



O Level

History

Session: 1974 June
Type: Question paper
Code: 228-230

228. BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY, to 1688

ORDINARY LEVEL

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

SECTION A

I

ENGLISH HISTORY TO 1485

- 1 How was Christianity promoted in England by (a) St Augustine of Canterbury, and (b) Theodore of Tarsus?
- 2 How were the Danish attacks on England checked during the ninth century? (If you wish, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.)
- 3 What were the major problems that Edward the Confessor had to face? How successful was he in dealing with them?
- 4 Compare William I's policy towards the Church with that of William II.
- 5 By what means did Henry II restore and develop good government in England?
- 6 Read this extract from *Magna Carta* (1215) and then answer the questions on it:

For the sake of God and for the improvement of our kingdom and for the better healing of the discord that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these rights which have been mentioned. We wish our barons to enjoy those rights by full and firm establishment forever, and we have therefore made and granted them the following security: namely, that the barons shall elect any twenty-five barons of the kingdom who to the best of their ability are to observe, maintain, and cause to be observed, the peace and rights that

There are three Papers: 223/1 229/1 230/1

228. BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY, to 1688

229. BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1485-1815

230. BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1688-1939

Write the number of the Paper for which you have been entered, Paper 228 or Paper 229 or Paper 230, at the head of your answers.

You must not attempt questions from more than one Paper.

we have granted to them and have confirmed by this present charter of ours.

- (i) Who was the king who had to accept this Charter?
- (ii) What were the dates of his reign?
- (iii) Where did the king meet the barons when he agreed to accept the Charter?
- (iv) Give **two** reasons for the discord which had arisen between the king and his barons.
- (v) Name **one** 'right' which was granted by the king to his tenants-in-chief.
- (vi) Name **one** 'right' which was granted to all freemen.
- (vii) What steps were the twenty-five elected barons to take if the king did not keep the promises made in this charter?

7 Describe the relations between England and Scotland during the reigns of Edward I and Edward II.

8 Why was there opposition to Richard II? Why was this eventually successful?

9 What were the main problems of Henry VI's reign (1422–1461)? State briefly how far these were dealt with.

10 How were crafts and trade regulated in medieval English towns?

11 Write on **two** of the following: (a) church brasses, (b) heraldry, (c) armour, (d) the architecture of medieval parish churches. State what can be learnt about the middle ages from your two selected topics.

12 What opportunities for travel were there in the middle ages? Describe the various methods of travel.

II

EUROPEAN HISTORY TO 1494

13 Why has Pope Gregory I been called 'the Great'?

14 What did Charlemagne achieve at home and abroad?

15 Why were the German Ottonian rulers concerned with Italy in the tenth and early eleventh centuries? How did they try to establish their rule there?

16 What church reforms were attempted by Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) and what success did he have?

17 What were the results of the Norman conquest of South Italy and Sicily?

18 How successful was Philip Augustus in his home policy and in extending his territory?

19 Read this description of an episode in the Fourth Crusade and then answer the questions on it:

In the meantime, while the crusaders and the Venetians were staying there [at Zara] that winter, the crusaders considered how very much they had spent. And they talked with one another and said that they could not go to . . . Alexandria or to Syria, because they had neither provisions nor money for the journey. For they had spent nearly everything on the long delay they had made, as well as on the great price they had to pay in hiring the fleet. So they said they could not go, and if they went they would not be able to do anything, because they had neither **money** nor provisions to maintain themselves.

The doge of Venice understood very well that the pilgrims were in great difficulties, and he spoke to them and said: 'Lords, in Greece there is a land that is very rich and full of all good things. If we only had a reasonable excuse for going there and taking provisions and other things in the land until we had recouped ourselves, this would seem to me to be a good plan. Then we should certainly be able to go overseas.'

(i) Why were the crusaders staying at Zara? Where is this?

(ii) When did the events described here take place?

(iii) From whom had the crusaders hired the fleet?

(iv) Why did the crusaders wish to go to (a) Alexandria, and (b) Syria?

(v) What did the doge of Venice mean by 'the land in Greece'?

(vi) What reasonable excuses were found for going to this land?

20 Why was Frederick II given the title 'Wonder of the World'? Did he deserve it?

21 What caused the Babylonish Captivity and the Papal Schism? How and when was the Papal Schism ended?

22 Show how and why imperial authority declined in Germany during the later middle ages.

23 Describe the rule of the Medici in Florence in the fifteenth century. Give a brief account of Florentine achievements in art, architecture and learning during this period.

III

24 Write shortly on **three** of the following:

(a) the battle of Stamford Bridge;

(b) Simon de Montfort;

(c) The Black Prince;

(d) Domesday Book;

(e) John Wyclif;

(f) the Wool Staple;

(g) Justinian's reconquest of Italy;

(h) a medieval university;

(i) St Francis of Assisi.

