



A Level

History

Session: 1974 June
Type: Question paper
Code: 804

HISTORY

804/1

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 1. ENGLISH HISTORY TO 1485

(Three hours)

Answer four questions.

1 How was rural life organised in Roman Britain?

- 2 What expedients were used to maintain political and military authority in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries, and why did they fail?
- 3 'Without Bede we should know very little about Dark Age Britain.' Discuss.
- 4 'The Mercian kings of the seventh and eighth centuries were able and powerful men about whom we know too little.' Discuss.
- 5 Account for the strong alliance between King Edgar and the three leaders of the monastic reform movement in England, Dunstan, Aethelwold and Oswald.
- 6 'A conqueror who gave much to his adopted country and secured great advantages from it in return.' How would you justify this view of Canute?
- 7 How accurate is it to describe England in the reign of William I as a state organised for defence?
- 8 In what ways did the investiture contest affect the English Church between 1073 and 1107?
- 9 How did English kings seek to find an efficient method of organising their finances in the twelfth century?
- 10 Should we regard the barons of Stephen's reign as the villains or the heroes of the story?
- 11 How far was the reign of Richard I the testing time for the work of Henry II?
- 12 What factors made the University of Oxford an important centre of learning in the thirteenth century?
- 13 'Wool made the fortunes, but destroyed the ideals of the English Cistercians.' How justified is this claim?
- 14 What did the barons hope to achieve through the Provisions of Oxford, and how far did they succeed?
- 15 Why do Welsh and Scottish affairs play so important a part in the history of England in the latter part of the thirteenth century?

- 16 Why is the struggle for political power a dominant theme in the reign of either Edward II or Edward III?
- 17 Why was it necessary to introduce legislation to restrict the mobility of the English peasantry in the fourteenth century?
- 18 To what extent was the reign of Henry IV 'a reign of much promise but little achievement'?
- 19 Account for the decline of the castle and the emergence of the country house in the later middle ages.
- 20 Why were baronial families like the Percies and the Nevilles so influential in fifteenth-century England?
- 21 What was 'new' about the Yorkist monarchy?

HISTORY

804/2

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 2. ENGLISH HISTORY, 1485-1939

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

- 1 What benefits did Henry VII confer on his subjects?
- 2 Describe the structure and working of local government in Tudor times.
- 3 What were the aims of Wolsey's foreign policy? How far did he attain them?
- 4 How important was the part played by Thomas Cranmer in the English Reformation?
- 5 Why were there so many risings in England between 1536 and 1569?
- 6 Why were relations between England and Spain so bad between 1570 and 1604?
- 7 What changes in the composition and role of the House of Commons took place in the reign of Elizabeth?

- 8 'The reign of Elizabeth marked the climax of the English Renaissance.' Discuss.
- 9 How far were the favourites of James I and Charles I responsible for the problems which faced those monarchs in the period up to 1628?
- 10 What issues divided Charles I and Laud from the Puritans?
- 11 Why is the seventeenth century considered to be the first great age of English colonial expansion?
- 12 Why did Oliver Cromwell's attempts to establish parliamentary rule between 1653 and 1658 fail?
- 13 How skilful a politician was Charles II?
- 14 Discuss the significance of the work of **one** of the following: John Locke; Isaac Newton; Christopher Wren.
- 15 In what respects was the Revolution of 1688 'glorious'?
- 16 Why was England involved in wars for so much of the reigns of William III and Anne?
- 17 What was the nature of the opposition to Walpole between 1721 and 1742?
- 18 To what extent did John Wesley and George Whitefield cater for the religious needs of people in eighteenth-century England?
- 19 Why was Britain successful in the Seven Years' War?
- 20 How far was George III responsible for the political difficulties of the period 1760-1783?
- 21 Why did British industry expand so rapidly in the second half of the eighteenth century?
- 22 How were the lives of English people affected during the period 1793-1815 by the French Revolution and the subsequent wars against France?

- 23 Discuss the place **either** of Warren Hastings in the history of the British in India **or** of Lord Durham in the development of Canada.
- 24 What principles, if any, guided British foreign policy between 1815 and 1848?
- 25 How successful was the Reform Act of 1832?
- 26 What problems confronted the Poor Law Commission between 1832 and 1834? How successfully were they dealt with by the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834?
- 27 'Religion was a declining force in Victorian England.' Discuss.
- 28 What contributions were made by Peel and Gladstone to the achievement of Free Trade?
- 29 Why did so many people leave Great Britain and Ireland in the period 1860-1920 and where did they go?
- 30 Compare the foreign and imperial policies of Gladstone and Disraeli.
- 31 In what ways did Disraeli's leadership change the internal policies of the Conservative party?
- 32 Why and over what matters was the House of Lords involved in disputes with the Commons between 1880 and 1911?
- 33 What attempts did Britain make to improve her relations with Germany between 1890 and 1914?
- 34 What was Lloyd George's contribution to British history between 1914 and 1922?
- 35 How successful was the British Trade Union movement in the period 1918-39?
- 36 Explain the varying fortunes of Winston Churchill in British politics between 1929 and 1939.

