



HISTORY

9769/13

Paper 1c British History Outlines, 1689–2000

October/November 2013

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section 2: 1760–1815

- 6 'Nothing more than a minor irritant.' Assess this judgement on the political influence of John Wilkes.
- 7 Why, in the period 1763–75, was there substantial support in Britain for the grievances of the Thirteen Colonies of North America?
- 8 What best explains political stability in Britain in the years 1783–89?
- 9 'British political life in the 1790s underwent conservative reaction rather than radical upheaval as a result of the impact of the French Revolution and the Revolutionary Wars.' Discuss.
- 10 Why did it take so long for the campaign to abolish the Slave Trade to succeed?

Section 4: 1815–1868

- 17 Did Liverpool's strengths as prime minister outweigh his weaknesses?
- 18 'George Canning charted both a new, and a successful, path for British foreign policy.' Discuss.
- 19 'Unthinkable in 1815; irresistible by 1832.' Discuss this view of parliamentary reform.
- 20 What best explains why the Conservatives won the general election of 1841?
- 21 Assess the view that Palmerston achieved more as prime minister than he did as foreign secretary.

Section 5: 1868–1914**22 (Candidates offering Paper 5h: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)**

Why was support for the Liberal party in the general election of 1874 so much lower than it had been in 1868?

23 (Candidates offering Paper 5h: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)

'Bold yet highly successful.' Assess this judgement on the foreign and imperial policy of the Conservative government of 1874–80.

24 How much did trade union achievements in these years owe to its leaders?

25 Why was Joseph Chamberlain such a divisive figure in British political life?

26 'Their radicalism was only skin-deep.' How far do you accept this verdict on the social and constitutional reforms of the Liberal governments in the years 1905–14?

Section 6: Themes c.1815–c.1914

27 'Standards of living grew surprisingly slowly while the economy grew very rapidly.' Assess the validity of this judgement for the period c.1815–c.1870.

28 Why was the Church of England able to remain the 'established church' during this period?

29 'Novels of the period are an indispensable source for the historian of Victorian Britain.' Discuss this judgement.

30 'The main focus of the education provided for upper-class males in the period c.1850–1914 was not learning but leadership.' Discuss.

31 Why, in the period c.1840–1914, did the Irish not gain Home Rule?

32 How important were financial services to the performance of the British economy in the years c.1880–c.1914?

Section 7: 1914–1951**33** *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: The Campaign for Female Suffrage should not answer this question.)*

‘The greatest social change brought about by the First World War was the improved status of women.’ Discuss.

34 Why did the Conservatives dominate British politics in the inter-war years?

35 ‘Britain’s economic problems in the 1930s were more regional than they were national.’ Discuss.

36 ‘Britain went to war in 1939 both reluctantly and unprepared.’ Discuss.

37 Assess the achievements of Clement Attlee as prime minister.

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