with some new way to squeeze money out of the Germans.

18 He strives to stop the free election of churchmen in our cathedrals. Instead he appoints whomever he wants and ignores a lawfully elected bishop. 45

19 Popes and bishops say that there are certain sins which only they can remove. When someone commits such a sin he quickly sees that only money will take care of it. Rome gives out no dispensations except for payment in gold. A poor man will see his case ignored because he has no money. On the other hand, a rich man can get a note from Rome granting absolution for sins he might commit in the future, for example, murder and perjury. 50

Extracts from Martin Luther's '102 Complaints to Charles V' at the Diet of Worms, January 1521

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'John Eck' (Document A, line 2); [2]
 - (ii) 'Hussite' (Document A, line 5). [2]
- (b) What does Document E show about Luther's opinion of the papacy in 1521? [3]
- (c) In the light of the views expressed by Luther in Document A, how realistic is Capito's advice in Document B? [5]
- (d) How useful and reliable is Document C as an explanation of the quarrel between Luther and the papacy? [5]
- (e) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, consider the claim that, from 1517 to 1521, Luther was more responsible than the papacy for the failure to reach a settlement. [8]

Answer **three** of the essay questions which follow:

- 3 How important were military and governmental weaknesses in the fall of the Roman empire in the West?
- 4 How successful an emperor was Justinian?
- 5 Assess the contribution of Gregory I to the development of the papacy.
- 6 Who made the more important contribution to the rise of the Carolingian dynasty, Charles Martel or Pepin III?
- 7 Why had the Carolingian empire collapsed by the end of the ninth century?
- 8 How beneficial to the German monarchs of the tenth century was their expansion into Italy and into eastern Europe?
- 9 Assess the parts played in the reform of the papacy by Popes Leo IX and Nicholas II.
- 10 'First among equals.' How accurately does this define the relationship between the eleventh-century Capetians and their vassals?
- 11 'A remarkably vigorous and constructive period of growth for the Capetian monarchy.' How accurate is this judgement on the reign of Louis VI?
- *12 Account for the failure of the Second Crusade.
[*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 1.]
- 13 Explain the twelfth-century German expansion into the Slavonic lands of eastern Europe.
- 14 On what grounds can Frederick Barbarossa's policies in Italy be defended?
- 15 How much did the development of Gothic architecture owe to new constructional techniques and how much to religious enthusiasm?
- 16 Assess the role of cathedral schools in the intellectual life of the twelfth century.
- 17 To what extent, and in what ways, may the twelfth and thirteenth centuries be regarded as a period of economic expansion in Western Europe?
- 18 How serious a threat to the Church was the Albigensian heresy?

- 19 Account for the conflict between Philip the Fair and Boniface VIII.
- 20 How damaging to the Papacy was its residence at Avignon?
- 21 How serious for western Europe were the economic and social consequences of the Black Death?
- 22 'The Golden Bull of 1356 simply acknowledged the disappearance of imperial power.' How far do you agree?
- 23 Why did the Hussite movement take a strong hold in Bohemia?
- 24 How significant was Joan of Arc to the recovery of France in the Hundred Years War?
- 25 Assess the importance of patronage to the intellectual and artistic achievements of fifteenth-century Italy.
- 26 Why did Christendom fail to mount a more effective resistance to the Ottoman Turks in the fifteenth century?
- 27 How securely based was the power of the fifteenth-century dukes of Burgundy?



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HISTORY

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PAPER 14 European History 1450-1973

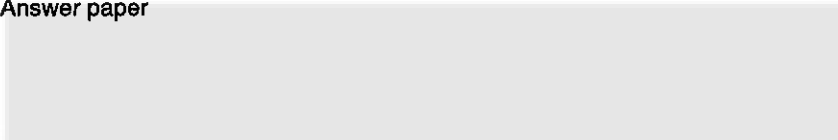
Monday

12 JUNE 2000

Morning

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper



TIME 3 hours

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Question 1

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION, 1517-63

Luther and the Papacy

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In his *Obelisks* he calls me a fanatical Hussite, heretical, seditious, insolent and rash, not to speak of such abusive charges as that I am dreaming, clumsy, unlearned and that I despise the Pope. In short, the book is nothing but the foulest abuse, expressly mentioning my name and directly against my Theses. It is nothing less than the malice and envy of a maniac.

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Martin Luther's letter to John Sylvius Egranus, March 1518

DOCUMENT B

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Remember that certain kinds of abuse are frequently better discredited by ridicule than by laborious effort. Be very careful not to attack the Pope himself. Lay all the blame on Prierias for his impudent flattery and for suggesting motives unworthy of the papal dignity, simply in the interests of his own belly. Where you see a chance for them to reply, block the way, so that they cannot reach you to strike back.

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Wolfgang Capito, a humanist, to Martin Luther, September 1518

DOCUMENT C

Let us look at the root of this evil. The world is under the yoke of human rules,

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Translated by Willian G Naphy in *Documents on the Continental Reformation*, 1996, Macmillan, London

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Dominicans had been treating them as better than the Bible.

Erasmus to Albert of Brandenburg, Archbishop Elector of Mainz, October 1519

DOCUMENT D

We can no longer suffer the serpent to creep through the field of the Lord. The books of Martin Luther which contain these errors are to be burned. As for Martin himself, what signs of fatherly love have we omitted in order to recall him from his errors? Have we not offered him a safe conduct and money for the journey? And he has the rashness to appeal to a future council, although our predecessors, Pius II and Julius II, subjected such appeals to the penalties of heresy. Now, therefore, we give Martin sixty days in which to submit. Anyone who presumes to infringe our excommunication will stand under the wrath of Almighty God.

