

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2585

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

Thursday

12 JANUARY 2006

Morning

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 paper contains questions on the following five 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 carries equal marks (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) Assess the reasons for the conflict between Gregory VII and Henry IV.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for monastic reforms in the period from 1046 to 1122.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Frederick Barbarossa came into conflict with the Papacy and the Lombard communes.

or

(b) How successful were the administrative and financial reforms of Philip Augustus? Explain your answer.

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the failure of the Second Crusade.

or

(b) Assess the view that the personal ambition of rulers was the **most** important motive in the Third Crusade.

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the changes in architecture during the twelfth century.

or

(b) To what extent was the growth of trade the **most** important economic development of the twelfth century?

Europe 1450–1530

5 The Italian Renaissance 1450–1530

Answer **either**

(a) How far were city states the **key** factor in the development of the Italian Renaissance during the period 1450–1530?

or

(b) To what extent was self-glorification the **main** motive for patrons of Renaissance artists, architects and scholars during the period 1450–1530?

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Ferdinand and Isabella succeed in establishing law and order during the period 1469–1516?

or

(b) To what extent were the religious policies of Ferdinand and Isabella dominated by a desire for uniformity?

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was military strength the **main** factor in determining the expansion of the Ottoman Empire during the period 1451–1529?

or

(b) How far did Mohammed II (1451–81) and Selim I (1512–20) strengthen the Ottoman Empire?

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

(a) How far was the geographical position of Spain and Portugal the **main** reason for their leading roles in overseas exploration during the period 1450–1530?

or

(b) Assess the contributions of Columbus and Cortes to Spanish overseas exploration and empire-building during the period 1450–1530.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the impact of population growth and price inflation on the Holy Roman Empire during the period 1517–1559.

or

(b) 'The actions and policies of the princes were the **main** reason why Charles V failed to stop the spread of Protestantism'. How far do you agree?

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the weakness of the Spanish economy during the period from 1504 to 1556.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the decline of unrest in Spain in the reign of Charles I during the years after 1521.

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully did French monarchs solve the financial problems they faced in the period from 1498 to 1559? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Protestantism had only limited success in France in the period to 1547.

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the impact on warfare of the development of defensive fortifications during the period 1499–1560.

or

(b) Assess the effects of military changes on the nobility and the cult of chivalry during the period 1499–1560.

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was corruption in the Roman Catholic Church the **main** stimulus to the Counter Reformation?

or

(b) How effective was the Council of Trent (1545–63) in bringing about the reform of the Roman Catholic Church by c.1600? Explain your answer.

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

(a) How successful were Sully's attempts to improve royal finances and the economy? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent had Henry IV achieved his domestic aims by 1610?

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were Philip II's religious policies responsible for opposition to his rule in the Netherlands in the 1560's?

or

(b) 'Philip II bears the greatest responsibility for the loss of the northern provinces.' How far do you agree with this statement?

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did Philip II inherit a secure and prosperous kingdom from his father Charles I?

or

(b) Assess the view that Philip II was a champion of Catholicism within Spain.

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Richelieu successful in achieving his **main** aims for France at home and abroad by 1642?

or

(b) How far were the Frondes motivated **mainly** by opposition to Mazarin?

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the failure of Olivares' domestic policies.

or

(b) 'Spain's international decline by 1659 has been greatly exaggerated.' How far do you agree with this view?

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Habsburg success in the Thirty Years' War to 1629 (Edict of Restitution) **mainly** caused by the weaknesses of their opponents?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the intervention of foreign powers in the Thirty Years' War from 1618 to 1648.

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) How far was religious belief the **main** reason for the witch hunts of the first half of the seventeenth century?

or

(b) How far did the social structure in Holland encourage Dutch economic development during the first half of the seventeenth century?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Sweden in 1660.

or

(b) Assess the success of Charles XI's development of absolutism in Sweden by 1697.

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

(a) 'The **only** aim of Louis XIV's foreign policy was the achievement of personal glory.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) Assess the claim that, by 1715, France had gained more than it lost from Louis XIV's foreign policy.

23 The Development of Brandenburg-Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

(a) 'The army was the **main** reason for the success of Frederick William, the Great Elector, in governing Brandenburg-Prussia.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) To what extent had Brandenburg-Prussia been unified by 1713?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was there a 'scientific revolution' during the second half of the seventeenth century?

or

(b) How far was foreign trade the **main** reason for the economic prosperity of Holland during the second half of the seventeenth century?

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.