



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2024

History

Assessment Unit AS 2
Historical Conflict and Change

[SHY21]



SHY21

TUESDAY 21 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 reformed the Catholic Church in Spain in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s constant involvement in war was the main cause of Spain’s economic weakness in the period 1556–1598.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain Philip II’s policy towards Portugal between 1579 and 1583. [8]
- (ii) “Philip II’s response to the revolts of Perez and Aragon showed that he had failed to learn from the errors he made during the revolt of the Moriscos.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the impact of the importation of bullion on the Spanish economy in the period 1556–1598. [8]
- (ii) “The main focus of the Spanish Inquisition in the period 1556–1598 was the destruction of heresy.” 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 reasons for the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) “The actions of Louis XIV caused the outbreak of the Nine Years’ War.” How far would you accept this judgement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the main military successes of the Grand Alliance in the War of the Spanish Succession. [8]
- (ii) “The outcome of the Nine Years’ War represented a comprehensive defeat for France.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the consequences of the War of Devolution of 1667–1668. [8]
- (ii) “The terms of the peace treaties at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession benefited France more than any other country.” 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 the tactics used by Daniel O’Connell in his campaign to achieve the repeal of the Act of Union. [8]
- (ii) “The rapid increase in population in Ireland up to 1845 was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Famine.” How far would you accept this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain why some parts of Ireland were more severely affected by the Famine than others. [8]
- (ii) “The actions of the British government were the main reason for the failure of the Fenian Rising in 1867.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the military and political aims of the Fenian movement. [8]
- (ii) “The Catholic Association was the most important reason for the success of Daniel O’Connell’s campaign to achieve Catholic Emancipation.” 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 4: France 1815–1870

- 1** (i) Explain the circumstances which enabled Louis Napoleon to become Emperor of France in 1852. [8]
- (ii) “Louis Philippe’s poor relationship with the press was the most important cause of his downfall in 1848.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain why Louis Philippe was offered the French throne in 1830. [8]
- (ii) How far would you accept the judgement that the Ordinances of St. Cloud were the most important reason for the downfall of the Bourbon monarchy in 1830? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the aims of Louis XVIII’s foreign policy between 1815 and 1824. [8]
- (ii) “The failures heavily outweighed the successes.” To what extent would you agree with this verdict on the reign of Napoleon III 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 actions of the Provisional Government contributed to its downfall in the Revolution of October 1917. [8]
- (ii) “Divisions within the Communist Party were the main factor which allowed Stalin to triumph in the leadership struggle following Lenin’s death.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the impact of Stalin’s policy of collectivisation on the Soviet Union up to 1941. [8]
- (ii) “The weaknesses and divisions of the Whites are more important than the strengths of the Bolsheviks in explaining the Bolshevik victory in the Civil War in Russia between 1918 and 1921.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain the cultural and social ideas that Lenin sought to introduce in Russia during his leadership. [8]
- (ii) “Stalin’s use of propaganda is the most important factor in explaining how he maintained control of the Soviet Union between 1929 and 1941.” 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 6: Italy's Quest for Great Power Status 1871–1943

- 1** (i) Explain the changes in Italy's relations with Britain, France and Germany during the 1930s. [8]
- (ii) "A success in Europe but a failure in Africa." To what extent would you agree with this verdict on Italy's foreign policy between 1871 and 1914? [22]
- 2** (i) Explain the steps taken by Mussolini to consolidate his political power in Italy between 1922 and 1926. [8]
- (ii) To what extent were military weaknesses responsible for Italy's failure in the Second World War? [22]
- 3** (i) Explain why Italy entered the First World War in 1915 rather than in 1914. [8]
- (ii) "The collapse of Liberal Italy by 1922 was largely due to the threat posed by socialism after the First World War." How far would you accept this verdict? [22]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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