Leo X's Bull of Excommunication against Martin Luther, June 1520

DOCUMENT E

14 The Pope is insatiable. Every day he comes up with some new way to squeeze money out of the Germans.

18 He strives to stop the free election of churchmen in our cathedrals. Instead he appoints whomever he wants and ignores a lawfully elected bishop.

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Extracts from Martin Luther's '102 Complaints to Charles V' at the Diet of Worms, January 1521

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'John Eck' (Document A, line 2); [2]
 - (ii) 'Hussite' (Document A, line 6). [2]
- (b) What does Document E show about Luther's opinion of the papacy in 1521? [3]
- (c) In the light of the views expressed by Luther in Document A, how realistic is Capito's advice in Document B? [5]
- (d) How useful and reliable is Document C as an explanation of the quarrel between Luther and the papacy? [5]
- (e) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, consider the claim that, from 1517 to 1521, Luther was more responsible than the papacy for the failure to reach a settlement. [8]

Question 2

LOUIS XIV, 1661–1715

The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685)

DOCUMENT A

I believed that the best way gradually to weaken the Huguenots of my realm was, in the first place, not to oppress them with any new rigour, to ensure that what they had obtained from my predecessors was observed, but not to give them anything more and to interpret concessions as strictly as justice and propriety allowed.

5

Louis XIV, Memoirs, written during the 1660s

DOCUMENT B

Towards the end of 1684 and the beginning of 1685, when Louis XIV, 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. Because the dragoons, who were badly disciplined at that time, committed the worst excesses, this massacre became known as the 'dragonnades'.

10

The frontiers were watched with all precautions to stop the flight of those whom it was desired to reunite to the Church.

Voltaire, 'The Age of Louis XIV', published in 1751

DOCUMENT C

We should not have assumed that everything would pass off perfectly smoothly from the beginning. We must, as you have well observed, give every encouragement to the new converts 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 the missionaries, will do the rest, with God's help. As for myself, I will leave nothing undone in the accomplishment of my duty.

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

DOCUMENT D

We have witnessed the sudden collapse of a deeply-rooted heresy; the straying flocks returning in their multitudes; our churches too small to receive them; their false shepherds (happy to allege banishment as their excuse) abandoning them without even waiting the order to depart. A great serenity reigns in the midst of so much disturbance, the world is amazed to see, in so unprecedented an event, the clear mark and the most splendid exercise of the authority of a prince whose merit is even more widely acknowledged and revered.

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Bishop Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, Sermon, 26 January 1686

DOCUMENT E

In 1686 I went over the greatest part of France while it was in its hottest rage, from Marseilles to Montpellier and from thence to Lyons. I saw and knew so many instances of their injustice and violence, that it exceeded even what could have been well imagined; for all men set their thoughts to work to invent new methods of cruelty. The fury that appeared on this occasion spread itself with a sort of contagion, for the intendants and other officers that had been mild and gentle in the former parts of their life, seemed now to have laid aside the compassion of Christians, the breeding of gentlemen and the common impressions of humanity. The greatest part of the clergy were so carried away with the zeal that their King showed on this occasion that their sermons were full of the most inflamed eloquence that they could invent, magnifying their King in strains too indecent and blasphemous to be mentioned by me.

Bishop Gilbert Burnet, 'History of his own time' (published posthumously in 1723–34)

DOCUMENT F

The affair of the persecution of the Huguenots in France must have contributed considerably to the impoverishment of the realm, to the ruin of trade, the weakening of commerce, the diminishing of taxes, especially in the maritime provinces, and particularly in those where they were most numerous, such as Normandy, Poitou, Languedoc, Guyenne and others. This was largely caused by the flight of a large number of good and faithful subjects of the King, and by the loss of skilled men in all types of professions in the army, the navy, in manufactures and crafts, by the transport of large sums of money they have taken out of the kingdom. The new converts, those who remained in France, were miserable, mistrustful and constrained.

Ezéchiel Spanheim, An Account of the French Court in 1690

DOCUMENT G

The Intendant of Languedoc so harried the un- or ill-converted that in the end they rebelled against him and it was later learned that both Geneva and the Duke of Savoy were secretly furnishing them with arms and money. Indeed it had been something of a mystery that the rebels were, time after time, stripped of all they possessed and still continued to resist and fight. It is fortunate that fanaticism seized these people driving them to sacrilege, murder and the torturing of priests and monks. Had they refrained from maltreatment except according to the rules of war and claimed only freedom of conscience and relief from oppression, many Catholics moved by fear or pity, or hoping for a lessening of taxation, might have come out into the open and carried the majority with them.

The duc de Saint-Simon, Memoirs, referring to 1703

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'what they had obtained from my predecessors' (Document A, line 3); [2]
 - (ii) 'stood in no fear of any of his neighbours' (Document B, line 7); [1]
 - (iii) 'Geneva' (Document G, line 48). [1]
- (b) Compare and account for the different reactions in Documents D and E to the Revocation. [4]
- (c) Compare the usefulness of Documents F and G in assessing the consequences of the Revocation. [4]
- (d) What do Documents A, B and C indicate about the development of Louis' policy towards the Huguenots? [5]
- (e) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, consider the view that only Louis' enemies regarded the Revocation as a disaster for France. [8]

Question 3

FRANCE 1787-1799

The Fall of the Jacobins

DOCUMENT A

As President of the Convention, Robespierre led the procession at the Festival of the Supreme Being. [8 June 1794]. People noticed that there was a considerable gap between his colleagues and himself. Some describe this as simple respect, others think that Robespierre was using it to underline his sovereignty. I am inclined to think that it was due to detestation of Robespierre.

