



HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

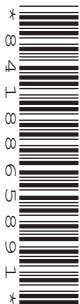
Paper 1b British History Outlines, 1399–1815

9769/12

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: 1399–1461

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

Section 2: 1461–1547

- 6 'Warwick's ambition was to rule.' Assess this view for the period 1461–71.
- 7 Why did Richard III's reign end in 1485 and not earlier?
- 8 How concerned was Henry VII with the security of his dynasty?
- 9 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)***
How effective was Wolsey as chief minister to Henry VIII?
- 10 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)***
How fundamental were the changes to the English Church during the years 1529 and 1547?
- 11 Should we accept or reject the view that this period saw the rise of the 'New Monarchy'?

Section 3: 1547–1603

- 12 Should we accept or reject the idea of a Mid-Tudor Crisis of government in the period 1547 to 1558?
- 13 'Elizabeth I's policies in the years 1558–63 were dictated by the mistakes of Mary Tudor's reign.' Discuss.
- 14 Why did Mary Stuart find it so difficult to rule Scotland?
- 15 How important was religion in the shaping of Elizabethan foreign policy c. 1568 to 1603?
- 16 Why were Tudor governments in this period so concerned with problems of social distress?

Section 4: Themes c. 1399–c. 1603

- 17 Should the fifteenth century be regarded as a golden age for learning?
- 18 How important was Parliament in the years c. 1399–1529?
- 19 How significant were towns to the economy of fifteenth-century England?
- 20 To what extent did the role of women change in the sixteenth century?
- 21 What best explains the failure of rebellions in the Tudor period?
- 22 How important was the role of the Tudor monarchs in the expansion of overseas trade and exploration?

Section 5: 1603–1689

- 23 How successful a king was James I?
- 24 Account for the appeal and significance of Puritanism in the years 1603–42.
- 25 (*Candidates offering Paper 5e: The Reign of Charles I should not answer this question.*)
- Was Charles I personally responsible for the outbreak of civil war?
- 26 'Inconsistent and short-sighted.' How accurate is this description of English policies towards Ireland in the period 1603–60?
- 27 What best explains the failure of Oliver Cromwell to achieve political stability in England in the 1650s?
- 28 Why was James II's reign so short?

Section 6: 1689–1760

- 29 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of William III's rule as King of England.
- 30 How important was the navy to Britain's conduct of war in the years 1702–13?
- 31 How effective was Walpole's foreign policy?
- 32 Should the Elder Pitt be considered as a great wartime leader?
- 33 What best explains the increasing influence of nonconformity in religious life in the period c. 1689–1760?

Section 7: 1760–1815

- 34 'The instability of British governments in the 1760s is best explained by the American issue.' Is it?
- 35 Why did the Younger Pitt rise to power so rapidly?
- 36 How important was evangelicalism in the campaign to abolish the slave trade?
- 37 Why were Whigs so rarely in office in the years 1789–1815?
- 38 'The more effective British contribution to the defeat of Napoleon was made by its army not its navy.' Discuss.
- 39 'Far from glorious for Ireland.' Assess this verdict on the outcome in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries of the Glorious Revolution.

Section 8: Themes c. 1603–1815

- 40 Why did London grow so dramatically in the seventeenth century?
- 41 'The foundation of the Royal Society made the greatest contribution to the development of seventeenth-century science.' Did it?
- 42 What best explains the decline in witchcraft prosecutions in the later seventeenth century?
- 43 How important are religious factors in explaining the frequency of riot and disorder in eighteenth-century Britain?
- 44 What best explains the rapid industrialisation of Britain in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?
- 45 Were changes in the economic and social position of women in the eighteenth century restricted to the wealthy and propertied?

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