

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
A2 GCE  
F966/01  
HISTORY A  
Historical Themes:  
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern  
1066–1715  
MONDAY 8 JUNE 2015: Morning  
DURATION: 2 hours  
plus your additional time allowance  
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:  
12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(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.**

**Answer any TWO questions.**

**Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

## **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.**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

## **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 the 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 development of the Exchequer was the most significant change in English central government in the period from 1066 to 1216.’ How far do you agree with this view? [60]**
- 2 ‘Developments in English common law under Henry II and his successors (1154–1216) were more important than those under previous kings from 1066 to 1154.’ How far do you agree with this view? [60]**
- 3 Assess the importance of royal support in strengthening the authority of archbishops of Canterbury over the English church in the period from 1066 to 1216. [60]**

## **Key Theme: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603**

- 4 Assess the importance of disputes over the succession to the English throne as a cause of rebellion in Tudor England. [60]**
- 5 ‘Tudor rebellions in England failed mainly because of a lack of support.’ How far do you agree with this view? [60]**
- 6 ‘Henry VII dealt with the problem of rebellion more effectively than any other Tudor monarch.’ How far do you agree with this view? [60]**

## **Key Theme: England’s Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485–1603**

- 7 ‘Security was a more important objective than economic gain.’ How far do you agree with this view of Tudor foreign policy? [60]**
- 8 Assess the reasons for the changing relationship between England and Scotland in the course of the period from 1485 to 1603. [60]**
- 9 ‘The personalities of rulers were the main reason why England’s relations with Spain changed in the period from 1485 to 1603.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? [60]**

## **Key Theme: The Catholic Reformation 1492–1610**

- 10 To what extent was the Catholic Reformation in Europe a ‘counter reformation’ in the period from 1492 to 1610? [60]**
- 11 ‘Institutionally, the most important advances of the Catholic Reformation were made by the Council of Trent.’ How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1492 to 1610? [60]**
- 12 ‘The revival of the Catholic Church in Europe owed more to Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros than to any other individual in the period from 1492 to 1610.’ How far do you agree with this view? [60]**

## **Key Theme: The Development of the Nation State: France 1498–1610**

- 13 To what extent were the French provinces the main factor that limited the power of French kings in the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]**
- 14 ‘Francis I had a better relationship with the nobility than any other French king.’ How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]**
- 15 Assess the reasons why financial and economic problems in France were difficult to solve in the period from 1498 to 1610. [60]**

## **Key Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715**

- 16 Assess which minister of state was most responsible for the development of absolute monarchy in France in the period from 1610 to 1715. [60]**
- 17 Assess which religious issue most hindered the development of France in the period from 1610 to 1715. [60]**
- 18 ‘France was a greater European power in the period from 1610 to 1660 than it was from 1661 to 1715.’ How far do you agree? [60]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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