



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
January 2013

History

Assessment Unit AS 1

[AH111]

WEDNESDAY 16 JANUARY, AFTERNOON



TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Choose **one** option.
Answer question **1(a)** or **1(b)** and question **2** from your **chosen option**.
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 question **1** and question **2(b)**.
This assessment unit is an historical enquiry and candidates are advised to draw on all the relevant material they have studied when answering question **2(b)**.

Option 1: England 1520–1570

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain how some groups and individuals opposed Henry VIII's religious policies in the period 1520–1547. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the reasons for the rebellions of 1549. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Religious Policies of Mary I, 1553–1558

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Simon Renard, the Spanish Ambassador in England, to the later Philip II, February 1555. Mary I, who felt isolated from her English Royal Court, placed great trust in Renard. They had worked closely on the negotiations for her marriage to Philip in 1554.

The people of London are deeply concerned about the cruel enforcement of the recent Acts of Parliament regarding heresy. This was expressed publicly, when a Protestant heretic was burnt yesterday. Many onlookers wept, while others prayed to God to give them strength to bear the pain and remain loyal to the Protestant religion. Others gathered the ashes and bones of the heretic to preserve them. Others threatened the Bishops because of the speed of change. It is feared that this may cause a revolt. I do not think that you should allow further executions unless the reasons are overwhelmingly strong or the offence is scandalous. If the people of London got their way, not only would the true religion be threatened but yourself and the Queen might also be in danger.

Source 2

Extract from a report from the Venetian Ambassador in Madrid, Giovanni Michieli, to his Council in Europe, May 1557. His role was to comment on the state of affairs in England.

The Catholic religion is taking root in England due to the Queen's authority. Since I left England three years ago, seven new monasteries have been completed. Churches are well attended and all the ancient Catholic rites and ceremonies are still performed. It is uncertain if this is done out of fear or to deceive the authorities. With the exception of a few devout Catholics, none under the age of thirty five, most make a show of denying the Protestant faith. Some believe that they could accept the change in religion if they were sure that they would not lose their church property. They are afraid, regardless of what they practise, that one day they might be forced to give their land back.

Source 3

Extract from Christopher Haigh, *English Reformations*, published in 1993.

The Marian reconstruction of Catholicism was a success. It was not a total success, for the extreme Protestants could not all be crushed and those who were not extreme could not be made enthusiastic Catholics, at least not in five years. The evidence from the parishes is of considerable and continuing support for traditional services and celebrations. In Mary's last year, recruitment to the priesthood was better than it had been for thirty years. Religious divisions may have been easing and persecution had slackened. Protestant exiles were in dispute and despair. And then Mary made her only serious and fatal error. She died on 17 November 1558.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the response to Mary I's religious policies in the period 1553–1558? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess to what extent Mary I's religious policies were successful in the period 1553–1558. [35]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain the impact of James I's policies towards the Puritans in the period 1603–1625. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the methods used by Charles I to raise finance during the period of his Personal Rule between 1629 and 1640. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Execution of Charles I, 1649

Source 1

Extract from the Earl of Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, written between 1646 and 1660. Clarendon is explaining the arguments made in the House of Commons for putting the King on trial. The debate took place in December 1648, after Pride's Purge. Clarendon was a senior Royalist and had served Charles I during the Civil War.

Some MPs, having considered the views of the Army and Cromwell, argued very passionately that Parliament ought to put the King on trial. They claimed that he had been the cause of all the miseries and difficulties which had fallen upon the kingdom. In fact, Parliament had already stripped him of his power and authority to govern. Some MPs maintained that the experience of the past two years proved that the nation might be very easily governed without a King. They declared that, since the King had been the cause of all the blood which had been spilt, it was fit that such a man of blood should be brought to justice and made to suffer the punishment that was due for his tyranny and murders. However new and horrific this argument was, the speakers persuaded a majority to agree with them. They appointed a committee to prepare a charge of high treason against the King and list the crimes committed by him.

Source 2

Extract from an account written by William Allen in 1659, describing a prayer meeting held by the New Model Army in Windsor in April 1648. The meeting was held just after the outbreak of the Second Civil War. Allen was an officer in the New Model Army.

