



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/11

Paper 1a British History Outlines, c.300–1547

May/June 2019

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.

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

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Section 1: c.300–c.670

- 1 How far were barbarian invaders responsible for the difficulties facing fourth-century Britain? [30]
- 2 How substantial was the legacy of Roman Britain? [30]
- 3 How easily were the Anglo-Saxons able to invade and settle in England? [30]
- 4 'Penda's power was based solely on his military ability.' Was it? [30]
- 5 Assess the achievements of the Roman mission to England in the period up to 660. [30]

Section 2: c.670–978

- 6 How much did Theodore of Tarsus contribute to the consolidation of Christianity in England after 669? [30]
- 7 'The writings of Bede were the most significant cultural achievement of Northumbria.' Discuss. [30]
- 8 What best explains the power of Mercia in the eighth century? [30]
- 9 'Athelstan's main achievements were military ones.' Assess this view. [30]
- 10 How successful were the English kings who ruled between 947 and 975 in solving the problems which faced them? [30]

Section 3: 978–1135

- 11 What best explains the outcome of renewed Viking incursions after 980? [30]
- 12 How strong was the English monarchy under Edward the Confessor? [30]
- 13 'William of Normandy's victory at the Battle of Hastings owed more to the deficiencies of Harold II than to his own abilities.' Did it? [30]
- 14 How well-governed was England in the reign of William II? [30]
- 15 What best explains the development of the Scottish monarchy in this period? [30]

Section 4: Themes c.300–c.1066

- 16 'It was their role as market places which led to the development of towns in the ninth and tenth centuries.' Assess this view. [30]
- 17 How far did the successes of Anglo-Saxon kings depend on their relationship with their nobility? [30]
- 18 How important were religious factors in the contacts between England and Europe in the seventh and eighth centuries? [30]
- 19 'The Scandinavian impact on Britain in the later ninth century and tenth century was largely negative.' Discuss. [30]
- 20 'The greatest strength of late Anglo-Saxon government was its ability to raise taxes.' Was it? [30]
- 21 Were the greater achievements of Anglo-Saxon culture in the period c.900 to 1066 in the arts or in literature? [30]

Section 5: 1135–1272

- 22 What best explains the long civil war in the reign of Stephen? [30]
- 23 How much did the government of England suffer from the absences of Richard I? [30]
- 24 'The loss of his lands in France was entirely the fault of King John.' Assess this view. [30]
- 25 Why was the government of England so often in crisis in the years 1258 to 1265? [30]
- 26 How much stronger did the Scottish monarchy become during the reigns of Alexander II and Alexander III? [30]

Section 6: 1272–1399

- 27 'Edward I's reforms failed to bring about more effective government in England.' How valid is this judgement? [30]
- 28 How successful was Edward I's policy towards Wales? [30]
- 29 What best explains the deposition of Edward II? [30]
- 30 How far were the problems faced by Edward III after 1360 of his own making? [30]
- 31 How despotic a ruler was Richard II? [30]

Section 7: 1399–1485

- 32 How successful was Henry IV's rule in England? [30]
- 33 How much did Henry V's military success in France owe to the weaknesses of his French opponents? [30]
- 34 To what extent did Margaret of Anjou contribute to the loss of Henry VI's throne in 1461? [30]
- 35 How seriously did Owain Glyndwr threaten the English position in Wales and the Marches? [30]
- 36 How secure was Edward IV's position as king in his first reign (1461–1470)? [30]

Section 8: 1485–1558

- 37 'The power of the Scottish monarchy was significantly enhanced during the reigns of James IV and James V.' Was it? [30]
- 38 How successful was Henry VII's relationship with his nobility? [30]
- 39 *(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)*
How well did Wolsey serve Henry VIII? [30]
- 40 *(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)*
How significant was the opposition to the Henrician Reformation? [30]
- 41 'Religion was the chief cause of the instability in the period 1547–1558.' Discuss. [30]

Section 9: Themes 1066–1558

- 42 Account for the growth of towns in this period. [30]
- 43 Assess the impact of the growth in literacy in this period. [30]
- 44 How successfully did peasants challenge the power of lords in the period up to 1400? [30]
- 45 How far was the English Church, in the period up to 1300, obedient to the authority of the Papacy? [30]
- 46 Did Parliament become more powerful in the period 1399–1529? [30]
- 47 ‘The fifteenth century marks a period of reform and revival in the English Church.’ Does it? [30]

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