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**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)**  
General Certificate of Education  
2023

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# History

Assessment Unit AS 2  
Historical Conflict and Change



\*SHY21\*

**[SHY21]**

**TUESDAY 23 MAY, AFTERNOON**

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## 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 in Aragon. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s relationship with the Papacy damaged the Spanish Church in the period 1556–1598.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the reasons for the weaknesses of Spanish agriculture in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s foreign policy between 1556 and 1598 was dictated by events in France.” How far would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the causes of the Dutch Revolt. [8]
- (ii) “Between 1556 and 1598 Philip II’s administration of Spain was ineffective.” 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 2: The Ascendancy of France in Europe 1660–1714**

- 1** (i) Explain the consequences of the Dutch War of 1672–1678. [8]
- (ii) “The weakness of the French performance in the War of the Spanish Succession was primarily due to economic factors.” 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) “The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 was the most important cause of the Nine Years’ War.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the main successes of France during the Nine Years’ War. [8]
- (ii) “Louis XIV was solely to blame for the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession.” How far would you accept 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 why both Daniel O’Connell and the Whigs were disappointed with the outcome of the Lichfield House Compact. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was laissez-faire ideology responsible for the limited success of government relief measures during the Irish Famine? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the tactics Daniel O’Connell used in his campaign to achieve Catholic Emancipation. [8]
- (ii) “The poor leadership of Stephens, O’Mahony and Kelly was the most important reason for the failure of the Fenian Rising of 1867.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the ideas and beliefs of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) “The actions taken by Sir Robert Peel and the British government were solely responsible for the failure of Daniel O’Connell’s campaign to repeal the Act of Union.” To what extent would you accept 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 4: France 1815–1870**

- 1** (i) Explain the social and cultural developments which took place in France in the period 1830–1848. [8]
- (ii) How far did Napoleon III achieve the aims of his domestic policy? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the aims of the Charter of Liberties. [8]
- (ii) “Louis Philippe’s foreign policy was the most important reason for his overthrow in 1848.” To what extent would you agree with this judgement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain why the Second French Republic (1848–1852) was so short-lived. [8]
- (ii) “As long as Louis XVIII remained alive, the Bourbon monarchy had every chance of survival; Charles X’s accession to the throne in 1824, however, destroyed these chances.” How far would you agree with this verdict 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 the aims of Bolshevik economic policies between 1917 and 1924. [8]
- (ii) “The strengths of the Bolsheviks were primarily responsible for their success in the Revolution of October 1917.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain how the mistakes of Stalin’s rivals helped him to achieve power in the USSR by 1929. [8]
- (ii) How far would you agree that it was the strengths of the Bolsheviks which led to their victory in the Russian Civil War from 1918 to 1921? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain how the impact of the First World War on Russia brought about the Revolution of February 1917. [8]
- (ii) “In the period 1929–1941 Stalin totally failed to improve Soviet agriculture, but his attempts to improve Soviet industry met with considerable success.” To what extent 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 why Mussolini chose to remain neutral in 1939, but decided to enter the Second World War in 1940. [8]
- (ii) How successful were Giolitti's attempts to overcome the internal divisions in Italy between 1903 and 1914? [22]
- 2 (i) Explain how Italy attempted to establish colonies in Africa between 1871 and 1912. [8]
- (ii) How far were the Italians justified in their disappointment with the terms of the Paris Peace Settlement in 1919? [22]
- 3 (i) Explain the social and political effects of the First World War on Italy between 1915 and the conclusion of the war in 1918. [8]
- (ii) To what extent was Mussolini's foreign policy characterised by success in the 1920s, but failure in the 1930s? [22]

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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