



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2015

History

Assessment Unit AS 2



AH121

[AH121]

FRIDAY 12 JUNE, AFTERNOON

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 external problems Philip II faced on his accession to the Spanish throne in 1556. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s response to the revolt in Aragon showed that he had learnt from the mistakes he made during the revolt of the Moriscos and the Perez affair.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the strengths of the conciliar system in Spain in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) “The absence of a Spanish national identity represented the most important reason for the ineffectiveness of Philip II’s administration of Spain in the period 1556–1592.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the importance of cultural developments in Spain between 1556 and 1592. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s religious policy in Spain in the period 1556–1592 was directed by the Papacy.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the aims of Philip II’s policy towards France in the period 1556–1592. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Spain responsible for the outbreak of war with England in 1585? [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 1660–1714

- 1 (i) Explain the reasons for the outbreak of the Dutch War of 1672–1678. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV’s revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 was the most important cause of the Nine Years’ War.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain the effect of the reunion policies on Europe up to 1684. [8]
- (ii) “The Nine Years’ War resulted in a decisive victory for the French.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the impact of Marlborough’s victory at the Battle of Blenheim. [8]
- (ii) “The creation of a trade partnership between France and Spain was the most important reason for the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 4 (i) Explain the reasons for the success of the Allies in the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) “The Dutch had most reason to be satisfied with the terms of 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

- 1** (i) Explain the tactics Daniel O’Connell used in his campaign to achieve the repeal of the Act of Union. [8]
- (ii) “The support of the Catholic Church was the most important reason for the success of Daniel O’Connell’s campaign to achieve Catholic Emancipation.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain why Daniel O’Connell wanted to achieve Catholic Emancipation. [8]
- (ii) “Neither Daniel O’Connell nor the Whigs gained any benefits from the Lichfield House Compact.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the problems facing the pre-Famine economy in Ireland in the period 1824–1845. [8]
- (ii) “Helped by Peel but hurt by Russell.” To what extent would you accept this assessment of the relief measures taken by the Conservative and Whig Governments during the Irish Famine? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the ideas and beliefs of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) “The most important reason for the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867 was poor leadership.” 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 4 France 1815–1871

- 1** (i) Explain the aims of Louis XVIII's domestic policy between 1815 and 1824. [8]
- (ii) "Louis XVIII's domestic and foreign policies remained consistent throughout his reign." How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the domestic problems Charles X faced at the beginning of his reign. [8]
- (ii) "The Ordinances of St. Cloud were the most important reason for the downfall of Charles X in 1830." To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the social and cultural developments which took place in France between 1830 and 1848. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree with the view that Louis Philippe had more failures than successes between 1830 and 1848? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain why some groups opposed the Second Republic between 1848 and 1852. [8]
- (ii) To what extent would you agree that Napoleon III failed to achieve the objectives of his domestic policy 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 how Tsar Nicholas II was able to remain in power after the Revolution of 1905. [8]
- (ii) “Economic discontent was primarily responsible for the outbreak of revolution in Russia in 1905.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain how the strengths of the Bolsheviks helped them to win the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921. [8]
- (ii) “The effects of the First World War on Russia were the most important reason for the downfall of Tsarism in the Revolution of February 1917.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the cultural values of Lenin’s Russia in the period 1917–1924. [8]
- (ii) “The sole aim of Bolshevik economic policies in the period 1917–1924 was to ensure the political survival of the regime.” To what extent would you agree with this judgement? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain the impact of Stalin’s policy of collectivisation on the Soviet Union up to 1941. [8]
- (ii) “Stalin only assumed power in the Soviet Union due to the mistakes of his rivals in the power struggle between 1924 and 1929.” 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 reasons for Italy's dissatisfaction with the Paris Peace Settlement of 1919. [8]
- (ii) "The most important consequences of the First World War for Italy between 1915 and 1918 were social." To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the effects of the Lateran Pact of 1929 on church-state relations in Italy up to 1939. [8]
- (ii) "The collapse of Liberal Italy by 1922 was largely due to political problems." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the economic aims of Mussolini in the period 1922–1939. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini was successful in his attempts to create a dictatorship in Italy between 1922 and 1939." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [22]
- 4** (i) Explain why Mussolini decided to involve Italy in the Spanish Civil War in 1936. [8]
- (ii) How far were military weaknesses responsible for Italy's defeat in the Second World War? [22]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