God led us to see not only our sins, but also our duty. He directed our discussions, and presently we were led to a clear agreement amongst ourselves, without anyone disagreeing. God enabled us to come to a joint decision, for reasons which were carefully debated. We agreed to call Charles Stuart, that man of blood, to account for the blood he had shed and for the damage he had done to God's work and God's people in this poor nation.

Source 3

Extract from Derek Hirst, *England in Conflict 1603–1660*, published in 1999.

To some extremists, Charles I's execution would bring about God's rule on earth; to many more, he died because he had sinned against God and marked himself as a man of blood. For Cromwell and his allies in Parliament, there were practical, as well as religious, reasons for executing the King. Charles died because it was impossible to come to an agreement with him. In addition, the experience of war, and the debates that occurred during and after it, convinced many that Parliament should protect itself and made it possible to imagine a world without a King.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the attitude of MPs towards Charles I in 1648? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the religious beliefs of the New Model Army led to the execution of Charles I in 1649. [35]

Option 3: England 1815–1868

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

(a) Explain why revolution did not occur in England in the period 1815–1820. [12]

Or

(b) Explain how the Whig Governments responded to the social and economic problems England faced in the period 1833–1841. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Problems facing the Conservative Party, 1846–1865

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Sir Robert Peel to Sir Henry Hardinge, a close friend and colleague, 24 September 1846. Peel had recently resigned as Prime Minister following his quarrel with the Conservative Party over the repeal of the Corn Laws. He is writing about his future role in politics.

My recent resignation has relieved me of a great burden. Five years as Prime Minister is quite enough for any man's strength. I never accepted some of the responsibilities of being Prime Minister. One has to keep unity among colleagues who have differing opinions. The Prime Minister has to adopt the opinions of men who have no access to one's knowledge and could not profit by it if they had. Such men often spend their time eating and drinking, hunting, shooting, gambling and horse racing. I intend to stay detached from any form of party association. I am determined never again to resume office. The head of a Government requires more youth, more ambition and more love of power than I have. I will take care not to get my fingers burnt again by organising a political party. There is too much truth in the saying, "The head of a party must be directed by its tail". Since heads see, and tails are blind, heads are the best judges as to the course of action.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Sir James Graham to Sir Robert Peel, 15 January 1848. Graham was a leading member of the Peelites, a group of 90 MPs who remained loyal to Peel following the quarrel within the Conservative Party over the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Peelites were the most capable and experienced members of the Conservative Party.

I believe that there is no possibility that the Conservative Party which you led in 1841 will reunite. That Party was held together by your superior judgement and honesty. The different shades of opinion in that Party were very numerous, but they were united by the confidence you inspired, and by the general belief that you were the man most fit to govern. That confidence has now disappeared and without it the Party is once again divided. Time will probably solve these difficulties. However, any unity will collapse into chaos by the emergence of new political combinations.

Source 3

Extract from Derrick Murphy, *Britain 1783–1918*, published in 2004. He is writing about the problems facing the Conservative Party in the period 1846–1865.

The Peelites frequently supported the Whigs and helped them to remain in government. There was tremendous bitterness between the two wings of the Conservative Party. The supporters of the Corn Laws – known as “Protectionists” – felt betrayed by Peel, and the Peelites refused to trust a Party which refused to abandon protection. While Disraeli had obvious ability, the Peelites never forgave him for his role in Peel’s downfall. Many Protectionists declined to trust Disraeli because of his social background. Palmerston cleverly exploited Conservative disunity to give the Whigs many years in government.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the problems which the Conservative Party faced in the period 1846–1865? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which Peel and the Peelites were responsible for the problems facing the Conservative Party in the period 1846–1865. [35]

Option 4: Unification of Italy and Germany 1815–1871

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain how nationalist and liberal ideas developed in the Italian states between 1815 and 1848. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain why Piedmont played a leading role in the unification of Italy in the period 1848–1860. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Causes of the Austro-Prussian War, 1866

Source 1

Extract from the Declaration of War against Austria issued by King William I of Prussia to his people, 18 June 1866.

I am speaking to you as the Prussian army leaves for the decisive struggle against Austria. Only a few years ago, I gave the Austrian Emperor the hand of friendship when one of the German states was under threat from a foreign country. But I have been deceived. Austria does not see Prussia as its natural ally but as a hostile rival. It wants to weaken and destroy Prussia.

