

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
EXAMINATION

SUMMER 1966

**Advanced Level**

HISTORY IIA

EUROPEAN HISTORY

Three hours

*Candidates must attempt only the particular Period for which they have entered. The distinguishing number of the Period must be written on the cover of the answer-book, after the title of the paper.*

*Credit will be given for good English and the orderly presentation of material; candidates who neglect these essentials will be penalized.*

**Period (1), 395-1216**

*Answer FIVE questions and no more.*

1. To what extent did Theodoric's rule reflect his veneration for Roman civilisation?
2. What circumstances made Islam so successful in its early conquests?
3. Do you agree that in Charles Martel the Franks found the leader they most needed at the time?

4. 'Internally in an unsatisfactory state: externally faced with dangers.' Examine this view of Charlemagne's empire during his last years.
5. Describe and estimate the importance of the Magyar invasions of the ninth and tenth centuries.
6. Why was there a movement for monastic reform in the tenth and eleventh centuries and how far was it successful?
7. Illustrate the statement that up till the end of the eleventh century Moslems and Christians in Spain achieved a considerable measure of peaceful coexistence.
8. Explain the shortcomings of the French monarchy in the late eleventh century.
9. What were the chief characteristics of the First Crusade?
10. Why was the conflict between Empire and Papacy in the twelfth century indecisive?
11. Illustrate the main features of the revival of learning in the twelfth century.
12. What were the main characteristics of Italian town development in the twelfth century?

### Period (2), 1216-1516

*Answer FIVE questions and no more.*

1. Do you agree that under Frederick II the Holy Roman Empire 'crumbled steadily'?
2. Show the importance of the friars in the thirteenth century.
3. Discuss the view that Charles of Anjou had a profound effect on Italy.
4. What did Louis IX do for France?
5. Describe and show the importance of the main trade routes in the fourteenth century (a) within Europe and (b) between Europe and Asia.



6. What were the outstanding features of ecclesiastical architecture in the fourteenth century?
7. Show the importance of any *two* of the following: Giotto; Dante; Petrarch; Boccaccio.
8. Comment on the view that the Great Schism was disastrous for the papacy.
9. What were the consequences for France of the Hundred Years War?
10. Examine the effect on Spain of the union of Castile and Aragon.
11. Discuss the reasons for the greatness of Venice in the fifteenth century.
12. Why did Italy become a battleground between France and Spain at the end of this period?

**Period (3), 1516-1661**

*Answer FIVE questions and no more.*

1. 'The Renaissance made the Reformation possible.' Discuss.
2. To what extent were European affairs influenced by the character and aims of Charles V?
3. 'Suleiman the Magnificent—dangerous enemy of the civilisation of Western Europe.' Discuss.
4. Illustrate the changes in methods of warfare in the sixteenth century.
5. 'The will of the ruler was the great force in the state.' Discuss this view of Russia under Ivan the Terrible.
6. Examine Henry IV's methods in dealing with the problems of France.
7. Why was Spain at first successful but ultimately defeated in dealing with the Revolt of the Netherlands?

**Turn Over**



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SUMMER 1966

**Advanced Level**

**HISTORY III**

**SPECIAL SUBJECT**



Three hours

*Candidates must attempt only the particular Subject for which they have entered. The distinguishing number of the Subject must be written on the cover of the answer-book, after the title of the paper.*

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**(1) Roman Britain**

*Answer FOUR questions and no more.*

1. Explain the statement that 'the Roman conquest of Gaul brought the southern British tribes into the orbit of Latin civilisation'.
-  2. Explain how the Romans exploited the mineral resources of Britain.
-  3. Show how the military occupation of the north and west of Britain was organised.



Government in Roman

great revival and development and illustrate.

evidence of Roman occupation that one English county.

measures were taken by Severus and Caracalla to restore peace in northern Britain and how far were they successful?

8. What was the nature and importance of official religion in Roman Britain?
9. What have you learnt of life in Roman Britain from the Romano-British exhibits in any museum you have visited?
10. 'The withdrawal of the legions in 410 A.D. did not mean the end of Roman Britain.' How would you justify this statement?

## (2) Twelfth Century Monasticism in the West

*Answer FOUR questions and no more.*

1. Why did the Cistercians object to the elaborate church services of the black monks?
2. On what grounds were the monastic orders of the twelfth century criticised by their contemporaries?
3. Show how the Cistercian houses in Britain multiplied during the twelfth century.
4. In what ways was the Carthusian order unique among the orders of this time?
5. 'Monastic buildings were designed to serve severely practical ends.' Illustrate from your knowledge of any one monastery.
6. Show how the feudal duties of the Abbot affected his position within the monastery.
7. 'Stern, unyielding, rigid, dogmatic.' With what justification can these adjectives be applied to St. Bernard?

8. Discuss the contribution of the monasteries to art and learning during this period.
9. 'The monastery touched the life of the surrounding countryside at many points.' Explain and illustrate.
10. Show how discipline and uniformity were maintained throughout the houses of any one monastic order.

### (3) The Age of Discovery, 1400-1550

*Answer FOUR questions and no more.*

1. Consider the view that the voyages of discovery in the fifteenth century were largely the result of the trade monopoly of Venice and the expansion of the Turkish Empire.
2. What was the extent of Portuguese knowledge of the continent of Africa at the time of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator?
3. Explain the difficulties encountered by Columbus in his attempts to organise his first voyage to the west.
4. Describe the main features of the construction and equipment of ocean-going ships at this time.
5. 'A benevolent and efficient despotism.' Consider this description of the Inca Empire at the beginning of the sixteenth century.
6. Examine the means whereby Portugal secured control of the trade of the orient.
7. What do you know of map-making at this time?
8. Show how Spain controlled the administration and development of her colonies during this period.
9. 'Before 1550 the contribution made by both France and Britain to geographical knowledge was negligible.' Discuss.
10. What were the limits of the known world at the end of your period?

**Turn Over**