

General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 3

HS03

To be conducted between 1 November and 15 December 2006

For this paper you must have:

- two 12-page answer books
- your personal handwritten plans.

Time allowed: 3 hours (1 hour 30 minutes $\times$ 2)

Instructions

- You must study the *Instructions and Guidance for Students on Externally Assessed Course Essays* (document HS03/PM) before undertaking each Course Essay.

Information

- You must complete two Course Essays in total by 15 December 2006.
- Each Course Essay must be of approximately 1000 words in length and no more than 1500 words.

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COURSE ESSAYS

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Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

A: The Military Orders in the Latin East in the Twelfth Century

Explain why the care and protection of pilgrims were so important to the emergence of the military orders in the early twelfth century.

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Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

B: The Development of New Monasticism in Twelfth Century Europe

How important a factor was royal patronage in the popularity of the Augustinian canons during the twelfth century?

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Alternative B: The French Wars of Religion

A: The Origins of the French Wars of Religion

Examine the extent to which Catherine de Medici's religious policies were responsible for the religious and political divisions in France by 1562.

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Alternative B: The French Wars of Religion

B: The Role of Individuals and Ideas in the French Wars of Religion, 1562–1598

Examine the extent to which political writings influenced the course and outcome of the French Wars of Religion in the years 1562 to 1598.

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Alternative C: The Crisis of the French Monarchy, 1715–1743

A: The Regency, 1715–1723

Examine the extent to which the Regent Orléans was successful in maintaining the absolute authority of the monarchy.

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Alternative C: The Crisis of the French Monarchy, 1715–1743

B: Cardinal Fleury, 1726–1743

With what success did Cardinal Fleury's government deal with the problems of the economy and also those of government finance between 1726 and 1743?

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Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

A: European Diplomacy, 1825 to 1835

Was the Belgian Revolution of 1830–1831 the most important factor in damaging Great Power relations in the years 1825 to 1835?

Explain your answer.

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Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

B: The Revolutions of 1848 and their immediate aftermath to 1850

How important was social unrest as a cause of the 1848 revolutions in Europe?

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

A: The Balkans, 1870–1890

Is nationalism the most important factor in explaining the conflict in the Balkans in the years 1870 to 1890?

Explain your answer.

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

B: The Balkans, 1890–1914

With what success were the major powers able to control events in the Balkans in the years 1890 to 1914?

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

A: Lenin and the consolidation of the Bolshevik state, 1917–1924

Examine the relative importance of terror and reform in enabling the Bolsheviks to secure their power in Russia between the October/November 1917 Revolution and the end of the Civil War in 1921.

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

B: Stalin's rise to power, 1922–1929

Examine the degree to which Trotsky's own weaknesses and errors were responsible for his failure to secure the leadership of the USSR following Lenin's death in 1924.

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

A: The Weimar Republic, c1925–1933

How important was the part played by the right-wing conservative élites in undermining the stability of the Weimar Republic between 1925 and 1933?

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

B: The Nazi consolidation of power, 1930–1938

Examine the extent to which the Nazi Party had established control over Germany by the end of 1933.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

A: Britain and Kenyan Independence, 1953 to 1964

Examine the extent to which Britain's use of force in Kenya in the years 1953 to 1959 contributed to the achievement of independence in 1963.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

B: France and Algerian Independence, 1954 to 1962

Examine the extent to which the use of force by both the French and the Algerians in the years 1954 to 1962 contributed to the achievement of independence for Algeria.

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Alternative J: The Effects of World War I, 1915–1924

A: The accession to power of the Bolsheviks and Lenin's regime

How important was the Provisional Government's decision to stay in the First World War in explaining the Bolshevik seizure of power in October/November 1917?

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Alternative J: The Effects of World War I, 1915–1924

B: The establishment of the Weimar Republic

How important was Germany's defeat in the First World War in explaining political extremism in Germany in the years 1918 to 1920?

