



Rewarding Learning  
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)  
General Certificate of Education  
2009

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## History

Assessment Unit AS 2

*assessing*

Module 2

[ASH21]



**THURSDAY 11 JUNE, MORNING**

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### TIME

45 minutes.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.  
Answer **one** question on your chosen option.  
You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen question.  
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 30.  
Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.  
All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 30 marks for each question.

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

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

**Option 1      AUTHORITY IN IRELAND 1520–1547**

**THE EXTENT OF ROYAL CONTROL 1520–1533**

**Either**

- 1** (i) In what ways did the “Old English” and Gaelic economies differ in the period 1520–1547? [8]
- (ii) “The power of the House of Kildare in the period 1520–1533 relied solely on the support of Henry VIII.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]

**Or**

- 2** (i) For what reasons did the Earl of Surrey’s Lieutenancy of Ireland end in March 1522? [8]
- (ii) How far can the “Old English” be seen as a single unified group between 1520 and 1533? [22]

THE ATTEMPTS TO IMPOSE ROYAL AUTHORITY AND CONFORMITY

**Or**

- 3 (i) For what reasons did Henry VIII introduce the Reformation in Ireland? [8]
- (ii) “Grey was a more successful commander than Skeffington.” How far would you agree with this statement on the military campaign of 1534–1540? [22]

**Or**

- 4 (i) What were the aims of Sir Anthony St. Leger’s policy of “surrender and regrant”? [8]
- (ii) “Henry VIII’s religious policy was the least successful aspect of his attempts to impose royal authority in Ireland between 1534 and 1547.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [22]

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

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

**Option 2 COLONISATION IN IRELAND 1607–1636**

**THE CLASH OF ENGLISH AND GAELIC CULTURES**

**Either**

- 1 (i)** What steps did the English Government take between 1607 and 1609 to prepare for the Plantation of Ulster? [8]
- (ii)** “The London Companies were the least successful group in meeting the conditions of the Ulster Plantation by 1636.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]

**Or**

- 2 (i)** What conditions were the native Irish (“Irish of good merit”) required to fulfil in order to participate in the Plantation of Ulster? [8]
- (ii)** How far had the English Government achieved its political objectives in Ulster by 1636? [22]

## THE CLASH OF “NEW ENGLISH” AND “OLD ENGLISH” CULTURES

**Or**

- 3 (i) For what reasons did the “Old English” dislike the Parliament of 1613–1615? [8]
- (ii) How far were “The Graces” responsible for the poor relations between the “Old English” and Irish Governments between 1613 and 1636? [22]

**Or**

- 4 (i) What steps did the English Government take to introduce plantations outside Ulster during the reign of James I? [8]
- (ii) “Wentworth had no consistent policy.” How far would you accept this criticism of Wentworth’s administration in Ireland up to 1636? [22]

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

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

**Option 3 CHALLENGE AND CRISIS IN IRELAND 1824–1849**

THE CHALLENGE OF DANIEL O’CONNELL

**Either**

- 1 (i) In what ways were Daniel O’Connell and the Whigs satisfied with the Lichfield House Compact? [8]
- (ii) “The role of the Catholic Church was the key to the success of Daniel O’Connell’s campaign for Catholic Emancipation.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

**Or**

- 2 (i) What tactics did Daniel O’Connell use in his campaign to achieve Catholic Emancipation? [8]
- (ii) “The disagreements between Daniel O’Connell and the Young Irelanders explain the failure of the campaign to repeal the Act of Union.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

## THE CRISIS OF THE FAMINE

**Or**

- 3 (i) In what ways did the Conservative Government under Sir Robert Peel respond to the crisis of the Irish Famine? [8]
- (ii) “The failure of successive governments to deal with the agricultural and industrial problems Ireland faced between 1824 and 1845 was the main cause of the Famine.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]

**Or**

- 4 (i) What effects did the Famine have on Irish tenant farmers up to 1849? [8]
- (ii) “The ideology of laissez-faire explains the limited success of the response to the Famine of the Whig Government under Russell.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]

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

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

**Option 4 RE-ESTABLISHED MONARCHY IN FRANCE 1824–1848**

THE BOURBON REACTION 1824–1830

**Either**

- 1 (i) What political problems faced Charles X when he became King in 1824? [8]
- (ii) “Charles X was solely to blame for his downfall in 1830.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

**Or**

- 2 (i) For what reasons was the appointment of Polignac as Chief Minister in 1829 unpopular? [8]
- (ii) “Economic developments posed a greater challenge to Charles X than political problems between 1824 and 1830.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]



THE MONARCHY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE 1830–1848

**Or**

- 3 (i) Which groups supported Louis Philippe's acceptance of the Crown of France in 1830? [8]
- (ii) How far was the downfall of Louis Philippe due to his economic rather than foreign policy in the period 1830–1848? [22]

**Or**

- 4 (i) What were the features of Louis Philippe's relationship with the press in France between 1830 and 1848? [8]
- (ii) How effective was Louis Philippe's domestic policy between 1830 and 1848? [22]

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

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

**Option 5 FASCISM IN ITALY 1918–1943**

**THE RISE TO POWER OF MUSSOLINI AND HIS DOMESTIC POLICIES**

**Either**

- 1 (i) What economic problems did Italy face in the period 1918–1922? [8]
- (ii) “Propaganda was the most important means by which Mussolini tried to control Italy between 1922 and 1939.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

**Or**

- 2 (i) What did Italy expect to gain from the Peace Settlement at the end of the First World War? [8]
- (ii) How far would you accept that Mussolini’s economic policies between 1929 and 1943 were a total failure? [22]

## FOREIGN POLICY

**Or**

- 3 (i) What were the features of Mussolini's foreign policy during the 1920s? [8]
- (ii) To what extent would you accept that Mussolini's role at the Munich Conference in 1938 was his greatest success in foreign policy in the period 1922–1939? [22]

**Or**

- 4 (i) For what reasons did Italy not enter the Second World War in September 1939? [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini was solely responsible for Italy's defeat in the Second World War." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

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

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