

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
EXAMINATION

SUMMER 1970

Advanced Level

HISTORY 2

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), 800-1516

Answer FOUR questions

- 1. What was the significance of the Coronation of Charlemagne on Christmas Day 800?**
- 2. Analyse the reasons for the break-up of the Carolingian Empire during the ninth century.**

3. Examine the view that feudalism arose as a consequence of the breakdown in central government.
4. 'During the eleventh century France was little more than a geographical expression.' Explain.
5. Compare the objects and achievements of Otto I with those of Otto III.
6. How was the balance of power in the Mediterranean affected by the advent of the Normans?
7. Why was the Investiture struggle so important?
8. How did Philip Augustus deal with the problem of the over-mighty subject?
9. Account for the success of the First Crusade.
10. 'He left the Empire stronger than he found it.' Do you agree with this verdict on Frederick Barbarossa?
11. What do you understand by the Twelfth Century Renaissance?
12. Compare the contribution made by Louis IX and Louis XI to the strengthening of the monarchy in France.
13. Account for the wealth of the cities of North Italy in the thirteenth century.
14. How do you explain the rapid growth of the mendicant orders?
15. 'He had the qualities of a Renaissance Prince.' Comment on this description of Frederick II.
16. Explain the importance of any *two* of the following: Alcuin; Abelard; Dante; St. Thomas Aquinas; de Joinville.
17. Assess the importance for France of the reign of Philip the Fair.
18. 'The doom of the medieval Empire was written in the Golden Bull.' Comment on this statement.
19. Account for the prosperity of the Hanseatic League in the fourteenth century, and explain its subsequent decline.

20. In what ways did the Hundred Years War contribute to the disintegration of medieval society?
21. Illustrate and explain the rise of despots in Italy during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
22. Why did Western Europe fail to achieve any concerted opposition to the Ottoman Turks?
23. Explain the success of the Swiss in their struggle for freedom.
24. What did the Conciliar Movement achieve?
25. Discuss the importance of the universities in Europe in the later Middle Ages.
26. Do you agree that, at the end of the fifteenth century, 'there was as yet no Kingdom of Spain'?
27. To what extent was feudalism still an important force in European society by the end of this period?
28. Show the importance of Burgundy in fifteenth-century Europe.
29. Why did the Renaissance appear first in Italy?
30. Write an essay on *one* of the following: medieval art; Gothic architecture; chivalry.

Period (2), 1516-1789

Answer FOUR questions

31. Illustrate the outstanding characteristics of the Renaissance in Italy.
32. What were the causes and the consequences of Habsburg-Valois rivalry in the first half of the sixteenth century?
33. 'Calvin, not Luther, was the real danger to the Roman Catholic Church.' Discuss.

Turn over

34. Why was Spain's overseas Empire a source of weakness as well as of strength?
35. What was achieved by the Counter-Reformation?
36. What were the issues over which Frenchmen fought during the Civil Wars, 1562-1589?
37. Account for the success of the Dutch in their struggle with Philip II.
38. Compare the contributions made by Sully and Richelieu to the strengthening of the monarchy in France.
39. What part did religious motives play in the Thirty Years War?
40. Explain what is meant by Mercantilism, illustrating your answer from European history.
41. Why was the Court of Versailles so greatly admired and emulated?
42. 'The decline of seventeenth-century Spain was clearly evidenced in every department of national life.' Explain and illustrate.
43. What conditions favoured the development of absolute monarchy in the seventeenth century?
44. Analyse the religious policy of Louis XIV.
45. Discuss the effects of the Baltic Wars between 1660 and 1721 on the balance of power in Northern Europe.
46. Why did the problem of the Spanish succession result in a European War?
47. How were the Hohenzollerns able to build the strongest state in Germany?
48. Show how the work of any seventeenth-century writer or artist has helped you to understand his time.
49. Explain the foreign policy of the Emperor Charles VI.
50. Do you agree that the eighteenth century in Europe was 'a period of social and economic stagnation'?

51. Consider the view that Frederick II was pre-eminent among the Enlightened Despots.
52. Account for the unpopularity of the Jesuits and the suppression of the Order in 1773.
53. 'The lack of a hereditary monarchy was Poland's greatest weakness.' How far do you agree?
54. Show how *either* Voltaire *or* Rousseau influenced his contemporaries.
55. Estimate the importance for Russia and for Europe of the Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji.
56. Do you agree that Louis XV must be held responsible for the downfall of the French Monarchy?
57. Illustrate the importance of overseas trade in the eighteenth century.
58. To what extent was Spain an important factor in European politics after 1715?
59. What were the aims of Joseph II in his domestic policy, and how far was he successful?
60. How did the spirit of scientific inquiry manifest itself in eighteenth-century Europe?

Period (3), 1763-1954

Answer FOUR questions

61. What were the aims of Joseph II in his domestic policy, and how far was he successful?
62. 'Cultured savagery': consider this view of Russian society during the reign of Catherine II.
63. Why did Poland fail to survive the eighteenth century?

Turn over

64. 'Equality, not liberty or fraternity, was the prime objective of the French revolutionaries.' Discuss.
65. Account for the military recovery of France in the years 1793-1803.
66. Comment on the view that Napoleon's internal reforms were of greater value to France than his military victories.
67. What part did nationalism play in the overthrow of Napoleon?
68. 'A conservative and reactionary settlement'. Discuss this view of the Treaty of Vienna.
69. To what factors would you attribute the influence of Metternich in European diplomacy after the Treaty of Vienna?
70. What influence had the Romantic writers upon the growth of nationalism and liberalism in the nineteenth century?
71. Why was Louis Philippe rejected by the French middle classes in 1848?
72. Illustrate the social, economic and political progress of Prussia from 1806 to 1850.
73. 'Without the House of Savoy, Italian unity could not have been achieved.' Discuss.
74. What is the importance of the reign of Alexander II in the history of Russia?
75. Account for and illustrate the secularization of education in Western Europe after 1870.
76. 'There were two Bismarcks—the courageous Prussian statesman and the German Chancellor who was afraid.' Discuss.
77. To what dangers was the Third Republic in France exposed during the period 1871-1900? Account for its survival.
78. Show how the Eastern Question affected the relationships of the Great Powers in the second half of the nineteenth century.
79. Account for the weakness of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy between 1867 and 1914.

80. Distinguish the main stages in the development of socialism in nineteenth-century Europe.
81. Consider the view that the First World War was caused by political rivalry rather than by economic or colonial factors.
82. Describe the industrial and economic progress made in any *one* Continental country up to the First World War.
83. To what extent was the failure of the Treaty of Versailles due to disagreement over the 'War-Guilt' clause?
84. Discuss the purpose and the results of Lenin's New Economic Policy.
85. Discuss the part played by *either* Stresemann *or* Briand in promoting European peace in the 1920s.
86. How did the economic crisis of 1929-1933 affect political developments in Europe?
87. Why did Hitler invade Russia in June 1941?
88. Explain how the internal combustion engine revolutionized the whole problem of movement and supply in war.
89. Discuss the purpose of N.A.T.O. and its development between 1949 and 1954.
90. Explain the economic recovery of Western Europe between 1945 and 1954.