

X044/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.20 AM

HISTORY
HIGHER
Paper 1

Answer questions on **one** Option only.

Take particular care to show clearly the Option chosen. On the **front** of the answer book, **in the top right-hand corner**, write A or B or C.

Within the Option chosen, answer **two** questions, one from Historical Study: Scottish and British and one from Historical Study: European and World.

All questions are worth 20 marks.

Marks may be deducted for bad spelling and bad punctuation, and for writing that is difficult to read.



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OPTION A: MEDIEVAL HISTORY

**Answer TWO questions, one from Historical Study: Scottish and British
and one from Historical Study: European and World**

Historical Study: Scottish and British

Medieval Society

1. How significant was the role of knights in medieval society?
2. How important was the contribution of the Church in twelfth century Scotland and England?
3. “Towns and burghs grew rapidly in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries primarily because of the development of international trade.” How accurate is this statement?
4. To what extent did David I create a ‘Norman’ Scotland?
5. How successful were Henry II’s attempts to reform law and order in twelfth century England?

Historical Study: European and World

EITHER

Nation and King

6. “Financial difficulties were the main reason for the growth of baronial opposition during the reign of King John.” How valid is this view?
7. How important was the development of central government in France in expanding royal power during the reign of Philip II?
8. How important were the Scottish Wars of Independence in helping create a sense of Scottish identity?
9. How significant was the contribution of Robert Bruce in helping Scotland to victory in the Scottish Wars of Independence?

OR

Crisis of Authority

10. “The most significant outcome of the Hundred Years War was its economic impact on England and France.” How valid is this view?
11. How important were events such as the Peasants’ Revolt and the Jacquerie in bringing about the end of serfdom?
12. To what extent can it be argued that the Black Death had a devastating effect on European Society?
13. “The Conciliar Movement, despite some early success, was unable to fully solve the problems facing the Church in the fifteenth century.” How accurate is this statement?

OPTION B: EARLY MODERN HISTORY

**Answer TWO questions, one from Historical Study: Scottish and British
and one from Historical Study: European and World**

Historical Study: Scottish and British

EITHER

Scotland in the Age of the Reformation 1542–1603

1. To what extent were developments in Scotland between 1542 and 1548 influenced by the conflicting interests of England and France?
2. How important was English intervention in the success of the Reformation in Scotland?
3. To what extent were the difficulties faced by Mary Queen of Scots in ruling Scotland the result of religious divisions?
4. “The main problems facing James VI up to 1603 were issues of law and order.” How accurate is this statement?
5. How significant was the desire for the English throne in influencing the policies followed by James VI up to 1603?

OR

Scotland and England in the Century of Revolutions 1603–1702

6. How important were disputes with Parliament in causing challenges to the authority of James VI and I after 1603?
7. To what extent were financial issues the main cause of the Civil War?
8. How far was religious freedom the main aim of the Covenanting movement?
9. To what extent was dependence on the military the reason for Cromwell’s failure to establish successful government?
10. “Nothing changed apart from the monarch.” How valid is this view of the Revolution Settlement?

Historical Study: European and World

EITHER

Royal Authority in 17th and 18th Century Europe

11. How important were the Councils in maintaining the authority of Louis XIV?
12. To what extent did Louis XIV's foreign policy have a damaging effect on France?
13. "More concerned with increasing the power of the Prussian state, rather than improving the lives of his subjects." How valid is this view of the reign of Frederick II?
14. How far did Joseph II succeed in his aims of reforming the Austrian Empire?

OR

The French Revolution: The Emergence of the Citizen State

15. "The failure to reform the financial system was the most serious threat to the Ancien Regime." How valid is this statement?
16. How important was the revolt of the nobles in 1787 as a cause of the revolution of 1789?
17. "Constitutional monarchy in France was short-lived and doomed to fail." How accurate is this view of French Government between 1789 and 1792?
18. To what extent did the effects of war make it difficult to establish stable government in France between 1793 and 1799?

[Turn over

OPTION C: LATER MODERN HISTORY

Answer TWO questions, one from Historical Study: Scottish and British and one from Historical Study: European and World

Historical Study: Scottish and British

Britain 1850s–1979

1. To what extent did Britain make progress towards democracy between 1850 and 1918?
2. How successfully did the Liberal Reforms, of 1906–1914, deal with the problem of poverty in Britain in the early 1900s?
3. “The steady pressure by the moderate Suffragists was the most important reason for the achievement of votes for women by 1918.” How accurate is this view?
4. How far did the post-war Labour Government meet the welfare needs of the British people between 1945 and 1951?
5. **Either**
 - (a) “Urbanisation was the main factor in causing changes to leisure activities, religion and education in Scotland between 1880 and 1939.” How accurate is this statement?

Or

- (b) How far did changes in the Scottish economy influence the level of support for the Scottish National Party up to 1979?

Historical Study: European and World

EITHER

The Growth of Nationalism

Germany

6. To what extent were religious divisions in Germany the main obstacle to unification between 1815 and 1850?
7. How far was Bismarck's success in unifying Germany between 1862 and 1871 due mainly to mistakes made by others?
8. How successful was the new German state in dealing with internal political problems between 1871 and 1914?
9. "Propaganda rather than solid achievement allowed the Nazis to maintain their authority between 1933 and 1939." How accurate is this view?

Italy

10. To what extent was the attitude of the papacy the main obstacle to Italian unification between 1815 and 1850?
11. "Cavour's diplomacy was the key to Italian unification." How accurate is this view?
12. To what extent did the new Italian state win popular support in Italy during the period 1871 to 1914?
13. "Propaganda rather than solid achievement allowed the Fascists to maintain their authority between 1922 and 1939." How accurate is this view?

[Turn over for The Large Scale State on *Page eight*

OR

The Large Scale State

The USA

14. "The economic boom of the 1920s was largely due to the policies of the Republican administration." How valid is this statement?
15. How far was the Ku Klux Klan to blame for the problems black Americans faced in the 1920s and 1930s?
16. How far was the growth of the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s due to the emergence of effective black leaders?
17. "Civil Rights improved for black Americans by 1968 mainly due to the actions of the federal government." How accurate is this view?

Russia

18. How significant was the role of the Okhrana in maintaining the authority of the Tsarist state in the years before 1905?
19. To what extent was the 1905 Revolution caused by the incompetence of the Tsar?
20. "The popularity of Bolshevik policies was the main reason for their success in seizing power in October 1917." How valid is this view?
21. To what extent were divisions among the Whites the reason for Bolshevik victory in the Civil War?

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]