



Cambridge Pre-U

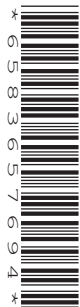
HISTORY

9769/13

Paper 1c British History Outlines, 1688–c.2000

October/November 2020

2 hours 15 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total:
You must answer questions from at least **two** sections.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You will be marked on analysis and critical evaluation in your answers. You should also show an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods, where appropriate.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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

This document has **8** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section 1: 1688–1760

- 1 How effective were the domestic policies of Queen Anne's governments in the years 1702–1714? [30]
- 2 How much, in the years 1689–1714, did Britain's successes in war owe to effective diplomacy? [30]
- 3 To what extent, by 1760, did the Scots have cause to consider that they had profited from their Union with England in 1707? [30]
- 4 What best explains British successes in the Seven Years' War? [30]
- 5 'In the first half of the eighteenth century, the Church of England entirely failed to meet the challenges which it faced.' Did it? [30]

Section 2: 1760–1815

- 6 How successful a monarch was George III in the years 1760–1775? [30]
- 7 Assess the consequences for Britain in the 1780s of the loss of colonies in America. [30]
- 8 Assess the effectiveness of the domestic policies of Pitt the Younger in the years 1783–1793. [30]
- 9 Assess the impact of the French Revolution on Britain in the 1790s. [30]
- 10 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe, should not answer this question.)***

'Victory was entirely dependent on the navy.' Is this a valid judgement on why Britain emerged triumphant from the French Wars of 1793 to 1815? [30]

Section 3: Themes 1689–c.1815

- 11 What best explains why relations between Catholics and Protestants in Ireland were frequently so poor in the period 1689–1801? [30]
- 12 ‘The rapidity and extent of economic change in eighteenth-century Britain owed most to a revolution in agriculture.’ Did it? [30]
- 13 Why was population growth in eighteenth-century Britain so rapid? [30]
- 14 Assess the view that eighteenth-century intellectual life in Scotland was more vigorous than it was in England. [30]
- 15 Why, during the eighteenth century, did Britain increasingly look outside Europe for new opportunities in trade and colonisation? [30]
- 16 Why did eighteenth-century London experience so much social change? [30]

Section 4: 1815–1868

- 17 Why did Lord Liverpool remain prime minister for so long? [30]
- 18 ‘The 1832 Reform Act was passed to strengthen aristocratic power rather than to increase the influence of the middle classes.’ Was it? [30]
- 19 How successful was British foreign policy in the period 1830–1846? [30]
- 20 Did the Chartist movement have any realistic prospect of success in the years to 1848? [30]
- 21 What best explains why the Whigs were the dominant political party in Britain in the years 1846–1868? [30]

Section 5: 1868–1914

- 22 'In domestic affairs, Disraeli's government of 1874–1880 achieved little.' Discuss. [30]
- 23 What best explains the Liberal defeat in the general election of 1874? [30]
- 24 What best explains why Britain was such an active participant in the 'scramble for Africa' in the 1880s and 1890s? [30]
- 25 How important was the contribution of the Marquess of Salisbury to the supremacy of the Conservative party in the years 1886–1902? [30]
- 26 'British foreign policy in the years 1900–1914 contributed substantially to growing international tensions.' Discuss. [30]

Section 6: Themes c.1815–1914

- 27 Assess the importance of religion to the growth of Irish nationalism in the period to 1922. [30]
- 28 How important was the contribution of women to the expansion of British industry in the first half of the nineteenth century? [30]
- 29 How important in this period were government initiatives in increasing educational opportunities? [30]
- 30 What best explains why novels became increasingly popular in this period? [30]
- 31 To what extent was the growth of evangelicalism in nineteenth-century Britain evidence of dissatisfaction with the Church of England? [30]
- 32 How important were banking and financial services to Britain's economy in the years 1880–1914? [30]

Section 7: 1914–1951

- 33 Why did British forces make so little progress on the Western Front before 1918? [30]
- 34 How are the varying fortunes of the Labour Party in the period 1918–1931 best explained? [30]
- 35 How well, in the period 1931–1939, did the National Governments deal with the effects of the depression? [30]
- 36 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the British Empire, 1919–1939. [30]
- 37 What best explains why the Labour party lost power in 1951? [30]

Section 8: 1951–2005

- 38 What best explains why the United Kingdom did not join the EEC (Common Market) when it was established in 1957? [30]
- 39 How important was the Commonwealth for Britain in the period 1951–2005? [30]
- 40 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the policies pursued by the Labour governments of the 1960s and 1970s. [30]
- 41 'Good fortune rather than effective policies allowed Margaret Thatcher to remain prime minister for so long.' Did it? [30]
- 42 How successfully did Labour governments deal with Britain's economic and financial problems in the years 1997–2010? [30]

Section 9: Themes c.1914–2000

- 43 'Britain's economic problems in this period were predominantly caused by the decline of its established industries.' Were they? [30]
- 44 What best explains the increasing influence of women's movements in the period from 1918 to 1980? [30]
- 45 How successful were the immigration policies of British governments in the years 1945 to c.2000? [30]
- 46 To what extent, in the period c.1960–2000, did British governments support greater integration with the states of western Europe? [30]
- 47 Assess the importance of television in the development of popular culture in the years after 1945. [30]
- 48 'By the end of the twentieth century, Britain's Welfare State had become a victim of its own success.' Had it? [30]

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