

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 3

HS03

To be conducted between 1 March 2006 and 9 May 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 9 May 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

Examine the extent to which rivalry between the Templars and the Hospitallers limited their role in the defence of the Crusader states.

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HS03

Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

B: The Development of New Monasticism in Twelfth-Century Europe

Was the contribution of Bernard of Clairvaux the most important factor in the growth of the Cistercian order during the twelfth century? Explain your answer.

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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 the Guise family was responsible for the outbreak of the French Wars of Religion in 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

Explain why Henry III was so important in determining the outcome of the French Wars of Religion by 1589.

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

A: The Regency, 1715–1723

Was the legacy of Louis XIV the most important factor underlying the difficulties of the Regency of Orléans? Explain your answer.

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

B: Cardinal Fleury, 1726–1743

Examine the extent to which Cardinal Fleury had strengthened the French monarchy by 1743.

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Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

A: European Diplomacy, 1825 to 1835

Examine the extent to which the Great Powers were prepared to co-operate over the Eastern Question in the period 1825 to 1835.

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Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

B: The Revolutions of 1848 and their Immediate Aftermath to 1850

How important was weak political leadership in causing the 1848
Revolutions in Europe?

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

A: The Balkans, 1870–1890

How serious a threat to European peace was the Balkan crisis of 1875–1878?
Explain your answer.

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

B: The Balkans, 1890–1914

How important was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in explaining the outbreak of war in the Balkans in 1914?

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

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

Examine the extent to which Lenin had established Communist control over Russia by the time of his death in 1924.

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

B: Stalin's rise to power, 1922–1929

Why were debates over economic policies so important in the struggle for leadership in the Soviet Union between 1922 and 1929?

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

A: The Weimar Republic, c1925–1933

Examine the extent to which stability and prosperity in Germany between 1925 and 1929 were dependent on foreign loans.

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

B: The Nazi consolidation of power, 1930–1938

Examine the relative importance of the use of the law and of violence in the Nazi establishment of power between 1932 and 1935.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

A: Britain and Kenyan Independence, 1953 to 1964

Examine the extent to which Harold Macmillan's support for Kenyan independence explains its achievement.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

B: France and Algerian Independence, 1954 to 1962

How important was the part played by France's loss of Indo-China in 1954 in the achievement of independence for Algeria in 1962?

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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 Lenin's acceptance of 'peace at any price' in explaining the outbreak of civil war in Russia in 1918?

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

B: The establishment of the Weimar Republic

Examine the extent to which weak political leadership explains growing political extremism in Germany in the years 1919 to 1923.

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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 are the post-war treaties in explaining the emergence of fascism as a political force in Italy in the years 1919 to 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 female emancipation 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

How important was lack of innovation in the decline of the Cotton Industry in the years 1870 to 1950?

In your answer you need not refer to the periods 1914 to 1918 and 1939 to 1945.

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

A: America, 1919 to 1929

Was the use of mass production techniques the most important factor in bringing about the economic boom of the 1920s? Explain your answer.

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

B: The New Deal, 1933–1941

Examine the extent to which the USA remained in a serious economic depression at the end of 1933.

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

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

With what success did William the Conqueror organise his baronage to provide for his military needs in the years 1066 to 1087?

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

B: Developments in Monasticism, 1066–1135

How important was the role of the Norman kings in the development of English monasticism 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

How serious a threat to Henry VII's grip on power in 1487 were Lambert Simnel and his supporters?

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

B: The Career of Thomas Wolsey

With what success did Wolsey pursue his aims in domestic policy in the years 1513 to 1529?

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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

How important was the Hampton Court Conference of 1604 in James's response to the problems posed by Puritanism in the years 1603 to 1611?

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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 Charles I achieved his objectives in Scotland in the years 1625 to 1640.

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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 part played by British governments in responding to the Jacobite threat in the years 1715 to 1746?

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

B: The British in India, c1757–c1802

How important are the divisions between Indian princes in explaining the expansion of British influence in India in the years 1757 to 1785?

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

A: Government Response to Poverty

Was the Royal Commission of 1832–1834 the most important influence on the terms of the New Poor Law of 1834? Explain your answer.

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

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

With what success did the Anglican Church meet the challenges it faced in the years c1820 to c1841?

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

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

How important were the parts played by David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill in putting ‘New Liberalism’ into practice in the years 1906 to 1915?

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

B: Unionism and Nationalism in Ireland, c1895–1921

How important were the conflicts in the years 1918 to 1921 in explaining the decision to partition Ireland?

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

A: Britain's Economy in 1750

Examine the relative importance of domestic industry and of agriculture to the British economy 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 degree to which working practices changed for the worse for the working classes 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

Was utilitarianism the main reason why the Whigs introduced so many reforms in the 1830s? Explain your answer.

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Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

B: Chartism and Other Radical Movements, 1838–1848

How important was disagreement among Chartists over their aims in explaining why their campaigns failed in the years 1838 to 1848.

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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 National Health Service of 1948 was the product of wartime ideas and policies on health and welfare.

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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 relationship between Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt in the success of Britain's war effort between May 1940 and April 1945?