5

It seems certain that his downfall was agreed in that triumphal procession. Many were well aware of this, and if the gap were not the chief cause, at any rate his opponents made use of it to increase their numbers and convince others of his dictatorship. The ceremony ended with an ambiguous speech without strength or vigour, and Robespierre gained nothing from his intended triumph.

10

Marc-Antoine Baudot, member of the Convention and a contemporary writer, Memoirs

DOCUMENT B

With what joyful pride Robespierre walked at the head of the Convention, surrounded by a huge crowd at the Festival of the Supreme Being. Everyone noticed how intoxicated he seemed; but while the rapturous crowd shouted 'Long live Robespierre!' – shouts that are death warrants in a republic – his colleagues, alarmed by his presumptuous claims, provoked him with sarcastic comments.

15

It was not only members of the Convention who perceived his intentions. I have this vigorous expression of a real *sans-culotte* from someone who heard it in the Tuileries: 'Look at the b****. It's not enough to be master, he wants to be God as well'.

Vilate, a contemporary writer, Memoirs

DOCUMENT C

Citizens, let others draw flattering pictures for you; I am here to tell you wholesome truths. I have not come to play on ridiculous fears, spread by treachery. I want to dispel, if I can, the untruth of discord by the force of truth alone.

20

Here I need to open my heart, and you need to hear the truth. I have come here to dispel, if I can, cruel errors. I have come here to stifle the horrible oaths of discord with which certain men want to fill this temple of liberty and the entire Republic. I am here to unmask the abuses which alone are bringing about the ruin of the motherland and which your incorruptibility alone can restrain.

25

What is the foundation of this odious system of terror and slander? To whom must we show ourselves terrible, the enemies or the friends of the Republic? Is it tyrants and rascals who have to fear us, or men of goodwill and patriots?

30

You know the methods of your enemies. They attacked the Convention itself. That plan failed. Some time ago they declared war on certain members of the Committee of Public Safety. Finally, they seemed to aim only at destroying one man.

Robespierre's Last Speech to the Convention, 26 July 1794

DOCUMENT D

The Tyrant is no more. Robespierre has just died the death of traitors. His accomplices have perished with him and liberty is triumphant. Patriotism, Honesty, Truth, your sacred names will no longer be sullied by lewd lips; your reign will bring back to Frenchmen confidence, fraternity and happiness. Oppression has ended. Patriots, breathe, emulate your representatives; behave again like republicans. 35

For several months a single man, strengthened by usurped popularity and enormous influence, ruled like a despot over the government or blocked its course; tyrannised the Convention or debased it; raised himself above the law or shamelessly dictated it; made himself master of public opinion or destroyed it to replace it with his own. In brief, Robespierre had aroused dark suspicion, cruel distrust, alarms, terror in all hearts. He had separated man from man and carried out his maxim of all tyrants: divide and rule. 40 45

Thibaudeau, a member of the Convention, Address to my Fellow Citizens, 28 July 1794 (Robespierre had been executed earlier on the same day.)

DOCUMENT E

Yesterday, two or three hundred people assembled in the Jardin-Public with an effigy which they called 'Jacobin'. In the midst of this mob, one of them made a speech and then sang several songs while the audience, as chorus, repeated the refrain. From there they left en masse and went first, and with much clamour, to the Place de la Réunion, where they insulted the memory of Marat; from there to the court before the convent of the Jacobins where the effigy was burned. The ashes were then tossed into a chamber pot and thrown into the Montmartre sewer, the place, they said, which ought to be the graveyard of all Jacobins and bloodsuckers. One citizen to whom this behaviour appeared dangerous, spoke her mind somewhat loudly; she was whipped with great indecency after the most horrible revilement. 50 55

A Police Report, 20 January 1795

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'the Festival of the Supreme Being' (Document A, lines 1-2); [2]
 - (ii) 'Marat' (Document E, line 50). [2]
- (b) How do Documents A and B reveal the suspicions about Robespierre in June 1794? [4]
- (c) How convincing is Robespierre's defence in Document C? [4]
- (d) Compare Documents D and E as evidence of the unpopularity of the Jacobin regime. [6]
- (e) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, discuss the claim that 'the Jacobins themselves brought about their downfall'. [7]

Question 4

THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY 1848-71

**The King of Prussia and Benedetti, the French Ambassador,
meet at Ems, 13 July 1870**

DOCUMENT A

**SPECIAL EDITION
KÖLNISCHE ZEITUNG**

It is definitely announced that Prince Leopold has renounced his candidature to the throne of Spain, for it is impossible for him as a Prussian and German officer to throw Germany into war for his sake and to bestow on Spain at the same time, as dowry, a bloody war.

