

General Certificate of Education
January 2004
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 3

HS03

To be conducted between 1 November and 15 December 2003

In addition to this paper you will require:

- two 12-page answer books;
- your personal handwritten plans.

Time allowed: 3 hours (1½ hours × 2)

Instructions

- You must study the *Instructions and Guidance for Students on Externally Assessed Course Essays* (document HS03/PM) before undertaking each Course Essay.

Information

- You must complete two Course Essays in total by 15 December 2003.
- Each Course Essay must be approximately 1000 words in length and no more than 1500 words.

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UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

A: The Military Orders in the Latin East in the Twelfth Century

How important was manpower shortage in the Crusader states as a reason for the development of the military orders during the twelfth century?

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UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

B: The Development of new Monasticism in Twelfth Century Europe

How important was the House of Clairvaux in the growth of the Cistercian Order during the twelfth century?

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UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative B: The French Wars of Religion

A: The origins of the French Wars of Religion

How important were economic and financial issues in France in contributing to the outbreak of the French Wars of Religion in 1562?

HISTORY

UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative B: The French Wars of Religion

B: The role of individuals and ideas in the French Wars of Religion, 1562–1598

How important was Coligny's contribution to the Huguenot cause in the years 1560 to 1572?

HISTORY

UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative C: The Crisis of the French Monarchy, 1715–1743

A: The Regency, 1715–1723

Examine the extent to which the Regent Orleans was successful in dealing with the Parlements.

HISTORY

UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative C: The Crisis of the French Monarchy, 1715–1743

B: Cardinal Fleury, 1726–1743

How effective was Cardinal Fleury in preserving the authority of the monarchy in the years 1726 to 1743?

HISTORY

UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

A: European Diplomacy, 1825–1835

How effective was Great Power co-operation in resolving the problems raised by the Belgian Revolution of 1830?

HISTORY

UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

B: The Revolutions of 1848 and their immediate aftermath to 1850

How important were economic factors in causing the 1848 Revolutions in Europe?

HISTORY

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

A: The Balkans, 1870–1890

How important is nationalism in explaining why there was a crisis in the Balkans in the years 1875 to 1878?

HISTORY

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

B: The Balkans, 1890–1914

Examine the extent to which the Bosnian Crisis of 1908–1909 was a turning point in rivalry and conflict in the Balkans.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

A Lenin and the consolidation of the Bolshevik State 1917–1924

Examine the extent to which the New Economic Policy fulfilled Lenin’s description of it as a “necessary retreat which saved the revolution”, by the time of his death in 1924.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

B: Stalin's rise to power 1922–1929

Explain the main reasons why Trotsky had lost most of his influence in the USSR to Stalin by 1929.

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UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

A: The Weimar Republic c1925–1933

How important was the part played by economic crisis in the breakdown of parliamentary government in Germany in the years 1930 to 1933?

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HS03

Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

B: The Nazi consolidation of power 1930–1938

How important were the weaknesses of the opposition in enabling Hitler's successful consolidation of power in the period January 1933 to August 1934?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

A: Britain and Kenyan Independence, 1953–1964

How important was the part played by the changing attitudes of British politicians to the achievement of Kenyan independence by 1963?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

B: France and Algerian Independence, 1954–1962

Explain the main reasons why Algeria's struggle for independence proved successful, between 1954 and 1962.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative J: The Effects of World War I, 1915–1924

A: The accession to power of the Bolsheviks and Lenin's regime

Explain the main reasons why Lenin decided to introduce the New Economic Policy in 1921.

HISTORY

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative J: The Effects of World War I, 1915–1924

B: The establishment of the Weimar Republic

Examine the extent to which defeat in World War I explains the political instability in Germany in the years 1918 to 1921.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative J: The Effects of World War I, 1915–1924

C: ‘Mutilated Victory’: Italy and the First World War, 1915–1920

Examine the extent to which the ‘mutilated victory’ explains the emergence of fascism as a political force in Italy in 1919.

