



*Rewarding Learning*

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)  
General Certificate of Education  
January 2014

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## History

Assessment Unit AS 2

[AH121]

TUESDAY 21 JANUARY, MORNING

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### TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.  
Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.  
You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.  
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.  
Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.  
All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 30 marks for each question.

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

**Option 1 Spain and Europe 1556–1592**

- 1** (i) Explain the internal problems Spain faced on the accession of Philip II to the Spanish throne in 1556. [8]
- (ii) “The weaknesses in the government and administration of Spain in the period 1556–1592 were primarily due to Philip II’s attitude to kingship.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the different sources of income which funded the government of Philip II between 1556 and 1592. [8]
- (ii) “Spain’s economy was weak throughout the period 1556–1592.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how Philip II promoted a Catholic culture in Spain in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Philip II’s religious policy in Spain in the period 1556–1592 successful? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain why the Dutch Revolt broke out in 1566. [8]
- (ii) “Spain’s treaty with the Ottoman Turks in 1580 was the most important turning point in Philip II’s foreign policy in the period 1556–1592.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

### **Option 2 The Ascendancy of France in Europe 1660–1714**

- 1 (i)** Explain the results of the War of Devolution of 1667–1668. [8]
- (ii)** How far was the rivalry between Louis XIV and William of Orange responsible for the outbreak of the Nine Years' War in 1688? [22]
- 2 (i)** Explain the strong position of France in Europe after the Truce of Ratisbon of 1684. [8]
- (ii)** "There were no clear winners or losers in the Nine Years' War (1688–1697)." To what extent would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 3 (i)** Explain the consequences of Marlborough's victory at Oudenarde. [8]
- (ii)** "The strength of their military leadership was the most important reason for the Allies' success in the War of the Spanish Succession." How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i)** Explain the terms of the First and Second Partition Treaties. [8]
- (ii)** "At the end of the War of the Spanish Succession France had lost its ascendancy in Europe." To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

**Option 3 Challenge and Crisis in Ireland 1821–1867**

- 1 (i) Explain why Daniel O’Connell and the Whigs were disappointed with the results of the Lichfield House Compact. [8]
- (ii) “Daniel O’Connell was solely responsible for the failure of his campaign to repeal the Act of Union.” To what extent would you agree with this assessment? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain why there were regional differences in the impact of the Famine on Ireland. [8]
- (ii) How far were landlords to blame for the outbreak of the Famine in Ireland? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain why there was a sharp rise in the population of Ireland in the years before the Famine. [8]
- (ii) To what extent were the governments of Peel and Russell to blame for the limited success of their relief measures during the Irish Famine? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the reasons for the outbreak of the Fenian Rising of 1867. [8]
- (ii) “The Fenian Rising of 1867 failed because of the firm response of the British Government.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

**Option 4 France 1815–1871**

- 1 (i) Explain the aims of the Charter of Liberties. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XVIII’s foreign policy was more successful than his domestic policy between 1815 and 1824.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain why France experienced economic and social problems between 1815 and 1830. [8]
- (ii) “Charles X’s downfall in 1830 was mainly due to his religious policies.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain why Louis Philippe was offered the French throne in 1830. [8]
- (ii) “The most important reason for the downfall of Louis Philippe in 1848 was his failures in foreign policy.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain why the Second French Republic had failed by 1852. [8]
- (ii) “The reign of Napoleon III saw more failures than successes.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict on his domestic and foreign policies between 1852 and 1870? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

### Option 5 Russia 1903–1941

- 1 (i) Explain the aims of the land reforms introduced by Stolypin in Russia between 1906 and 1911. [8]
- (ii) How far was the outbreak of the Revolution of 1905 due to the consequences of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain how the Provisional Government helped to bring about its own downfall in October 1917. [8]
- (ii) “The New Economic Policy (NEP) was the most successful of the Bolsheviks’ economic policies in the period 1917–1924.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain how Trotsky helped the Bolsheviks to victory in the Russian Civil War between 1918 and 1921. [8]
- (ii) “The weaknesses in the leadership of Tsar Nicholas II during the First World War were mainly responsible for his downfall in the Revolution of February 1917.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the consequences of Stalin’s policy of industrialisation for the Soviet Union up to 1941. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that Stalin’s use of terror was the most important basis of his power in the Soviet Union between 1929 and 1941? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

**Option 6 Italy 1914–1943**

- 1** (i) Explain the economic effects of the First World War on Italy in the period 1915–1918. [8]
- (ii) “Italy’s disappointment with the terms of the Paris Peace Settlement was fully justified.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the reasons for the rise of fascism in Italy in the period 1919–1922. [8]
- (ii) “Mussolini failed to deal with Italy’s domestic problems in the period 1922–1939.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how Mussolini changed the political institutions of Italy between 1925 and 1939. [8]
- (ii) “The cult of personality was the most important means Mussolini used in his attempts to control Italy in the period 1922–1939.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain why Mussolini distanced himself from Britain and France and established closer relations with Germany between 1935 and 1939. [8]
- (ii) “Italy’s defeat in the Second World War was due to its failure to prepare adequately for war by 1940.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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