



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2019

History

Assessment Unit AS 2
Historical Conflict and Change



SHY21

[SHY21]

MONDAY 20 MAY, AFTERNOON

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.
You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.
All questions carry equal marks, i.e. 30 marks for each question.

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 1: Spain and Europe 1556–1598

- 1** (i) Explain how Philip II's attitude to kingship was influenced by his father, Emperor Charles V. [8]
- (ii) "Philip II's religious policy in Spain between 1556 and 1598 was directed by the Papacy." To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the impact of the New World on the Spanish economy in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) How far was Philip II responsible for the outbreak of the revolts of the Moriscos, Perez and Aragon? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how Philip II used the Inquisition to control religion in Spain between 1556 and 1598. [8]
- (ii) "The huge regional differences in Spain's economy were the most important reason for the economic problems it experienced in the period 1556–1598." How far would you agree with this judgement? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 2: The Ascendancy of France in Europe 1660–1714

- 1** (i) Explain the causes of the Dutch War of 1672–1678. [8]
- (ii) “The re-formation of the Grand Alliance was the most important cause of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the main military successes of the Grand Alliance in the Nine Years’ War. [8]
- (ii) How far were religious factors responsible for the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the reasons for the failure of the First and Second Partition Treaties. [8]
- (ii) “The Peace of Ryswick benefited Spain more than any other country.” To what extent would you accept this judgement? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 3: Ireland 1823–1867

- 1** (i) Explain the impact of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland and at Westminster between 1829 and 1834. [8]
- (ii) “Divisions within the Fenian movement in the USA were the main reason for the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain why there were regional differences in the impact of the Famine in Ireland. [8]
- (ii) “Daniel O’Connell’s campaign for Catholic Emancipation succeeded because of the instability of British governments from 1823 to 1829.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how the Fenians aimed to transform Ireland politically, economically and culturally after they achieved independence. [8]
- (ii) How far were landlords to blame for the outbreak of the Famine in Ireland? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 4: France 1815–1870

- 1** (i) Explain why the Bourbons were restored to the French throne in 1815. [8]
- (ii) “The reign of Napoleon III between 1852 and 1870 was notable only for its lack of achievement.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain why Louis Philippe became King of the French in 1830. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XVIII enjoyed some success, but Charles X experienced nothing but failure.” How far would you agree with this judgement on the Bourbon monarchy in the period 1815–1830? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain why Louis Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of France in 1852. [8]
- (ii) To what extent would you agree that Louis Philippe’s inability to manage the economy was the main cause of his downfall? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 5: Russia 1914–1941

- 1** (i) Explain how both Lenin and Trotsky helped the Bolsheviks to seize power in the Revolution of October 1917. [8]
- (ii) “Stalin’s efforts to improve Soviet industry were more successful than his efforts to improve Soviet agriculture.” How far would you agree with this verdict on Stalin’s economic policies between 1929 and 1941? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain how Stalin’s own actions led to his success in the leadership struggle within the Communist Party between 1924 and 1929. [8]
- (ii) “It was the impact of the First World War on Russia which caused the outbreak of the Revolution of February 1917.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the features of Soviet society and culture under Lenin in the period 1918–1924. [8]
- (ii) “Bolshevik economic policies between 1917 and 1924 were a total failure.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option.

You **must answer parts (i) and (ii)** of your chosen questions.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Option 6: Italy's Quest for Great Power Status 1871–1943

- 1 (i) Explain why Italy entered the First World War in 1915 after refusing to intervene in 1914. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini's most successful involvement in foreign affairs was at the Munich Conference in 1938." To what extent would you agree with this assessment of Mussolini's foreign policy in the period 1922–1939? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain how Mussolini was able to consolidate his political power in Italy between 1922 and 1926. [8]
- (ii) "The most important consequences of the First World War for Italy between 1915 and 1918 were social." To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain how Mussolini's leadership between 1940 and 1943 contributed to Italy's failure in the Second World War. [8]
- (ii) "The collapse of Liberal Italy between 1919 and 1922 was largely due to its political problems." How far would you agree with this statement? [22]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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