



HISTORY

9769/22

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

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: c.1378–c.1461

- 1 'The causes of the Great Schism were trivial, yet the Schism had profound consequences.' How far do you agree?
- 2 Why did fifteenth-century Italian city states have such different models of government?
- 3 'Deep-rooted failings within the Byzantine empire, rather than Ottoman military competence, explain the fall of Constantinople.' Discuss.
- 4 How convincing is the claim that theological disputes were at the heart of the Hussite movement?
- 5 'No one really won or lost the Hundred Years War.' Discuss.

Section 2: c.1461–c.1516

- 6 Assess the significance of the death of Charles the Bold (1477) for both Burgundy and France.
- 7 'The primary concern of the Popes in this period was the advancement of their own families.' Discuss.
- 8 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Ottoman empire in this period.
- 9 To what extent was war more important than marriage in explaining Habsburg expansion in the reign of Maximilian I?
- 10 'The conquest of Granada was the greatest achievement of Ferdinand and Isabella.' Discuss.

Section 3: c.1516–c.1559

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

What best explains the appeal of Lutheranism in this period?

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

'It was not so much the message, but the ways in which it was delivered, that explains the success of Calvinism in the period to 1559.' Discuss.

13 How extensive were the achievements of Gustavus Vasa?

14 How significant an impact did overseas exploration and colonisation have on **either** Spain **or** Portugal in this period?

15 To what extent can it be argued that the reigns of Francis I and Henry II brought little benefit to France?

Section 4: c.1559–c.1610

16 'Philip II's perception of what was in the best interests of the Roman Catholic Church always dominated his rule in Spain.' Discuss.

17 What best explains why the Dutch were able to hold out against the might of Spain for so long?

18 To what extent did the Roman Catholic Church experience more of a 'Catholic Reformation' than a 'Counter Reformation' in this period?

19 'The edict of Nantes should be seen as his greatest achievement.' Discuss this view of Henry IV of France.

20 'Suleiman the Magnificent left behind an unsustainable empire.' Discuss.

Section 5: Themes c.1378–c.1610

- 21 Was the Papacy threatened more by heresy or by the conciliar movement in this period?
- 22 How great was the contribution of both clerical and lay patrons to the development of the visual arts in the Italian Renaissance?
- 23 Why was the family so important to later-medieval society?
- 24 What best explains the impact of Humanism in this period?
- 25 Evaluate the factors which led to the rapid growth of overseas exploration and expansion in the fifteenth and early-sixteenth centuries.
- 26 'Demographic changes had a significant impact on both sixteenth-century society and economies.' Discuss.

Section 6: c.1610–c.1660

- 27 'Richelieu's foreign policy was both unrealistic and unsuccessful.' Discuss.
- 28 How valid is the claim that Olivares was a very successful minister?
- 29 Evaluate the impact of foreign intervention on the Thirty Years War.
- 30 Assess the achievements of Frederick William the Great Elector in the period to 1688.
- 31 Discuss the view that, in the period to 1650, Oldenbarnevelt played a more important role in Dutch politics than did the House of Orange.

Section 7: c.1660–c.1715

- 32 How valid is the argument that Peter the Great successfully both westernised and modernised Russia?
- 33 'He did little more than try to prop up a badly crumbling edifice – Spain.' Discuss this view of the role of Charles II.
- 34 How far did France benefit from the rule of Louis XIV?
- 35 'Charles XI had a more realistic perception of Sweden's best interests than did Charles XII.' Discuss.
- 36 To what extent did economic resources decide the outcome of the War of the Spanish Succession?

Section 8: c.1715–c.1774

- 37 How effectively administered was France under Orleans and Fleury?
- 38 'In spite of his failings, Charles VI proved to be an able ruler.' Discuss.
- 39 To what extent was Frederick William I better at identifying and pursuing the best interests of Prussia than was Frederick II?
- 40 'Russia's problems in the period to 1763 owed much to the legacy of Peter the Great.' Discuss.
- 41 How effectively was Spain ruled between c.1713 and 1777?

Section 9: c.1774–c.1815

- 42 'She had enormous ability, but lacked vision.' Discuss this view of Catherine the Great.
- 43 'A ruler of great intentions but limited achievements.' Discuss this view of the Emperor Joseph II.
- 44 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
To what extent was Louis XVI responsible for the crisis of 1789 in France?
- 45 How valid is the view that Napoleon was an enlightened despot?
- 46 'The only real achievement of Alexander I of Russia was his role in the defeat of Napoleon.' Discuss.

Section 10: Themes c.1610–c.1815

- 47 How far did the slave trade change in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
- 48 How radical were the changes in warfare in **either** the seventeenth **or** the eighteenth century?
- 49 How important a contribution to political, cultural and intellectual life did women make in the eighteenth century?
- 50 'The institution itself changed little, but attitudes towards it changed radically in the course of the eighteenth century.' Discuss this view of the monarchy in this period.
- 51 What best explains increasing imperial rivalries in the eighteenth century?
- 52 Assess the view that population growth was the driving force behind economic and social change in the eighteenth century.

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