

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

HISTORY

2590

Themes in History 1066–1796

Friday

24 JUNE 2005

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:
one 12-page answer book
Insert 1

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 answers on the separate answer book provided.

This paper contains questions on the following six Options:

- England 1066–1228 (page 2)
- England 1485–1603 (page 3)
- England 1558–1689 (page 4)
- Europe 1498–1610 (page 5)
- Europe 1598–1715 (page 6)
- Europe 1661–1796 (page 7)

Each Option has one or more Themes. Each Theme has three questions.

Answer any **two** questions.

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Every question is marked out of 60.

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.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages, 1 blank page and an insert.

England 1066–1228

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Key Theme: The Government of England 1066–1216

- 1 To what extent did Angevin kings depend solely on the work of their Anglo-Norman predecessors in developing English central government?
- 2 'In the period from 1066 to 1216, England's military needs were never completely met by feudalism.' To what extent do you agree with this judgement?
- 3 'The **main** consequence for English government of the crown's continental possessions was the development of the office of chief justiciar.' To what extent do you agree with this judgement on the period from 1066 to 1216?

Key Theme: Crown, Church and Papacy 1066–1228

- 4 'Papal intervention was the **main** reason for the changes in the relations between archbishops of Canterbury and other archbishops and bishops.' How far do you agree with this judgement on the period from 1066 to 1228?
- 5 'The **main** impact of the papal reform movement in England was on relationships between kings and their archbishops of Canterbury.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the period from 1066 to 1228?
- 6 To what extent did the reasons for monastic development in England remain unchanged during the period from 1066 to 1228?

England 1485-1603

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Key Theme: Rebellion and Disorder in England 1485–1603

- 7 How effectively did Tudor governments deal with the problem of rebellion?
- 8 Assess the role of factions as a cause of rebellions in Tudor England.
- 9 To what extent did Tudor rebellions fail to achieve any of their aims?

Key Theme: England's Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485–1603

- 10 Assess how far changes in England's religion altered the conduct of Tudor foreign policy.
- 11 To what extent did the personalities of the Tudor monarchs affect relations with foreign powers?
- 12 Which was more important in determining Tudor foreign policy: relations with France or relations with Spain? Explain your answer.

England 1558–1689

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Key Theme: The Development of Limited Monarchy in England 1558–1689

- 13** To what extent was parliament essential to the government of the country from 1558 to 1689?
- 14** Assess the role of religious factors in limiting the authority of English monarchs from 1558 to 1689.
- 15** 'Failure to solve financial problems was the **main** reason that explains the decline in the political power of the monarchy during the period from 1558 to 1689.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

Key Theme: Dissent and Conformity in England 1558–1689

- 16** Assess why groups which rejected the Church of England caused many political problems for governments from 1558 to 1689.
- 17** How far did government attitudes towards Protestant non-conformists change in the period from 1558 to 1689?
- 18** 'The Church of England was stronger between 1660 and 1689 than at any time since the Elizabethan settlement of 1559.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

Europe 1498–1610

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

- 19 How far did the reign of Francis I mark a turning-point in the development of the French nation state from 1498 to 1610?
- 20 Assess why civil war was so prominent in France in the second half of the sixteenth century but did not occur in the first half of the century.
- 21 Assess the importance of religion in the development of France as a nation state from 1498 to 1610.

Key Theme: The Catholic Reformation in the Sixteenth Century

- 22 ‘The achievements of the new religious orders by 1600 have been greatly exaggerated.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
- 23 Assess the importance of the Council of Trent to the origins and development of the Catholic Reformation during the sixteenth century.
- 24 To what extent was the Catholic Reformation merely a response to the growing appeal of Protestantism?

Europe 1598–1715

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Key Theme: The Decline of Spain 1598–1700

- 25 How successful were Spanish monarchs and their ministers in overcoming financial problems in the seventeenth century?
- 26 Assess the importance of war with the United Provinces in causing the decline of Spain in the seventeenth century.
- 27 To what extent was Spain stronger in the 1650s than at any other time in the seventeenth century?

Key Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715

- 28 Assess the contributions of French ministers to the ascendancy of France from 1610 to 1715.
- 29 To what extent did the minorities of Louis XIII and Louis XIV hinder the growth of absolute monarchy in France from 1610 to 1715?
- 30 Assess the importance of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) as a turning-point in the development of France as a European power from 1610 to 1715.

Europe 1661–1796

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Key Theme: From Absolutism to Enlightened Despotism 1661–1796

- 31** How similar were the challenges to absolutism in Russia during the reigns of Peter the Great and Catherine the Great and in Austria during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II?
- 32** Why did Louis XV and Louis XVI find the maintenance of absolute monarchy more difficult than Louis XIV?
- 33** Assess the claim that the Roman Catholic Church was ‘unenlightened’ during this period.

