

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2583

Period Studies – English History 1042–1660

Wednesday

8 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

45 minutes

Additional materials:

One 8-page answer book.

TIME 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

This question paper contains questions on the following five Options:

- England 1042–1100 (page 2)
- England 1450–1509 (page 3)
- England 1509–1558 (page 4)
- England 1547–1603 (page 5)
- England 1603–1660 (page 6)

Each Option has eight questions, two for each of its Study Topics.

Answer **one** question.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part(s) of the paper which cover(s) the Option(s) studied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Every question is marked out of 45.

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 question paper consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

England 1042–1100

1 The Reign of Edward the Confessor 1042–1066

Answer **either**

(a) Why did the Godwin family play an important role during the reign of Edward the Confessor?

or

(b) Why did the Normans have an important influence during the reign of Edward the Confessor?

2 The Norman Conquest of England 1064–1072

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the problems that faced Harold Godwinson in defeating William of Normandy's claim to the English throne.

or

(b) How important were castles to William I in securing his throne and frontiers?

3 Norman England 1066–1100

Answer **either**

(a) How far did William I continue Anglo-Saxon methods of government?

or

(b) Assess the claim that William II was an enemy of the Church.

4 Society, Economy and Culture 1042–1100

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that England's wealth was an important motive for the Norman Conquest.

or

(b) How far did the Norman Conquest benefit English towns?

England 1450–1509**5 The Threat to Order and Authority 1450–1470**

Answer **either**

(a) Why did some nobles in the mid-fifteenth century become ‘over-mighty subjects’?

or

(b) Assess the military strengths and weaknesses of the Lancastrians and Yorkists from 1455 to 1461.

6 The End of the Yorkists 1471–1485

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that Edward IV’s handling of the royal finances was the **most** successful aspect of his government from 1471?

or

(b) Why, after he became king, did Richard III face problems in achieving his aims?

7 The Reign of Henry VII 1485–1509

Answer **either**

(a) How dangerous were Yorkist plots to Henry VII?

or

(b) How far did Henry VII achieve his aims in foreign relations?

8 Social and Economic Issues 1450–1509

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that most of the ‘lower orders’ became more prosperous during the period from 1450 to 1509?

or

(b) Assess the strengths of the Church in England during the period from 1450 to 1509.

England 1509–1558**9 Henry VIII and Wolsey 1509–1529**

Answer **either**

(a) Why did Wolsey rise to power during the period from 1509 to 1514?

or

(b) Why did Henry VIII's attitude to Wolsey change by 1529?

10 Government, Politics and Foreign Affairs 1529–1558

Answer **either**

(a) Assess how far Thomas Cromwell achieved any **two** of his aims in government in the 1530s. (Do **not** include religious aims in your answer.)

or

(b) How serious for the English monarchy were the financial effects of the wars with Scotland and France from 1542 to 1558?

11 Church and State 1529–1558

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that the Church in England did **not** need major reforms in 1529?

or

(b) Who did more to make England a more Protestant country by 1553, Somerset or Northumberland? Explain your answer.

12 Social and Economic Issues 1509–1558

Answer **either**

(a) How far were towns affected by changing trade patterns during the period from 1509 to 1558?

or

(b) How successful were governments in dealing with enclosures during the period from 1509 to 1558?

England 1547–1603**13 Church and State 1547–1603**

Answer **either**

(a) How far had Mary I achieved the restoration of Roman Catholicism by the time of her death in 1558?

or

(b) How widely supported was the Church of England at the time of Elizabeth I's death in 1603?

14 Foreign Affairs 1547–1587

Answer **either**

(a) How did the developing situation in the Netherlands affect Elizabeth I's foreign policy to 1585?

or

(b) How successfully did Elizabeth I handle relations with Scotland from 1559 to 1587?

15 Government and Politics in Elizabethan England 1558–1603

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully did Elizabeth I handle factions in her court and government to 1603?

or

(b) How far would you agree that Elizabeth I's government was a failure after 1588?

16 Social and Economic Issues 1547–1603

Answer **either**

(a) How far, during the period from 1547 to 1603, was English trade affected by the collapse of the Antwerp cloth market (1551)?

or

(b) How important were developments in industry, such as mining and manufacturing, during the period from 1547 to 1603?

England 1603–1660**17 Politics and Religion 1603–1629**

Answer **either**

- (a) How far do you agree that both James I and Charles I, to 1629, handled their Parliaments badly?

or

- (b) How far do you agree that Charles I's **most** serious problem to 1629 was his shortage of money?

18 Personal Rule and Civil War 1629–1649

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the aims of the parliamentary opposition to Charles I from the meeting of the Short Parliament in 1640 to the outbreak of civil war in 1642.

or

- (b) How far do you agree that Charles I lost the First Civil War (1642–46) because of his financial weakness?

19 The Interregnum 1649–1660

Answer **either**

- (a) Why did Oliver Cromwell become Lord Protector in 1653?

or

- (b) Assess the aims of Oliver Cromwell's foreign policy from 1653 to 1658.
(Do **not** include relations with Scotland and Ireland in your answer.)

20 Society and the Economy 1603–1660

Answer **either**

- (a) Why did the Anglican Church lose its authority during the 1640s and 1650s?

or

- (b) Why did London remain the most important commercial and financial centre in England during the period from 1603 to 1660?