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Alternative J: The Effects of World War I, 1915–1924

C: ‘Mutilated Victory’: Italy and the First World War, 1915–1920

How important was the threat of socialist revolution in Italy in explaining the emergence of Fascism by the end of 1920?

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Alternative K: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1870–1950

A: Population change in Britain, 1870–1945

How important was the part played by public health reform in explaining population change in Britain between 1870 and 1945?

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Alternative K: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1870–1950

B: The Cotton Industry in Britain, 1870–1950

Was Free Trade the most important factor in the strength of the Lancashire Cotton Industry in the period 1870–1914?

Explain your answer.

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

A: America, 1919 to 1929

How important were technological developments in bringing about a consumer boom in the USA in the years 1919 to 1929?

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

B: The New Deal, 1933–1941

With what success did the New Deal address the problems of industry in the years 1933 to 1941?

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Alternative M: Aspects of the Norman Conquest, 1066–1135

A: The Introduction of Norman Military Feudalism, 1066–1087

Examine the extent to which it was the need for an army that led William to introduce the system of military feudalism into England.

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Alternative M: Aspects of the Norman Conquest, 1066–1135

B: Developments in Monasticism, 1066–1135

How important was the introduction of new orders in the monastic revival in England in the years 1066 to 1135?

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

A: Pretenders and Protest in the Reign of Henry VII

Examine the extent to which the security of Henry VII was threatened by the scheming of Margaret of Burgundy in the years 1485 to 1497.

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

B: The Career of Thomas Wolsey

Examine the extent to which Wolsey's downfall was brought about by his failure to obtain the annulment of Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

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Alternative O: Aspects of Stuart History, 1603–c1640

A: The Nature of Puritanism and its Threat to the Crown, 1603–1625

Examine the relative importance of persecution and compromise in James's handling of the puritans in the years 1603 to 1625.

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Alternative O: Aspects of Stuart History, 1603–c1640

B: The Union of the Crowns, 1603–1641

Examine the extent to which the problems Charles I experienced in Scotland in the years 1625 to 1640 were the results of his religious policy.

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

A: The Nature, Extent and Threat of Jacobitism, 1714–1746

How important was the lack of support within Britain in explaining the failure of the 1715 and 1745 Jacobite Rebellions?

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

B: The British in India, c1757–c1802

How important was the part played by Warren Hastings in the development of British influence in India in the years 1772 to 1784?

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

A: Government Response to Poverty

Examine the extent to which the new Poor Law of 1834 was a genuine attempt to help 'the deserving poor'.

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

B: Religion and Politics in England and Ireland, c1820–c1841

Examine the degree to which the Church of England was stronger in 1841 than it had been c1820.

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

A: The Nature and Impact of New Liberalism, 1906–1915

How effective was the state in implementing ‘New Liberalism’ in the years 1906 to 1911?

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

B: Unionism and Nationalism in Ireland, c1895–1921

How important were the actions of the British authorities during the First World War in changing the aims of Irish Nationalism by 1919?

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Alternative S: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1750–1830

A: Britain's Economy in 1750

Examine the extent to which Britain was economically underdeveloped in 1750.

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Alternative S: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1750–1830

B: The Standard of Living of the Working Classes, 1780–1830

Examine the extent to which the quality of life for the working classes improved in the years 1780 to 1830.

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Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

A: The Significance of the 1832 Reform Act

Examine the relative importance of liberal, humanitarian and utilitarian ideas as influences on the 1833 Factory Act and the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act.

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Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

B: Chartism and other Radical Movements, 1838–1848

Examine the degree to which Chartism can be considered a revolutionary movement.

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Alternative U: Aspects of British History, 1929–1951

A: The Making of the Welfare State, 1942–1951

Examine the extent to which the Labour Governments had, by 1951, fulfilled the hopes of those who had supported a ‘welfare state’.

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Alternative U: Aspects of British History, 1929–1951

B: Winston Churchill in opposition and government, 1929–1945

How important was the part played by the Labour Party in explaining why Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in May 1940?