



Thursday 22 May 2014 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY A

F961/01 British History Period Studies
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1035–1642

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

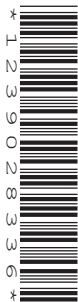
OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



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.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 **100**.
- This paper contains questions on the following six Study Topics:
 - From Anglo-Saxon England to Norman England 1035–1087
 - Lancastrians, Yorkists and Tudors 1450–1509
 - Henry VIII to Mary I 1509–1558
 - Church and State 1529–1589
 - England under Elizabeth I 1558–1603
 - The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War 1603–1642
- There are eighteen questions, three for each study topic. Answer any **two** questions.
- 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.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

From Anglo-Saxon England to Norman England, 1035–1087

- 1 'Norman influence was the most serious cause of problems during the reign of Edward the Confessor.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 2 'Saxon weakness was the main reason for their defeat at the Battle of Hastings.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 3 To what extent were castles the most important factor in overcoming opposition to William I's rule? [50]

Lancastrians, Yorkists and Tudors, 1450–1509

- 4 'The power of the nobility was the most important reason why there was civil war between the Lancastrians and Yorkists.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 5 'Richard III's reign was so short because he was ineffective as king.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 6 'The need to secure his throne dominated the foreign policy of Henry VII.' How far do you agree? [50]

Henry VIII to Mary I, 1509–1558

- 7 'Wolsey's lack of noble support was the most important reason for his fall from power.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 8 'Thomas Cromwell's reforms in the 1530s were limited in their impact.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 9 Assess the reasons why there was so much unrest in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I. [50]

Church and State, 1529–1589

- 10 How Protestant was England at the death of Edward VI in 1553? [50]
- 11 How much opposition was there to the religious changes of Mary Tudor and Cardinal Pole? [50]
- 12 How far did Puritanism change from 1558 to 1589? [50]

England under Elizabeth I, 1558–1603

- 13 How serious a challenge was factional unrest to Elizabeth I's government? [50]
- 14 'Elizabeth I dealt successfully with the issue of marriage and succession.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 15 How serious were the financial problems that Elizabeth I faced? [50]

The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War, 1603–1642

- 16 To what extent was James I successful in handling religious divisions in England? [50]
- 17 Assess the reasons why James I's financial difficulties were not resolved. [50]
- 18 'The events of 1640–42 were the main reason for the outbreak of Civil War in 1642.' How far do you agree? [50]

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