



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
January 2013

History

Assessment Unit AS 2

[AH121]

TUESDAY 22 JANUARY, MORNING



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 how the importation of bullion affected the Spanish economy in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “The most important reason for Spain’s economic failure in the period 1556–1592 was its internal political divisions.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

- 2 (i) Explain the reasons for the revolt in Aragon. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s government and administration of Spain was a great success.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]

- 3 (i) Explain how Philip II supported the development of Spanish culture in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “The Inquisition was used more to control religious minorities in Spain than for any other purpose.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]

- 4 (i) Explain why Philip II was successful in his policy towards Portugal in the period 1579–1583. [8]
- (ii) “The accession of Elizabeth I to the English throne in 1558 had the single greatest impact on Philip II’s foreign policy in the period 1556–1592.” 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 2 The Ascendancy of France in Europe 1660–1714

- 1 (i) Explain the causes of the War of Devolution of 1667–1668. [8]
- (ii) “The actions of Louis XIV were to blame for the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]

- 2 (i) Explain the impact of the reunion policies on France and its enemies up to 1684. [8]
- (ii) “France won the war but lost the peace.” To what extent would you agree with this analysis of the Nine Years’ War (1688–1697) and the Peace of Ryswick (1697)? [22]

- 3 (i) Explain the results of Marlborough’s victory at Malplaquet. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV was justified in accepting the Will of Carlos II.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]

- 4 (i) Explain the reasons for the poor performance of France in the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) “There were no clear winners or losers.” How far would you accept this verdict on the outcome of the War of the Spanish Succession? [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 wanted to gain Catholic Emancipation. [8]
- (ii) “Small victories but big disappointments.” How far would you accept this verdict on the political career of Daniel O’Connell in the period 1821–1845? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain how the Conservative Government under Sir Robert Peel reacted to the crisis of the Irish Famine. [8]
- (ii) “The Whig Government under Russell has been unfairly criticised for its response to the Irish Famine”. To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the social and economic effects of the Famine on Ireland up to 1867. [8]
- (ii) “Ireland’s dependence on the potato was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Famine.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the aims of those who took part in the Fenian Rising of 1867. [8]
- (ii) “The Fenians themselves were mainly responsible for the failure of their Rising in 1867.” 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 4 France 1815–1871

- 1** (i) Explain the aims of Louis XVIII's foreign policy in the period 1815–1824. [8]
- (ii) "The Bourbon monarchy was stable in the period 1815–1824." To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain how the French economy developed in the period 1815–1830. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that Charles X's close relationship with the Ultras was the main reason for his downfall in 1830? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the domestic problems facing Louis Philippe when he accepted the Crown of France in 1830. [8]
- (ii) To what extent would you agree that Louis Philippe was fortunate to stay on the throne for so long? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the weaknesses of the Second Republic between 1848 and 1852. [8]
- (ii) How far was Napoleon III the architect of his own downfall in 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 why opposition to Tsarism grew between 1906 and 1914. [8]
- (ii) How far was the outbreak of the Revolution of 1905 due to Tsar Nicholas II's reaction to the events of Bloody Sunday? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the weaknesses of the Whites in the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921. [8]
- (ii) To what extent did economic factors bring about the downfall of Tsar Nicholas II in February 1917? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the causes of the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917. [8]
- (ii) "Bolshevik economic policies were inconsistent in the period 1918–1924." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the aims of Stalin's economic policies for the Soviet Union in the period 1928–1941. [8]
- (ii) "Stalin's power base within the party was the most important reason for his victory in the power struggle in the period 1922–1929." 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 6 Italy 1914–1943

- 1** (i) Explain the military and social consequences of the First World War on Italy between 1915 and 1918. [8]
- (ii) “Although Italy was victorious in the First World War, it gained little from the Peace Treaties in 1919.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain how Mussolini was able to consolidate his political power in Italy between 1922 and 1928. [8]
- (ii) “The role of King Victor Emmanuel III was the most important reason for Mussolini’s rise to power in Italy by 1922.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how Mussolini tried to improve Italian agriculture in the period 1922–1939. [8]
- (ii) How far do you agree that propaganda was the most important method Mussolini used in his attempt to control Italy between 1922 and 1943? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain why Mussolini decided to invade Abyssinia in 1935. [8]
- (ii) To what extent do you agree that the ineffective leadership of Mussolini between 1940 and 1943 was the most important factor in Italy’s defeat in the Second World War? [22]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement in future if notified.