

**NORTHERN COUNTIES
TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**

Northern Counties School Certificate

HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED—2 HOURS

Answer five questions selected from at least two sections.

You must not answer more than two questions marked with an asterisk (*).

Credit will be given for appropriate sketch-maps and diagrams.

The first five minutes are to be spent in reading through the question paper. Do not begin to write until told to do so.

SECTION A—55 B.C. TO A.D. 1485

***A1.** Write a short account on any **FOUR** of the following: (a) Julius Caesar; (b) the Iceni; (c) a Roman legion; (d) St Augustine; (e) Venerable Bede; (f) a Viking longboat.

A2. EITHER (a) Describe an Anglo-Saxon settlement and the way of life of its inhabitants.

OR (b) Describe the feudal system.

A3. Write down the name of a person mainly associated with each of the following: (a) the island of Iona; (b) defeat of the Danes; (c) the battle of Stamford Bridge; (d) Domesday Book; (e) the 'nineteen long winters'; (f) Magna Carta; (g) the Battle of Crécy; (h) the Peasants' Revolt; (i) justice in the 12th century; (j) War against Scotland.

Comment briefly on any two of these people.

A4. EITHER (a) Draw a plan or sketch of a monastery and write about its main features.

OR (b) Draw a plan or sketch of one kind of castle that was developed in the Middle Ages and write about its main features.

Turn over

A5. Write about **THREE** of the following: (*a*) Roman roads, their construction and location; (*b*) Hadrian's Wall; (*c*) Fairs and Markets in the Middle Ages; (*d*) The wool trade and staple towns; (*e*) Weapons and armour in the Middle Ages.

***A6.** Write a short account on any **FOUR** of the following: (*a*) Town sites in the Middle Ages; (*b*) a town charter; (*c*) a friar; (*d*) a merchant guild; (*e*) a craft guild; (*f*) Thomas à Becket.

SECTION B—1485 TO 1688

***B7.** Write a short account on any **FOUR** of the following: (*a*) the invention of printing; (*b*) Bartholomew Diaz; (*c*) Cardinal Wolsey; (*d*) The North West Passage; (*e*) Thomas Cromwell; (*f*) the Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601.

B8. EITHER (*a*) How did Henry VII secure his position as King of England?

OR (*b*) Write an account of the religious changes that occurred during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary Tudor.

B9. Write down the name of a person mainly associated with each of the following: (*a*) a sea voyage to India; (*b*) the first sea voyage round the world; (*c*) the Spanish Armada; (*d*) plots against the life of Elizabeth I; (*e*) the Globe Theatre; (*f*) the Millenary Petition; (*g*) the Divine Right of Kings; (*h*) drawing up the Grand Remonstrance; (*i*) 'Pilgrim's Progress'; (*j*) the battle of Sedgemoor, 1685.

Comment briefly on any two of these people.

B10. EITHER (*a*) What were the main causes of dispute between the first two Stuart Kings and Parliament?

OR (*b*) What were the main events which led to the flight of James II in 1688?

B11. Write about **THREE** of the following: (*a*) homes and furniture in Tudor times; (*b*) the church settlement of Elizabeth I; (*c*) music in Tudor and Stuart times; (*d*) the home policy of Oliver Cromwell; (*e*) the restoration of Charles II.

*B12. Write a short account on any FOUR of the following: (a) The Petition of Right, 1628; (b) Archbishop Laud; (c) Thomas Fairfax; (d) the battle of Marston Moor, 1644; (e) the Clarendon Code; (f) Sir Isaac Newton.

SECTION C—ENGLISH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY
FROM 1688

*C13. Write a short account on any FOUR of the following: (a) James Brindley; (b) Josiah Wedgewood; (c) Matthew Boulton; (d) Elizabeth Fry; (e) Lord Shaftesbury; (f) W. E. Forster.

C14. EITHER (a) Write an account of the Agricultural Revolution of the 18th century.

OR (b) What changes occurred in the textile industry during the 18th century?

C15. Write down the name of a person mainly associated with each of the following: (a) the Combination Acts of 1799 and 1800; (b) the 'Rocket'; (c) reform of the Criminal Code 1825-29; (d) a model factory at New Lanark; (e) the miners' safety lamp; (f) protection against smallpox; (g) the use of anaesthetics; (h) old age pensions; (i) the first cross-channel air flight; (j) the Education Act of 1944.