[Added to Abeken's copy of the newspaper is the following hand-written comment.] 5

This paper was given to me on Wednesday morning on the Promenade at Ems by the Inspector of Baths. I at once gave it to his Majesty the King, who gave it to Prince Radziwill, the King's Adjutant General, to be taken to Count Benedetti, should he be on the Promenade. The latter took advantage of the opportunity to speak to the King and to make insolent proposals for a guarantee. 10

Kölnische Zeitung, 13 July 1870 and Heinrich Abeken, a Prussian diplomat

Source: Bismarck's Pen: the Life of Heinrich Abeken by Mrs C. E. Barrett-Lennard and M. W. Hooper, 1911

DOCUMENT B

To acquit himself of the ungracious message he had been instructed to deliver, the French ambassador thought it decent to stop his Majesty as he was walking in the public gardens at Ems. Was he instructed to dispense with the ordinary forms of diplomatic intercourse? On such an occasion of such vital importance, it is difficult to believe that proper respect is waived except by design. The King acquitted himself of the duty of the moment in the dignified and gentlemanly style for which he is noted. Quietly turning to his adjutant, who had retired a few steps behind when he saw the ambassador approach, the King said, 'Be kind enough to inform Count Benedetti that there is no reply and that I cannot receive him again.' While the adjutant was doing his bidding, the King walked off. The King immediately caused the affair to be telegraphed to Count Bismarck, who lost no time in publishing it. 15 20

The Times, 18 July 1870

DOCUMENT C

I have in my hand dispatches from two of our agents whose name I cannot mention as the next day they would be obliged to quit the country to which they are accredited. Here is one dispatch: 'The ambassador requested the King at Ems to authorise him to telegraph to Paris that His Majesty would refuse at any time his consent if the Prince of Hohenzollern should be disposed to retract his renunciation.' His Majesty refused to receive the Ambassador again and caused him to be informed by an official that he had no further communication to make to him. [Agitation in the Assembly.] This refusal to receive our Ambassador was not conveyed quietly to the ear of the Minister. It was spread abroad throughout all Germany, the semi-official newspapers repeating it in special supplements. It is a tale told to all Europe. During the night of 13-14 July, military measures commenced in Prussia. Ought we to have replied to such acts by abstention and silence? I do not thus understand the duty of a government. [Hear, hear!] 25 30 35

*M. Ollivier, French Prime Minister, speaking to the Assembly
(the French Legislative Body), 15 July 1870*

DOCUMENT D

There is perplexity about the facts of the indignity alleged to have been offered to the French nation in the person of Benedetti. It has been said that he was guilty of a breach of good manners in forcing the French claims upon His Majesty at a casual encounter on a public promenade. It has generally been regarded as proof that the French government deliberately chose a line of procedure which rendered reconciliation impossible. But this view meets with no support from the official version published at Berlin where, if anywhere, one would expect it to be encouraged. The *Staats Anzeiger* gives a narrative of the memorable interview at Ems drawn up, it is said, under the superintendence of the King, from which it would appear that the conversation in the gardens was opened by the King himself, who presented to the French Minister a newspaper containing a private telegram in reference to the renunciation of the Hohenzollern prince under the influence of his family. Benedetti, it is added, pressed for a distinct promise from the King that the nomination should never again be sanctioned by him. The demand was firmly rejected. This narrative, though it comes from the German side, entirely relieves both the French Emperor and his Ambassador from the reproach of having designed to provoke resentment by an express violation of the usages of diplomatic intercourse.

The Manchester Guardian, 20 July 1870

DOCUMENT E

His Majesty the King writes to me: 'Count Benedetti caught me on the Promenade and insistently requested me to authorise him to send a telegram at once saying I bound myself not to consent, should the Hohenzollern renew their candidature at any future time; this I declined and in the end rather sternly. One cannot include the word "never" in such an engagement.'

His Majesty leaves it to the decision of Your Excellency whether this new demand of Benedetti, and our refusal to comply therewith, should not be communicated to our Ambassadors and to the Press.

Heinrich Abeken, a Prussian diplomat to Bismarck, 13 July 1870

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'to retract his renunciation' (Document C, line 27); [2]
 - (ii) 'His Majesty leaves it to the decision of Your Excellency' (Document E, line 59). [2]
- (b) How far are the assertions about the actions of the Prussian King and Government found in Document C supported by Documents B and E? [6]
- (c) Explain which is the more useful account of the meeting between William I and Benedetti, Document B or Document D. [7]
- (d) Using these documents and any other evidence known to you, assess the importance of the meeting at Ems to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. [8]

Question 5

HITLER AND GERMANY 1933-1945

The Nazis' use of the legal system

DOCUMENT A

A People's Court shall be formed to try cases of high treason. Judgements are to be made by five members, of which the President and one other must be judges. The Supreme Reich Prosecutor is the prosecuting authority.

Members of the court will be appointed by the Reich Chancellor on the recommendation of the Reich Minister of Justice.

There is no appeal against the decisions of the People's Court.

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Law to change the rules of Criminal Law and Procedure, 24 April 1933

DOCUMENT B

There has lately been a marked increase in cases of protective custody. The directives issued by the Reich Ministry of the Interior governing the methods, proof, length of time and manner of execution of protective custody have been rendered invalid by the actions of the political police. This uncertainty has given rise to a mood of lawlessness. It is almost impossible to obtain an adequate report about such cases or to settle the question of whether a person held in protective custody is to be allowed a lawyer as approved by the Nazi Lawyers' Association and Reich Ministry of Justice or, following the current practice of the Gestapo, to be refused one.

