



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2018

History

Assessment Unit AS 2
Historical Conflict and Change



SHY21

[SHY21]

TUESDAY 22 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 the causes of the revolt of the Moriscos. [8]
- (ii) To what extent did Philip II create an absolute monarchy in Spain between 1556 and 1598? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the weaknesses of Spanish agriculture in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s mismanagement of Spain’s finances was the main reason for its poor economic performance between 1556 and 1598.” How far would you agree with this judgement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the aims of Philip II’s policy towards France in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) “The outbreak of the Dutch Revolt in 1566 had a greater impact on Philip II’s foreign policy in the period 1556–1598 than any other event.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [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 main successes of France in the Nine Years' War. [8]
- (ii) "The terms of the Peace of Ryswick represented a victory for France and a defeat for the Grand Alliance." How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the aims and ambitions of the Grand Alliance at the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) To what extent were economic factors responsible for the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the position of France after the Peace Treaties at the conclusion of the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) "The weakness of its military leadership was the most important reason for the poor performance of France in the War of the Spanish Succession." How far 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 3: Ireland 1823–1867

- 1** (i) Explain the tactics Daniel O’Connell used in his campaign to achieve Catholic Emancipation. [8]
- (ii) “O’Connell’s quarrel with the Young Irelanders was the most important reason for the failure of his campaign to repeal the Act of Union.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain how Peel’s Conservative Government responded to the outbreak of the Famine in Ireland. [8]
- (ii) “The Whig Government under Russell did all it could to respond to the Famine in Ireland.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how the Fenians wanted to change how Ireland was governed. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867 due to the firm actions of the British Government? [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 aims of Louis XVIII's foreign policy in the period 1815–1824. [8]
- (ii) "The assassination of the Duc de Berry in 1820 was a clear turning point for the Bourbon monarchy." To what extent would you agree with this verdict on events in France between 1815 and 1830? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the social and cultural developments which took place in France between 1830 and 1848. [8]
- (ii) "Louis Philippe's downfall in 1848 had more to do with bad luck than failed policies." How far would you agree with this verdict on the years 1830–1848? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how Louis Napoleon Bonaparte managed to undermine and overthrow the French Second Republic between 1848 and 1852. [8]
- (ii) "Napoleon III's economic policies were by far the most successful of his policies at home and abroad." To what extent would you agree with this judgement on the Second Empire between 1852 and 1870? [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 made by the Provisional Government led to the Revolution of October 1917. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that the role of the Tsarina and the influence of Rasputin brought about the Revolution of February 1917? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the aims of Bolshevik economic policies between 1917 and 1924. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was the success of the Bolsheviks in the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921 due to the weaknesses of the Whites? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the social impact of Stalin's economic policies on the Soviet Union in the period 1928–1941. [8]
- (ii) "The mistakes of Stalin's rivals were the main reason why he was successful in the power struggle in the Soviet Union between 1924 and 1929." How far would you agree with this statement? [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 achievements of Giolitti's domestic policies in the period 1903–1914. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Italy successful in achieving its foreign policy aims in the period 1871–1914? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the economic and social effects of the First World War on Italy between 1915 and 1918. [8]
- (ii) "Despite being victorious in the First World War, Italy experienced a 'mutilated victory' following the Peace Treaties in 1919." How far do you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the reasons for Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. [8]
- (ii) "Mussolini's development of closer relations with Hitler after 1936 was the most important reason for the failure of his foreign policy by 1943." To what extent do you agree with this verdict? [22]

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