

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 3

HS03

To be conducted between 1 November 2007 and 15 December 2007

For this paper you must have:

- two 12-page answer books
- your personal handwritten plans.

Time allowed: 3 hours (1 hour 30 minutes × 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 15 December 2007.
- Each Course Essay must be of approximately 1000 words in length and no more than 1500 words.

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UNIT 3

COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

A: The Military Orders in the Latin East in the Twelfth Century

With what success did the Military Orders meet the problems of geography and manpower facing the Crusader states between 1129 and 1188?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative A: Medieval Monasticism

B: The Development of New Monasticism in Twelfth Century Europe

How important was the strict interpretation of the Rule of St. Benedict in the success of the Cistercian order during the twelfth century?

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Alternative B: The French Wars of Religion

A: The Origins of the French Wars of Religion

How important, by 1562, were the economic and financial problems of France in bringing about the Wars of Religion?

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative B: The French Wars of Religion

B: The Role of Individuals and Ideas in the French Wars of Religion, 1562–1598

How important was the role of Charles IX in influencing the course of the Wars of Religion from 1562 to 1574?

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COURSE ESSAYS

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

A: The Regency, 1715–1723

Examine the extent to which the nobility was responsible for the difficulties of the Regency in domestic affairs.

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

B: Cardinal Fleury, 1726–1743

Examine the extent to which, in domestic affairs, Cardinal Fleury's government was a success.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

A: European Diplomacy, 1825 to 1835

Was the Mehemet Ali crisis the biggest threat to Great Power co-operation in the years 1825 to 1835?
Explain your answer.

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Alternative D: Europe, 1825–1850

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

How important was the economic crisis of the 1840s in causing the 1848
Revolutions in Europe?

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

A: The Balkans, 1870–1890

How important was rivalry between the major powers in explaining why there was a crisis in the Balkans in the years 1875 to 1878?

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Alternative E: The Balkans, 1870–1914

B: The Balkans, 1890–1914

Examine the degree to which the ambitions of Austria-Hungary explain the growth of international tension in the Balkans in the years 1908 to 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 the weakness of their opponents explains the Bolsheviks' victory in the civil war of 1918–1921.

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Alternative F: Revolutionary Russia, 1917–1929

B: Stalin's rise to power, 1922–1929

Examine the degree to which errors by the Left Opposition of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev explain Stalin's success in gaining power in the USSR by 1929.

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

A: The Weimar Republic, c1925–1933

Examine the extent to which the terms of the Weimar Constitution were responsible for the collapse of democracy in Germany between 1928 and March 1933.

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Alternative G: Germany, c1925–1938

B: The Nazi consolidation of power, 1930–1938

Examine the extent to which Hitler succeeded in winning the loyalty of the army leadership in the years 1934 to 1938.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

A: Britain and Kenyan Independence, 1953 to 1964

Examine the degree to which Mau Mau terrorism explains why Kenya achieved independence in 1963.

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Alternative H: Decolonisation in Africa

B: France and Algerian Independence, 1954 to 1962

How important was weak political leadership within France, during the years 1954 to 1958, in enabling Algeria to gain independence 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 the failure of Lenin's government to provide 'Bread' in explaining the instability in the USSR in the years 1918 to 1921?

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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, by the end of 1923, the German political system had recovered stability after the breakdown in government at the end of the First World War.

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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 was the impact of the First World War in explaining the political crisis in Italy in the years 1918 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 were developments in public health as an explanation for population growth in the years 1870 to 1945?

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Alternative K: Aspects of British Economic and Social History, 1870–1950

B: The Cotton Industry in Britain, 1870–1950

Were the trade unions the most important factor in the decline of the cotton industry in the years 1870 to 1950?
Explain your answer.

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

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

A: America, 1919 to 1929

How important were the long-term problems of agriculture in bringing about the crash of 1929?

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Alternative L: Inter-War America, 1919–1941

B: The New Deal, 1933–1941

How effective was the New Deal in helping the poorest sections of society in the years 1933 to 1941?

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

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

How important was the contribution of knights to Norman military strength in England in the years 1066 to 1087?

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Alternative M: Aspects of the Norman Conquest, 1066–1137

B: Developments in Monasticism, 1066–1135

Examine the extent to which the period 1066 to 1135 was one of monastic change in England.

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

A: Pretenders and Protest in the Reign of Henry VII

Examine the extent to which Henry VII's grip on power was threatened by the challenges he faced from internal rebellion and foreign invasion in 1497.

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COURSE ESSAYS

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Alternative N: Aspects of Tudor England, 1483–c1529

B: The Career of Thomas Wolsey

Examine the extent to which Wolsey's domestic policies enhanced the power of the Crown in the years 1513 to 1525.

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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 Millenary Petition in influencing James's response to 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

How important are religious factors in explaining the problems James I had in ruling Scotland in the years 1603 to 1625?

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

A: The Nature, Extent and Threat of Jacobitism, 1714–1746

How important is weak military leadership in explaining the failure of the Jacobite Rebellions of 1715 and 1745?

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Alternative P: Aspects of British History, 1714–1802

B: The British in India, c1757–c1802

Was disunity amongst the Indian princes the most important factor in the expansion of British influence in India in the years 1757 to 1785?
Explain your answer.

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

A: Government Response to Poverty

Examine the extent to which the New Poor Law was more effective than the system it replaced.

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Alternative Q: Aspects of British History, 1815–1841

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

Why was Roman Catholicism so important in causing political controversy in the years c1820 to 1841?

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Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

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

Examine the relative importance of practical political considerations and ideological aims in the introduction of welfare reforms by the Liberals in the years 1906 to 1914.

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COURSE ESSAYS

HS03

Alternative R: Aspects of British History, 1895–1921

B: Unionism and Nationalism in Ireland, c1895–1921

Examine the extent to which the policies of John Redmond explain why Irish Nationalism changed during the years 1898 to 1916.

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

A: Britain's Economy in 1750

Examine the extent to which Britain's economy in 1750 showed characteristics of underdevelopment.

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HS03

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

B: The Standard of Living of the Working Classes, 1780–1830

Examine the extent to which there was an improvement in the standard of living in the north, but not in the south, of England 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

Examine the extent to which changes in the role and composition of Parliament, in the years 1832 to 1848, were the consequence of the 1832 Reform Act.

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COURSE ESSAYS

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Alternative T: Aspects of British History, 1832–1848

B: Chartism and Other Radical Movements, 1838–1848

How important were the divisions amongst the Chartist leadership in explaining the failure of the Chartist campaigns 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

How important was the impact of the Second World War for social and welfare reform in the years 1942 to 1945?

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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 part played by Winston Churchill in creating a mood of national unity and determination in the years 1940 to 1945?

