



*Rewarding Learning*

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)  
General Certificate of Education  
January 2012**

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## **History**

**Assessment Unit AS 2**

**[AH121]**

**MONDAY 23 JANUARY, AFTERNOON**

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### **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**

- 1 (i) Explain the causes of the Perez affair. [8]
- (ii) To what extent did Philip II create an absolute monarchy in Spain in the period 1556–1592? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain how Philip II funded his government of Spain in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that the Spanish economy was successful in the period 1556–1592? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the impact of the Counter-Reformation on Spanish culture in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “The main aim of Philip II’s religious policy in Spain in the period 1556–1592 was to strengthen Catholicism.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the aims of Philip II’s policy towards France in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “In spite of their best intentions, Philip II and Elizabeth I were dragged into a war in 1585 which neither of them wanted.” 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 2 The Ascendancy of France in Europe 1660–1714**

- 1 (i) Explain the consequences of the War of Devolution of 1667–1668. [8]
- (ii) “The formation of the Grand Alliance was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War in 1688.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the impact of the Truce of Ratisbon (1684) on Europe. [8]
- (ii) “Only the Dutch could be satisfied with the results of the Nine Years’ War.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the causes of the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) “After its defeat at the Battle of Blenheim, France had no possibility of winning the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the reasons for Marlborough’s victory at Malplaquet. [8]
- (ii) “The terms of the peace agreements at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession represented a triumph for the Grand Alliance.” 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**

- 1 (i) Explain the tactics used by Daniel O’Connell in his campaign to achieve Catholic Emancipation. [8]
- (ii) “Daniel O’Connell failed to achieve his political objectives in the years after 1829.” How far would you agree with this assessment? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the problems facing the pre-Famine economy in Ireland between 1824 and 1845. [8]
- (ii) “The economic impact of the Famine on Ireland up to 1867 was more significant than its social and political effects.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain why there was a sharp increase in the population of Ireland in the years before the Famine. [8]
- (ii) How far was laissez-faire ideology responsible for the limited success of government relief measures during the Irish Famine? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the objectives of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) “The Fenian Rising of 1867 was more of a grand gesture by its leaders than a serious attempt to overthrow British rule in Ireland.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]

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

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

**Option 4 France 1815–1871**

- 1 (i) Explain the problems facing Louis XVIII when he came to power in France in 1815. [8]
- (ii) To what extent did Louis XVIII's domestic and foreign policies change during his reign? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain why France experienced economic and social problems between 1815 and 1830. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that Charles X's reign was a total failure? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain why there was political opposition to Louis Philippe in the period 1830–1848. [8]
- (ii) "Louis Philippe's foreign policy was more successful than his economic policy in the period 1830–1848." To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the reasons for the failure of the Second Republic by 1852. [8]
- (ii) To what extent did Napoleon III achieve his objectives in domestic policy in France between 1852 and 1870? [22]

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

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

### Option 5 Russia 1903–1941

- 1 (i) Explain why the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks split in 1903. [8]
- (ii) How far were economic problems responsible for the outbreak of revolution in Russia in 1905? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the mistakes made by the Provisional Government between February and October 1917. [8]
- (ii) To what extent were the actions of Tsar Nicholas II during the First World War responsible for the events that led to his downfall in the Revolution of February 1917? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the economic aims of the Bolsheviks for Russia between 1917 and 1924. [8]
- (ii) “Trotsky made a more important contribution than Lenin to the Bolshevik consolidation of power in Russia in the period 1918–1924.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the cultural features of Stalinist Russia. [8]
- (ii) “Stalin succeeded in improving Soviet industry but failed to improve Soviet agriculture in the period 1929–1941.” How far 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 6 Italy 1914–1943

- 1 (i) Explain the attitudes of the Neutralists and Interventionists to Italy's entry into the First World War. [8]
- (ii) "Italy's disappointment with the terms of the Paris Peace Settlement was unjustified." To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the impact of the Lateran Pact of 1929 on church-state relations in Italy up to 1939. [8]
- (ii) "The impact of the First World War on Italy is the most important reason for Mussolini's rise to power by 1922." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain how Mussolini used propaganda as a means of control in Italy in the period 1922–1943. [8]
- (ii) How successful was Mussolini in dealing with Italy's domestic problems in the period 1922–1943? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain how Mussolini's leadership between 1940 and 1943 contributed to Italy's failure in the Second World War. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini's most successful involvement in foreign affairs came at the Munich Conference in 1938." To what extent would you agree with this assessment of Mussolini's foreign policy in the period 1922–1939? [22]

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

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