



Rewarding Learning

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2014**

History

Assessment Unit AS 2

[AH121]

THURSDAY 12 JUNE, AFTERNOON



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 reasons for the revolt of the Moriscos. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II created an absolute monarchy in Spain between 1556 and 1592.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the condition of Spanish agriculture in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “The weakness of the Spanish economy in the period 1556–1592 was mainly due to Philip II’s borrowing from foreign investors.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain how the Inquisition controlled heresy in Spain in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s reform of the Church in Spain between 1556 and 1592 was solely motivated by a desire to strengthen Catholicism.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the reasons for Philip II’s changes in policy towards the Turks in the period 1556–1580. [8]
- (ii) “Although Philip II retained most of his Empire, his foreign policy in the period 1556–1592 was a failure.” 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 how France improved its military position in the period 1660–1689. [8]
- (ii) “The formation of the League of Augsburg in 1686 was responsible for the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the successes of France in the Nine Years’ War. [8]
- (ii) “Of the countries involved in the Nine Years’ War, it was England which had most reason to be satisfied with the terms of the Peace of Ryswick.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the reasons for the success of the Grand Alliance at the Battle of Malplaquet. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV’s acceptance of Carlos II’s will was the most important reason for the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the terms of the peace treaties at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) How far was France’s poor performance in the War of the Spanish Succession due to the economic problems it faced? [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 achieve Catholic Emancipation. [8]
- (ii) “The leadership of Daniel O’Connell was the most important reason for the success of the campaign to achieve Catholic Emancipation.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the benefits of the Lichfield House Compact for Daniel O’Connell. [8]
- (ii) “Daniel O’Connell’s quarrel with the Young Irelanders was the most important reason for the failure of his campaign to repeal the Act of Union.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the effects of the Famine on Irish tenant farmers up to 1867. [8]
- (ii) “The failure of successive British governments to respond to the agricultural and industrial problems Ireland faced in the period 1824–1845 was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Irish Famine.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the aims of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) “A lack of international support explains the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867.” 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 difficulties Louis XVIII faced when he came to power in France in 1815. [8]
- (ii) “The murder of the Duc de Berry in 1820 was the most important turning point in Louis XVIII’s reign.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain which groups in France were opposed to Charles X between 1824 and 1830. [8]
- (ii) “Charles X’s domestic policy was a complete failure.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the aims of Louis Philippe when he came to the throne in 1830. [8]
- (ii) How far was Louis Philippe responsible for his own downfall in 1848? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain why Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France in 1852. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Napoleon III’s foreign policy responsible for the fall of the Second Empire in France 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 how the failings of Tsar Nicholas II led to the Revolution of 1905. [8]
- (ii) “The actions of Nicholas II after the Revolution of 1905 saved Tsarism from collapse up to 1914.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the short-term causes of the Revolution of February 1917. [8]
- (ii) “The leadership of both Lenin and Trotsky was the most important reason for Bolshevik success in the Revolution of October 1917.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the features of Lenin’s New Economic Policy. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that the success of the Bolsheviks in the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921 was due primarily to the poor leadership of the Whites? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the cultural features of Stalinist Russia. [8]
- (ii) “Disagreements within the Communist Party were the key factor in Stalin’s victory in the power struggle in the period 1922–1929.” 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 6 Italy 1914–1943

- 1 (i) Explain the attitudes of the Neutralists and Interventionists to Italy's entry into the First World War in 1915. [8]
- (ii) "The First World War had little political impact on Italy in the period 1915–1918, but far-reaching economic, social and military consequences." To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain why Mussolini gained the support of the Catholic Church and the monarchy in Italy in the period 1919–1922. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini's policy towards industry was more successful than his agricultural policy between 1922 and 1939." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the reasons for Italy's economic problems in the period 1919–1922. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Mussolini successful in his attempts to create a Fascist state in Italy between 1922 and 1943? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain how the leadership of Mussolini in the period 1940–1943 contributed to Italy's failure in the Second World War. [8]
- (ii) "The decision to develop closer relations with Hitler after 1936 was the greatest failure of Mussolini's foreign policy in the 1930s." How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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