



*Rewarding Learning*

**ADVANCED**  
**General Certificate of Education**  
**2014**

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## **History**

**Assessment Unit A2 1**

**[AH211]**

**WEDNESDAY 14 MAY, AFTERNOON**

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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** “Spain was responsible for the deterioration in Anglo-Spanish relations in the period 1509–1609.” How far would you accept this verdict? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “In the period 1509–1609 religious differences had a greater impact on Anglo-Spanish relations than political considerations.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

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

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

**Either**

- 1** “The Crown won only small victories but suffered huge defeats.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the relationship between Crown and Parliament in England in the period 1603–1702? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Of all the events in the period 1603–1702, the Glorious Revolution caused the most significant changes to the relationship between Crown and Parliament in England.” 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** “Between 1815 and 1849 liberalism in Europe experienced only failure; from 1850 to 1914 it achieved limited success.” How far would you accept this verdict? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “Despite the growth of nationalist groups and movements in many countries, it was Europe’s rulers and statesmen who were most influential in shaping the fortunes of nationalism in Europe between 1815 and 1914.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

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

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

**Either**

- 1** “Irish nationalists succeeded when British governments were weak, but failed when British governments were strong.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the reasons for the successes and failures of constitutional and revolutionary nationalism in Ireland in the period 1800–1900? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “While they shared strong economic motives, they had nothing else in common.” To what extent would you accept this verdict on the motives and methods 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 “Soviet foreign policy in Europe in the period 1917–1991 was characterised by continuity rather than change.” How far would you accept this verdict? [50]

**Or**

- 2 “The opponents of communism in Europe enjoyed more success after the death of Stalin in 1953 than in the period 1917–1952.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

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

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