

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 3

HS03

To be conducted between 1 March and 9 May 2007

For this paper you must have:

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

Time allowed: 3 hours (1 hour 30 minutes × 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 9 May 2007.
- Each Course Essay must be of 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 were the Military Orders in the defence of the Crusader states during the twelfth century?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

B: The Development of New Monasticism in Twelfth Century Europe

How important is dissatisfaction with Cluniac monasticism in explaining the growth of Cistercian monasticism in the twelfth century?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative B: The French Wars of Religion

A: The Origins of the French Wars of Religion

Was the nobility the most important factor in destabilising France in the years leading to the outbreak of civil war in 1562?
Explain your answer.

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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

Examine the extent to which the Catholic League influenced the course of the French Wars of Religion in the years 1562 to 1598.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

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

A: The Regency, 1715–1723

Examine the extent to which the Regency of Orléans was successful in dealing with the problems of royal finances in the years 1715 to 1723.

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

B: Cardinal Fleury, 1726–1743

How important was opposition from privileged groups in explaining the failure of Cardinal Fleury's government to introduce major reform?

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HS03

Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

A: European Diplomacy, 1825 to 1835

Was the French Revolution of 1830 the most important factor in destabilising Great Power relations in the years 1830 to 1835?
Explain your answer.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

B: The Revolutions of 1848 and their Immediate Aftermath to 1850

How important are divisions amongst the revolutionaries in explaining the failure of the 1848–1849 revolutions in Austria and the Italian states?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

A: The Balkans, 1870–1890

With what success were the major powers able to control events in the Balkans in the years 1870 to 1890?

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

B: The Balkans, 1890–1914

Was Serbian nationalism the main cause of conflict in the Balkans in the years 1890 to 1914?

Explain your answer.

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

A: Lenin and the consolidation of the Bolshevik state, 1917–1924

Examine the impact of the policy changes of 1921 on the development of the Soviet state by 1924.

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HS03

Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

B: Stalin's rise to power, 1922–1929

Examine the degree to which Stalin's own strengths explain his rise to power by 1929.

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

A: The Weimar Republic, c1925–1933

How important was Stresemann's contribution to the survival of the Weimar Republic in the years 1925 to 1929?

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

B: The Nazi consolidation of power, 1930–1938

How important was middle-class support in the growth of the Nazi movement from 1930 to the end of 1933?

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

A: Britain and Kenyan Independence, 1953 to 1964

Was Kenya's failure to provide Britain with the economic benefits it wanted the most important factor in the decision to grant Kenya independence? Explain your answer.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

B: France and Algerian Independence, 1954 to 1962

Was President De Gaulle's contribution the most important factor in the achievement of Algerian independence in 1962?
Explain your answer.

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

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

How important was the Kronstadt Revolt in Lenin's decision to introduce the New Economic Policy in 1921?

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HS03

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

B: The establishment of the Weimar Republic

Was Allied insistence on reparations the main reason why Germany faced financial collapse by 1923?

Explain your answer.

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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 Italian victory in the First World War was ‘mutilated’.

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

A: Population change in Britain, 1870–1945

How important was the part played by declining death rates in explaining population change in Britain in the years 1870 to 1945?

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

B: The Cotton Industry in Britain, 1870–1950

Was overseas competition the most important factor in the decline of the British cotton industry in the years 1870 to 1950?
Explain your answer.

In your answer you need not refer to the periods 1914 to 1918 and 1939 to 1945.

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

A: America, 1919 to 1929

Was easier credit the most important factor in bringing about an economic boom in the 1920s?
Explain your answer.

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HS03

Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

B: The New Deal, 1933–1941

With what success had the New Deal helped farming in the United States to recover by 1941?

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

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

With what success did William the Conqueror organise the system of military feudalism in the years 1066 to 1087?

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

B: Developments in Monasticism, 1066–1135

How important was the role of individuals in bringing about monastic change in England in the years 1066 to 1135?

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

A: Pretenders and Protest in the Reign of Henry VII

Explain why Perkin Warbeck remained a threat to the security of Henry VII for so many years.

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

B: The Career of Thomas Wolsey

Was the power and prestige of Wolsey in the years 1515 to 1525 entirely due to his ability to manipulate and deceive Henry VIII?
Explain your answer.

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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

Examine the extent to which Puritanism was a threat to James I's authority in the years 1603 to 1611.

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Alternative O: Aspects of Stuart History, 1603–c1640

B: The Union of the Crowns, 1603–1641

How important was the personality of Charles I in changing the relationship between the Stuart monarchs and Scotland in the years 1603 to 1640?

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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 the Jacobite movement threatened the Hanoverian dynasty in the years 1714 to 1746.

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

B: The British in India, c1757–c1802

Examine the relative importance of Robert Clive and Warren Hastings in the expansion of British influence in India in the years 1757 to 1785.

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

A: Government Response to Poverty

How important was the aim of reducing the burden on ratepayers in the framing of the 1834 Poor Law?

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HS03

Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

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

How important was the election of Daniel O’Connell in the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829?

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

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

How effective were the Liberal welfare reforms in improving living and working conditions for the working classes in the years 1906 to 1914?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

B: Unionism and Nationalism in Ireland, c1895–1921

How important was the Liberal Government's Home Rule Bill of 1912 in bringing Ireland close to civil war in 1914?

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HS03

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

A: Britain's Economy in 1750

Examine the extent to which different regions of Britain exhibited marked variations in their economic development in 1750.

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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 extent to which there was an improvement in the standard of living of people in rural areas between 1780 and 1830.

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Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

A: The Significance of the 1832 Reform Act

Examine the degree to which the impact of the 1832 Reform Act explains the introduction of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act and the 1835 Municipal Corporations Act.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

B: Chartism and other Radical Movements, 1838–1848

How important was the part played by Fergus O'Connor in the development of the Chartist movement in the years 1838 to 1848?

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Alternative U: Aspects of British History, 1929–1951

A: The Making of the Welfare State, 1942–1951

Examine the extent to which Aneurin Bevan succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which he encountered in achieving his vision for a National Health Service in the years 1945 to 1951.

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Alternative U: Aspects of British History, 1929–1951

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

Examine the extent to which Winston Churchill's differences with the Conservative Party leadership over relations with Germany kept him out of government between 1931 and 1939.