Comment briefly on any TWO of these people.

C16. EITHER (a) What were the defects of Parliament before the Reform Act of 1832? What were the main terms of the Act?

OR (b) What were working conditions like in coal mines before the Mines Act of 1842 was passed? What were the main terms of the Act?

C17. Write about any THREE of the following: (a) the development of the steamship; (b) Co-operative Societies; (c) Trade Union development up to 1900; (d) the monitorial system of education; (e) changes in local government administration in the 19th century.

Turn over

*C18. Write a short account of any FOUR of the following: (a) John Macadam; (b) 'Blind Jack of Knaresborough'; (c) I. K. Brunel; (d) Samuel Plimsoll; (e) Sir Alexander Fleming; (f) Lord Beveridge.

SECTION D—WORLD AFFAIRS FROM 1789

*D19. Write a short account of any FOUR of the following: (a) the storming of the Bastille, 1789; (b) the 'Reign of Terror'; (c) Marie Antoinette; (d) Napoleon III; (e) Giuseppe Mazzini; (f) Marshal Ney.

D20. EITHER (a) Write an account of the part played by the British Navy in the wars against France from 1793 to 1805.

OR (b) Write an account of the career of the Duke of Wellington up to and including 1815.

D21. Write down the name of the person who was: (a) imprisoned on the island of Elba; (b) the leader of the 'Thousand'; (c) President of the United States when the Civil War began in 1861; (d) assassinated at Sarajevo in 1914; (e) Commander-in-chief of the British Army at the end of the First World War; (f) Prime Minister of Britain when the First World War ended; (g) The French premier who surrendered to the Germans in 1940; (h) Prime Minister of Britain at the end of the Second World War (i.e. when Japan capitulated); (i) Ruler of the U.S.S.R. until his death in 1953; (j) President of the U.S.A. immediately before President Kennedy.

Comment briefly on any TWO of these people.

D22. Write about any THREE of the following: (a) Otto von Bismarck; (b) Kaiser Wilhelm II; (c) The Russian Revolution, 1917; (d) Causes of the Second World War, 1939-45; (e) Italy under Mussolini 1922-45.

D23. EITHER (a) Why were the Northern States victorious in the American Civil War of 1861-65?

OR (b) What part did the U.S.A. play against Japan in the Second World War?

D24. Write a short account on any FOUR of the following: (a) Lev. Trotsky; (b) Marshal Foch; (c) Henry Ford; (d) Field Marshal von Hindenberg; (e) Hermann Goering; (f) Grand Admiral Doenitz.

**SECTION E—COMMONWEALTH HISTORY FROM THE
17TH CENTURY**

*E25. Write a short account on any FOUR of the following: (a) British 'factories' in India; (b) the battle of Arcot, 1751; (c) Joseph Duplex; (d) the 'Doctrine of Lapse'; (e) the purchase of the Cape, 1815; (f) the Great Trek, 1835.

E26. EITHER (a) Why did the War of American Independence (1776-83) break out?

OR (b) Write an account of the development of Canada from 1756 to 1867.

E27. Write down the name of the person mainly associated with each of the following: (a) the foundation of Pennsylvania; (b) the landing at Botany Bay; (c) 'thuggee' and 'suttee'; (d) colonisation of New Zealand; (e) pacification of the Maoris in New Zealand; (f) diamonds in South Africa; (g) Passive resistance in India before the country became independent; (h) apartheid in South Africa; (i) the independence of Kenya; (j) the independence of Cyprus.

Comment briefly on any two of these people.

E28. EITHER (a) What events led to the outbreak of the Boer War (1899-1902)?

OR (b) What is the Commonwealth of Nations? What common interests bind the member nations together?

E29. Write about any THREE of the following: (a) the East India Company; (b) the causes of the Indian Mutiny (1857-58); (c) the Canadian Pacific Railway; (d) the early settlement of New Zealand; (e) the partition of India after independence in 1947.

Turn over

*E30. Write a short account on any FOUR of the following:
(a) Captain Arthur Philip; (b) Mir Jafir; (c) the discovery of gold in Australia; (d) Treaty of Waitangi, 1840; (e) Stamford Raffles; (f) Pandit Nehru.