



*Rewarding Learning*

**ADVANCED**  
**General Certificate of Education**  
**2011**

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## **History**

**Assessment Unit A2 1**

**[AH211]**

**TUESDAY 17 MAY, MORNING**

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### **TIME**

1 hour 15 minutes.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.  
Answer **one** question from your chosen option.  
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The total mark for this paper is 50.  
Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.  
Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate their understanding of how the past has been interpreted and represented in different ways.  
All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 50 marks for each question.

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 1      ANGLO-SPANISH RELATIONS 1509–1609**

**Either**

- 1** “The actions of English and Spanish monarchs were solely responsible for the increased tension and eventual war between England and Spain in the period 1509–1609.”  
How far would you agree with this statement? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “France had a greater influence than the Netherlands on Anglo-Spanish relations in the period 1509–1609.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 2 CROWN AND PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND 1603–1702**

**Either**

- 1** “By 1702 Parliament had replaced the monarchy as the dominant power in the government of England.” To what extent would you accept this assessment of the changing relations between Crown and Parliament in the period 1603–1702? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “The execution of Charles I in 1649 weakened the power of the monarchy in England more than any other event in the period 1603–1702.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 3 LIBERALISM AND NATIONALISM IN EUROPE 1815–1914**

**Either**

- 1** “Liberalism was more successful in France than other European countries in the period 1815–1914.” How far would you accept this verdict? [50]

**Or**

- 2** To what extent would you agree that nationalism in Europe was a failure in the period 1815–1849 but a success from 1850 to 1914? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 4      UNIONISM AND NATIONALISM IN IRELAND 1800–1900**

**Either**

- 1** “While constitutional nationalists were successful, revolutionary and cultural nationalists were of little relevance.” To what extent would you accept this assessment of constitutional, revolutionary and cultural nationalism in Ireland in the period 1800–1900? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “They shared identical motives yet differed greatly in the methods by which they tried to achieve them.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the supporters of the Union in the north and south of Ireland in the period 1800–1900? [50]

Answer **one** question from your chosen option.

**Option 5 CLASH OF IDEOLOGIES IN EUROPE 1900–2000**

**Either**

- 1** “The search for security was the primary motivation behind Soviet foreign policy in Europe in the twentieth century.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [50]

**Or**

- 2** “The aims and methods of the opponents of communism in Europe in the period 1917–1991 were characterised by continuity rather than change.” How far would you accept this verdict? [50]

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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