



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/22

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

May/June 2018

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 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: c. 1400–c. 1461

- 1 To what extent were lay rulers responsible for the profound and protracted nature of the Great Schism?
- 2 What best explains the pivotal role that Valois Burgundy played in European politics of the period 1384–1467?
- 3 How effectively did the Roman Catholic Church deal with the challenge presented by Hus and the Hussites?
- 4 ‘A period of sustained recovery.’ Discuss this view of France in the reign of Charles VII.
- 5 What best explains the rise of Muscovy in this period?

Section 2: c. 1461–c. 1516

- 6 ‘Louis XI’s reign was highly beneficial for France.’ Discuss.
- 7 ‘Small in size, but great in influence.’ Discuss with reference to any **two** Italian city states in this period.
- 8 ‘In this period, although the Ottoman Empire appeared strong, it had serious weaknesses.’ Discuss.
- 9 ‘A ruler of great ambitions, but without the ability to fulfil them.’ Assess this judgement on Maximilian I.
- 10 ‘Ferdinand and Isabella had made Spain into a great power by 1516.’ How far do you agree?

Section 3: c. 1516–c. 1559

- 11 'Its theological appeal was the main reason for the spread of Calvinism.' Discuss.
- 12 How effectively did Charles V manage the challenge of Lutheranism in the Holy Roman Empire?
- 13 To what extent were both France and its monarchy strengthened in the period 1515–1559?
- 14 'A willingness to innovate was the principal reason for Ottoman success in the period 1520–1566.' Discuss.
- 15 Discuss the view that the increase in royal power was the most important development in Sweden under Gustavus Vasa.

Section 4: c. 1559–c. 1610

- 16 'Characterised by too many bad decisions.' Discuss this view of the foreign policy of Philip II of Spain.
- 17 How important was religion to the civil war in France in the years 1559 to 1598?
- 18 How important were military factors in explaining why the Revolt of the Netherlands lasted so long?
- 19 Was Henry IV of France an 'absolute monarch'?
- 20 What best explains the political instability of the Baltic states in this period?

Section 5: Themes c. 1378–c. 1610

- 21 How seriously was the Church in need of reform in the fifteenth century?
- 22 Why were so many groups regarded as 'outcasts' in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
- 23 Assess the achievements of the Northern Renaissance.
- 24 'The age of the mercenary.' Discuss this view of **either** fifteenth-century **or** sixteenth-century warfare.
- 25 To what extent do improvements in technology explain overseas expansion in this period?
- 26 'A mixed picture of growth and decline.' Discuss this view of the European economy in the sixteenth century.

Section 6: c. 1610–c. 1660

- 27 How much continuity of both domestic and foreign policy was there between Richelieu and Mazarin?
- 28 'A nation already in steep decline.' Discuss this view of Spain on the death of Philip III in 1621.
- 29 Was the Thirty Years War a German, rather than a European, conflict?
- 30 'There were no winners, only losers.' Discuss this view of the Treaty of Westphalia.
- 31 Assess the importance of the House of Orange to Dutch economic success and political stability in the years c. 1610–c. 1650.

Section 7: c. 1660–c. 1715

- 32 'Territorial expansion was his main legacy to Prussia.' How persuasive is this judgement on Frederick William the Great Elector?
- 33 How great an impact did Louis XIV have on the way France was governed?
- 34 Did Peter the Great transform Russia?
- 35 'An insignificant nation.' Discuss this view of the Dutch republic in the later seventeenth century.
- 36 What best explains why France lost the War of the Spanish Succession?

Section 8: c. 1715–c. 1774

- 37 'Her desire for reform was not matched by her ability to bring it about.' Discuss this judgement on Maria Theresa.
- 38 Had Prussia attained 'great power' status by 1786?
- 39 What best explains the rivalries between European powers from 1721 to 1763?
- 40 How well ruled was Russia in the period 1725 to 1762?
- 41 'The reign of Louis XV demonstrates all too clearly that absolute rule equals ineffective rule.' Discuss.

Section 9: c. 1774–1815

- 42 'Characterised by only limited reform.' Discuss this view of the domestic policies of Catherine the Great.
- 43 *(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)*
What best explains the outbreak of the revolutionary crisis in France in 1789?
- 44 *(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)*
Why was there no successful counter-revolution in France in the period 1789–1799?
- 45 *(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)*
'Crude and aggressive, nothing more.' Discuss this view of Napoleon's imperial ambitions after 1804.
- 46 'A cautious and inconsistent reformer.' Assess this view of Alexander I of Russia.

Section 10: Themes c. 1610–c. 1800

- 47 Assess the view that 'the key developments in science in the seventeenth century all lay in mathematics'.
- 48 How great an impact did the French have on warfare and the organisation of war in **either** the seventeenth **or** the eighteenth century?
- 49 How great a divide was there between absolutist theory and practice in **either** the seventeenth **or** the eighteenth century?
- 50 Should the eighteenth century be seen as a period of revolutionary cultural and intellectual development?
- 51 To what extent and why did the pattern of overseas trade in continental Europe change in the eighteenth century?
- 52 Assess the causes and consequences of population growth in the eighteenth century.

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