



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2017

History

Assessment Unit AS 2
Historical Conflict and Change



SHY21

[SHY21]

TUESDAY 23 MAY, 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.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 1: Spain and Europe 1556–1598

- 1 (i)** Explain the economic difficulties facing Philip II in 1556. [8]
- (ii)** “Spain had a strong economy in the period 1556–1598.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2 (i)** Explain Philip II’s relationship with the Papacy. [8]
- (ii)** “Philip II’s religious policy in Spain between 1556 and 1598 enjoyed more successes than failures.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3 (i)** Explain why Philip II’s policy towards Portugal between 1579 and 1583 was successful. [8]
- (ii)** “The most important reason for the outbreak of war between England and Spain in 1585 was the decline of France.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [22]

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

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

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** 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) “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 reasons for Louis XIV’s acceptance of Carlos II’s will. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV’s recognition of James II’s son as the true king of England was the most important cause of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the consequences of the Battle of Blenheim of 1704. [8]
- (ii) “The terms of the peace treaties at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession benefited England more than any other country.” 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.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 3: Ireland 1823–1867

- 1 (i) Explain the effects of the Lichfield House Compact for the Whigs. [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 1823–1845? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the problems facing Irish agriculture in the period 1824–1845. [8]
- (ii) How important were the economic, social and political effects of the Famine on Ireland in the period up to 1867? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the reasons for the outbreak of the Fenian Rising of 1867. [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.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 4: France 1815–1870

- 1** (i) Explain the aims of the Charter of Liberties. [8]
- (ii) “Charles X rather than Louis XVIII was responsible for the Bourbons’ failure to keep their throne.” To what extent would you agree with this judgement on the restored monarchy in France during the period 1815–1830? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the development of the French economy between 1830 and 1848. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Louis Philippe’s relationship with the press responsible for his downfall in 1848? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain why some groups were dissatisfied with the Second Republic between 1848 and 1852. [8]
- (ii) “The Emperor’s domestic policy was a failure, when measured against his aims.” How far would you agree with this judgement on Napoleon III between 1852 and 1870? [22]

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

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

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 5: Russia 1914–1941

- 1 (i) Explain how Tsar Nicholas II's mistakes during the First World War led to his downfall in the Revolution of February 1917. [8]
- (ii) "The leadership of Lenin and Trotsky was the most important reason for the success of the Bolsheviks in the Revolution of October 1917." How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain how the Bolsheviks' strengths led to their victory in the Russian Civil War between 1918 and 1921. [8]
- (ii) "The New Economic Policy (NEP) was the only successful economic policy introduced by the Bolsheviks between 1917 and 1924." To what extent would you accept this assessment? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the impact of Stalin's policy of collectivisation on the Soviet Union up to 1941. [8]
- (ii) "Stalin's use of the arts and the media was the most important means by which he maintained control of the Soviet Union up to 1941." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [22]

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

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

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 6: Italy's Quest for Great Power Status 1871–1943

- 1** (i) Explain why Italy joined the Triple Alliance in 1882. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Giolitti successful in his attempts to overcome the internal divisions in Italy up to 1914? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the economic problems facing Italy between 1919 and 1922. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini's reaction to the Matteotti crisis was the most important factor in his consolidation of power in Italy by 1926." How far do you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the aims of Mussolini's foreign policy from 1922 to 1929. [8]
- (ii) "The weaknesses of the Italian military were the main reason for the Italian defeat in the Second World War." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [22]

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