

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**ADVANCED GCE**  
**F966/01**  
**HISTORY**

**Historical Themes:**  
**Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1715**

**FRIDAY 10 JUNE 2011: Afternoon**  
**DURATION: 2 hours**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the answer booklet.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**12 page answer booklet**  
**(sent with general stationery)**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Write your answers on the separate Answer Booklet provided.**
- **Answer any TWO questions.**

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 120.
- This paper contains questions on the following six Themes:
  - English Government and the Church 1066–1216
  - Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603
  - England’s Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485–1603
  - The Catholic Reformation 1492–1610
  - The Development of the Nation State: France 1498–1610
  - The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715
- Each Theme has three questions. You may select your TWO questions from any ONE Theme or from any TWO Themes.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- Candidates are expected to demonstrate understanding of the issues in EACH of their selected questions over a period of AT LEAST A HUNDRED YEARS (unless an individual question specifies a slightly shorter period).
- Candidates are reminded of the synoptic nature of this Unit. Answers are required to demonstrate understanding of the processes of historical continuity, development and change across the FULL BREADTH of the period studied.

## **ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

***Candidates are expected to demonstrate understanding of the issues in EACH of their selected questions over a period of AT LEAST A HUNDRED YEARS (unless an individual question specifies a slightly shorter period).***

***Candidates are reminded of the synoptic nature of this Unit. Answers are required to demonstrate understanding of the processes of historical continuity, development and change across the FULL BREADTH of the period studied.***

### **KEY THEME: ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH 1066–1216**

- 1 ‘The main changes in English central government took place after 1154.’ How far do you agree with this judgement of the period from 1066 to 1216? [60]**
  
- 2 Assess the view that archbishops of Canterbury in the Anglo-Norman period, from 1066 to 1154, did more to strengthen the English Church than those in the Angevin period, from 1154 to 1216. [60]**
  
- 3 ‘Anselm’s time as Archbishop of Canterbury was the main turning point in the impact of the papal reform movement in England.’ How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1066 to 1216? [60]**

## **KEY THEME: REBELLION AND DISORDER UNDER THE TUDORS 1485–1603**

- 4 'Taxation was the main cause of rebellion in the Tudor period.' How far do you agree? [60]**
  
- 5 'Most Tudor governments under-estimated the threat presented by rebellions in England and Ireland.' How far do you agree? [60]**
  
- 6 'Local authorities were more important than central government in maintaining political stability in the Tudor period.' How far do you agree? [60]**

## **KEY THEME: ENGLAND'S CHANGING RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS 1485–1603**

- 7 How far did the Tudors have consistent aims in their foreign policy? [60]**
  
- 8 'The years from 1547 to 1550 were the most important turning point in England's relations with Scotland.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1485 to 1603? [60]**
  
- 9 Assess the importance to England of Burgundy and the Netherlands in the period from 1485 to 1603. [60]**

## **KEY THEME: THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION 1492–1610**

- 10 How accurately does the term ‘Counter Reformation’ describe the developments in the Catholic Church in the period from 1492 to 1610? [60]**
- 11 To what extent was the Council of Trent the major factor in the revival of the Catholic Church in Europe in the period from 1492 to 1610? [60]**
- 12 How far did the Catholic Reformation achieve its aims in the period from 1492 to 1610? [60]**

## **KEY THEME: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION STATE: FRANCE 1498–1610**

- 13 To what extent was the reign of Henry II (1547–59) the major turning point in the development of France as a nation state in the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]**
- 14 Assess which social groups in France benefited most and which suffered most in the period from 1498 to 1610. [60]**
- 15 ‘There was more continuity than change in the way the French Church influenced the development of the nation state.’ How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]**

## **KEY THEME: THE ASCENDANCY OF FRANCE 1610–1715**

- 16 How far were French kings absolute monarchs in the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]**
  
- 17 Assess which minister contributed most to the development of France's economy in the period from 1610 to 1715. [60]**
  
- 18 To what extent did fighting wars hinder the development of French power in the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]**



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