

X044/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

FRIDAY, 18 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 assigned 25 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. “Kings and barons received all of the benefits from the feudal system while peasants received none.” Discuss.
2. To what extent was the medieval Church the most significant influence in people’s everyday lives?
3. How important was the desire for protection in the development of towns in England and Scotland?
4. “David I was responsible for transforming Scotland from a Celtic to a feudal kingdom.” How accurate is this statement?
5. How successfully did Henry II overcome the challenges that faced the monarchy when he became king?

Historical Study: European and World

EITHER

Nation and King

6. To what extent was the Magna Carta a consequence of John’s failure to retain Normandy?
7. “The growth in the power of the Capetian monarchy was entirely due to the abilities and leadership of Philip II.” Discuss.
8. Was the victory at Stirling Bridge William Wallace’s only important contribution to the Scottish struggle for independence?
9. How far was the Scottish victory in the Wars of Independence due to their own efforts rather than English failings?

OR

Crisis of Authority

10. To what extent was the Peasants’ Revolt due to the Black Death?
11. What was the main cause of the Hundred Years’ War?
12. How far was Scottish involvement the main cause of the English defeat in the Hundred Years’ War?
13. “The move to Avignon was the most important reason for the decline of the power of the Papacy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.” Discuss.

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. How great an influence did the “rough wooing”, 1543–1548, have on Scottish politics?
2. To what extent did the Reformation of 1560 come about for political reasons?
3. How successful were the Regents in ruling Scotland between 1567 and 1580?
4. Was Andrew Melville the main cause of religious conflict during the reign of James VI up to 1603?
5. To what extent was the power of the Scottish Crown damaged between 1542 and 1603?

OR

Scotland and England in the Century of Revolutions 1603–1702

6. How effective was James VI and I’s rule in Scotland after the Union of Crowns, 1603?
7. “Eleven years of tyranny.” How justified is this description of the personal rule of Charles I from 1629 to 1640?
8. “Parliament’s actions between 1640 and 1642 were the most important cause of the outbreak of Civil War.” How accurate is this statement?
9. How significant an impact did the Glorious Revolution of 1689 have on the government of Scotland and England?
10. To what extent did Parliament win in its struggles with the kings in the seventeenth century?

Historical Study: European and World

EITHER

Royal Authority in 17th and 18th Century Europe

11. How important was Versailles to the power of the absolute monarchy of Louis XIV?
12. Did Louis XIV revoke the Edict of Nantes in 1685 for purely religious reasons?
13. How beneficial were Frederick II's social reforms in Prussia?
14. How successfully did Joseph II deal with religious issues in Austria?

OR

The French Revolution: The Emergence of the Citizen State

15. Which section of French society had the most cause for complaint under the Ancien Régime?
16. Why did the challenge to absolute monarchy develop into revolution in 1789?
17. To what extent was Robespierre responsible for the "Terror"?
18. How important was war in causing political instability in France in the 1790s?

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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. “It was the militant suffragette campaign, more than any other factor, that led to the achievement of female suffrage in 1918.” How valid is this view?
2. How democratic had Britain become by 1928?
3. To what extent were the Liberal social reforms of 1906–1914 a response to the challenge from the Labour Party?
4. How successfully did the Labour government of 1945–1951 deal with the social problems identified in the Beveridge Report of 1942?
5. **Either**
 - (a) Assess the impact of urbanisation on religion, education and leisure habits in Scotland between 1880 and 1939.

Or

- (b) How far did attitudes in Scotland towards the Union change between 1880 and 1939?

Historical Study: European and World

EITHER

The Growth of Nationalism

6. To what extent was there a growth in nationalism in **either** Germany **or** Italy between 1815 and 1848?

7. **Either**

(a) How important was Prussian economic growth in bringing about the unification of Germany by 1871?

Or

(b) "Foreign intervention was the main reason for the achievement of Italian unification by 1871." How justified is this view?

8. **Either**

(a) How important was the leadership of Hitler in the rise of the Nazis to power in Germany by 1933?

Or

(b) How important was the leadership of Mussolini in the rise of the Fascists to power in Italy by 1922?

9. To what extent did Fascist governments rely on force to stay in power?

Discuss with reference to **either** Nazi rule in Germany between 1933 and 1939 **or** Fascist rule in Italy between 1922 and 1939.

OR

The Large Scale State

The USA

10. To what extent were the difficulties faced by black Americans in the 1920s and 1930s due to the lack of action by the federal government?

11. "The Wall Street Crash was the principal reason for the depression of the 1930s." How justified is this view?

12. How important in restoring prosperity in the 1930s were the increased powers of the federal government under the New Deal?

13. "The Civil Rights campaign of the 1950s and 1960s concerned itself above all with the problems facing black Americans in the Southern states." How accurate is this statement?

Russia

14. "The power of the Church was the key factor in the stability of the Tsarist state in the years before 1905." How justified is this view?

15. How important was the work of Stolypin in the recovery of the Tsarist state after 1905?

16. To what extent was the Provisional Government responsible for its own downfall?

17. How effectively had the Bolsheviks established their authority over Russia by 1921?

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