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Memorandum to Hitler from Wilhelm Frick, Reich and Prussian Interior Minister, December 1935

DOCUMENT C

1. In the National Socialist State, the law is the means for securing, maintaining and encouraging the folk community. The individual can be judged by the law only from the point of view of his value to that community. The nation rather than the individual must be regarded as the centre of legal concern.
2. The judge is not placed over the citizen as a representative of the State authority but he is a member of the living community of the German people. His role is to safeguard the racial order, eliminate dangerous elements, prosecute all acts harmful to the community and arbitrate in all disagreements between its citizens.
3. National Socialist ideology, especially as expressed in the Party programme, Mein Kampf and the Führer's speeches, is the basis of all legal interpretation.
4. Führer Law makes concrete all the unwritten principles of the life of the folk community. The judge has no right to scrutinise any decision made by the Führer, particularly if it has been issued as a legal decree or as a special statement, for instance a proclamation at a Party Rally or in the Reichstag or his judgement of 30 June 1934.
5. Laws issued before the National Socialist revolution are not to be applied if this would violate the present sound feelings of the people.
6. To carry out his duties effectively within the national community, the judge must be independent. This is necessary to give him adequate protection against any attempt to influence him or against any unjustified attacks. The irremovability of the judges must, in the interests of society, be paralleled by an elasticity in sentencing which should always consider the difficult decisions facing those who are responsible for shaping the destiny of the nation.

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Statement of the Guiding Principles of Nazi Justice by Professor Karl Eckhardt, the editor of a legal journal, 14 January 1936

DOCUMENT D

- (a) The accused were charged with making the following claims: The Reich 40
Hunting Law serves Goering's private interest; he has transferred his property
to Switzerland. Civil Servants' salaries are too high. High taxes are crushing
the peasantry. The Hitler Youth is ruining children. 'Der Stürmer' is a disgrace.
Hitler should get married. In Dachau concentration camp, people are beaten.
- (b) In a cafe, a 64 year old woman remarked to her companion, 'Mussolini has 45
more political sense in one of his boots than Hitler has in his whole brain'. The
remark was overheard by other patrons and within five minutes she was
arrested by the Gestapo.

Cases heard before the Special Courts of Munich and Rhineland-Westphalia, 1938

DOCUMENT E

On the day of the trial, the cross-examination of the defendants took an unusually 50
long time. Losing patience, the Appeal Judge asked my client how he wished to
plead before announcing that he wanted to proceed immediately to the hearing of
the evidence. However, I intervened and said that, before he did so, I wanted to
question the police officers about the circumstances under which my client had
given his statement to the Gestapo, and in particular whether they had beaten it out
of him. 55

The Appeal Judge and State Prosecutor were furious at this, and I was told that if I
persisted in my questioning of Gestapo officers I could face arrest. At this point, the
Assistant Judge intervened and offered to take over my line of questioning thereby
protecting me from the Appeal Judge's anger. I wholeheartedly admired his courage
and formed the impression that he only got away with it because he had been so 60
badly injured in the Great War.

*Recollections of a German defence lawyer, quoted in 'Justice in the Third Reich',
edited by I. Staff, 1964*

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'the folk community' (Document C, line 17); [2]
 - (ii) '30 June 1934' (Document C, lines 31); [1]
 - (iii) 'Der Stürmer' (Document D, line 43). [1]
- (b) (i) What does Document C indicate was the Nazi attitude to judicial independence? [2]
(ii) Do Documents A, B and E support or contradict that view? [5]
- (c) Compare the usefulness of Documents A, C and D as evidence of the principles upon which
Nazi Justice was based. [6]
- (d) Using these documents, and any other evidence known to you, comment on the view that 'the
legal system became an increasingly oppressive tool for Nazism to use against its political
opponents'. [8]

Answer **three** of the essay questions which follow:

- 6 Explain what was new about the culture of the Italian Renaissance. (You should refer to **at least two** of architecture, literature and painting in your answer.)
- 7 'Ruthless but effective.' How valid is this comment on Ivan III and Ivan IV?
- 8 To what extent did Spain become a 'nation state' during the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1516)?
- 9 Why did Burgundy fail to survive as an independent state?
- 10 How far did Francis I increase the power of the monarchy within France?
- 11 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Charles V's position at the time of his election as Holy Roman Emperor in 1519.
- 12 Why did Charles V and Francis I have conflicting interests in Italy?
- *13 Discuss the view that Luther's aim from 1517 to 1530 was to reform, and not to destroy, the Roman Catholic Church.
[*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 1]
- 14 'A formidable war machine.' 'An empire which overstretched itself.' How far is it possible to agree with either or both of these descriptions of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman the Magnificent?
- 15 Why did inflation have serious effects on the prosperity of many social groups in sixteenth century continental Europe?
- 16 Assess the contribution of the Council of Trent to the reform of the Roman Catholic Church in the sixteenth century.
- 17 Is it possible to justify Philip II's policies in the Spanish Netherlands?
- 18 To what extent should Philip II's policies towards England, France and the Ottoman Empire be seen as defensive rather than aggressive?
- 19 'They fought more for selfish ambition rather than for principles.' Discuss this interpretation of the motives of the participants in the French Wars of Religion.
- 20 How effective, by 1610, were the methods used by Henry IV to restore order to France?

