

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2585

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

Wednesday

8 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

45 minutes

Additional materials:

One 8-page answer booklet.

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 paper contains questions on the following six Options:

- Europe 1046–1250 (page 2)
- Europe 1450–1530 (page 3)
- Europe 1498–1560 (page 4)
- Europe 1545–1610 (page 5)
- Europe 1598–1661 (page 6)
- Europe 1660–1718 (page 7)

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 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Europe 1046–1250**1 The Reform of the Church 1046–1122**

Answer **either**

(a) How important was Urban II in the development of the power of the Papacy during the period 1087–1122?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why different types of monasticism emerged in the period from 1046 to 1122.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did Frederick II weaken the German monarchy in the pursuit of his ambitions in Italy and Sicily?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Philip Augustus was able to strengthen the power of the French monarchy.

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

(a) How important was religious zeal in the motives of those who went on the First Crusade?

or

(b) How successful was the Third Crusade (1189–92)?

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the role of the knight in society change during the twelfth century?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the growth of the schools in the twelfth century.

Europe 1450–1530**5 The Italian Renaissance 1450–1530**

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why the patronage of princes and nobles was so important to the development of the Italian Renaissance during the period 1450–1530.

or

- (b) To what extent did the political condition of the Italian states influence the work of Machiavelli and Castiglione?

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

- (a) How important was religion in influencing the policies of Ferdinand and Isabella?

or

- (b) To what extent were the problems faced by Charles I from 1516 to 1520 of his own making?

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the military strengths and weaknesses of the Ottoman Empire during the period from 1451 to 1529.

or

- (b) To what extent did Suleiman the Magnificent fulfil his aims to 1529?

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

- (a) How far was religion the **main** motive for Spanish exploration and empire-building during the period to 1530?

or

- (b) To what extent were technical advances responsible for success in exploration and discovery from 1450 to 1530?

Europe 1498–1560**9 The Holy Roman Empire 1517–1559**

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why Charles V was unable to prevent the spread of Protestantism in Germany.

or

- (b) To what extent did Charles V's relationship with the German princes change during his reign?

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

- (a) How successful was Charles I in the conduct of Spanish foreign policy? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) How strong was Spain domestically in 1556? Explain your answer.

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the successes and failures of French foreign policy from 1499 to 1559.

or

- (b) How successfully were religious problems in France dealt with during the reign of Francis I?

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the problems facing rulers in raising military forces during the period from 1499 to 1560.

or

- (b) To what extent did military tactics change from 1499 to 1560?

Europe 1545–1610**13 The Counter Reformation 1545–c.1600**

Answer **either**

- (a) How important were the Jesuits in the revival of the Roman Catholic Church in the period from 1545 to c.1600?

or

- (b) How serious were the problems facing the Roman Catholic Church in the mid-sixteenth century?

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent did the Edict of Nantes (1598) settle religious problems in France during the period to 1610?

or

- (b) Assess Henry IV's effectiveness as King of France from 1598 to 1610.

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why the Spanish were able to retain the Southern provinces of the Netherlands.

or

- (b) How important was Calvinism to the outbreak and continuation of the Dutch Revolt?

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

- (a) How serious were the economic and financial problems facing Philip II throughout his reign?

or

- (b) To what extent was Philip II motivated by his religious beliefs in ruling Spain?

Europe 1598–1661**17 Richelieu and Mazarin 1622–1661**

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Richelieu achieve his aims in his religious policies?

or

(b) How far was France a stronger international power in 1661 than it had been in 1622?

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

(a) How successful was Olivares in providing Spain with effective government?

or

(b) To what extent were Spain's economic problems during the period 1598–1659 caused by foreign wars?

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618-1648

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the Edict of Restitution (1629) mark the peak of Habsburg success in the Thirty Years' War?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Thirty Years' War lasted so long.

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the social structure in France limit economic change during the first half of the seventeenth century?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the increase in scientific development in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Europe 1660–1718**21 Sweden and the Baltic 1660–1718**

Answer **either**

- (a) How far do you agree that the increase of royal power in Sweden was the **main** aim of Sweden's kings in the period 1660–1718?

or

- (b) 'The **main** reason for the collapse of the Swedish Empire was because it was too large for Sweden to maintain.' How far do you agree with this judgement on the Swedish Empire during the reign of Charles XII?

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent did the end of the Dutch Wars in 1679 mark the highest point of Louis XIV's power in Europe?

or

- (b) How extensive was the cultural influence of Louis XIV's France on other European states to 1715?

23 The Development of Brandenburg-Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent was the policy of Frederick William, the Great Elector, towards the junkers the **main** reason for his increased power in Brandenburg-Prussia by 1688?

or

- (b) To what extent was the foreign policy of Brandenburg-Prussia's rulers **mainly** defensive during the period 1660–1713?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

- (a) How far was Newton's work the **main** contribution to scientific development in the second half of the seventeenth century?

or

- (b) Assess the reasons for the importance of Amsterdam in the Dutch economy in the second half of the seventeenth century.

