



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education

History

Assessment Unit AS 2 Historical Conflict and Change



SHY21

[SHY21] Assessment

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

Assessment Level of Control:

Tick the relevant box (✓)

Controlled Conditions	
Other	

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 the strengths and weaknesses of the conciliar system in Spain in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s policy towards England was a failure in the period 1556–1598.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the impact of Philip II’s religious reforms in Spain in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) “Internal faction fighting was the main factor which helped Philip II to create an autocratic style of government in Spain between 1556 and 1598.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the aims of Philip II’s policy towards the Ottoman Turks between 1556 and 1580. [8]
- (ii) “Protestantism represented the greatest threat to the Catholic Church in Spain 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 impact of the Reunion policies on France and its enemies in the period 1678–1684. [8]
- (ii) “The Dutch had most reason to be satisfied with the terms of the peace treaties agreed at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the main terms of the Peace of Ryswick of 1697. [8]
- (ii) “The Cologne Incident in 1688 was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the reasons for the Duke of Marlborough’s battlefield successes during the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) “The Grand Alliance was more successful than France in the military encounters of the Nine Years’ War.” To what extent 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 3: Ireland 1823–1867

- 1** (i) Explain why Daniel O’Connell and the Whigs signed the Lichfield House Compact in 1835. [8]
- (ii) “The social consequences of the Famine up to 1867 were more significant than its economic and political effects.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the problems facing the pre-Famine economy in Ireland in the period 1824–1845. [8]
- (ii) “The opposition of Cardinal Cullen and the hierarchy of the Catholic Church was the most important reason for the failure of the Fenian Rising in 1867.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the aims of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) How far did Daniel O’Connell achieve his political objectives between 1823 and 1845? [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 the successes of French foreign policy between 1815 and 1830. [8]
- (ii) “The creation of the ‘Liberal Empire’ was the greatest success of Napoleon III’s reign.” To what extent would you accept this statement on the period 1852–1870? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the weaknesses of the Second Republic between 1848 and 1852. [8]
- (ii) “In both the domestic and foreign spheres, Louis Philippe experienced more failures than successes.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict on the period 1830–1848? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the social and cultural developments which took place in France between 1852 and 1870. [8]
- (ii) “Bourbon domestic policies led to opposition to, rather than support for, the regime.” How far would you agree with this judgement on the period 1815–1830? [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 the mistakes of Tsar Nicholas II during the First World War brought about the Revolution of February 1917. [8]
- (ii) “Stalin’s use of terror was the most important reason for his maintenance of power in the Soviet Union in the period 1929–1941.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain why Bolshevik economic policy changed from War Communism to the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1921. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that Bolshevik success in the Revolution of October 1917 was due primarily to the mistakes made by Alexander Kerensky and the Provisional Government? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the cultural features of Stalinist Russia. [8]
- (ii) “The military superiority of the Bolsheviks was the main reason for their success in the Russian Civil War between 1918 and 1921.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [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 the aims of Italian foreign policy in the period 1871–1914. [8]
- (ii) “The passing of the Acerbo Law in 1923 was the most important factor in Mussolini’s consolidation of power between 1922 and 1926.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain why Italy was disappointed with the Paris Peace Settlement of 1919. [8]
- (ii) “Mussolini’s involvement in the Spanish Civil War was the greatest failure of his foreign policy in the period 1929–1939.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain why the Catholic Church and the monarchy supported Mussolini’s rise to power in Italy in the period 1919–1922. [8]
- (ii) “The First World War had little political impact on Italy in the period 1915–1918, but far-reaching economic, social and military effects.” How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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