- 21 What, if anything, was revolutionary about the 'scientific revolution' in seventeenth-century Europe?
- 22 To what extent, and why, did the prosperity of the United Provinces in the seventeenth century depend on foreign trade?
- 23 How convincing is the claim that the decline of Spain in the first half of the seventeenth century has been exaggerated?
- 24 Why was the outcome of the Thirty Years' War in Germany of concern to other continental European countries?
- 25 How successful a minister was Richelieu?
- 26 'The Orange family was at its most powerful when the state was in danger.' Discuss this comment on the United Provinces in the seventeenth century. (You should refer to **at least two** members of the Orange family in your answer.)
- 27 How far did the Hohenzollerns succeed in unifying Brandenburg-Prussia during the period from 1640 to 1713?
- 28 Explain why Charles XI failed to prevent the decline of Sweden in the second half of the seventeenth century.
- *29 Why was Louis XIV able to assert and maintain his personal absolutism without any significant opposition within France?
- [*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 2]
- 30 Assess the balance of gains and losses for France by 1715 which resulted from the foreign policy of Louis XIV.
- 31 Why was Peter the Great determined to reform Russia?
- 32 Consider the view that the *philosophes* were of limited importance for eighteenth-century France.
- 33 Which country in continental Europe had the most prosperous economy in the eighteenth century, and why?
- 34 'Timid, selfish and above all lazy.' Did Louis XV's qualities as monarch deserve such harsh criticism?

- 35 'He devoted his entire life to the interests of his subjects.' Did Frederick II (the Great) deserve such an epitaph?
- 36 Why did Maria Theresa's accession as Empress of Austria in 1740 end almost thirty years of comparative peace in Europe?
- 37 What does the 'Diplomatic Revolution' reveal about relations between the major powers of continental Europe in the middle of the eighteenth century?
- 38 'At the mercy of circumstances largely beyond her control.' 'A wise mother of her people.' To what extent is it possible to agree with either or both of these views of Catherine II (the Great)?
- 39 How different were the policies of Joseph II from those which had been pursued by Maria Theresa?
- 40 Why was Poland partitioned rather than reformed in the eighteenth century?
- *41 How far did liberty and equality increase in France during the period 1789-1799?
- [*Do not attempt this question if you have answered Question 3]
- 42 To what extent were other countries in continental Europe threatened by revolutionary France during the period 1789-99?
- 43 'He preferred conquest to peace.' Is this a fair comment on Napoleon I's conduct of foreign policy?
- 44 'The best settlement that was possible.' Discuss this view of the Treaty of Vienna in the light of international developments to 1830.
- 45 Explain why Charles X, but not Louis XVIII, was overthrown by a revolution.
- 46 Did Metternich adopt the most sensible policies to govern Austria during the period 1815-48?
- 47 Why, during the period from the Straits Convention (1841) to the Congress of Berlin (1878), was it not possible to solve the Eastern Question?
- 48 'He hid his autocracy skilfully under the cloak of popular policies.' Assess this view of Louis Napoleon's conduct of domestic affairs from 1848 to 1870.
- 49 How great a debt did Cavour owe to Mazzini?

50 'More a tsar than a liberator.' Discuss this verdict on Alexander II.

*51 Explain why, in the period from 1862 to 1871, Bismarck was successful in asserting Prussian power over the other German states.

[*Do **not** attempt this question if you have answered Question 4]

52 Explain how industrialisation led to social change in nineteenth-century continental Europe. (Your answer should refer to **at least two** countries.)

53 How justified is the view that the Roman Catholic Church in nineteenth-century continental Europe opposed the main developments in democracy and science?

54 Why did the Habsburg monarchy in Austria-Hungary survive under Francis Joseph I but collapse so quickly after his death?

55 'Thinly disguised autocracy.' How accurate is this description of the government of Germany from 1871 to 1914?

56 Why did European continental countries in the late nineteenth century believe that imperial enterprises offered considerable economic opportunities?

57 Why, during the period to 1914, was the French Third Republic able to resist pressures from extremists on both the Right and the Left?

58 Consider the claim that, from 1890 to 1914, German foreign policy was the most dangerous factor in international diplomacy.

59 To what extent did the 1905 Revolution represent an important turning point in the reign of Nicholas II?

60 Why, contrary to the initial belief that it would be a short war, did the First World War last for four years?

61 How convincing is the claim that women in continental Europe became more liberated in the first half of the twentieth century?

62 To what extent have the arts in twentieth-century continental Europe expressed anti-war attitudes? (Your answer should refer to **at least two** of film, literature and painting.)

63 How far was the Third Republic in France during the period between the two world wars characterised by 'weak political parties and irresponsible politicians'?

- 64 How justified is the description of Mussolini's rule over Italy as 'an inefficient dictatorship'?
- 65 To what extent were the weaknesses of the League of Nations already apparent by 1929?
- 66 Why, in the period 1924 to 1941, was Stalin able to gain and then retain personal dominance over Russia?
- 67 How secure was the Weimar Republic at the time of Stresemann's death in 1929?
- 68 How far should Germany alone be held responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939?
- 69 Why did the 'Iron Curtain' divide Europe so soon after the end of the Second World War?
- 70 Explain why West Germany recovered from the effects of the Second World War to become a major European power by the early 1970s.
- 71 How far did Stalin's successors, in the twenty years after his death in 1953, depart from his aims and policies in governing the USSR?

