

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Advanced GCE**

**HISTORY**

**2588**

Historical Investigations 1556–1725

Friday      **21 JANUARY 2005**      Afternoon      1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:  
One 12-page answer book.

**TIME**    1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.

Write your answer in the separate answer book provided.

This paper contains questions on the following four Options:

- Philip II (pages 2–3)
- Elizabeth I (pages 4–5)
- Oliver Cromwell (pages 6–7)
- Peter the Great (pages 8–9)

Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer both the sub-questions in the document question, and **one** other question.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part of the paper which covers the Option studied.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or sub-question.

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.

The time permitted allows for reading the Passages of the one Option you have studied.

You are advised to spend equal time on the document question and the essay you select.

In answering sub-question (ii), you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answer.

In answering an essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help develop your arguments.

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**This question paper consists of 10 printed pages and 2 blank pages.**

## Philip II

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 1 and **ONE** other question.

- 1 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**, about The Causes of the Revolt of the Netherlands in the Reign of Philip II, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A** From: A letter sent by Philip II to Pope Pius V, August 1566. Philip explains his determination to maintain the Catholic faith in the Netherlands.

I intend to settle the religious problem in these states without taking up arms, for I know clearly that to do so would result in their complete destruction. But should everything be impossible to settle as I desire without taking up arms, then I am determined to take them up and go there myself to carry it out. Neither personal danger nor the ruin of these my states, nor of all the other states which have been left to me, will stop me from doing what a Christian prince ought to do in the service of God, the preservation of the Holy Catholic faith and the honour of the Papacy.

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- B** From: J. H. Elliott, *Imperial Spain 1469–1716*, published in 1963. This historian argues that Philip saw the war in the Netherlands as a religious crusade.

It was finally decided...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Imperial Spain 1469-1716*

Author: J. H. Elliott

ISBN-10: 0713151234

ISBN-13: 978-0713151237

10

15

...were on the march

- C** From: Peter Limm, *The Dutch Revolt 1559–1648*, published in 1989. This historian sees 'Castilianisation' as a cause of the Revolt of the Netherlands.

Philip continued his father's...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Dutch Revolt 1559-1648*

Author: Peter Limm

ISBN-10: 058235594X

ISBN-13: 978-0582355941

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...Netherlands part of Spain

- D From: Geoffrey Woodward, Philip II, published in 1992. This historian places responsibility on Philip for causing the Revolt of the Netherlands.

On leaving the Netherlands...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: Philip II  
 Author: Geoffrey Woodward  
 ISBN-10: 0582072328  
 ISBN-13: 978-0582072329

30  
35  
40  
...lay with the King

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C on the importance of religion in causing the Revolt of the Netherlands. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess how far Philip II was to blame for causing revolt in the Netherlands. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 2 Assess how much control Philip II had over the provinces of mainland Spain. [45]

or

- 3 How far do you agree that the annexation of Portugal was the greatest triumph of Philip II's foreign policy? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

## Elizabeth I

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 4 and **ONE** other question.

4 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about The Puritan Threat to the Elizabethan Church, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: *The Sermons of Edwin Sandys*, written early in Elizabeth's reign. Sandys, a Marian exile, was appointed Bishop of Worcester in 1559. He argues here that uniformity of belief is necessary for a strong state.

This liberty, that men may openly profess diversity of religion, must necessarily be dangerous to the Commonwealth. I need not trouble your ears with further proof of the disturbances that diversity of religion hath raised in nations and kingdoms. The histories are so many and so plain, and our times have shown you clearly such matters. One God, one King, one faith, one profession, is fit for one monarchy and Commonwealth. Let conformity and unity in religion be provided for; and it shall be like a wall of defence unto this realm.

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B From: Patrick McGrath, *Papists and Puritans under Elizabeth I*, published in 1967. This historian argues that most Puritans wanted to reform the Elizabethan Church from within.

The first thing to...

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Details:

Title: *Papists and Puritans under Elizabeth I*

Author: Patrick McGrath

ISBN-10: 0713704632

ISBN-13: 978-0713704631

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...advantage of their division

C From: Penry Williams, *The Later Tudors, 1547–1603*, published in 1995. This historian argues that Puritans became more extreme in the face of opposition.

The efforts of the...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Later Tudors, 1547-1603*

Author: Penry Williams

ISBN-10: 0198228201

ISBN-13: 978-0198228202

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...would thus be abolished

- D From: Malcolm Smuts, *Culture and Power in England, 1585–1685*, published in 1999. This historian argues that, in the 1590s, theologians provided a justification for the structure and forms of the Church of England based on the Bible.

