



HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

Paper 1a British History Outlines, c. 300–1547

9769/11

May/June 2015

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Section 1: c. 300–663

- 1 How stable was Roman Britain in the fourth century?
- 2 Assess the impact of Anglo-Saxon settlements on southern and eastern England up to 600.
- 3 Were there more similarities than differences in the political development of the kingdoms of East Anglia and southern England in the period c. 450 to c. 663?
- 4 'Little more than a brutal, pagan warrior.' Discuss this view of Penda of Mercia.
- 5 How important to the success of Roman missionaries in the period to 660 was the support of Anglo-Saxon rulers?

Section 2: 663–978

- 6 What best explains the consolidation of Christianity in England after the Synod of Whitby up to c. 710?
- 7 How substantial were the cultural achievements of Northumbria in the late seventh and eighth centuries?
- 8 Was the success of Offa of Mercia more the result of his own abilities or of favourable circumstances?
- 9 'An irresistible force.' How accurate is this description of the Danish invaders in the period up to 871?
- 10 To what extent was the success of St. Dunstan the result of his good relations with the kings of his time?

Section 3: 978–1135

- 11 Did Ethelred II's problems result more from poor advice or from personal shortcomings?
- 12 How far did Cnut's success depend on his relationship with the Church?
- 13 *(Candidates offering Paper 5a: The Norman Conquest should not answer this question.)*
- Assess the view that King Harold's failure to keep his throne in 1066 owed more to misfortune than to incompetence.
- 14 *(Candidates offering Paper 5a: The Norman Conquest should not answer this question.)*
- 'Domesday Book was William I's greatest achievement as King of England.' Was it?
- 15 Consider the view that the aims of the Scottish kings in their invasions of England from 1066 to 1124 were never realised.

Section 4: Themes c. 300–c. 1066

- 16 'The nature of Anglo-Saxon kingship changed little between c. 560 and 871.' Discuss.
- 17 How much change was there in the agrarian economy between the sixth and eighth centuries?
- 18 How substantially did England benefit from contacts with continental Europe in the seventh and eighth centuries?
- 19 Assess the view that the Scandinavian impact on England in the later ninth and tenth centuries was both localised and short-lived.
- 20 What best explains the breadth of the artistic achievements of late Anglo-Saxon England?
- 21 How sophisticated was the late Anglo-Saxon economy?

Section 5: 1135–1272

- 22 How influential were the barons in determining the outcome of the civil war in the reign of King Stephen?
- 23 'Principles rather than personalities were at the heart of the conflict between Henry II and Becket.' Discuss.
- 24 'King John's efforts to recover his lost French lands were only half-hearted.' Assess this view.
- 25 What best explains the problems Henry III faced in England after 1258?
- 26 How successfully did Alexander II and Alexander III re-establish royal authority in Scotland?

Section 6: 1272–1399

- 27 How far did Edward I's legal and administrative reforms fulfil his aims?
- 28 How powerful was the English monarchy in Wales from 1377 to 1416?
- 29 'Edward II's downfall owed more to opposition within his family than to poor relations with his nobility.' Assess the accuracy of this judgement.
- 30 How successfully did Edward III deal with the problems he faced in England up to 1360?
- 31 How far did Richard II's deposition result from his choice of advisers?

Section 7: 1399–1461

- 32 'More lucky than able.' Assess this view of Henry V.
- 33 How effective were the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester as regents during the minority of Henry VI?
- 34 What best explains the loss of England's French possessions after 1437?
- 35 Account for the dramatic changes in fortune of the Yorkists from 1455 to 1461.
- 36 How important was the nobility to central and local government in this period?

Section 8: 1461–1547

- 37 'Warwick's ambition was to rule.' Assess this view for the years 1461–71.
- 38 Why did Richard III's reign end in 1485 and not earlier?
- 39 How concerned was Henry VII with the security of his dynasty?
- 40 *(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)*
How effective was Wolsey as chief minister to Henry VIII?
- 41 *(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)*
How fundamental were the changes to the English Church in the years 1529 to 1547?

Section 9: Themes c. 1066–1547

- 42 Should the fourteenth century be regarded as a golden age for literature?
- 43 Was England still feudal by 1400?
- 44 How important was it for English kings to remain on good terms with the Papacy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?
- 45 How important was Parliament in the years c. 1399 to 1529?
- 46 How significant were towns to the economy of fourteenth-century England?
- 47 To what extent did the role of women change in the fifteenth century?

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