



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/13**

Paper 1c British History Outlines, 1688–c. 2000

**May/June 2016**

**2 hours 15 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper are worth 30 marks.

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The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

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This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

**Section 1: 1688–1760**

- 1 How successful was the Tory party in the reigns of William III and Anne?
- 2 How close, in the period 1714–1746, did the Jacobites come to achieving their aims?
- 3 How important is royal support in explaining why Walpole was prime minister for so long?
- 4 ‘The saviour of his country.’ Discuss this view of Pitt the Elder.
- 5 Assess the contribution of John Wesley to religious life in the period c.1730–c.1760.

**Section 2: 1760–1815**

- 6 Assess the effectiveness of George III as monarch in the 1760s.
- 7 Which better explains the American colonists’ victory in the war of 1775–1783: American military tactics or foreign intervention?
- 8 ‘The greatest achievement of the Younger Pitt’s peacetime governments (1784–1793) was the restoration of national finances.’ Was it?
- 9 How important is the impact of the French Revolution in explaining the political difficulties of the Whigs during the 1790s?
- 10 What best explains Britain’s mixed fortunes in the French Revolutionary War of 1793–1801?

**Section 3: Themes 1689–c. 1815**

- 11 What best explains the continuing dominance of the Protestant Ascendancy in eighteenth-century Ireland?
- 12 What best explains why British agriculture in the eighteenth century was able to meet the challenges of a rapidly growing population?
- 13 Do intellectual developments in eighteenth-century Scotland merit the description ‘a Scottish Enlightenment’?
- 14 Assess the contribution of Britain’s colonial trade to its economy in this period.
- 15 How important was hostility between social classes in generating popular disorder in this period?
- 16 Assess the contribution of **either** painting **or** music to the cultural importance of eighteenth-century London.

**Section 4: 1815–1868**

- 17 How important were his personal qualities in explaining why Liverpool was prime minister for so long?
- 18 Do political or economic factors better explain the emergence of Chartism in the later 1830s?
- 19 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Peel government of 1841–1846.
- 20 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)***  
  
Why was Disraeli able to pass a parliamentary reform Act in 1867 when Gladstone had failed a year earlier?
- 21 What best explains why Britain went to war with Russia in 1854?

**Section 5: 1868–1914****22 (Candidates offering Paper 5g: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)**

'All show, no substance.' Discuss this verdict on the domestic policy of Disraeli's government of 1874–1880.

**23** 'British colonial expansion in the 1880s and 1890s was solely motivated by European power politics.' Was it?

**24** How much does the political dominance of the Conservative Party in the years 1886–1900 owe to Salisbury's leadership?

**25** Did the social reforms of the Liberal governments of 1905–1914 mark the beginning of 'a welfare state'?

**26** 'Britain went to war in 1914 solely to curb German expansionism.' Discuss.

**Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914**

**27** 'Standards of living for working people in towns increased significantly during the first half of the nineteenth century.' Did they?

**28** What best explains why governments became increasingly involved in the provision of education for the poor in this period?

**29** Why did novels play such a central role in British culture in the nineteenth century?

**30** 'Catholic Emancipation increased both social and political tensions in nineteenth-century Britain.' Discuss.

**31** To what extent did opportunities for the involvement of women in political life increase in the years 1867–1914?

**32** Was the British economy 'damagingly depressed' in the years 1880–1914?

**Section 7: 1914–1951**

- 33 Assess the importance of the Home Front to Britain's war effort in the years 1914–1918.
- 34 To what extent were the advances made by the Labour Party in the period 1918–1931 dependent on weaknesses and divisions in the Liberal Party?
- 35 How important was support for the League of Nations in the conduct of British foreign policy between the wars?
- 36 'In the years 1940–1945, Churchill was a successful but flawed wartime leader.' Discuss.
- 37 'The domestic policies of the Labour government of 1945–1950 were socialist in name only.' Were they?

**Section 8: 1951–2005**

- 38 How successfully did Conservative domestic policies in the 1950s promote growing economic prosperity and increasing social cohesion?
- 39 Why, in the 1960s and 1970s, were industrial relations so often so poor?
- 40 Was the most difficult colonial problem faced by British governments in the period 1951–1979 Southern Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI)?
- 41 Assess the effectiveness of Britain's European policy during the prime ministership of Margaret Thatcher.
- 42 Why did 'New Labour' win the general election of 1997 so decisively?

**Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000**

- 43 'The British economy in the twentieth century did best when governments placed most faith in "market forces"'. Did it?
- 44 Why, in this period, did central government become increasingly interventionist in its education policies?
- 45 Explain why, in the second half of the twentieth century, the achievement of harmonious race relations proved more difficult in some areas of the country than in others.
- 46 Assess the impact of immigration in British society in this period.
- 47 Why, in the second half of the twentieth century, was the reputation of the National Health Service generally so high?
- 48 Examine the view that, despite its development in this period, popular culture had no significant impact on British political life.



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