In the 1590s a...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Culture and Power in England, 1585-1685*  
 Author: Malcolm Smuts  
 ISBN-10: 0312223277  
 ISBN-13: 978-0312223274

...to their own wits'

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C on the ways Puritans wanted to reform the Church of England. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that the Puritans were a real threat to the Elizabethan Church. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

5 How effectively was Elizabeth I able to manage faction? [45]

or

6 'More perceived than real.' Assess this judgement of the Catholic threat during the reign of Elizabeth. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

## Oliver Cromwell

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 7 and **ONE** other question.

7 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about Cromwell's Sincerity, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: Richard Baxter, *Reliquiae Baxterianae*, published in 1696. Baxter, a moderate Puritan minister during the 1640s and 1650s, argues that Cromwell was corrupted by power.

If I may speak my opinion of Cromwell, I think that, having changed to a zealous religiousness, he had honest intentions in the main course of his life till prosperity and success corrupted him. After that, Cromwell's general religious zeal gave way to the power of that ambition which continued to increase as his successes also increased. Piety and ambition coincided in his approval of all that he thought godly: and ambition secretly told him what use he might make of people. He meant well in all this at the beginning, and thought he did all for the safety of the godly people and the public good, but not without an eye for himself.

5

B From: J. C. Davis, 'Cromwell's Religion', an article published in 1990. This historian argues that Cromwell was totally sincere in claiming that he did God's will.

How important to Cromwell...

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Details:

Title: Cromwell's Religion  
Author: J. C. Davis

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...longer survive critical examination

C From: Ronald Hutton, *The British Republic, 1649–1660*, published in 1990. This historian argues that Cromwell had a strong instinct for self-promotion.

Cromwell was a practical...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The British Republic, 1649-1660*  
Author: Ronald Hutton  
ISBN-10: 0333404645  
ISBN-13: 978-0333404645

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...instinct for retaining it

D From: Barry Coward, *The Cromwellian Protectorate*, published in 2002. This historian argues that Cromwell's motives were generally sincere.

It is possible to...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Cromwellian Protectorate*  
 Author: Barry Coward  
 ISBN-10: 0719043174  
 ISBN-13: 978-0719043178

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...about a godly reformation

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and C on the extent to which Cromwell manipulated the interpretation of events. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Cromwell was sincere in his claim that he acted in accordance with God's will. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

8 How consistent were Cromwell's aims for the English constitution from 1646 to 1653? [45]

or

9 To what extent was the Rule of the Major Generals different from the rest of the Cromwellian Protectorate? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

## Peter the Great

If answering on this Option, candidates MUST answer Question 10 and ONE other question.

10 Study the following FOUR Passages, A, B, C and D, about Peter the Great and Religious Policy, and answer BOTH of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: I. Grey, *Peter the Great*, published in 1962. This historian emphasises Peter the Great's toleration of other religions.

Many of his people...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Peter the Great*  
Author: I. Grey

5

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...Russians and settled there

B From: M. Rady, *The Tsars, Russia, Poland and the Ukraine*, published in 1990. This historian links the excesses of the Most Drunken Council to Peter's wish to reform the Church.

In contrast to his...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *The Tsars, Russia, Poland and the Ukraine*  
Author: M. Rady  
ISBN-10: 0340532580  
ISBN-13: 978-0340532584

15

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...of the Christian faith

C From: L. Hughes, *Russia in the Age of Peter the Great*, published in 2000. This historian concludes that Peter's religious policies were very radical.

Peter was to do...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Russia in the Age of Peter the Great*  
Author: L. Hughes  
ISBN-10: 0300082665  
ISBN-13: 978-0300082661

25

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...priests and persecuting believers



- D From: D. J. Sturdy, *Fractured Europe 1600–1721*, published in 2002. This historian argues that Peter insisted on religious conformity.

One institution Peter was...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: *Fractured Europe 1600-1721*  
 Author: D. J. Sturdy  
 ISBN-10: 0631205136  
 ISBN-13: 978-0631205135

...new environment it created

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages A and D about Peter the Great's attitude to religious toleration. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess how far Peter the Great's religious policies represented a decisive break with the past. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 11 'Peter achieved limited success in his wars against Turkey, Persia and Sweden.' Assess this judgement. [45]

or

- 12 How far can it be argued that Peter the Great transformed the administration and economy of Russia? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.





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