

New
Specification



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2010

History

Assessment Unit AS 2

[AH121]

WEDNESDAY 23 JUNE, AFTERNOON



AH121

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.
You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.
All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 30 marks for each question.

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

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

Option 1 Spain and Europe 1556–1592

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the external problems Spain faced on the accession of Philip II in 1556. [8]
- (ii) “The Emperor Charles V advised his son Philip II ‘to depend on no one but yourself’.” How far did Philip II follow this advice in his attitude to kingship? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the causes of the revolt in Aragon. [8]
- (ii) “Spain’s declarations of bankruptcy in the period 1556–1592 were solely due to Philip II’s mishandling of its finances.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain how Philip II’s patronage contributed to Spain’s cultural achievements in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) To what extent had Philip II created a solely Catholic state in Spain by 1592? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain how Philip II became King of Portugal in 1581. [8]
- (ii) “Although Philip II devoted most of his time to foreign affairs, his foreign policy was a failure.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

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

Option 2 The Ascendancy of France in Europe 1660–1714

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the causes of the Dutch War of 1672–1678. [8]
- (ii) “The Cologne dispute was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the strength of the position of France in Europe after the Truce of Ratisbon of 1684. [8]
- (ii) “The Nine Years’ War of 1688–1697 resulted in a French victory.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain the reasons for Marlborough’s victory at Blenheim. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV’s recognition of James II’s son as the true king of England was the most important cause of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the consequences of Marlborough’s victory at Malplaquet. [8]
- (ii) “France had most reason to be satisfied with the peace treaties at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

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

Option 3 Challenge and Crisis in Ireland 1821–1867

Either

- 1 (i) Explain why Daniel O’Connell and the Whigs agreed to the Lichfield House Compact. [8]
- (ii) “The leadership of Daniel O’Connell explains the success of the campaign for Catholic Emancipation.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain why some parts of Ireland were more severely affected by the Famine than others. [8]
- (ii) “The ideology of laissez-faire was the most important reason for the failure of the Whig Government under Russell to respond effectively to the Famine.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain how the Conservative Government under Sir Robert Peel responded to the crisis of the Irish Famine. [8]
- (ii) “The role of landlords was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Irish Famine.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the aims of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) “Poor preparation and bad planning explain the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

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

Option 4 France 1815–1871

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the aims of the foreign policy of Louis XVIII between 1815 and 1824. [8]
- (ii) How successful was Louis XVIII's domestic policy between 1815 and 1824? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the cultural and social developments in France between 1815 and 1830. [8]
- (ii) "Economic problems posed a greater challenge to Charles X than political developments in the period 1824–1830." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain the reasons for the failure of the Second Republic by 1852. [8]
- (ii) "Louis Philippe's domestic policy was more successful than his foreign policy in the period 1830–1848." To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain the main achievements of Napoleon III's foreign policy in the period 1852–1870. [8]
- (ii) "Napoleon III's economic policy was the most successful aspect of his domestic policy in the period 1852–1870." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

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

Option 5 Russia 1903–1941

Either

- 1 (i) Explain how the Russo-Japanese War caused the Revolution of 1905. [8]
- (ii) To what extent were the actions of Nicholas II after the Revolution of 1905 responsible for the survival of the Tsar's regime until 1914? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the mistakes made by the Provisional Government between February and October 1917. [8]
- (ii) "The contribution of Lenin was the most important reason for the success of the Bolsheviks in the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain the cultural values of Lenin's Russia in the period 1917–1924. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that the Bolsheviks responded successfully to the economic problems they faced in Russia between 1918 and 1924? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain why Stalin was able to defeat his political rivals by 1929. [8]
- (ii) "By 1941 Stalin's economic policies for the Soviet Union had proved a failure." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

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

Option 6 Italy 1914–1943

Either

- 1 (i) Explain the military and social effects of the First World War on Italy between 1915 and 1918. [8]
- (ii) “Despite being on the winning side in the First World War, Italy had good reason to be disappointed with the Paris Peace Settlement.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 2 (i) Explain the economic problems Italy faced between 1919 and 1922. [8]
- (ii) “The cult of personality was the most important method used by Mussolini in his attempt to control Italy in the period 1922–1943.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

Or

- 3 (i) Explain why the Catholic Church supported the rise to power of Mussolini in the period 1919–1922. [8]
- (ii) “Mussolini was mostly successful in dealing with the domestic problems facing Italy in the period 1922–1943.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]

Or

- 4 (i) Explain what Mussolini hoped to gain through Italian involvement in the Spanish Civil War. [8]
- (ii) “A success in the 1920s but a failure in the 1930s.” How far would you accept this verdict on Mussolini’s foreign policy? [22]

