



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

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HISTORY

9769/12

Paper 1b British History Outlines, 1399–1815

May/June 2011

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Section 1: 1399–1461

- 1 Assess the validity of the view that, as his reign progressed, so Henry IV's grip on the throne became more secure.
- 2 Account for the remarkable success of Henry V's policy of war against France.
- 3 Assess the accuracy of the view that the rebellion of Owain Glyndwr 'represented a clear expression of Welsh nationalism'.
- 4 How far was Henry VI personally responsible for the outbreak of civil strife in England in 1455 and its continuation to 1461?
- 5 'An influence for stability rather than a cause of disorder.' Assess this view of the English nobility in the period c.1399–c.1450.

Section 2: 1461–1547

- 6 How well does Richard III deserve his unfavourable historical reputation?
- 7 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Scottish monarchy under James IV and James V.
- 8 How successful was Henry VII in restoring domestic stability to the kingdom of England?
- 9 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)***

Discuss the judgement that the Henrician Reformation (c.1529–47) was driven entirely by dynastic and financial considerations.
- 10 How consistent were the objectives of the kings of England in their policies towards foreign rulers in the period 1471–1509?

Section 3: 1547–1603

- 11 How damaging to the Tudor monarchy was the rule of a minor and a woman in the period 1547–58?
- 12 How is the decline of Catholicism in Elizabethan England best explained?
- 13 When did Mary Stuart prove the greater threat to Elizabeth I and her kingdom – before or after her flight to England in 1568?
- 14 How serious were the problems faced by the Elizabethan state in the period 1585–1603?
- 15 What principles, if any, determined Tudor policy towards Ireland in this period?

Section 4: Themes c.1399–c.1603

- 16 Assess the accuracy of the view that by c.1529 the late-medieval English Church was 'ripe for reform'.
- 17 Account for London's dominance among English towns in the fifteenth century.
- 18 How significant a role did women play in social and economic life in **either** the fifteenth **or** the sixteenth century?
- 19 How important a part was played by dynastic challenges in rebellions against the Tudors?
- 20 To what extent, and in what ways, were art and architecture in sixteenth-century England influenced by continental European models?
- 21 Consider the view that economic development in sixteenth-century Britain was determined chiefly by the outcomes of harvests and epidemic disease.

Section 5: 1603–1689

- 22 'The difficulties faced by James I and Charles I in dealing with Parliament in the period 1604–29 were of their own making.' Discuss.
- 23 Why were the British people increasingly divided by religious issues in the period 1603–42?
- 24 *(Candidates offering Paper 5e: The Reign of Charles I should not answer this question.)*
How is the renewal of civil war in 1648 best explained?
- 25 To what extent was Oliver Cromwell driven by personal ambition in the period 1642–58?
- 26 How is James II's loss of the throne best explained?

Section 6: 1689–1760

- 27 In respect of domestic affairs, how effective a King was William III?
- 28 Why, in the years 1702–14, was there such deep antagonism in Scotland to union with England?
- 29 To what extent did Tory ideas and Tory politics matter in the years 1714–56?
- 30 Have the Elder Pitt's qualities as a political leader during wartime been exaggerated?
- 31 To what extent did the Church of England thrive during the period of the 'Whig Oligarchy' (1714–60)?

Section 7: 1760–1815

- 32 How much responsibility should George III bear for the political instability of the 1760s?
- 33 Why was Britain able to recover its diplomatic and colonial influence so quickly after the loss of the American colonies?
- 34 Why, by 1807, had the campaign against the slave trade triumphed?
- 35 How, in the years 1789–1801, was the government of the Younger Pitt able to survive the dual threats of the radical reformers at home, and revolutionary France?
- 36 'A simple act of coercion against the Irish.' Assess the validity of this judgement on the Act of Union (1800).

Section 8: Themes c. 1603–1815

- 37 Explain the nature and growth of English colonial development in the seventeenth century.
- 38 How innovative was the art and architecture of seventeenth-century Britain?
- 39 To what extent, if at all, did the position of women in society change in the seventeenth century?
- 40 Why did British overseas trade, and trade routes, increase so dramatically over the course of the eighteenth century?
- 41 'The English in the eighteenth century were a riot-prone, unruly people.' To what extent do you agree with this judgement?
- 42 'The achievements of British pictorial art in the eighteenth century were too heavily skewed towards portraiture.' How far do you accept this opinion?

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