



HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/12

Paper 1b British History Outlines, 1399–1815

For Examination from 2019

SPECIMEN PAPER

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.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 are worth 30 marks.

The syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section 1: 1399–1485

- 1 How great a threat did Owain Glyndwr represent to Henry IV? [30]
- 2 'Nothing more than a great soldier.' Discuss this view of Henry V. [30]
- 3 To what extent was the civil strife of 1455–1461 caused by 'overmighty subjects'? [30]
- 4 How secure was Edward IV in his first reign (1461–1470)? [30]
- 5 'For all his good qualities as King, Richard III was never likely to achieve stability.' Discuss. [30]

Section 2: 1485–1558

- 6 Assess the view that in his aims and methods, Henry VII was a deeply conservative ruler. [30]
- 7 *(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)*
Why did Henry VIII enjoy limited success in foreign policy from 1509 to 1529? [30]
- 8 *(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)*
How serious was opposition to the Henrician Reformation? [30]
- 9 How consistently troubled was the reign of Edward VI? [30]
- 10 'Mary I's attempt to restore Catholicism was an impossible dream.' Discuss. [30]

Section 3: 1558–1603

- 11 How effectively did Elizabeth I manage her parliaments? [30]
- 12 Who presented the greater threat to Elizabeth I: English Catholics or English Puritans? [30]
- 13 Explain why successive governments met with only limited success in Ireland in the period 1547–1603. [30]
- 14 How effectively did Tudor governments in the second half of the sixteenth century deal with the problems of poverty and social distress? [30]
- 15 Assess the reasons for the deteriorating relationship between England and Spain in the years 1568–1603. [30]

Section 4: Themes c.1399–c.1603

- 16 To what extent was the House of Commons more powerful in 1529 than it had been in 1399? [30]
- 17 How serious a threat was Lollardy to the medieval church? [30]
- 18 'A century of remarkable achievements in architecture.' What best explains this verdict on the fifteenth century? [30]
- 19 How is the expansion in educational provision in Tudor England best explained? [30]
- 20 Assess the importance of population growth on the social and economic condition of Tudor England. [30]
- 21 How significantly did the pattern of overseas trade change in the sixteenth century? [30]

Section 5: 1603–1689

- 22 How successfully did James I and Charles I deal with their financial problems between 1603 and 1629? [30]
- 23 *(Candidates offering Paper 5e: The Reign of Charles I should not answer this question.)*
Do religious issues alone explain the unpopularity of Archbishop Laud? [30]
- 24 *(Candidates offering Paper 5e: The Reign of Charles I should not answer this question.)*
'Superior military organisation accounts for Parliament's success in the First Civil War.' Discuss. [30]
- 25 How much was restored by the Restoration of 1660? [30]
- 26 Why did James II enjoy so much support in 1685, but so little in 1688? [30]

Section 6: 1688–1760

- 27 Explain the contrasting fortunes of the Tory Party in the years 1689 to 1714. [30]
- 28 To what extent may Britain's participation in the War of the Spanish Succession be considered a success? [30]
- 29 Did Walpole's long tenure of power in the years 1721–1742 owe more to his own abilities or to the weaknesses of his opponents? [30]
- 30 'A Church characterised by weak leadership and an inability to meet the needs of a changing society.' Assess this view of the Church of England in the years 1714–1760. [30]
- 31 'Britain's desire for Great Power status best explains its involvement in conflicts on the continent of Europe in the years 1739–1763.' Discuss. [30]

Section 7: 1760–1815

- 32 How is the ministerial instability of the 1760s best explained? [30]
- 33 How important was foreign intervention by France and Spain in determining the outcome of the American colonists' struggle for independence in the years 1775–1783? [30]
- 34 Why was Charles James Fox so rarely in office? [30]
- 35 How great was the radical threat to the established political order in the years 1789–1803? [30]
- 36 Who contributed more to British success in the French Wars of 1793–1815: Nelson or Wellington? [30]

Section 8: Themes c.1603–1815

- 37** How profoundly influenced by continental Europe were the art and architecture of Stuart Britain? [30]
- 38** To what extent, and why, did the English economy expand in the second half of the seventeenth century? [30]
- 39** Why did British overseas trade, and trade routes, increase so dramatically over the course of the eighteenth century? [30]
- 40** Did Britain experience a ‘transport revolution’ in the period 1689–1815? [30]
- 41** Explain the nature and growth of English colonial development in the seventeenth century. [30]
- 42** To what extent, and why, did intellectual life flourish in eighteenth-century England and Scotland? [30]

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