HISTORY. PAPER 3 804/3 810/4
ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 4

ADVANCED LEVEL

ENGLISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY FROM 1815

(Three hours)

Answer four questions.

- 1 What circumstances affected the earnings of **either** farmers or agricultural labourers in **one** of the following periods: 1815–1875, or 1875–1914?
- 2 Trace and explain the movement to regulate **either** conditions in factories or public health, before 1875.
- 3 Discuss the view that 'improved transport was the basis of British economic growth in the nineteenth century'.
- 4 Discuss the organisation and aims of trade unions **either** before 1848 or between 1848 and 1914.
- 5 Why was Britain the world's banker between 1850 and 1914?
- 6 What was 'basic' about the basic industries in the pre-1914 economy?
- 7 What factors have affected **either** fertility or mortality in the last hundred years?
- 8 What were the most important influences on the formation of social policy **either** between 1880 and 1914 or after 1939?
- 9 Discuss the factors which have affected the social function and prestige since 1920 of **one** of the following: the Anglican clergy; Members of Parliament; school teachers; doctors; nurses.
- 10 Comment on the view of Elie Halévy that the origin of the movement for the emancipation of women was 'intel-

lectual not economic, bourgeois not proletarian'.

- 11 Explain why Britain experienced **either** mass unemployment between the first and second world wars or a succession of 'balance of payments crises' between 1945 and 1971.
- 12 Discuss the major social and economic effects of the increased use in the twentieth century of **either** electricity or motor transport.

HISTORY

804/4

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 4. EUROPEAN HISTORY, 337–1494

(Three hours)

Answer four questions.

- 1 What do you understand by the phrase 'the fall of the Roman Empire'?
- 2 Discuss the importance of Gregory of Tours' *Ecclesiastical History* as a source for early Frankish history.
- 3 'The papacy of Gregory I was clearly one of decisive importance for the Roman see and for the history of Italy' (DEANESLY). Discuss.
- 4 What was the impact of Islam on Europe between c. 650 and c. 732?
- 5 'Without injustice to his fame, I may discern some blemishes in the sanctity and greatness of the restorer of the western empire' (GIBBON). Discuss this statement about Charlemagne.
- 6 Did Western Europe enjoy a period of social and economic revival in the ninth and tenth centuries?
- 7 What were the principal achievements of the Byzantines under the rule of the Macedonian Emperors (867–1025)?
- 8 What ideas were held in Western Europe in the period 962–1056 about the proper functions of the Western Emperor?

- 9 How extensive was the influence of Cluny in Europe in the tenth and eleventh centuries?
- 10 Did feudalism do more to promote order or disorder in France in the eleventh century?
- 11 Who had the better case, Gregory VII or Henry IV?
- 12 'The publication of Gratian's *Decretum* was both a key event in the history of scholarship and a crucial moment in the history of the papal monarchy.' Discuss.
- 13 Why did Jerusalem remain in Christian hands during most of the twelfth century?
- 14 What problems faced Frederick Barbarossa and how effectively did he deal with them?
- 15 Who do you consider to be more characteristic of his age, Frederick II or Louis IX?
- 16 What circumstances encouraged the growth of towns during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?
- 17 What issues were at stake between Boniface VIII and the kings of France and England?
- 18 What significance did the medieval empire retain in the fourteenth century?
- 19 What weaknesses in the government and unity of France in the fourteenth century were revealed by the first part of the Hundred Years War?
- 20 How seriously did the Conciliar Movement threaten the authority of the papacy?
- 21 To what extent was Burgundy established as a political entity before the death of Charles the Bold?
- 22 Why did tyranny triumph in the Italian communes in the later middle ages?

- 1 What were the principal cultural achievements in Italy during the period of the Renaissance?
- 2 'Social and economic welfare had been ruthlessly sacrificed to political strength.' Discuss this verdict on the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain.
- 3 **Either** Why did Luther win so much support in Germany?
Or Outline the main teachings of Erasmus and assess his historical importance.
- 4 Assess the contribution of Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520-66, to the rise of the Ottoman Empire.
- 5 Account for the rise and decline of Antwerp in the economic life of the sixteenth century.
- 6 To what extent was the success of the revolt of the Netherlands (1567-1609) the result of Spanish errors?
- 7 Why were the French 'Wars of Religion' so prolonged?
- 8 Show how the authority and reputation of the Papacy were restored in sixteenth-century Europe.
- 9 What were the motives for, and the effects of, the intervention of (a) Wallenstein, and (b) Gustavus Adolphus, in the Thirty Years War?
- 10 Illustrate the meaning of the term 'Baroque' by reference to the art and architecture of the seventeenth century.

