

New
Specification



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2010

History

Assessment Unit AS 2

[AH121]

THURSDAY 28 JANUARY, 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

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the impact of the Counter-reformation on Spanish society in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s kingship was helped rather than hindered by internal faction fighting.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the problems facing industry and commerce in Spain in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “The impact of war was the most important reason for the financial and economic problems Spain faced in the period 1556–1592.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain Philip II’s relationship with the Papacy. [8]
- (ii) How far was Philip II responsible for the outbreak of the revolts of the Moriscos, Perez and Aragon? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the causes of the Dutch revolt. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Spain to blame for the outbreak of war with England in 1585? [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

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the consequences of the War of Devolution of 1667–1668. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV’s attack on Phillipsburg was the most important cause of the Nine Years’ War.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the consequences of the Dutch War of 1672–1678. [8]
- (ii) “The Peace of Ryswick of 1697 represented a victory for France.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain the terms of the First and Second Partition Treaties. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV’s acceptance of the will was the most important reason for the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the terms of the Peace of Utrecht. [8]
- (ii) “Marlborough’s leadership was the main reason for the Allies’ success in the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far 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 3 Challenge and Crisis in Ireland 1821–1867

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the tactics used by Daniel O’Connell in his campaign to achieve the repeal of the Union. [8]
- (ii) “The weaknesses of the British Government after 1827 explain the success of Daniel O’Connell’s campaign for Catholic Emancipation by 1829.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the reasons for the quarrel between Daniel O’Connell and the Young Irelanders. [8]
- (ii) “The Lichfield House Compact brought nothing but disappointment to both the Whigs and Daniel O’Connell.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain the effects of the Famine on Irish tenant farmers by 1867. [8]
- (ii) “The rapid increase in population in Ireland up to 1845 was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Famine.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the ideas and beliefs of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) “The opposition of the Catholic Church was the most important reason for the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867.” How far would you accept 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

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the aims of the domestic policy of Louis XVIII between 1815 and 1824. [8]
- (ii) “While the period 1815–1824 was one of stability for the Bourbon Monarchy, the years 1824–1830 represented only instability.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the domestic problems Louis Philippe faced when he accepted the Crown of France in 1830. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Louis Philippe responsible for his own downfall in 1848? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain the cultural and social developments in France between 1848 and 1871. [8]
- (ii) “Political divisions in France between 1848 and 1852 were solely responsible for the failure of the Second Republic.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the features of the economic policies of Napoleon III between 1852 and 1870. [8]
- (ii) How far did Napoleon III achieve his objectives in foreign policy between 1852 and 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

Either

- 1 (i) Explain why the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks split in 1903. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was the outbreak of the Revolution of 1905 due to Tsar Nicholas II's response to the events of Bloody Sunday? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the contribution of Lenin to the success of the Bolsheviks in the Revolution of October 1917. [8]
- (ii) "War communism was the most successful economic policy pursued by the Bolsheviks in the period 1917–1924." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain why the Bolsheviks won the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921. [8]
- (ii) To what extent were the actions of Tsar Nicholas II during the First World War responsible for his own downfall in February 1917? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the features of Stalin's cult of personality between 1929 and 1941. [8]
- (ii) "Stalin's victory in the power struggle was solely due to the mistakes of his rivals." 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

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the different attitudes of the Neutralists and the Interventionists to Italy's entry into the First World War. [8]
- (ii) "The most important effects of the First World War on Italy were political." To what extent would you agree with this statement for the period 1915–1918? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain how Mussolini used propaganda as a means of control in Italy between 1922 and 1943. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini's 'March on Rome' was the most important reason for his rise to power in Italy by 1922." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain the methods used by Mussolini to consolidate his political power in Italy between 1922 and 1928. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini experienced more success in his policies towards industry than his policies towards agriculture in the period 1922–1943." To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the successes of Mussolini's foreign policy up to 1939. [8]
- (ii) "Italy's lack of preparation for war by 1940 is the most important explanation for its defeat in the Second World War." How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

