

HISTORY

9769/13

Paper 1c British History Outlines, 1689–2000

May/June 2010

2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.



This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Section 1: 1689–1760

- 1 Why were the divisions between Whig and Tory so deep in the years 1689–1714?
- 2 How important were strategic interests in explaining Britain's involvement in two major continental wars in the years 1689–1713?
- 3 To what extent did the Jacobite cause have a realistic chance of success in this period?
- 4 Did Walpole's long tenure of power in the years 1721–42 owe more to his own abilities or to the weaknesses of his opponents?
- 5 How far is the emergence of Wesleyanism in the period to 1760 explained by the inadequacies of Anglicanism?

Section 2: 1760–1815

- 6 How justifiable were the claims of the American colonists in their disputes with Britain in the years 1763–75?
- 7 How effective a prime minister was Lord North?
- 8 Did the success of Pitt the Younger in the years 1783–89 owe more to good fortune than to his own abilities?
- 9 Why did the cause of political reform gain such momentum in Britain in the years 1789–1803?
- 10 How important was naval supremacy to Britain's success against Napoleonic France in the years 1803–15?

Section 3: Themes 1689–c.1815

- 11 How significant were developments in inland transport in the eighteenth century?
- 12 Why did Britain's population grow so much more rapidly in the second half of the eighteenth century than in the first half?
- 13 'British artistic endeavour in the eighteenth century was dominated by the desire of the propertied classes to celebrate their power and status.' Discuss.
- 14 To what extent were popular protest and disorder caused by 'the envy of the lower orders towards their social betters' in this period?
- 15 Why did the horizons of Britain's eighteenth-century overseas traders increasingly extend beyond the continent of Europe?
- 16 Is London's pre-eminence in eighteenth-century England better revealed by its economic activity or by its political influence?

Section 4: 1815–1868

- 17 How effectively did Lord Liverpool's government tackle problems of radicalism and popular disorder in the years 1815–22?
- 18 How far was the Reform Act of 1832 the product of disunity within the Tory party from 1827?
- 19 How successful was British foreign policy in achieving its objectives in the years 1830–56?
- 20 'The failure of Chartism was, in essence, a failure of leadership.' Discuss.
- 21 Why did Peel fail to retain the political loyalty of so many in his party during his ministry of 1841–46?

Section 5: 1868–1914**22 (Candidates offering Paper 5h: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)**

How, in the years to 1874, were Disraeli and the Conservatives able to recover from the general election defeat of 1868?

23 (Candidates offering Paper 5h: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)

Why was Empire such an important element in British foreign policy in the years 1876-1902?

24 To what extent was Gladstone personally responsible for the waning fortunes of the Liberal party in the years 1885-94?**25** Which was the more important to the development of the Labour party in the years 1900–14: trade-union support or socialist ideology?**26** 'Britain went to war in 1914 to defend the existing balance of power in Europe against German aggression.' Discuss.**Section 6: Themes c.1815–c.1914****27** Assess the impact of industrial change on the standard of living of British workers in the period c.1815–70.**28** 'The Oxford Movement had little impact on the development of the Church of England.' How far do you accept this judgement for the period c.1830–70?**29** Why, in the years c.1860–1914, did Irish nationalism exert such influence over British political life?**30** Explain why, in the years 1870–1914, mass education became such a controversial issue.**31 (Candidates offering Paper 5i: The Campaign for Female Suffrage should not answer this question.)**

'The tactics of the Suffragists were more effective than those of the Suffragettes in the years 1880–1914.' Discuss.

32 Examine the importance of the transport and manufacturing industries to the performance of the British economy in the years 1880–1914.

Section 7: 1914–1951

- 33** *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: The Campaign for Female Suffrage should not answer this question.)*

Assess the impact of World War I on opportunities for women in the years 1914–20.

- 34** How are the fluctuating fortunes of the Labour party in the period 1918–31 best explained?
- 35** How successful was British policy towards India in the period 1919–47?
- 36** 'The 1930s was a decade more of new economic opportunities than of deep economic depression.' Discuss.
- 37** 'The true architect of Labour's domestic achievements in the years 1945–51.' How accurate is this assessment of the role of Aneurin Bevan in these years?

Section 8: 1951–2005

- 38** 'The relationship between Britain and the United States in the years 1945–81 was an uneasy partnership of obvious unequals.' Discuss.
- 39** Why did the Conservative party enjoy such electoral success in the 1950s?
- 40** 'Over-mighty subjects who contributed substantially to Britain's growing economic difficulties in the 1960s and early 1970s.' Assess this judgement on Britain's trade union leaders.
- 41** How much can be said in favour of the prime ministership of **either** James Callaghan **or** John Major?
- 42** Why, in the 1980s, did Margaret Thatcher attract both such strong support and such deep opposition?

Section 9: Themes c.1914–2000

- 43 How substantial were the changes in the state's educational provision in the years 1918–c.1970?
- 44 When, in twentieth-century Britain, was the popular press at its most influential?
- 45 In what ways, and to what extent, did leisure opportunities for working people increase in the second half of the twentieth century?
- 46 How did social and technological change affect opportunities for women in the years after 1945?
- 47 Explain why, in the second half of the twentieth century, all political parties were concerned to express their support for the continuation of the welfare state.
- 48 Why, in the period 1945 to c.2000, was immigration to Britain the cause of frequent political controversy?

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.