- 11 Account for the changes in the position and power of the House of Orange in the United Provinces in the seventeenth century.
- 12 Why was Spain no longer a powerful country in the second half of the seventeenth century?
- 13 What did Colbert achieve for France and what did he fail to achieve?
- 14 How well did Louis XIV perform the 'métier du roi' (the 'profession of kingship')?
- 15 Why and how did Russia replace Sweden as the dominant Baltic power?
- 16 What changes came about in military tactics and the art of warfare **either** in the seventeenth century **or** in the eighteenth century (to 1815)?
- 17 Why did the invasion of Silesia in 1740 lead to a general war in Europe?
- 18 Account for the three partitions of Poland in the eighteenth century.
- 19 Discuss the work and importance of any **two** of the following: (a) Diderot; (b) Montesquieu; (c) Voltaire; (d) Rousseau.
- 20 Compare the problems and policies of Catherine II of Russia and Joseph II of Austria.
- 21 'Sire, in its present state, France is impossible to govern!' Did the political, social and economic conditions of pre-revolutionary France justify this comment?
- 22 What were the effects of foreign war on events inside France in the period 1792-1801?
- 23 Discuss the term 'romanticism' by reference to any **two** of the following in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: (a) music; (b) literature; (c) painting.

- 24 Discuss the part played by Alexander I of Russia (1801-25) in European history.
- 25 Who wanted to unify Italy in the period 1815-1849? Why did they fail?
- 26 Discuss the achievements and failures of the July Monarchy in France (1830-48).
- 27 How did Austrian statesmen attempt to deal with the problems of the Austrian Empire in the period 1849-67?
- 28 Do you agree that conditions inside and outside Germany made it easy for Bismarck to bring about unification between 1862 and 1871?
- 29 How important were economic motives in bringing about the partition of Africa in the second half of the nineteenth century?
- 30 How successful were the reforms of Alexander II in solving the problems of Russian government and society in the nineteenth century?
- 31 Estimate and explain the importance of Socialism in Europe in the period 1848-1914.
- 32 Explain the importance in the history of France of **two** of the following: (a) the Commune; (b) the career of General Boulanger; (c) the Dreyfus affair.
- 33 'A tragedy of miscalculation.' Discuss this verdict on the outbreak of war in 1914.
- 34 What did Mussolini achieve for Italy between 1922 and 1939?
- 35 Assess the significance for Russia of the work of Stalin in the period 1928-39.
- 36 Why did war break out over Poland in 1939 but not over Czechoslovakia in 1938?

HISTORY

804/6

ADVANCED LEVEL

PAPER 6. ANCIENT HISTORY

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

SECTION A. GREEK HISTORY

- 1 What were the main features of Mycenaean civilisation? Why did it collapse?
- 2 Why did the Greeks found colonies?
- 3 'Pisistratus completed the work of Solon.' Discuss.
- 4 Account for the growth of Spartan power down to 500 B.C.
- 5 Does Herodotus deserve the title 'Father of History'?
- 6 Why did the Sicilian Expedition fail?
- 7 To what extent was Athens ruled by Pericles?
- 8 How successful was the Second Athenian Confederacy?
- 9 'Philip achieved more by diplomacy than generalship.' Discuss.
- 10 Why did Alexander conquer Persia so easily?
- 11 Account for the formation of the Achaean League and evaluate its achievement.
- 12 What was the importance of slave labour in the economy of a Greek city?
- 13 What use can the historian make **either** of Greek papyri or of Greek pottery?

SECTION B. ROMAN HISTORY

- 14 How successful were the patricians in their resistance to plebeian demands down to 287 B.C.?

- 15 How did the Romans unify Italy down to 200 B.C.?
- 16 Was defeat inevitable for Carthage in the second Punic War?
- 17 Why did Rome overcome the Hellenistic kingdoms so easily in the second century B.C.?
- 18 'The career of Marius was more beneficial than harmful to the Roman state.' Discuss.
- 19 What does the Catilinarian conspiracy reveal about Roman politics and society of the period?
- 20 How much did Pompey achieve for Rome in his Eastern commands (67-62 B.C.)?
- 21 Was Tiberius a tyrant?
- 22 'Hadrian's foreign policies were wiser than Trajan's.' Discuss.
- 23 How far was the army responsible for the romanisation of the western provinces?
- 24 Assess the importance of the reign of **either** Marcus Aurelius or Septimius Severus.
- 25 What claim has Diocletian to be regarded as restorer of the Roman empire?
- 26 Consider the Roman achievement in **either** engineering or law.

