



HISTORY

9769/13

Paper 1c British History Outlines, 1689–2000

May/June 2013

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.



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



Section 1: 1689–1760

- 1 Why was Britain so frequently at war in the years 1689–1714?
- 2 Assess the nature, and the extent, of links between the Tory party and Jacobitism in the first half of the eighteenth century.
- 3 ‘Walpole’s domestic policy was motivated by nothing more than the desire to stay in office.’ Discuss.
- 4 How is the rapid expansion of Methodism in the years c.1740–c.1760 best explained?
- 5 To what extent was the Elder Pitt personally responsible for Britain’s successes in the Seven Years War?

Section 2: 1760–1815

- 6 How effective a monarch was George III in the years 1760–84?
- 7 Assess the view that Britain’s strategy and tactics during the war against the American colonies were ‘fundamentally flawed’.
- 8 How is Britain’s ‘national revival’ in the years 1783–93 best explained?
- 9 Assess the political importance of Edmund Burke.
- 10 ‘Britain was in much greater danger of defeat by the French in the Revolutionary War of the 1790s than it was during the Napoleonic War of 1803–15.’ Discuss.

Section 3: Themes 1689–c.1815

- 11 Why was opposition to British rule in Ireland so much greater in the period c.1770 to c.1815 than in the period 1689 to c.1770?
- 12 To what extent did Britain experience an 'agricultural revolution' during the eighteenth century?
- 13 How far was eighteenth-century British society dominated by its aristocracy?
- 14 How is the rapid growth of British population in the eighteenth century best explained?
- 15 How much did the early phase of Britain's industrial revolution (c.1750–c.1815) owe to the expansion of British overseas trade?
- 16 What best explains developments in **either** architecture **or** the novel during this period?

Section 4: 1815–1868

- 17 Why was Lord Liverpool prime minister for so long?
- 18 To what extent do the 1830s deserve to be considered 'a decade of reform'?
- 19 How well did the foreign policies of Palmerston and Aberdeen serve Britain's interests in the 1830s and 1840s?
- 20 To what extent may Chartism be considered as a successful movement?
- 21 What best explains why Conservatives were so rarely in office in the 1850s and 1860s?

Section 5: 1868–1914

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

Assess the claims of Gladstone's first ministry (1868–74) to be considered 'a great reforming administration'.

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

'In the years 1874–85, the objectives of Conservative and Liberal foreign and imperial policies were characterised more by similarity than by difference.' Discuss.

- 24** Explain why trade unionism became such a substantial force in Britain in the years c.1880–1914.
- 25** Which do you consider the greater achievement of the Liberal governments of 1905–14: social reforms or constitutional change?
- 26** What best explains why Britain went to war in 1914?

Section 6: Themes, c.1815–c.1914

- 27** How important was the impact of the Irish potato famine in changing relations between Britain and Ireland from 1815 to 1914?
- 28** 'Britain's economic growth in the first half of the nineteenth century was too uneven to be considered truly impressive.' Discuss.
- 29** How effective were government education policies in this period?
- 30** Explain why the evangelical movement played such a controversial role in the development of the Church of England during the nineteenth century.
- 31** *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: The Campaign for Female Suffrage should not answer this question.)*
- How important were the suffrage campaigns to the wider movement to change women's role in British society?
- 32** How deep-seated were the problems faced by the British economy in the years 1880–1914?

Section 7: 1914–1951

33 Assess the effectiveness of David Lloyd George as prime minister in the years 1916–22.

34 How are the advances made by the Labour party in the period 1918–29 best explained?

35 How successful were British imperial policies in the years 1922–39?

36 *(Candidates offering Paper 5k: Winston Churchill should not answer this question.)*

Does Winston Churchill deserve his reputation as a great wartime leader?

37 How radical were the economic and social policies of the Labour Governments of 1945–51?

Section 8: 1951–2005

38 To what extent, during the years 1945–90, did Britain have a ‘special relationship’ with the United States of America?

39 What best explains why the Conservatives were able to win three successive general elections during the 1950s?

40 Why did the trade union movement exercise so much political influence in the 1960s and 1970s?

41 Why were relations between Britain and its partners in the European Economic Community (EU) frequently so strained during the 1980s?

42 ‘Labour’s massive election victory in 1997 owed much more to Conservative infighting and incompetence than it did to Labour popularity.’ Discuss.

Section 9: Themes: c.1914–2000

- 43 Why, over this period, did manufacturing exports make a generally diminishing contribution to the British economy?
- 44 What best explains the expansion of leisure opportunities in this period?
- 45 'By 1945, female enfranchisement had brought women the vote but little else.' Discuss.
- 46 What best explains why educational policies caused such political controversy in the period 1944 to c.2000?
- 47 Assess the impact of popular newspapers on British culture in the later late-twentieth century.
- 48 'In the second half of the twentieth century, the welfare state created more problems than it solved.' Discuss.

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.