SECTION B

I

ENGLISH HISTORY 1485-1688

25 How did Henry VII deal with threats to the security of his throne?

26 Explain the importance in the reign of Henry VIII of (a) Thomas Cromwell, and (b) Archbishop Cranmer.

27 Read this extract from *Utopia* and then answer the questions on it:

Your sheep that were wont to be so meek and tame, and so small eaters, now be become so great devourers and so wild, that they eat up and swallow down the very men themselves. For noblemen and gentlemen, yea, and certain abbots, holy men no doubt, leave no ground for tillage: they enclose all into pastures: they throw down houses: they pluck down towns, and leave nothing standing, but only the church to be made a sheep-house.

(i) Name the author of *Utopia*.

(ii) What important office of state did he hold?

(iii) What is the meaning of the phrase 'they eat up and swallow down the very men themselves'?

(iv) What is 'tillage'?

(v) Name two wool-growing regions in Tudor England.

(vi) What government action was taken to deal with enclosures and their consequences in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI?

28 What were the good and bad features of the reign of Mary Tudor?

29 Describe the character of Elizabeth I. Write an account of her relations with Mary, Queen of Scots.

30 **Either** Write an account of the career and achievements of **two** of the following:

(a) John Hawkins;

(b) Sir Francis Drake;

(c) Sir Walter Raleigh.

Or Describe the settlement of the New England colonies between 1620 and 1640.

31 What were the main features of English foreign policy between 1603 and 1629?

- 32 What caused the breach between Charles I and Parliament in 1629? By what methods did he govern during the period 1629 to 1640?
- 33 What were the good and bad points of the rule of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector from 1653 to 1658?
- 34 What was Charles II's policy in (a) religious matters, and (b) foreign affairs?
- 35 What were the main ideas of the mercantilists in the seventeenth century? How did the Navigation Acts of the Commonwealth and Protectorate benefit the Mother Country?
- 36 Describe the life and duties of **two** of the following in the Tudor and Stuart period:
- a Justice of the Peace;
 - an overseer of the poor;
 - a parish constable;
 - a country clergyman.

II

EUROPEAN HISTORY 1494-1688

- 37 What problems faced Charles V in Germany? How did he deal with them?
- 38 Describe the life and work of John Calvin. Trace the expansion of Calvinism in the sixteenth century.
- 39 What part was played in the reform of the Catholic Church by (a) the Jesuits, and (b) the Council of Trent?
- 40 What was Philip II's policy towards **two** of the following:
- the Netherlands;
 - the Turks;
 - France?
- 41 How did Henry IV end the French wars of religion? How did he restore political and economic stability?

- 42 Account for the rise of Sweden in the seventeenth century. What part did she play in the Thirty Years War?
- 43 Trace the main features of the foreign policy of Louis XIV from 1678 to 1688.

III

- 44 Write briefly on **three** of the following:
- the Battle of Flodden (1513);
 - the Gunpowder Plot;
 - the Trial of the Seven Bishops (1688);
 - the Western Rising (1549);
 - Tudor and Stuart court painters;
 - Dr William Harvey;
 - Vasco da Gama;
 - the Frondes;
 - Frederick William of Brandenburg, the 'Great Elector'.

229. BRITISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1485-1815

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SECTION C

I

BRITISH HISTORY 1688-1815

- 45 How were the powers of the monarchy in England affected by (a) the Bill of Rights, (b) the Act of Settlement, and (c) the accession of George I?
- 46 Why did England enter the War of the Spanish Succession in 1702? Give an outline account of **either** Marlborough's Blenheim campaign **or** his campaigns in the years 1706-11.
- 47 Describe Walpole's rise to power. What were his main achievements at home in the period 1721-1742?
- 48 Why did the Jacobite rebellion break out in 1745? Why did it fail?
- 49 What were the main events in the history of **either** (a) Canada between 1756 and 1815, **or** (b) Australia between 1770 and 1815?
- 50 What picture of social life is given in the writings of any

one of the following:

- (a) Joseph Addison;
- (b) Daniel Defoe;
- (c) Henry Fielding;
- (d) Richard Brindsley Sheridan;
- (e) Jane Austen?

51 Show the importance in the reign of George III of the work of any **three** of the following:

- (a) Lord Bute;
- (b) George Grenville;
- (c) Lord Rockingham;
- (d) Lord North;
- (e) Charles James Fox.

52 How were road and inland water transport developed during this period?

53 Give an account of British participation in the slave trade in the eighteenth century. Describe the movement for its abolition down to 1815.

54 Describe Great Britain's contribution to the decline and final overthrow of Napoleon between 1803 and 1815.

II

EUROPEAN HISTORY 1688-1815

- 55 What were the main achievements of Peter the Great at home and abroad?
- 56 What were the causes of the War of the Austrian Succession? What were the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and how far were they satisfactory to the combatants?
- 57 What problems faced Louis XVI on his accession to the French throne in 1774 and how did his ministers attempt to solve them down to the end of 1788?
- 58 What were the weaknesses of Poland in the middle of the eighteenth century? Why had Poland been partitioned by the end of 1795?

