



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2016

History

Assessment Unit AS 2



AH121

[AH121]

MONDAY 13 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 causes of the Perez affair. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s administration of Spain in the period 1556–1592 was a total failure.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the impact of the importation of bullion on the Spanish economy in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Philip II responsible for the weaknesses of the Spanish economy in the period 1556–1592? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain how Philip II used the Tridentine Decrees to reform the Catholic Church in Spain in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II was solely responsible for the development of culture in Spain between 1556 and 1592.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain how Philip II was able to become King of Portugal in 1581. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s image of himself as the ‘sword of Catholicism’ was the driving force behind his foreign policy in the period 1556–1592.” To what extent 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 1660–1714

- 1** (i) Explain the reasons for the outbreak of the War of Devolution of 1667–1668. [8]
- (ii) “By 1689 Louis XIV had made France the most powerful and feared country in Europe.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the aims of the enemies of France at the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War. [8]
- (ii) “The Spanish 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 French defeat at the Battle of Ramillies. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV was solely responsible for the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the impact on France of the peace treaties at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) “The victory of the Grand Alliance at the Battle of Blenheim was the most important reason for its success in the War of the Spanish Succession.” 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 wanted to repeal the Act of Union. [8]
- (ii) To what extent did Daniel O’Connell achieve his political objectives in the period 1821–1845? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the economic and social effects of the Famine in Ireland up to 1867. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was laissez-faire ideology responsible for the limited success of government relief measures during the Irish famine? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain why some parts of Ireland were more severely affected by the Famine than others. [8]
- (ii) “The rapid increase in population in Ireland up to 1845 was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Famine.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the causes of the Fenian Rising of 1867. [8]
- (ii) “Its leaders were romantic dreamers rather than serious revolutionaries.” How far would you agree with this explanation of the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867? [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 features of the Charter of Liberties. [8]
- (ii) How stable was the Bourbon monarchy between 1815 and 1824? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the aims of the Ultras between 1815 and 1830. [8]
- (ii) “Charles X’s handling of the economy played a more important role in his downfall in 1830 than other aspects of his domestic policy.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain why some groups opposed Louis Philippe between 1830 and 1848. [8]
- (ii) To what extent did Louis Philippe achieve the aims of his domestic policy in the period 1830–1848? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the weaknesses of the Second Republic between 1848 and 1852. [8]
- (ii) “Napoleon III enjoyed more success in his domestic than foreign policy in the period 1852–1870.” 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 5 Russia 1903–1941

- 1 (i) Explain how the Russo-Japanese War caused the Revolution of 1905. [8]
- (ii) “Stolypin’s reforms were solely responsible for the survival of the regime of Tsar Nicholas II until 1914.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain how the First World War was responsible for the Revolution of February 1917. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that Bolshevik economic policies lacked consistency between 1918 and 1924? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the causes of the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917. [8]
- (ii) “Without Lenin, the Bolsheviks would not have been victorious in the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the aims of Stalin’s economic policies for the Soviet Union between 1928 and 1941. [8]
- (ii) To what extent would you agree that Stalin’s cult of personality 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 social and military consequences of the First World War for Italy between 1915 and 1918. [8]
- (ii) How far did the terms of the Paris Peace Settlement meet Italy’s expectations when it entered the First World War in 1915? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the political problems Italy faced between 1919 and 1922. [8]
- (ii) “Mussolini succeeded in achieving his economic aims for Italy by 1939.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain why some groups in Italy supported fascism between 1919 and 1922. [8]
- (ii) “Propaganda was the most important method Mussolini used in his attempts to control the Italian people between 1922 and 1943.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain why Mussolini decided to enter the Second World War in 1940. [8]
- (ii) How consistent were the aims of Mussolini’s foreign policy in the period 1922–1939 and the methods by which he attempted to achieve them? [22]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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