Our opponents are mistaken if they imagine that Prussia is paralysed by dissent and disagreements at home because this opposition will disappear in the face of the enemy. I have done everything to save Prussia from the sacrifices of a war. Up until the last minute, I have tried, together with France, Great Britain and Russia, to reach an agreement with Austria. But the Austrian Government, supported by the other German states, refused to accept it. Therefore we are forced to fight for our existence. We must go into battle for life or death against those who wish to humiliate Prussia.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Count Alois Károlyi, Austrian Ambassador in Berlin, to Alexander Mensdorff-Pouilly, Austrian Foreign Minister, 22 February 1866.

Bismarck believes that the time has come to mount a great Prussian action abroad. A successful war against Austria would satisfy his thirst for achievement. He is prepared to take risks and has no moral scruples. A war would also help the Prussian Government to overcome its internal strife. Bismarck believes that, without the diversion of war, the only alternative way of solving Prussia's domestic problems would be the abolition of Parliament by King William I. These are the factors which guide Bismarck's foreign policy.

Source 3

Extract from David Hargreaves, *Bismarck and German Unification*, published in 1991.

The Convention of Gastein (August 1865), which divided Schleswig-Holstein between Austria and Prussia following the Danish War, aimed to improve Austro-Prussian relations. But it became clear almost at once that it had only delayed the day of reckoning and by the spring of 1866 plans for a war against Austria were already advanced in Berlin. This was partly due to Bismarck's confidence that France would not intervene. Austria was stirring up hostility towards Prussia in Holstein, while Prussia provoked anti-Austrian feelings in Schleswig. However, it was Austria's appeal to the Confederation to solve the Schleswig-Holstein question which was the key event on the road to war.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the causes of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which Prussia was responsible for the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian War in 1866. [35]

Option 5: Germany 1918–1945

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain the changes the Weimar economy experienced between 1919 and the Wall Street Crash of October 1929. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the growth of the opposition and resistance in Germany to the Nazi regime in the period 1933–1945. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Impact of Nazi Policies on Girls and Women in Germany in the period 1933–1939

Source 1

Extract from an interview with Karma Rauhut by an American journalist in 1993. Rauhut lived in a village outside Berlin.

All girls were supposed to be in the BDM (League of German Girls). My trick to avoid it was that in my private girls' school in Berlin I always pretended that I was in the BDM in my village at home. However, when I was at home I more or less said that I was in it in Berlin. That stupid BDM uniform! I would have rather died than put it on. My teachers overlooked my avoidance of the BDM because the Headmistress was a Social Democrat. She had employed teachers who were not 100% Nazis, although later on they did all have to be in the Nazi Party or leave the school. I had an aunt who was a primary school teacher who would not join the Nazi Party and she was dismissed from her job. My luck with avoiding the BDM ran out when I was transferred to another school which was quite Nazi-infested.

Source: Hitler's Germany by Jane Jenkins with Edgar Feuchtwanger, published in 2000 by John Murray

Source 2

Extract from *The Basic Principles of the National Socialist Women's League* (NSF), published in 1933. The NSF was an elite organisation of Nazi women.

We desire the training and renewal of women's role as the preserver of the nation's lifeblood: marriage, motherhood and the family, blood and race, youth and nationhood. Our main task is the indoctrination of German women in all areas of female life.

Source 3

Extract from Martin Collier and Philip Pedley, *Germany 1919–1945*, published in 2000.

The regime lost no time in shaping its negative policy towards women. In 1933, 19000 female civil servants lost their jobs. The number of women in employment remained low but by the mid-1930s there was a labour shortage, which meant that the regime tried to persuade women to go back to work. Between 1933 and 1939 the number of women in employment increased. This shows a contradiction between Nazi ideology and reality. As women had been very much encouraged to marry and raise families, the number of marriages had risen dramatically. A far higher proportion of women between the age of 25 and 30 were married by the eve of the war. By 1937, 700 000 married couples had received a loan. Despite such incentives, the birth rate did not respond positively to Nazi policy and remained fairly constant throughout the 1930s. Nazi propaganda seems to have had some effect on women but not as much as the regime would have hoped.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the impact of Nazi policies on girls and women in Germany in the period 1933–1939? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess to what extent Nazi policies towards girls and women in Germany between 1933 and 1939 were successful. [35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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