

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
EXAMINATION

SUMMER 1968

Ordinary Level

HISTORY

Syllabus B

Two and a half hours

Answer any FIVE questions. Maps should be used to illustrate answers when appropriate.

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

Section 1

ENGLISH HISTORY, 1763-1865

1. Write briefly on the importance of *four* of the following: James Brindley; the Battle of the Saints; Robert and James Adam; the Anglo-American War, 1812-14; the Evangelical Movement; the Tamworth Manifesto; the Rochdale Pioneers; the Sand River Convention; the Peelites; William Russell and the Crimean War.
2. Describe and comment upon the part played by George III in the history of his time.
3. What was the importance of the contribution of the British Navy in the wars against France from 1793 to 1815?
4. Why did the British have such difficulty in dealing with Irish affairs *either* in the years 1763-1829 *or* in the years 1801-1865?
5. What did the development of steam power contribute to Britain's industrial growth from about 1775 to about 1850?

6. What difficulties faced the working class between 1800 and 1865 in their attempts (a) to secure the vote and (b) to establish trade unions?
7. What were the achievements and what were the weaknesses of Lord Liverpool's government from 1812 to 1827?
8. How, why and with what results did Palmerston (a) support the cause of Belgian independence, (b) oppose Mehemet Ali in the years 1839–40 and (c) support the claims of Don Pacifico?
9. Describe any *three* major Acts of Parliament of the years 1833–44 and explain why they are considered important.
10. Describe the increase in Britain's overseas possessions between 1783 and 1858.
11. What may an historian learn from the literature of the period of conditions of life in England in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century?

Section 2

ENGLISH HISTORY, 1865–1955

12. Write briefly on the importance of *four* of the following: Gladstone's trade union legislation; A. J. Balfour; the Labour Representation Committee; the People's Budget; Edward Elgar; Poets of the First World War; Austen Chamberlain; Eamon De Valera; the Battle of Britain; Winston Churchill, 1945–55.
13. Why did Gladstone fail to pacify Ireland?
14. What were the main achievements and principal weaknesses of Disraeli in *either* foreign and imperial policy *or* domestic policy?
15. Explain the term *Splendid Isolation*. Show how and why Britain abandoned this policy in the first decade of the twentieth century.
16. Describe and show the importance for Britain in the First World War of *four* of the following battles or campaigns: the Marne, 1914; Gallipoli; the Somme, 1916; Jutland; the campaign against U-boats; Egypt and Mesopotamia.

17. Write a critical account of the work of Lloyd George's post-war government from 1918 to 1922.
18. *Either* Outline the main features of Britain's relations within this period with *either* India *or* Egypt and the Sudan.
Or Describe and comment upon British foreign policy in the period 1931 to 1945.
19. What are the main aspects of the career of *either* Baldwin *or* MacDonald on which a friendly biographer would dwell?
20. Describe the changes which took place after 1900 in *either* women's dress *or* popular entertainment.
21. What were the main features of Britain's economic problems in the years 1929 to 1939?
22. What were the domestic policies of the Labour government elected in 1945? How far had difficulties been overcome and progress made by 1950?

Section 3

EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1763–1871

23. Write briefly on the importance of *four* of the following: Joseph II and Belgium; the Turkish wars of Catherine II; Prussia's gains at the Treaty of Vienna; the Frankfurt Parliament, 1848–49; the battles of Custozza and Novara; the French garrison in Rome 1849–70; Napoleon III's Mexican Adventure; the Hohenzollern Candidature; Richard Wagner; the Paris Commune.
24. Give the reasons for and the consequences of the first partition of Poland.
25. Describe the parts played in the French Revolution by Mirabeau and Robespierre.
26. How and why was Napoleon so successful in Europe until 1810 and why was he defeated in 1814?
27. Give an account of how *two* of the following French governments came to be established: the July Monarchy of Louis Philippe; the Second Republic; the Second Empire.

28. Show how disagreements arose between the Great Powers as a result of events in the 1820s in (a) Naples (b) Spain (c) Spanish America and (d) Greece.
29. Describe Russia's relations with the Turkish Empire from 1830 to 1856.
30. Trace the stages by which Austrian control over (a) Italians, (b) Germans and (c) Hungarians was reduced in the years 1859 to 1867.
31. What social and political reforms were needed in nineteenth-century Russia and how far had these needs been met by 1871?
32. Show the importance of *either* the Papacy *or* Socialism in the years 1815–1871.
33. Define *five* of the following and give *one* example of each of the definitions you choose: autocracy; a constituent assembly; a coup d'état; emancipation; neutralization; a plebiscite; a provisional government; an ultimatum.

Section 4

EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1871–1954

34. Write briefly on the importance of *four* of the following: Italian ambitions in North Africa before 1914; the Franco-Russian Alliance of 1894; Sigmund Freud; Syndicalism; Kemal Ataturk; the occupation of Germany after 1918; the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler's relations with Austria; NATO; the UN Security Council.
35. How far was Bismarck successful in his internal policies from 1871 to 1890?
36. *Either* Describe the system of government in France under the Third Republic and give reasons for the Republic's failure to inspire French people in the years before 1914.
Or What parts in the history of France up to 1954 were played by (a) Pétain and (b) de Gaulle?
37. What crises occurred in the relations between the main powers of Europe in the period 1908 to 1914?

38. *Either* What part did Russia play in the wars of 1904–05 and 1914–18? What were the effects of these wars upon the internal condition of Russia?

Or How did Stalin serve Russia?

39. To what extent was the peace settlement of 1919–20 based on (a) the desire for revenge and (b) the desire to create nation states?

40. How was the League of Nations organized and how may it be said to have failed in the 1930s?

41. 'His one gift was in showmanship.' How far is this a fair criticism of Mussolini?

42. What scientific achievements of benefit to Europeans occurred in the period 1900 to 1954?

43. How did the Allies deal with Germany in 1945? What changes had occurred in Germany by 1954?

44. What have the outstanding citizens of any *one* continental country contributed to European culture within this period? Work in any of the fields of art, architecture, literature, music, sculpture would be relevant.