



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate  
Principal Subject

**HISTORY**

**9769/22**

Paper 2b European History Outlines, c.1378–c.1815

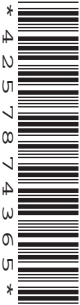
**May/June 2010**

**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: c.1378–c.1461**

- 1 Account for the economic and financial influence of the city states of northern Italy in this period.
- 2 How accurate is the view that the strength of the dukes of Burgundy in this period depended on the weaknesses of the kings of France?
- 3 Why, and with what immediate consequences, did Constantinople fall to the Ottoman Turks in 1453?
- 4 Assess the relative importance to the Hussite movement of religious and political considerations.
- 5 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Poland-Lithuania in this period.

**Section 2: c.1461–c.1516**

- 6 To what extent, and in what ways, did the Valois kings extend their authority within France between 1461 and 1515?
- 7 Who gained and who lost from the Italian wars of 1494–1516?
- 8 How seriously was Christian Europe threatened by the Ottoman Turks in the period 1451–1520?
- 9 'The policies of Maximilian I were driven entirely by dynastic considerations.' Discuss.
- 10 How fully did Ferdinand and Isabella achieve their aims?

**Section 3: c.1516–c.1559****11 (Candidates offering Paper 5d: Reformation Europe should not answer this question.)**

Which made the more important contribution to the spread and consolidation of Lutheranism in Germany – the princes or the towns and cities?

**12 (Candidates offering Paper 5d: Reformation Europe should not answer this question.)**

To what extent can it be argued that the spread and success of Calvinism resulted from its system of Church government rather than its teachings?

**13** How absolute was the authority of the French monarchy under Francis I and Henry II?

**14** How well does Suleiman I deserve his reputation as the 'Magnificent'?

**15** How constructive were the achievements of Ivan IV of Russia?

**Section 4: c.1559–c.1610**

**16** With what justification can the civil strife in France in the second half of the sixteenth century be regarded as 'wars of religion'?

**17** Account for the rivalry between the states of the Baltic region in this period.

**18** How far was Philip II personally responsible for the outbreak of the revolt of the Netherlands?

**19** To what extent did the Papacy hinder rather than advance the reform of the Catholic Church in the period c.1520–c.1600?

**20** How successfully did Henry IV deal with the problems facing him as king of France?

**Section 5: Themes c.1378–c.1610**

- 21 How are the artistic and cultural achievements of the city states of fifteenth-century Italy best explained?
- 22 To what extent, and why, were Jews treated as outcasts in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?
- 23 How fully do demographic changes explain price inflation in sixteenth-century Europe?
- 24 Assess the influence of humanism upon religious thought and intellectual life in the first half of the sixteenth century.
- 25 Why was it that Portugal and Spain took the lead in European overseas exploration in the late-fifteenth and early-sixteenth centuries?
- 26 How convincing is the argument that persecution of witchcraft in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe was principally a means of social control?

**Section 6: c.1610–c.1660**

- 27 To what extent were Mazarin's domestic and foreign policies a continuation of those of Richelieu?
- 28 How far can the problems of Spain in the first half of the seventeenth century be explained by the burden of war?
- 29 How, and how quickly, was Sweden able to achieve supremacy in the Baltic in this period?
- 30 How valid is the judgement that the outbreak of the Thirty Years War was chiefly the result of Habsburg ambition?
- 31 Have the achievements of Frederick William the Great Elector been over-estimated?

**Section 7: c.1660–c.1715**

- 32 To what extent can the decline of Spain in the later-seventeenth century be explained by the inadequacies of Charles II?
- 33 Assess the strengths and limitations of the authority of the French monarchy under Louis XIV.
- 34 In what ways can Peter the Great be regarded as an innovator?
- 35 How is Sweden's failure to maintain its great power status after 1660 best explained?
- 36 Assess the extent of the economic and political influence of the Dutch Republic in the second half of the seventeenth century.

**Section 8: c.1715–c.1774**

- 37 How serious were the obstacles facing Maria Theresa in pursuing her domestic policies?
- 38 What issues were at stake in the wars involving the European powers in the period 1733–63?
- 39 How, and how effectively, did Frederick William I and Frederick II of Prussia seek to control the lives of their subjects?
- 40 To what extent were Peter the Great's successors able to continue his work in the period 1725–62?
- 41 Discuss the accuracy of the view that the French monarchy under Louis XV was fatally undermined both by the perpetuation of class privileges and the powers of the Parlements.

**Section 9: c.1774–c.1815**

- 42 To what extent were the attitudes and policies of Catherine the Great influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment?
- 43 How just is the verdict that Joseph II abandoned enlightenment for despotism?
- 44 Why did Poland lose its independence in the later-eighteenth century?
- 45 *(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)*  
Why was the constitutional monarchy of France (1789–92) so quickly overthrown?
- 46 How far should Napoleon be regarded as ‘the heir to the French Revolution’?

**Section 10: Themes c.1610–c.1815**

- 47 How far, and in what ways, had the ‘scientific revolution’ affected everyday life by the end of the seventeenth century?
- 48 Why did the Atlantic slave trade in the hands of Europeans expand in the course of the seventeenth century?
- 49 How significant were the military changes of the eighteenth century?
- 50 How important for political activity was the influence of eighteenth-century political thought?
- 51 To what extent did mercantilist principles determine the commercial and colonial policies of the European powers in the eighteenth century?
- 52 Explain the rise in population in the eighteenth century and assess its consequences in this period.



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