General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
former Cambridge linear syllabus

HISTORY

9020/15

PAPER 15 World Affairs since c.1945

Monday

26 JUNE 2000

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

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 in this paper, including the document-based question, carry equal marks. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

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

Question 1

ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR 1945-53

Sino-Soviet Relations and the Korean War 1950-3

DOCUMENT A

I am under no illusions that our present strategy of using means short of total war to

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5

at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.

*Statement by General Bradley, Commander of US forces in Korea, to the
US Senate, 15 May 1951*

DOCUMENT B

Comrade Mao Zedong!

I think, as you do, that the war in Korea should not be speeded up, since a drawn-

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impression of weakness but create among the Anglo-American troops the
impression of their might.

30

Telegram from Stalin, 5 June 1951

DOCUMENT C

Comrade Stalin!

In the present year, in the light of rendering aid to Korea and the struggle against

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Passage removed due to third party copyright restrictions

35

negotiations. Acting thus, we will surely be able to achieve victory.

Telegram from Mao Zedong, 14 November 1951

DOCUMENT D

Americans are not capable of waging a large-scale war at all, especially after the

40

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45

Americans don't know how to fight.

50

Stalin in conversation with Zhou Enlai, 20 August 1952

DOCUMENT E

Mao noted that the enemy was forced to reach an armistice not only by force of

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60

strengthening of the movement to end the war in Korea, their profits began to fall sharply.

Telegram to Moscow from the Soviet ambassador to China, 29 June 1953

(a) Explain briefly the following references:

(i) 'All their strength lies in air power and the atomic bomb' (Document D, line 41); [2]

(ii) 'China will never recapture Taiwan' (Document D, line 44). [2]

(b) How useful is Document B as evidence of Soviet attitudes towards Communist China during the Korean War? [4]

(c) Compare Mao Zedong's view of peace negotiations, as found in Documents C and E. [4]

(d) How far is the explanation for the limited US military success found in Document D supported by Documents A and E? [6]

(e) Using these documents and any other evidence known to you, consider the claim that 'the disunity between USSR and Communist China was the key factor in determining the outcome of the Korean War.' [7]

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

Section 1

The 'Superpowers' since 1945

A: The USA

- 2 'As Congress has become increasingly assertive so the Presidency has become increasingly ineffective.' Discuss with regard to relations between the two bodies since 1970.
- 3 Assess the changing role in the US political system since 1960 of **either (a) interest groups or (b) the mass media.**
- 4 Why did a period of economic difficulties for the USA in the 1960s and 70s turn into one of relative economic success in the 1980s and 90s?

B: The USSR and Successor States

- 5 'The main features of Stalinism persisted in the USSR until 1985.' Discuss this claim.
- 6 How far do you agree that Gorbachev was preoccupied above all with consolidating his power as leader of the CPSU?
- 7 Assess Yeltsin's achievements as leader of Russia.

C: China

- 8 How communist had Chinese government and society become by 1976?
- 9 Assess the consequences for the peoples of China of the rapid economic growth experienced since the 1970s.
- 10 How important to the development of China since 1949 has been the People's Liberation Army (PLA)?

Section 2**Superpower Relations since 1945**

- 11 'The economic gap between the USA and the USSR, already wide in the 1950s, became steadily wider.' How far does this explain the eventual outcome of the Cold War between the two?
- 12 'That the Sino-Soviet split lasted for so long is evidence of how deep-rooted the quarrel between the two powers was.' Discuss this view.
- 13 How far do you agree that, in the 1970s, it was economic interests that caused China and the USA to set aside their ideological quarrel?
- 14 'The nuclear arms race made a Third World War impossible.' Discuss this judgement.
- 15 'The UN has been an effective peacekeeper only when keeping the peace has coincided with the interests of the USA.' Is this too pessimistic a view?

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

- 16** How important were Communist groups to the ending of imperial rule in **either (a) Africa or (b) Asia**?
- 17** 'Religious zeal and ethnic identity have become stronger forces during the past half century.' Discuss with regard to **either (a) the Middle East or (b) the Indian sub-continent**.
- 18** How far in the 1990s did Africa witness the end of one-party rule?
- 19** 'The seizure of political power by the military is always proclaimed as temporary but usually becomes permanent.' Discuss with regard to the experience of the newly independent states of Africa.
- 20** Compare and contrast the relationships of Britain and France with their former colonies in Africa and Asia.
- 21** How far have the newly independent states of **either (a) Africa or (b) Asia** played any independent role in international affairs?

(b) Wealth and poverty

- 22** How far do you agree that, in most cases, economic aid is provided more for the gains it brings to the donor organisation than the advantages it provides for the recipient state?
- 23** How far have developing countries benefited from the growth of regional trading blocs such as the EU and NAFTA?
- 24** Why has the Third World debt crisis proved so long-lasting?
- 25** Assess the impact of enlargement of the European Union on the poorer states which have joined and are hoping to join.
- 26** 'The record of multi-national corporations in developing countries is nowhere near as bad as is portrayed by their critics.' Discuss this view.
- 27** Why did the success of the 'Tiger economies' end so abruptly in the later 1990s?

