



# History

## Assessment Unit AS 3

assessing

Module 3

## [ASH31]



## WEDNESDAY 21 JANUARY, AFTERNOON

## TIME

45 minutes.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided. Answer **one** question on your chosen option.

You must answer parts (i) and (ii) of your chosen question.

Indicate clearly on your answer booklet which option you have chosen.

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 30. Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions. All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 30 marks for each question.

You must answer parts (i) and (ii) of your chosen question.

## Option 1 THE MID-TUDOR CRISIS IN ENGLAND 1547–1571

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

#### Either

1	(i)	For what reasons did Somerset dissolve the chantries in 1547?	[8]
	(ii)	How far were economic grievances responsible for the outbreak of the rebellions of 1549?	[22]
Or	•		

- 2 (i) What steps did Mary I take to impose Catholicism in England? [8]
  - (ii) "Catholics were more satisfied than Puritans with the Elizabethan Church Settlement." To what extent would you accept this verdict up to 1571? [22]

## Or

- 3 (i) Outline the economic and social problems brought about by enclosure between 1547 and 1571. [8]
  - (ii) How far would you agree that Northumberland's economic and social policies were identical to those pursued by Somerset? [22]

- 4 (i) For what reasons did England experience inflation between 1547 and 1571? [8]
  - (ii) How successfully did governments deal with the problems caused by inflation during this period? [22]

You must answer parts (i) and (ii) of your chosen question.

## Option 2 THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1629–1653

#### POLITICAL ASPECTS

#### Either

- 1 (i) In what ways did Charles I try to change local government during the period of his Personal Rule? [8]
  - (ii) To what extent was Charles I's personality responsible for his unpopularity in the period 1629–1640? [22]

- 2 (i) For what reasons was Charles I executed in 1649? [8]
  - (ii) To what extent was Parliament's victory in the Civil War by 1646 due to military factors? [22]

### Or

- 3 (i) In what ways did William Laud try to change the Church of England between 1633 and 1640? [8]
  - (ii) How far would you agree that John Pym was responsible for the success of Puritanism in the period 1629-1643? [22]

- 4 (i) What were the main cultural features of the Caroline Court between 1629 and 1640? [8]
  - (ii) How significant were the radical political and religious groups which emerged during this period? [22]

You must answer parts (i) and (ii) of your chosen question.

### Option 3 THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND 1841–1865

#### CHARTISM AND THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE

#### Either

1	(i)	What were the aims of the Chartists?	[8]
	(ii)	"The Chartists themselves were solely responsible for their failure to achieve their ai How far would you agree with this judgement?	ms." [22]

- 2 (i) What did the Anti-Corn Law League hope to achieve? [8]
  - (ii) "The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 failed to bring any economic benefit to England by 1865." To what extent would you accept this statement? [22]

### PEEL AND CONSERVATISM

#### Or

3	(i)	What social reforms did Peel introduce during his Second Ministry between 1841 1846?	l and [8]
	(ii)	How successful was Peel's political career between 1819 and 1841?	[22]
Or			
4	(i)	What social problems did Peel face between 1841 and 1846?	[8]

(ii) To what extent was Peel to blame for the problems facing the Conservative Party in the period 1846–1865? [22]

You must answer parts (i) and (ii) of your chosen question.

## Option 4 CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN EUROPE 1823–1856

#### THE CONCERT OF EUROPE 1823–1856

#### Either

- 1 (i) For what reasons had Spain lost most of its colonies by 1830? [8]
  - (ii) "The Concert of Europe was successful in achieving cooperation between the major powers in the period 1823–1856." To what extent would you agree with this statement?
    [22]

- 2 (i) In what ways did the major powers react to the Revolutions of 1830–31? [8]
  - (ii) How far was Russia's defeat in the Crimean War due to its own weaknesses rather than the strength of its opponents? [22]

## ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CHANGE

#### Or

- **3** (i) What were the causes of population growth in Europe between 1823 and 1856? [8]
  - (ii) How significant were the economic effects of developments in transport in Europe in the period 1823–1856? [22]

- 4 (i) What were the features of the Carbonari during this period? [8]
  - (ii) "The Romantic Movement was the most important expression of cultural change in Europe in the period 1823–1856." To what extent would you agree with this statement?
    [22]

You must answer parts (i) and (ii) of your chosen question.

## Option 5 REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN RUSSIA 1917–1941

## LENIN AND REVOLUTION 1917–1924

#### Either

- 1 (i) For what reasons did the Provisional Government fall from power in October 1917? [8]
  - (ii) To what extent was Tsar Nicholas II responsible for his own downfall in February 1917? [22]

- 2 (i) What economic problems did Lenin and the Bolsheviks face between 1918 and 1924? [8]
  - (ii) "The leadership of Lenin was the most important reason for the establishment of the Bolshevik dictatorship in Russia between 1918 and 1924." How far would you agree with this statement?

## Or

- **3** (i) What economic problems did the Soviet Union face between 1924 and 1928? [8]
  - (ii) To what extent was Stalin's victory in the power struggle between 1922 and 1929 due to the mistakes made by his rivals? [22]

#### Or

- 4 (i) What were the features of Stalin's cult of personality between 1929 and 1941? [8]
  - (ii) "Stalin improved Soviet industry but failed to improve agriculture in the Soviet Union between 1929 and 1941." How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

## THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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