

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 3

HS03

To be conducted between 1 March 2008 and 9 May 2008

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

- Use black ink or black ballpoint pen.
- 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 2008.
- Each Course Essay must be of approximately 1000 words in length and no more than 1500 words.

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COURSE ESSAYS

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Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

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

How important were the castles of the Military Orders to the defence of the Crusader states during the twelfth century?

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HS03

Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

B: The Development of New Monasticism in Twelfth Century Europe

Examine the relative importance of Stephen Harding and Bernard of Clairvaux to the success of the Cistercian order during the twelfth century.

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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 the involvement of the Guise faction in the course and outcome of the French Wars of Religion?

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

A: The Regency, 1715–1723

Examine the extent to which the Regency's successes were due to the willingness of Orléans to compromise.

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

B: Cardinal Fleury, 1726–1743

Examine the extent to which Cardinal Fleury's success in dealing with the Paris Parlement explains the domestic stability in the years 1726 to 1743.

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Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

A: European Diplomacy, 1825 to 1835

Was the Spanish Crisis of 1830–1835 the most important factor in the breakdown of Great Power co-operation in the years 1825 to 1835? Explain your answer.

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Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

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

How important were divisions amongst the revolutionaries in explaining the failure, by 1850, of the 1848–1849 revolutions in France and the German states?

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

A: The Balkans, 1870–1890

Was the Bulgarian Crisis which started in 1885 the most important factor threatening peace in the Balkans in the years 1870 to 1890? Explain your answer.

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

B: The Balkans, 1890–1914

Examine the degree to which the ambitions of Russia explain the growth of international tension in the Balkans in the years 1908 to 1914.

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

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

Examine the degree to which the New Economic Policy contributed to the Bolsheviks' success in securing their power inside Russia by 1924.

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

B: Stalin's rise to power, 1922–1929

Examine the degree to which arguments about economic policy influenced the outcome of the struggle for power in the USSR between 1924 and 1929.

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

A: The Weimar Republic, c1925–1933

Examine the extent to which President Hindenburg was responsible for the political breakdown in Germany between 1930 and January 1933.

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

B: The Nazi consolidation of power, 1930–1938

Explain why the Night of the Long Knives in June 1934 was so important in the consolidation of Hitler's power in Germany in the years 1933 to 1938.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

A: Britain and Kenyan Independence, 1953 to 1964

Examine the extent to which Britain's determination to protect its economic interests led to the decision to grant Kenya independence in 1963.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

B: France and Algerian Independence, 1954 to 1962

Examine the extent to which the actions of the FLN contributed to the achievement of Algerian independence in 1962.

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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 are the promises of 'Peace, Bread and Land' in Lenin's April Theses in explaining the Bolsheviks' successful seizure of power in October/November 1917?

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

B: The establishment of the Weimar Republic

Was the Versailles *Diktat* the most important reason for political extremism in Germany in the years 1919 to 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 involvement in the First World War explains the emergence of the fascist movement in Italy by the end of 1920.

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

A: Population change in Britain, 1870–1945

Examine the extent to which the fall in the birth rate in the years 1870 to 1945 was the result of the emancipation of women.

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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 cotton industry in Britain in the years 1870 to 1939? Explain your answer.

In your answer you need not refer to the period 1914–1918.

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

A: America, 1919 to 1929

Were the Republican administrations the most important factor in bringing about an economic boom in the 1920s? Explain your answer.

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

B: The New Deal, 1933–1941

How effective was opposition to the New Deal in changing its direction in the years 1934 to 1941?

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

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

Was the most important function of a castle, in the years 1066 to 1087, its use as a base for military operations? Explain your answer.

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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 Norman kings influenced the development of monasticism 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

With what success did Henry VII neutralise the dangers of foreign support for Yorkist Pretenders in the years 1486 to 1497?

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

B: The Career of Thomas Wolsey

Examine the extent to which Wolsey was personally responsible for the failure to achieve the annulment of Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

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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

How effective were Bancroft's Canons for James I in dealing with the problems posed by Puritanism 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

Examine the extent to which Charles I's problems in Scotland to 1641 were not of his own making.

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

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

Was the lack of foreign support the most important factor in the failure of the Jacobite movement in the years 1715 to 1746? Explain your answer.

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

B: The British in India, c1757–c1802

How important was the role of the East India Company in the expansion of British influence within India in the years 1757 to 1784?

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

A: Government Response to Poverty

Examine the extent to which the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act had achieved its aims by 1841.

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

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

With what success did the Church of England meet the religious and political challenges it faced in the years c1820 to c1841?

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

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

Was New Liberalism the most important factor behind the Liberal governments' welfare reforms in the years 1906 to 1914? Explain your answer.

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

B: Unionism and Nationalism in Ireland, c1895–1921

How important was the election of Liberal governments in Britain in 1906 and 1910 in explaining the emergence of militant Ulster Unionism in the years 1906 to 1914?

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

A: Britain's Economy in 1750

Examine the extent to which Britain's economy was regionally specialised by 1750.

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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 historians have failed to agree about an improvement in the quality of life of the working classes between 1780 and 1830.

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Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

A: The Significance of the 1832 Reform Act

With what success did the Whig reforms of the 1830s meet the aims of the Utilitarian movement?

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Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

B: Chartism and other Radical Movements, 1838–1848

Was the geographical spread of Chartism the most important factor in explaining why governments felt so threatened by the Chartist campaigns of 1839 to 1848? Explain your answer.

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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 the inadequacies of welfare provision in 1942 had been overcome by 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 it was Winston Churchill's criticisms of government policy on rearmament which changed attitudes towards him between 1935 and May 1940.