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Alternative K: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1870–1950

A: Population change in Britain, 1870–1945

Explain the extent to which changes in death rates affected population growth between 1870 and 1945.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative K: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1870–1950

B: The Cotton Industry in Britain, 1870–1950

How important was foreign competition as a reason for the decline of the cotton industry in the years 1870 to 1950?

(Reference to the periods 1914–1918 and 1939–1945 is **not** expected.)

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

A: America, 1919–1929

How important was anti-communism in the development of the “Red Scare” of 1919–1920?

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

B: The New Deal, 1933–1941

With what success did the New Deal tackle the problem of unemployment?

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Alternative M: Aspects of the Norman Conquest, 1066–1135

A: The Introduction of Norman Military Feudalism, 1066–1087

Was the need for an army the most important reason why William introduced a system of military feudalism into England? Explain your answer.

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COURSE ESSAYS

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Alternative M: Aspects of the Norman Conquest, 1066–1135

B: Developments in Monasticism, 1066–1135

Examine the extent to which the introduction of new Orders brought about a period of monastic revival in England between 1066 and 1135.

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

A: Pretenders and Protest in the Reign of Henry VII

How important was foreign support in enabling Simnel and Warbeck to challenge Henry VII's throne?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

B: The Career of Thomas Wolsey

Examine the extent to which Wolsey's domestic reforms increased the power of the Crown.

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Alternative O: Aspects of Stuart History, 1603–c1640

A: The Nature of Puritanism and its threat to the Crown, 1603–1625

With what success did James I make Puritans conform during his reign?

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Alternative O: Aspects of Stuart History, 1603–c1640

B: The Union of the Crowns, 1603–1641

How important were the personalities of the two monarchs in explaining the changing relationship between the Stuart monarchs and Scotland in the period 1603–1640?

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COURSE ESSAYS

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

A: The Nature, Extent and Threat of Jacobitism, 1714–1746

Examine the extent to which weak leadership was the main reason for the failure of the Jacobite Rebellions of both 1715 and 1745.

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COURSE ESSAYS

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

B: The British in India, c1757–c1802

Was military superiority the main reason for the expansion of British influence in India in the period c1757 to c1785? Explain your answer.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

A: Government Response to Poverty

How effective was the Poor Law Amendment Act in meeting the needs of the poor, in the years 1834 to 1841?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

B: Religion and Politics in England and Ireland c1820–c1841

With what success did governments address Roman Catholic grievances in England and Ireland in the period c1820–c1841?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

A: The Nature and Impact of New Liberalism, 1906–1915

How important were the contributions of David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill to welfare reform in the years 1906 to 1915?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

B: Unionism and Nationalism in Ireland c1895–1921

Explain the most important reasons why the Ulster Unionists were able to prevent the Third Irish Home Rule Bill from becoming law between 1912 and 1914.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative S: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1750–1830

A: Britain's Economy in 1750

Examine the view that Britain, in 1750, had much potential for wealth creation but lacked the infrastructure to develop it.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative S: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1750–1830

B: The Standard of Living of the Working Classes, 1780–1830

Examine the view that the standard of living of the working classes between 1780 and 1830 was more affected by changes to living conditions than by working practices.

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HS03

Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

A: The Significance of the 1832 Reform Act

Examine the extent to which the 1832 Reform Act changed Parliament in the years 1832–1848.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

B: Chartism and other Radical Movements, 1838–1848

Examine the relative importance of William Lovett in comparison to Fergus O'Connor in the development of Chartism in the period 1838–1848.

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Alternative U: Aspects of British History, 1929–1951

A: The Making of the Welfare State 1942–1951

With what success did government action promote social reform in the years 1942 to 1945?

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HS03

Alternative U: Aspects of British History, 1929–1951

B: Winston Churchill in opposition and government, 1929–1945

How important was the personal contribution of Winston Churchill to the wartime coalition government in its defence of Britain between May 1940 and December 1941?