

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
EXAMINATION

SUMMER 1970

Advanced Level

HISTORY 1

ENGLISH 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), circa 450-1509

Answer FOUR questions

1. Discuss the contributions made by archaeological and literary evidence to our knowledge of England in the fifth and sixth centuries.
2. Why is so much importance attached to the Synod of Whitby?

3. 'In the eighth century England held the intellectual leadership of Europe and it owed this leadership to the Church.' Discuss.
4. Why did Wessex, rather than Mercia or Northumbria, finally become the leading Anglo-Saxon state?
5. What were the main differences between the Danelaw and the rest of England?
6. What were the functions of the Witenagemot in the two centuries before the Norman Conquest?
7. 'The secret of the Conqueror's success lay in the preservation of Anglo-Saxon institutions.' Discuss.
8. Does the 'anarchy' of the reign of Stephen reflect defects in the work of his Norman predecessors?
9. How was England affected between 1066 and 1216 by the French interests of her rulers?
10. Examine the nature and extent of English participation in the Crusades of the twelfth century.
11. What were the questions at issue between Henry II and Becket? To what extent had those questions been decided by 1189?
12. Describe and illustrate the main features of Norman architecture.
13. Which aspects of intellectual and artistic life in England were most affected by the 'twelfth-century Renaissance'?
14. 'It was at best but a poor defence for the liberties of the subject.' Discuss this view of Magna Carta.
15. What were the causes of the baronial opposition in Henry III's reign?
16. 'Edward I's policy was one of orderly consolidation.' Discuss.
17. Consider the importance of guilds in the economic and social life of the medieval community.
18. Why did serfdom decline in the later Middle Ages?

19. What were the chief exports of England in the fourteenth century and what measures did Edward III take to secure a steady market for them abroad?
20. Discuss the part played by aliens in the economic life of medieval England.
21. Discuss Scottish relations with England during the fourteenth century.
22. Why did Richard II lose his throne?
23. 'The most surprising feature of the Lollard movement is its failure.' Discuss.
24. By what motives was Henry V influenced in renewing the war with France?
25. 'In the England of Chaucer's time we have a nation.' Discuss.
26. Illustrate the importance of the knights of the shire and the burgesses in the government of England during the later Middle Ages.
27. 'There are no distinguishing political principles on either side in the Wars of York and Lancaster.' Discuss.
28. How far was the domestic policy of Henry VII original?
29. Examine the changes in methods of warfare which took place between 1066 and the end of this period.
30. What light is thrown on social history and contemporary manners by *one* of the following: Domesday Book; Piers Plowman; The Book of Margery Kempe; The Paston Letters.

Period (2), 1399-1714

Answer FOUR questions

31. 'The most surprising feature of the Lollard movement is its failure.' Discuss.
32. To what extent was Henry IV's domestic policy one of conservatism and orthodoxy?

Turn over

33. By what motives was Henry V influenced in renewing the war with France?
34. 'There are no distinguishing political principles on either side in the Wars of York and Lancaster.' Discuss.
35. How far was the economic decline of the fifteenth century the cause, and how far the consequence, of political disorder?
36. Show the importance in English history of *two* of the following: the Great Earl of Kildare; Sir Thomas More; Thomas Cromwell; the Earl of Essex; Sir Walter Raleigh.
37. How far was the domestic policy of Henry VII original?
38. Describe and illustrate the nature and extent of Wolsey's influence over the King during the first twenty years of Henry VIII's reign.
39. How far can the rebellions of the Tudor period be ascribed to economic causes?
40. Account for the failure of Northumberland to exclude Mary from the throne.
41. Describe the development of the Royal Navy under Henry VII and Henry VIII.
42. 'Tudor strength lay, not in Divine Right or a standing army, but in a sitting Parliament.' Discuss.
43. To what extent was the Elizabethan Church Settlement successful in promoting national unity?
44. Was Mary Queen of Scots ever a serious danger to Elizabeth I?
45. 'Accident, not statesmanship, explains the success of Elizabeth's foreign policy.' Discuss.
46. 'Their duties were legion, the flexibility of their office astounding.' Comment on, and illustrate this description of, the Justices of the Peace in the sixteenth century.
47. Discuss the part played by Chartered trading companies in the development of English overseas commerce.