HISTORY. PAPER 7 804/7 810/3
ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 3

ADVANCED LEVEL

WORLD AFFAIRS SINCE 1939

(Three hours)

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

A. THE U.S.A. AND CANADA

- 1 What problems have arisen since 1945 for the Presidents of the U.S.A. when they have had to govern with Congresses dominated by their political opponents?
- 2 'Racial problems in the U.S.A. became acute after 1945 partly because the Federal Government has sought to help negroes at the expense of other disadvantaged groups.' Discuss.
- 3 Trace the origins and development of the U.S. aid policy towards developing countries. Assess its importance in U.S. foreign relations.
- 4 Despite the U.S. belief in private enterprise, the American economy since 1941 has been transformed on a massive scale by government intervention.' Examine this statement.
- 5 In the elections to the Canadian House of Commons from 1957 to 1972, five have resulted in minority governments. Discuss the causes and consequences of this electoral pattern.

B. THE U.S.S.R.

- 6 Discuss the successes and failures of Soviet policy in the Middle East since 1941.
- 7 Discuss the importance of two of the following:
 - (a) The Soviet-Japanese Pact of Neutrality, April 1941.
 - (b) The discovery of the Katyn Massacre, 1943.
 - (c) The Treaty of Alliance between France and the U.S.S.R., December 1944.
- 8 What are the factors making for change in the Soviet Union today?
- 9 Account for the frequent crises in Soviet agriculture.
- 10 Outline the origins and discuss the achievements of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, founded in 1949.

C. AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- 11 Outline the problems facing Turkey since 1945, and

- discuss the ways in which the Turks have dealt with their difficulties.
- 12 Comment on the view 'The conditions for democracy do not exist in the Republic of South Africa'.
 - 13 How effective is the Organisation of African Unity in dealing with the problems of Africa?
 - 14 Discuss the background and the significance of the formation of the United Arab Republic in 1958 and the Federation of Arab Republics in 1971.
 - 15 Give an account of the political problems of two of the following:
 - (a) Namibia,
 - (b) guerrilla activity in Portuguese Africa,
 - (c) the uniting of the two Yemeni states,
 - (d) Resolution 242 passed by the U.N. Security Council on 22 November 1967.

D. SOUTHERN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

- 16 What were the main political consequences of the Second World War in South-East Asia?
- 17 'The slow pace of economic development in India exacerbates social tensions.' Discuss.
- 18 Trace the development of political parties in Japan since 1945. Discuss their present role in Japanese politics.
- 19 Discuss the effects on Pakistan of the loss of her eastern territory (now Bangladesh).
- 20 Examine the role of the army in China since 1949.

E. EUROPE (EXCLUDING THE U.S.S.R.)

- 21 Discuss either the internal or the external problems of Spain since 1939.

22 'Britain, like most western societies, has become highly vulnerable to militant challenge by irresponsible minorities.' Is this true?

23 Discuss the main issues involved in two of the following:

- (a) Flemings and Walloons in Belgium;
- (b) the multi-party system in the Netherlands;
- (c) the Greek 'coup' of April 1967;
- (d) the position of Croatia within Yugoslavia.

24 'The 1968 workers' and students' riots in France took place both because things were changing too fast and because they were not changing fast enough.' Comment on this view.

25 'Though still dominated by the Soviet Union, the states of Eastern Europe manage in many ways to maintain their own distinctive national identities.' Discuss this statement.

F. GENERAL

26 'There is an astonishing contrast between the declared war aims of the victorious powers in the Second World War and the settlement which followed.' Discuss.

27 Assess the achievements of the International Monetary Fund.

28 'The industrialisation of the oceans.' What international issues arise from this development?

29 What are the problems of finding agreement on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Europe?

30 'Passionate nationalism appears to be the *sine qua non* of contemporary revolutions.' Discuss.

HISTORY. PAPER 8 804/8 810/2

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PAPER 2

ADVANCED LEVEL

STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(Three hours)

Answer four questions.

- 1 Have the rights of the British citizen been substantially eroded in the present century?
- 2 'Modern pressure groups should lobby Whitehall and not Westminster.' Do you agree?
- 3 What factors affect the choice of 'the leader' in the main political parties?
- 4 Should there be fixed dates for general elections? What might be the consequences of such a change?
- 5 By what means and to what extent does the Prime Minister control the activities of his Cabinet colleagues?
- 6 Has the House of Commons any effective control over the allocation and spending of public money?
- 7 'The creation of new local government authorities will encourage Whitehall to delegate increased responsibilities to them.' Comment.
- 8 What control has the central government in Britain over the police? How effective is it?
- 9 On what grounds has it been argued that legal aid should be extended to administrative tribunals?
- 10 What issues arise over the selection and promotion of High Court Judges in England?
- 11 How does the government exercise control over nationalised and over private industry?