
HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/12

Paper 1b British History Outlines, 1399–1815

May/June 2019

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.

Do not use staples, paper clips, 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 are worth 30 marks.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Section 1: 1399–1485

- 1 How successful was Henry IV's rule in England? [30]
- 2 How much did Henry V's military successes in France owe to the weaknesses of his French opponents? [30]
- 3 To what extent did Margaret of Anjou contribute to the loss of Henry VI's throne in 1461? [30]
- 4 How seriously did Owain Glyndwr threaten the English position in Wales and the Marches? [30]
- 5 How secure was Edward IV's position as king in his first reign (1461–1470)? [30]

Section 2: 1485–1558

- 6 'The power of the Scottish monarchy was significantly enhanced during the reigns of James IV and James V.' Was it? [30]
- 7 How successful was Henry VII's relationship with his nobility? [30]
- 8 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)***
How well did Wolsey serve Henry VIII? [30]
- 9 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)***
How significant was the opposition to the Henrician Reformation? [30]
- 10 'Religion was the chief cause of the instability in the period 1547–1558.' Discuss. [30]

Section 3: 1558–1603

- 11 Who posed the greater threat to Elizabeth I: English Puritans or English Catholics? [30]
- 12 How successfully did Mary Stuart deal with the problems facing her as Queen of Scotland in the period 1561–1568? [30]
- 13 How well served was Elizabeth I by her council? [30]
- 14 How successful was Elizabeth I in fulfilling her aims in foreign policy, 1558–1588? [30]
- 15 What best explains the limited success of English policy towards Ireland in the years 1558–1603? [30]

Section 4: Themes c.1399–c.1603

- 16 ‘The fifteenth century marks a period of reform and revival for the English Church.’ Does it? [30]
- 17 Did Parliament become more powerful in the period 1399–1529? [30]
- 18 Account for the growth of towns in the fifteenth century. [30]
- 19 What best explains the developments in the representation of the monarchy in art during the sixteenth century? [30]
- 20 How significant was the impact of population growth on the social and economic condition of sixteenth-century England? [30]
- 21 What best explains the growth of England’s overseas exploration and colonisation in the sixteenth century? [30]

Section 5: 1603–1689

- 22 How able a monarch was James I? [30]
- 23 *(Candidates offering Paper 5e: The Reign of Charles I should not answer this question.)*
‘A period of tyranny.’ How valid is this view of the period of Charles I’s personal rule (1629–1640)? [30]
- 24 *(Candidates offering Paper 5e: The Reign of Charles I should not answer this question.)*
What best explains the victory of Parliament in the First Civil War, 1642–1646? [30]
- 25 How convincing is the view that Britain was ruled by a military dictatorship in the period 1653 to 1658? [30]
- 26 How successful a king was Charles II? [30]

Section 6: 1688–1760

- 27 How effective was William III as King of England? [30]
- 28 Why was England so frequently at war in the years 1689–1714? [30]
- 29 ‘Jacobitism posed a substantial threat to political stability in the years 1714–1746.’ Did it? [30]
- 30 Assess the effectiveness of Walpole’s economic and financial policies in the 1720s and 1730s. [30]
- 31 What best explains the opposition to Wesley and the Methodists in this period? [30]

Section 7: 1760–1815

- 32 'British incompetence was responsible for the loss of the American colonies.' Was it? [30]
- 33 Why did the campaign for the abolition of the slave trade take so long to achieve its objective? [30]
- 34 Why, in his peacetime ministry (1783–1793), was Pitt the Younger able to keep the Whig opposition out of office? [30]
- 35 *(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)*
- Which, in the years 1803–1815, was more important in explaining Britain's victory over France: military strength or diplomacy? [30]
- 36 What best explains the coming of political union between Britain and Ireland in 1801? [30]

Section 8: Themes c.1603–1815

- 37 How significant were the changes to the British economy in the second half of the seventeenth century? [30]
- 38 How important was the foundation of the Royal Society to the development of science in the seventeenth century? [30]
- 39 Why did radical religious movements flourish in the mid seventeenth century? [30]
- 40 'Developments in transport were vital to the pace of economic change in eighteenth-century Britain.' Discuss. [30]
- 41 'Eighteenth-century Britain experienced only limited social change.' Did it? [30]
- 42 How innovative were eighteenth-century developments in **either** literature **or** political theory? [30]

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