



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 2017**

**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.

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

**Section 1: 1688–1760**

- 1 How much change, in the years 1688–1701, did the ‘Glorious Revolution’ bring to government in England?
- 2 What best explains why Scotland was prepared to support political union with England in 1707?
- 3 What best explains why, as prime minister, Walpole faced more opposition after 1733 than before?
- 4 Why did Britain experience only limited success during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748)?
- 5 ‘In the period 1714–1760, the Church of England underwent a period of unrelieved decline.’ Did it?

**Section 2: 1760–1815**

- 6 Account for the political prominence of John Wilkes in the 1760s.
- 7 What best explains the extent of Britain’s political stability in the 1770s?
- 8 Assess the view that the French Revolution’s most important consequence for Britain was that it strengthened the younger Pitt’s hold on political power.
- 9 How much did British sea power contribute to the defeat of Napoleon?
- 10 ‘Ireland enjoyed a period of successful legislative independence and economic prosperity in the last two decades of the eighteenth century.’ Did it?

**Section 3: Themes 1689–c. 1815**

- 11 'Characterised by pure oppression and exploitation.' How valid is this view of Britain's relationship with Ireland in the period c. 1689–c. 1780?
- 12 Did Britain experience an agricultural revolution during the eighteenth century?
- 13 Assess the importance of the roles of wealthy and privileged women in influencing political developments in eighteenth-century England.
- 14 What best explains the dominant role of the East India Company in the development of Britain's overseas trade and colonisation in the eighteenth century?
- 15 Religious intolerance or hunger protest: which was more important for the outbreak of popular disorder in eighteenth-century England?
- 16 'During the eighteenth century, London experienced a cultural revolution.' Did it?

**Section 4: 1815–1868**

- 17 How serious was the threat posed by popular unrest in the period 1815–1822?
- 18 Did the Congress System bring Britain any benefits?
- 19 'Grey's government passed the Great Reform Act of 1832 in order to strengthen, rather than weaken, aristocratic rule in Britain.' Discuss.
- 20 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Sir Robert Peel as prime minister in the period 1841–1846.
- 21 'An over-reaction to Russian expansionism.' How adequate an explanation is this for Britain's entry into the Crimean War in 1854?

**Section 5: 1868–1914**

- 22 'National interest' or 'party advantage': which better explains the motivation of Conservative domestic policy in the years 1874–1880?
- 23 How successful was the overseas policy of Gladstone's first two governments (1868–1874 and 1880–1885)?
- 24 Why was the Conservative party such a dominant political force in the years 1886–1905?
- 25 'Britain's trade union movement underwent revolutionary change in the period c. 1880–1914.' Discuss.
- 26 'Britain should bear a substantial responsibility for the outbreak of the First World War.' Discuss.

**Section 6: Themes c. 1815–1914**

- 27 How important was effective Irish leadership in the growth of Irish nationalism after c. 1850?
- 28 Assess the impact of industrial growth on the performance of the British economy in the first half of the nineteenth century.
- 29 'The nineteenth century was a golden age for English poetry.' How valid is this judgement?
- 30 What best explains why religion was such a controversial issue in Victorian Britain?
- 31 'Suffragettes did more to hinder than to forward campaigns to achieve greater political influence for women.' Discuss.
- 32 Did the British economy underperform in the years 1880–1914?

**Section 7: 1914–1951**

- 33 What best explains why the Lloyd George Coalition government collapsed in 1922?
- 34 How are the varying fortunes of the Labour party in the years 1918–1931 best explained?
- 35 Why, in the inter-war period, was Britain unable to prevent growing pressure for Indian independence?
- 36 How successfully did British governments manage the Home Front during the Second World War?
- 37 Why did the Labour party win such a decisive victory in the 1945 general election?

**Section 8: 1951–2005**

- 38 ‘Consistent, but consistently misguided.’ How valid is this judgement on British foreign policy in the years 1945–1964?
- 39 What best explains the Conservative party’s victories in the general elections of 1955 and 1959?
- 40 Why was the power and influence of the trade union movement so much less in the 1980s than it had been in the 1970s?
- 41 Why did Margaret Thatcher face substantial opposition to her leadership from within her own party in the years 1975–1990?
- 42 Did the strengths of New Labour’s domestic policies outweigh the weaknesses in the years 1997–2010?

**Section 9: Themes c. 1914–2000**

- 43 'In the period from c. 1914 to c. 2000 the British economy adjusted effectively to changing circumstances.' Did it?
- 44 To what extent did the roles of women in British society change in the period c. 1918–1980?
- 45 How effective in improving educational standards were government initiatives in the period 1944–2000?
- 46 'In the period from 1945 to c. 2000, public opinion in Britain was sharply divided over greater integration with other European nations.' Why was this?
- 47 How great an impact did television have on popular culture in the second half of the twentieth century?
- 48 Why, during the second half of the twentieth century, did the National Health Service come under increasingly critical scrutiny?



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