



*Rewarding Learning*

**ADVANCED**  
**General Certificate of Education**  
**2012**

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## **History**

**Assessment Unit A2 1**

**[AH211]**

**TUESDAY 15 MAY, MORNING**

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AH211

### **TIME**

1 hour 15 minutes.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.  
Answer **one** question from your chosen option.  
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The total mark for this paper is 50.  
Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.  
Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate their understanding of how the past has been interpreted and represented in different ways.  
All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 50 marks for each question.

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 1      ANGLO-SPANISH RELATIONS 1509–1609**

**Either**

- 1** “Henry VIII’s break with Rome (1533–1534) was the most important turning point in Anglo-Spanish relations in the period 1509–1609.” How far would you agree with this statement? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Women had a far greater political influence than men on Anglo-Spanish relations in the period 1509–1609.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 2      CROWN AND PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND 1603–1702**

**Either**

- 1** “It was during the reign of Charles II that Parliament in England made the most significant gains in its power and influence.” How far would you agree with this verdict on the relationship between Crown and Parliament in the period 1603–1702? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Of all the monarchs in the period 1603–1702, James I was most responsible for damaging the relationship between Crown and Parliament in England.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 3 LIBERALISM AND NATIONALISM IN EUROPE 1815–1914**

**Either**

- 1** “1848 was the great turning point in the fortunes of liberalism in Europe in the period 1815–1914.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “War was the main reason for the progress of nationalism in the period 1815–1914.” How far would you accept this verdict? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 4      UNIONISM AND NATIONALISM IN IRELAND 1800–1900**

**Either**

- 1** “The successes and failures of Irish nationalists depended on whether they attracted widespread support.” To what extent would you agree with this assessment of constitutional and revolutionary nationalism in Ireland in the period 1800–1900? [50]

**Or**

- 2** In what ways, and for what reasons, were there similarities and differences between the supporters of the Union in the north and south of Ireland in the period 1800–1900? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 5 CLASH OF IDEOLOGIES IN EUROPE 1900–2000**

**Either**

- 1** “The aims of Soviet foreign policy throughout the twentieth century were identical but the methods by which its leaders attempted to achieve them were different.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “The motives and actions of the opponents of communism in the period 1917–1991 were defensive rather than aggressive.” How far would you accept this verdict? [50]

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

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