

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**HISTORY**

**2583**

Period Studies – English History 1042–1660

Wednesday

**7 JUNE 2006**

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 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 of the paper which covers 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.

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**This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.**

**England 1042–1100****1 The Reign of Edward the Confessor 1042–1066**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the problems that faced Edward the Confessor in controlling the Godwin family.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why the Normans had influence in England during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

**2 The Norman Conquest of England 1064–1072**

Answer **either**

(a) How far was the leadership of William of Normandy responsible for the defeat of the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Hastings?

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why there were rebellions against William I from 1067 to 1071.

**3 Norman England 1066–1100**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the **most** important changes in land tenure during the period from 1066 to 1100.

**or**

(b) How far did William I change Anglo-Saxon methods of governing England?  
(Do **not** discuss his relations with the Church in your answer.)

**4 Society, Economy and Culture 1042–1100**

Answer **either**

(a) How far did architecture and the arts change during the period from the Norman Conquest to the end of the eleventh century?

(Select **one or more** of ecclesiastical architecture, embroidery, illumination and metalwork in your answer.)

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that the English economy became more prosperous during the period from 1066 to 1100.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the Yorkists had won the crown by 1461.

**or**

(b) How far was Edward IV personally responsible for the problems that he faced as king during the years 1461–1470?

**6 The End of the Yorkists 1471–1485**

Answer **either**

(a) How strong was Edward IV's government by the end of his reign in 1483? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) How much support was there for Richard III after he became king? Explain your answer.

**7 The Reign of Henry VII 1485–1509**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Henry VII was able to overcome the threats to his throne from the Pretenders and other Yorkist plots.

**or**

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

**8 Social and Economic Issues 1450–1509**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the condition of the Church in England during the period from 1450 to 1509.

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that overseas trade made the **most** important contribution to the English economy during the period from 1450 to 1509.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Wolsey stayed in office for so long.

**or**

(b) Who was more important in directing foreign policy from 1515 to 1529: Henry VIII or Wolsey? Explain your answer.

**10 Government, Politics and Foreign Affairs 1529–1558**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that Thomas Cromwell had carried out a 'revolution' in Tudor government by 1540.

**or**

(b) How far did relations with France affect England's domestic affairs from 1543 to 1558?

**11 Church and State 1529–1558**

Answer **either**

(a) How widespread was criticism of the Church in England in 1529? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) How much support was there for Protestantism in England by the end of Edward VI's reign in 1553? Explain your answer.

**12 Social and Economic Issues 1509–1558**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that towns became more prosperous during the period from 1509 to 1558.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why governments faced problems in their attempts to limit enclosures during the period from 1509 to 1558.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the governments of both Edward VI and Mary I faced popular opposition in introducing religious changes.

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that the **most** important reason for the influence of the Puritans in Elizabeth I's reign was that they had support in Parliament.

**14 Foreign Affairs 1547–1587**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the problems in foreign policy that Elizabeth I faced when she became queen in 1558.

**or**

(b) How far did Elizabeth I's policy towards France change during the period from 1562 to 1584?

**15 Government and Politics in Elizabethan England 1558–1603**

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that Parliament mostly co-operated with Elizabeth I?

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that rebellion in Ireland was Elizabeth I's **most** serious problem from 1588 to 1603.

**16 Social and Economic Issues 1547–1603**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the **main** reasons for changes in industry during the period from 1547 to 1603.

**or**

(b) How far was the reign of Elizabeth I a period of expansion in trade?

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

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that James I handled foreign policy badly?

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why James I and Charles I, to 1629, quarrelled with their Parliaments about financial issues.

**18 Personal Rule and Civil War 1629–1649**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess Charles I's most serious problems in achieving his aims during his personal rule (1629–40).

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that the **most** important reason for Parliament's success in the First Civil War (1642–46) was that it had better generals.

**19 The Interregnum 1649–1660**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector in 1653.

**or**

(b) How far do you agree that Oliver Cromwell's religious policies were the **most** successful aspect of his domestic rule from 1653 to 1658?

**20 Society and the Economy 1603–1660**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why London remained so important in the English economy during the period from 1603 to 1660.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why there was a growth in radical religious groups during the period from 1640 to 1660.



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