



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/13

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

For examination from 2020

SPECIMEN PAPER

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 specimen paper has been updated for assessments from 2020. The specimen questions and mark schemes remain the same. The layout and wording of the front covers have been updated to reflect the new Cambridge International branding and to make instructions clearer for candidates.

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

This document has **6** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section 1: 1688–1760

- 1 Explain the contrasting fortunes of the Tory Party in the years 1689–1714. [30]
- 2 To what extent may Britain's participation in the War of the Spanish Succession be considered a success? [30]
- 3 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]
- 4 'A Church characterised by weak leadership and an inability to meet the needs of a changing society.' Assess this view on the Church of England in the years 1714–1760. [30]
- 5 '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 2: 1760–1815

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

Section 3: Themes 1689–c.1815

- 11 Why did British overseas trade, and trade routes, increase so dramatically over the course of the eighteenth century? [30]
- 12 Explain the nature and growth of English colonial development in the seventeenth century. [30]
- 13 To what extent, and why, did the English economy expand in the second half of the eighteenth century? [30]
- 14 To what extent, if at all, had London lost its social and economic pre-eminence in Britain by 1800? [30]
- 15 Why did eighteenth-century Britain experience so many food riots? [30]
- 16 To what extent, and why, did intellectual life flourish in eighteenth-century England and Scotland? [30]

Section 4: 1815–1868

- 17 How effectively did Viscount Castlereagh articulate and defend Britain's foreign-policy interests in the years 1812–1822? [30]
- 18 To what extent may Chartism be considered a successful movement? [30]
- 19 How effective a prime minister was Viscount Melbourne? [30]
- 20 Estimate the influence of the Peelites as a force in British politics in the years 1846–1859. [30]
- 21 'In the 1850s and 1860s, British politicians over-estimated the threat from Russia and underestimated that from Prussia.' Discuss. [30]

Section 5: 1868–1914

- 22 Assess the claims of Gladstone's first ministry (1868–1874) to be considered 'a great reforming administration'. [30]
- 23 'In the years 1874–1885, the objectives of Conservative and Liberal foreign and imperial policies were characterised more by similarity than by difference.' Discuss. [30]
- 24 To what extent were Gladstone's Irish policies in the years 1880–1894 influenced by English political considerations? [30]
- 25 How important was the expansion of trade unionism to the development of the Labour party in the years 1900–1914? [30]
- 26 To what extent were the domestic policies of the Liberal governments in the years 1905–1914 motivated by hatred of the aristocracy and by fear of the working classes? [30]

Section 6: Themes c.1815–1914

- 27 How important was manufacturing industry to the development of the British economy in the first half of the nineteenth century? [30]
- 28 Estimate the importance of Catholic Emancipation for the development of Irish nationalism in the years c.1800–1870. [30]
- 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]
- 30 To what extent were nineteenth-century British novelists influenced by the need to be social critics? [30]
- 31 How successfully did Britain meet the economic challenges presented by foreign competition in the years c.1880–1914? [30]
- 32 How important were the suffrage campaigns to the wider movement to change women's role in British society? [30]

Section 7: 1914–1951

- 33 How close to defeat did Britain come during the First World War? [30]
- 34 Assess the effectiveness of David Lloyd George as prime minister in the years 1916–1922. [30]
- 35 Why was the impact of the inter-war economic depression so much more severe in the north of Britain than in the south? [30]
- 36 How important was the Home Front to Britain's eventual victory in the Second World War? [30]
- 37 Does the Labour government of 1945–1950 deserve its reputation as 'a great reforming administration'? [30]

Section 8: 1951–2005

- 38 'Britain's influence in world affairs declined in the period 1945–1970 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. [30]
- 39 Why did the Conservative Party enjoy such electoral success in the 1950s? [30]
- 40 'In the 1960s and 1970s, Britain managed the process of decolonisation both skilfully and successfully.' Discuss. [30]
- 41 Why were Britain's relations with its partners in the European Economic Community (EU) frequently so difficult in the years 1973–1990? [30]
- 42 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Blair as prime minister. [30]

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. [30]
- 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? [30]
- 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. [30]
- 46** How did social and technological change affect opportunities for women in the years after 1945? [30]
- 47** How is the increased influence of popular and 'celebrity' culture on British society in the second half of the twentieth century best explained? [30]
- 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? Explain your answer. [30]

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