59 Describe the contribution of any **three** of the following to the development of the French Revolution:

- (a) Mirabeau; (d) Danton;
 (b) Marie Antoinette; (e) Robespierre.
 (c) Lafayette;

60 Why was the Third Coalition formed against Napoleon? Show how Napoleon defeated this Coalition between 1805 and 1807.

61 In the peace settlements of 1814–1815 explain how the Allied Powers (a) treated France, (b) rewarded themselves, and (c) tried to prevent future wars.

III

62 Write briefly on **three** of the following:

- (a) the trial of Dr Sacheverell;
 (b) the 'Boston Tea Party' (1773);
 (c) George, the Prince Regent;
 (d) eighteenth-century coffee houses;
 (e) Jethro Tull;
 (f) Crompton's 'Mule';
 (g) the Regent Orleans of France;
 (h) the War of the Polish Succession (1733–39);
 (i) Gustavus III of Sweden.

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SECTION D

I

BRITISH HISTORY 1815–1939

63 Describe the popular demonstrations which occurred in Britain between 1815 and 1822. How did the government react to these down to 1822?

64 Explain the need for reform of the House of Commons in 1830. What changes were made by the Reform Act of 1832?

65 Describe the following and show why they were important in the career of Sir Robert Peel:

- the Tamworth Manifesto (1835);
- the Bedchamber Crisis (1839);
- the Irish potato famine (1845).

66 What were the recommendations of the Durham Report? Why were these important for (a) Canada; (b) the British Empire?

67 Describe the part played by British armed forces in the Crimean War. What defects of organisation were revealed by this war?

68 Why did Great Britain adopt a Free Trade policy in the nineteenth century? What part was played in this by (a) Huskisson, (b) Peel, and (c) Gladstone?

69 Why and how were working hours and conditions in factories improved by government legislation between 1815 and 1880?

70 How was primary education in Britain developed as a result of the following:

- (a) the Grant for Education (1833);
- (b) Lowe's Revised Code (1862);
- (c) Forster's Education Act (1870);
- (d) the Education Act (1891);
- (e) Balfour's Education Act (1902)?

71 What were the achievements at home (excluding Ireland) of Gladstone's ministry of 1868-1874?

72 Explain the contribution of the following to medical developments during the nineteenth century: (a) Edward Jenner; (b) Sir James Simpson; (c) Sir Joseph Lister.

73 Trace the history of British influence in Egypt and the Sudan between 1875 and 1900 with special reference to:

- (a) the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, 1875;
- (b) the Arabi Pasha rising, 1882;
- (c) Gordon at Khartoum, 1884-5;
- (d) Kitchener's conquest of the Sudan, 1896-8.

74 What were the achievements of Lord Salisbury at home and abroad (excluding colonial policy) in his ministries of 1886-92 and 1895-1902?

75 What reforms did the Liberal Government of 1905-14 pass to help: (a) the aged, (b) the sick, (c) the unemployed, (d) children?

76 What picture of late Victorian and Edwardian England is given in the writings of **one** of the following authors:

- (a) John Galsworthy;
- (b) George Bernard Shaw;
- (c) H. G. Wells;
- (d) Oscar Wilde?

77 Describe the part played by British forces in the war on the Western Front 1914-18.

78 Account for the development of the British Labour Party. What had it achieved down to the end of 1931?

79 Describe relations between Britain and Germany between 1933 and 1939.

II

EUROPEAN HISTORY 1815-1939

80 What were the aims of the Congress System and how far were these achieved in the period 1815 to 1825?

81 Why were the Bourbons restored to the throne of France in 1815? What were the main events of the reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X?

82 What problems were posed for the European powers by the ambitions of Mehemet Ali? How had they been solved by 1841?

83 Write an account of the career and achievements of Cavour.

84 How did Louis Napoleon become French Emperor in 1852? Why did the Second Empire fall in 1870?

85 Describe the Balkan crisis of 1875-78 and the settlement made at the Congress of Berlin, 1878.

86 What were the aims and achievements of Bismarck's foreign policy between 1871 and 1890?

87 Why did Russia enter the First World War, and with what results?

88 Explain how Hitler became German chancellor in 1933. By what methods did he establish control over the German people?

89 What were the causes of the Spanish Civil War? Why, and with what results, was there foreign intervention in this War?

III

90 Write briefly on **three** of the following:

- (a) Caroline of Brunswick;

- (b) the Municipal Corporations Act (1835);
- (c) Albert, the Prince Consort;
- (d) the Gallipoli campaign;
- (e) the Poor Law (Amendment) Act (1834);
- (f) the Oxford Movement;
- (g) Michael Faraday;
- (h) the Taff Vale Judgement;
- (i) Leopold I, King of the Belgians;
- (j) the Frankfurt Parliament, 1848-9;
- (k) the Paris Commune (1871);
- (l) the 'March on Rome' (1922).