



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]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.