



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/22

Paper 2b European History Outlines, c.1400–c.1800

May/June 2019

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



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.

This syllabus is regulated 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: c.1400–c.1461

- 1 To what extent can the Conciliar Movement be seen as a reform movement? [30]
- 2 What best explains the frequency of the rivalry between the Italian city states? [30]
- 3 Why did Valois Burgundy play so significant a role in European politics in this period? [30]
- 4 'Internal weaknesses and divisions within Byzantium explain the fall of Constantinople.' Discuss. [30]
- 5 To what extent does the quality of French leadership explain the outcome of the Hundred Years War? [30]

Section 2: c.1461–c.1516

- 6 'Highly successful both at home and abroad.' Is this an accurate assessment of the reign of Louis XI? [30]
- 7 Does the desire to plunder the wealth of Italy best explain the Italian Wars? [30]
- 8 'Popes consistently got their priorities wrong in this period.' Did they? [30]
- 9 Should territorial expansion be seen as Ivan III's principal achievement? [30]
- 10 'Only a superficial unity had been achieved.' Discuss this view of the Spanish kingdoms in 1516. [30]

Section 3: c.1516–c.1559

- 11 'In the years 1517 to 1521, Luther was just reacting to abuses in the Roman Catholic Church.' Discuss. [30]
- 12 How important was William of Orange to the course of the Dutch Revolt in the period to 1577? [30]
- 13 How effectively did Charles I rule his Spanish kingdoms? [30]
- 14 'His rule damaged both the monarchy and France.' How valid is this judgement on Francis I? [30]
- 15 Was Ivan IV anything more than a brutal tyrant? [30]

Section 4: c.1559–c.1610

- 16 'The "prudent" king.' To what extent do Philip II's domestic policies suggest that he deserves this title? [30]
- 17 'Rivalry between over-mighty subjects.' Does this provide the most convincing explanation for the outbreak and continuation of the French Civil Wars? [30]
- 18 Assess the achievements of the Jesuits in the Catholic Reformation and the Counter-Reformation. [30]
- 19 Assess the importance of the work of Sully to the recovery of France in the reign of Henry IV. [30]
- 20 How significant for the Ottoman Empire was the defeat at Lepanto? [30]

Section 5: Themes c.1378–c.1610

- 21 What best explains the origins of the Renaissance in Northern Italy? [30]
- 22 'A totally patriarchal society with a limited role for women.' How true a picture is this of the later Middle Ages? [30]
- 23 Assess the cultural achievements of the Northern Renaissance. [30]
- 24 What best explains the Portuguese success in exploration and colonisation in this period? [30]
- 25 'A period of significant commercial and industrial growth.' Is this an accurate picture of the European economy in the sixteenth century? [30]
- 26 Were church authorities the principal instigators of the persecution of witches? [30]

Section 6: c.1610–c.1660

- 27 'Richelieu was more successful abroad than at home.' Was he? [30]
- 28 'Gustavus Adolphus left Sweden a disastrous legacy.' Did he? [30]
- 29 'Religious motives played a major part in the outbreak of the Thirty Years War, but little part in its continuation.' Discuss. [30]
- 30 Did the Treaty of Westphalia leave unsettled more issues than it settled? [30]
- 31 To what extent was the commercial and economic success of the United Provinces in this period dependent on its geographical position? [30]

Section 7: c.1660–c.1715

- 32 How is the transformation of Brandenburg-Prussia from a minor German state to a major European power best explained? [30]
- 33 How much did Charles II contribute to the decline of Spain? [30]
- 34 How absolute a monarch was Louis XIV? [30]
- 35 How significant was the outcome of the Great Northern War for Sweden and the Baltic region? [30]
- 36 Assess the responsibility of Louis XIV for the War of Spanish Succession. [30]

Section 8: c.1715–c.1774

- 37 'A great minister and a great servant of France.' Does Fleury deserve this description? [30]
- 38 How effectively was the Habsburg Empire ruled in this period? [30]
- 39 With what justification can Frederick the Great of Prussia be called 'a truly enlightened despot'? [30]
- 40 'The desire to maintain a balance of power played only a limited part in eighteenth-century diplomacy and war.' Discuss. [30]
- 41 Assess the achievements of Philip V of Spain. [30]

Section 9: c.1774–1815

- 42 'She failed to address the fundamental problems facing Russia.' Discuss this judgement on Catherine the Great. [30]
- 43 Was Joseph II more successful abroad than at home? [30]
- 44 *(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)*
What best explains the coming of the Terror? [30]
- 45 *(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)*
How far did Napoleon maintain the ideals of 'liberty, equality and fraternity' in the domestic policies of the Consulate? [30]
- 46 How successful was Alexander I's foreign policy? [30]

Section 10: Themes c.1610–c.1800

- 47 Why did slavery become so commercially important in this period? [30]
- 48 How far was the reorganisation of armies the main feature of changes in warfare in seventeenth-century Europe? [30]
- 49 How widespread was royal absolutism in **either** the seventeenth **or** the eighteenth century? [30]
- 50 How much influence did women have outside the household in eighteenth-century Europe? [30]
- 51 'They produced only abstract theories of limited relevance and impact.' Discuss this view of the philosophes. [30]
- 52 To what extent did the motivation for acquiring and developing an overseas empire differ from state to state in this period? [30]

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