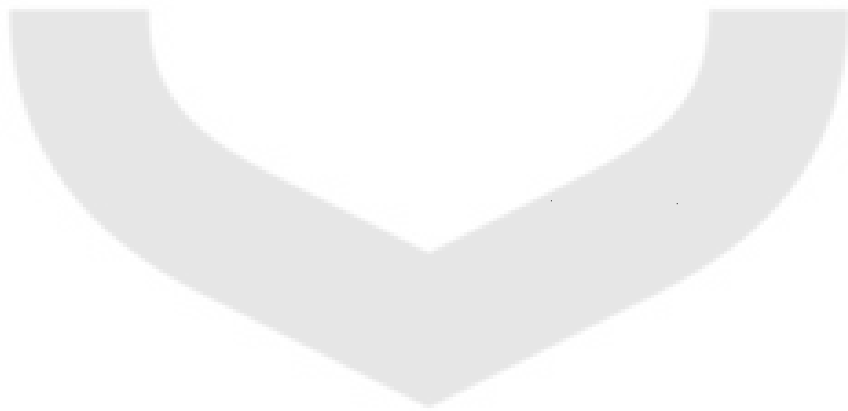


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General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
former Cambridge linear syllabus

HISTORY

9020/16

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

Thursday

15 JUNE 2000

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 Question **1** and any **three** other questions.

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The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

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

Section A

Question 1

Fraternal conflict: Robert Curthose and William Rufus

DOCUMENT A

Robert, son of King William, deserted his father because he would not let him rule his duchy of Normandy which William himself and King Philip of France had given to Robert. The chief men in that duchy had sworn oaths to Robert and accepted him as liege lord. Robert fought against his father and wounded him.

Anglo Saxon Chronicle, D, for 1079

DOCUMENT B

Before I fought against Harold at Senlac, I granted the dukedom of Normandy to my son Robert, because he was the eldest. He has already received the homage of nearly all the barons of Normandy. The grant thus made and ratified I cannot annul. But I know for certain that the country which is subject to his dominion will be truly wretched. He is proud, silly and prodigal, and he will have long to suffer severe misfortune.

5

Words attributed to William's death-bed speech by Orderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History, written between 1123 and 1141

DOCUMENT C

Then he [William I] handed over the kingdom of England to his son, William, and to his eldest son, Robert, he gave the duchy of Normandy; Robert was then absent in France. His son William made all speed to England. On Sunday [26 September, 1087] he was consecrated king at Westminster by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury. Then, returning to Winchester, he followed his father's instructions and divided his treasure among some of the principal churches of England.

10

15

Chronicle of John of Worcester ('Florence of Worcester') for the year 1087 and written between 1124 and 1140

DOCUMENT D

William, the son of William, 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. 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. Archbishop Lanfranc, that consummate politician, had educated him, and made him a knight. Now, Lanfranc favoured his claims to the throne. By his authority and support, William was crowned.

20

25

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

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, where 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. 30

Orderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History, written between 1123 and 1141

DOCUMENT F

In this year [1091], King William held his Christmas court at Westminster and afterwards, at Candlemas, he went out of England into Normandy to the discomfiture of his brother. While he was there, they were reconciled, on condition that the duke handed over Fécamp and the county of Eu and Cherbourg. And in addition to this, the king's men were to be unchallenged in the castles which they had taken against the duke's will. And the king, for his part, promised to return to the duke's obedience Maine, which his father had conquered and which had then revolted from the duke and that, by this agreement, all those in England who had lost their land in the duke's cause were to have it back. 35 40

Anglo Saxon Chronicle, E, for 1091

DOCUMENT G

King William returned to Normandy, and he came to a conference with his brother in accordance with the terms of the peace established between them, but he left without achieving his aims. The duke proceeded to Rouen. The king returned to Eu. He assembled soldiers from all parts; and by giving them bribes, and promising them gold, silver and lands, he persuaded the magnates of Normandy to desert his brother, Robert, and to entrust themselves and their castles into his power. Meanwhile, he took the castle called Bures, and he sent some of the duke's men who were captured there to England to be imprisoned there. Others he held in custody in Normandy. He strove to disinherit his brother, annoying him in many different ways. But, driven by necessity, Robert brought his lord, Philip King of the French, into Normandy with his army. 45 50

Chronicle of John of Worcester ('Florence of Worcester') for the year 1094 and written between 1124 and 1140

- (a) Explain briefly the following references:
- (i) 'liege lord' (Document A, line 4); [1]
 - (ii) 'Senlac' (Document B, line 5); [1]
 - (iii) 'unlicensed castles' (Document E, line 30). [2]
- (b) How far does Document D support the account of William Rufus's actions as reported in Document C? [5]
- (c) How useful are Documents A, B, C and D for the evidence they provide for the personalities and qualities of Robert Curthose and William Rufus? [7]
- (d) How far do these documents, and any other evidence known to you, suggest that William I's division of his dominions between his sons Robert and William was unwise? [9]

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 do the events of the years 1051 and 1052 reveal about the quality of Edward the Confessor's kingship and the problems he faced?
- 3 Discuss the legitimacy of the respective claims to the English throne of Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy.
- 4 How far was the English Church in 1066 in need of reform?
- 5 Why did the rebellions of 1068-71 against William I fail?
- 6 To what extent did the changes in landholding in England after 1066 amount to 'a tenurial revolution'?
- 7 'Law and administration in post-Conquest England owed more to continuity with Anglo-Saxon structures than to innovation.' How accurate is this judgement?
- 8 'The King had much thought and deep discussion with his council about this country – how it was peopled and with what sort of men.' (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, D, 1085). How satisfactorily does this explain the purposes behind the compilation of Domesday Book?
- 9 How successfully did William I and William II manage their relations with Scotland?
- 10 How is the conflict between William II and Anselm best explained?