48. How far was James I himself to blame for the difficulties he had with his Parliaments?
49. 'It is unjust to describe it as tyranny.' Discuss this view of Charles I's personal rule from 1629 to 1640.
50. Was the victory of the Parliamentarians due entirely to military factors?
51. Comment on the commercial and social status of London *either* in the second half of the sixteenth century *or* in the second half of the seventeenth century.
52. How far were the objectives of the Parliamentarians achieved during the Commonwealth (1649-53)?
53. What were the reasons for Anglo-Dutch rivalry during the seventeenth century?
54. 'Discreditable in all else, the age of Charles II is best remembered for its achievements in science and in the arts.' Discuss.
55. Was religion more important than politics in bringing about the Revolution of 1688?
56. Estimate the importance of the part played by Marlborough in thwarting the ambitions of Louis XIV.
57. Illustrate and account for the growth of religious sects in the seventeenth century.
58. What were the main constitutional and economic factors considered by the English and Scots representatives before final agreement was reached on the Act of Union?
59. How far did a party system exist in England in the reign of Queen Anne?
60. Discuss the importance of the essayists and pamphleteers between 1700 and 1714.

Turn over

Period (3), 1688-1955

Answer FOUR questions

61. Show how religious issues affected English politics between 1688 and 1714.
62. Explain the significance of the establishment of the Bank of England and the National Debt.
63. 'A military genius but a poor politician'. Consider this estimate of Marlborough.
64. Did Scotland gain as much as England from the Act of Union, 1707?
65. Explain and illustrate the distinguishing features of English architecture between 1688 and 1750.
66. Was the Hanoverian succession ever in serious danger?
67. Consider the view that the security of Hanover was the main aim of British foreign policy between 1714 and 1756.
68. Account for the success of Britain in the colonial struggle with France in the eighteenth century.
69. Why was there so much popular discontent in the second half of the eighteenth century?
70. On what grounds did the American colonists justify the Declaration of Independence?
71. 'A ministry of peace and reconstruction'. Does Pitt's ministry from 1783 to 1793 deserve this title?
72. What factors in eighteenth century England favoured the growth of industry?
73. Compare the attitudes of Burke and Fox towards the French Revolution.
74. What were the reasons for, and the results of, the Irish rebellion of 1798?

75. What was Britain's main contribution to the defeat of Napoleon?
76. Were the Tories justified in calling the Great Reform Bill of 1832 'a new constitution'?
77. Is it possible to trace any consistency in British foreign policy between 1815 and 1856?
78. How far were Conservative policies under Disraeli inherited from Peel?
79. Dickens said 'Searching Sanitary Reforms must precede all other social remedies'. Why were they so important, and what advances were made during Victoria's reign?
80. Gladstone said 'My mission is to pacify Ireland'. Why did he fail?
81. Examine the impact of scientific thought on Victorian Christian belief.
82. Account for the rapid growth of trade unions in the later nineteenth century.
83. Why did both Labour members and the Irish Nationalists support the Liberal Governments from 1906 to 1914?
84. How important was the contribution of the British navy to the victory of the Allies in the First World War?
85. Why was there so much social and industrial unrest in Britain between the two World Wars?
86. Why did Britain go to war in 1939?
87. What was the importance of the Beveridge Report?
88. Examine the factors which determined British foreign policy between 1945 and 1955.
89. Show how the works of any *one* eighteenth or twentieth century writer have contributed to your understanding of his time.

Turn over

90. For what reasons do any *two* of the following deserve to be remembered: John Stuart Mill; Cardinal Newman; Lord Beaverbrook; Lord Rutherford; Sylvia Pankhurst; Lord Reith?