



*Rewarding Learning*

**ADVANCED**  
**General Certificate of Education**  
**2013**

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## **History**

**Assessment Unit A2 1**

**[AH211]**

**TUESDAY 14 MAY, MORNING**

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### **TIME**

1 hour 15 minutes.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.  
Answer **one** question 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 50.  
Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.  
Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate their understanding of how the past has been interpreted and represented in different ways.  
All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 50 marks for each question.

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

**Option 1      ANGLO-SPANISH RELATIONS 1509–1609**

**Either**

- 1** “Elizabeth I’s rejection of Philip II’s marriage proposal in 1559 was the most important turning point in Anglo-Spanish relations in the period 1509–1609.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Spain’s kings dominated England’s monarchs.” To what extent would you agree with this assessment of Anglo-Spanish relations in the period 1509–1609? [50]

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

**Option 2 CROWN AND PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND 1603–1702**

**Either**

- 1** “The reign of Charles I (1625–1649) transformed the relationship between Crown and Parliament more than any other reign in the period 1603–1702.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Clashes over religion caused the most significant changes to the relationship between Parliament and the Crown in the period 1603–1702.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [50]

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

**Option 3 LIBERALISM AND NATIONALISM IN EUROPE 1815–1914**

**Either**

- 1** “From both an economic and a political perspective, liberalism in Europe made steady and consistent progress throughout the period 1815–1914.” How far would you agree with this assessment? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “The unification of Germany was the greatest achievement of nationalism in Europe in the period 1815–1914.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [50]

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

**Option 4      UNIONISM AND NATIONALISM IN IRELAND 1800–1900**

**Either**

- 1** “When supported by the Catholic Church, Irish nationalists succeeded; when this support was lacking, they failed.” To what extent would you accept this assessment of constitutional and revolutionary nationalism in Ireland in the period 1800–1900? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Economic considerations determined their attitudes towards the Union and the methods they used to defend it.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the supporters of the Union in the north and south of Ireland in the period 1800–1900? [50]

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

**Option 5 CLASH OF IDEOLOGIES IN EUROPE 1900–2000**

**Either**

- 1** “The most important motive of every leader of the Soviet Union between 1917 and 1991 was to promote the ideas of the Revolution of October 1917.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Before 1945 the opponents of communism in Europe were unsuccessful because they were divided; after the Second World War, they were very successful because they were united.” How far would you accept this verdict on the period 1917–1991? [50]

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

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