



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

HISTORY

9769/13

Paper 1c British History Outlines, 1689–2000

May/June 2012

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 **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Section 1: 1689–1760

- 1 Explain the contrasting fortunes of the Tory party in the years 1689 to 1714.
- 2 To what extent may Britain's participation in the War of the Spanish Succession be considered a success?
- 3 'Whig Supremacy': is this an adequate description of British politics in the years 1714–56?
- 4 'A Church characterised by weak leadership and an inability to meet the needs of a changing society.' Assess the validity of this view on the Church of England in the years 1714–60.
- 5 'Britain's desire for great-power status best explains its involvement in conflicts on the continent of Europe in the years 1739–63.' Discuss.

Section 2: 1760–1815

- 6 How is the ministerial instability of the 1760s best explained?
- 7 How important was foreign intervention by France and Spain in determining the outcome of the American colonists' struggle for independence in the years 1775–83?
- 8 Why was Charles James Fox so rarely in office?
- 9 How great was the radical threat to the established political order in the years 1789–1803?
- 10 Who contributed more to British success in the French Wars of 1793–1815: Nelson or Wellington?

Section 3: Themes 1689–c.1815

- 11 'Britain's relationship with Ireland in the eighteenth century was primarily determined by a desire to preserve the Protestant Ascendancy.' Discuss.
- 12 Assess the view that the contribution of women to the development of eighteenth-century British society was both distinctive and substantial.
- 13 To what extent, and why, did the English economy expand in the second half of the eighteenth century?
- 14 To what extent, if at all, had London lost its social and economic pre-eminence in Britain by 1800?
- 15 Why did eighteenth-century Britain experience so many food riots?
- 16 To what extent, and why, did intellectual life flourish in eighteenth-century England and Scotland?

Section 4: 1815–1868

- 17 How effectively did Viscount Castlereagh articulate and defend Britain's foreign-policy interests in the years 1812–22?
- 18 'A great reforming Home Secretary': discuss this judgement on Sir Robert Peel.
- 19 How effective a prime minister was Viscount Melbourne?
- 20 Estimate the influence of the Peelites as a force in British politics in the years 1846–59.
- 21 'In the 1850s and 1860s, British politicians overestimated the threat from Russia and underestimated that from Prussia.' Discuss.

Section 5: 1868–1914

22 *(Candidates offering Paper 5h: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)*

Why was the defeat of the Conservatives in the general election of 1868 so decisive?

23 *(Candidates offering Paper 5h: Gladstone and Disraeli should not answer this question.)*

'More successful abroad than at home.' Discuss this view of Disraeli's premiership in the years 1874–80.

24 To what extent were Gladstone's Irish policies in the years 1880–94 influenced by English political considerations?

25 How important was the expansion of trade unionism to the development of the Labour party in the years 1900–14?

26 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Sir Edward Grey as foreign secretary in the years 1905–14.

Section 6: Themes c.1815–c.1914

27 How important was manufacturing industry to the development of the British economy in the first half of the nineteenth century?

28 Estimate the importance of Catholic Emancipation for the development of Irish nationalism in the years c.1800–70.

29 'Education for the poor in nineteenth-century Britain was more about teaching pupils to know their place than it was about creating new opportunities for them.' Discuss.

30 Explain how, and why, the reading habits of educated society changed over the course of the nineteenth century.

31 How successfully did Britain meet the economic challenges presented by foreign competition in the years c.1880–1914?

32 *(Candidates offering Paper 5i: The Campaign for Female Suffrage should not answer this question.)*

To what extent did middle-class women experience enhanced economic and social opportunities in Britain in the years 1880–1914?

Section 7: 1914–1951

- 33** How close to defeat did Britain come during the First World War?
- 34** 'Asquith was more to blame than Lloyd George for the collapse of the Liberal party in the period 1916–29.' Discuss.
- 35** Why was the impact of the inter-war economic depression so much more severe in the north of Britain than in the south?
- 36** *(Candidates offering Paper 5k: Winston Churchill should not answer this question.)*
- How important was the Home Front to Britain's eventual victory in the Second World War?
- 37** Does the Labour government of 1945–50 deserve its reputation as 'a great reforming administration'?

Section 8: 1951–2005

- 38** 'Britain's influence in world affairs declined in the period 1945–70 because its foreign policy was conducted, against all the evidence, on the assumption that Britain remained a world power.' Assess the validity of this judgement.
- 39** To what extent did Conservative and Labour governments follow broadly similar domestic policies in the years 1951–70?
- 40** 'In the 1960s and 1970s, Britain managed the process of decolonisation both skilfully and successfully.' Discuss.
- 41** Why were Britain's relations with its partners in the European Economic Community (EU) frequently so difficult in the years 1973–90?
- 42** Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Blair as prime minister.

Section 9: Themes c.1914–2000

- 43** 'The most important factor in an explanation of how the British economy performed over the twentieth century was the fighting of two world wars which the nation could not afford.' Discuss.
- 44** To what extent did the Education Acts passed in the first half of the twentieth century increase opportunities for the working classes in England and Wales?
- 45** 'Racial and ethnic integration in Britain was less pronounced at the end of the twentieth century than it had been in c.1950.' Discuss.
- 46** 'In the second half of the twentieth century "women's liberation" was promoted only by a small, noisy and unrepresentative minority.' How far do you agree?
- 47** How is the increased influence of popular and 'celebrity' culture on British society in the second half of the twentieth century best explained?
- 48** 'Our mission is to enrich people's lives with programmes and services which inform, educate and entertain.' In which of these three objectives was the BBC most successful during the twentieth century?

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