

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2585

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

Wednesday

7 JUNE 2006

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 far were the powers of the papacy strengthened during the period from 1046 to the election of Gregory VII in 1073?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the growth of the Cistercian order to 1122.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) How successful a ruler of Germany was Frederick Barbarossa? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent were the failures of Frederick II in Italy and Sicily the result of over-ambition?

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were Crusader military tactics the **main** reason for the success of the First Crusade?

or

(b) 'Internal discord was the **most** serious problem facing the Crusader States from 1147 to 1185.' How far do you agree?

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) How important were the educational changes of the twelfth century? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the growth of heresy during the twelfth century.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Florence played a leading role in the Renaissance during the period 1450–1530.

or

(b) To what extent were the works of Renaissance artists and architects during the period 1450–1530 merely imitations of classical examples?

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree with the view that Spain was a unified country by 1516?

or

(b) 'Charles I's position in 1520 suggests that Ferdinand and Isabella had left many unsolved problems.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the expansion of the Ottoman Empire during the period from 1451 to 1529.

or

(b) How important were the immediate effects of the fall of Constantinople (1453) on the Ottoman Empire and on Western Europe? Explain your answer.

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were economic motives the **main** factors behind Portuguese exploration during the period 1450–1530?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Portugal and Spain took the leading role in overseas exploration and empire building during the period 1450–1530.

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

Answer **either**

(a) How far were Charles V's frequent absences from Germany the **main** reason for the spread of Protestantism in Germany?

or

(b) How successful was the foreign policy of Charles V as Holy Roman Emperor? Explain your answer.

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

(a) 'Charles I faced problems in the years 1516–21 because he was not a Spaniard.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

or

(b) 'Charles I was more successful in his wars in Italy than in North Africa.' How far do you agree with this view?

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strengths of the French monarchy during the reign of Francis I.

or

(b) Assess the view that Henry II's foreign policy was more successful than that of Francis I.

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the increased importance of infantry during the period 1499–1560.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the growth in the size of armies during the period 1499–1560.

Europe 1545–1610

13 The Counter Reformation 1545–c.1600

Answer **either**

(a) 'The reform of the papacy played the **key** role in bringing about the Counter Reformation.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) Assess the view that the Counter Reformation was merely a reaction to the Protestant Reformation.

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the problems facing Henry IV from 1589 to 1598.

or

(b) How successfully did Henry IV deal with opposition during his reign? Explain your answer.

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of regionalism in the outbreak and development of the Dutch Revolt to the early 1580s.

or

(b) To what extent was William of Orange responsible for Dutch success in the war against Spain?

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Philip II's personal style of government contribute to his problems in ruling Spain?

or

(b) How serious were the problems faced by Philip III on his accession to the Spanish throne in 1598? Explain your answer.

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

Answer **either**

(a) 'Richelieu's **most** important domestic policy success was his handling of the Huguenot problem.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) Assess the extent to which Mazarin continued Richelieu's foreign policy.

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for failures in Spain's foreign policy from 1598 to 1659.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for Spain's economic and financial problems from 1598 to 1659.

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the Thirty Years' War continued after the Edict of Restitution (1629).

or

(b) Compared with 1618, how far did the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) represent an important change in the European balance of power?

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why economic development in France was limited in the first half of the seventeenth century.

or

(b) How far were scientific developments in the first half of the seventeenth century limited to astronomy?

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were Charles XI's reforms successful in improving the domestic condition of Sweden during the period to 1697?

or

(b) How far was the rise of Russia the **main** reason for Sweden's loss of its Baltic power?

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the European balance of power in 1661 favourable to France?

or

(b) To what extent was Louis XIV's foreign policy **mainly** defensive from 1661 to 1715?

23 The Development of Brandenburg-Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that Frederick William, the Great Elector, achieved only limited success in strengthening his power within Brandenburg-Prussia.

or

(b) To what extent were there differences between the domestic policies of Frederick I and those of Frederick William the Great Elector?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the success of attempts to promote economic change in France during the reign of Louis XIV.

or

(b) To what extent was there religious toleration in Europe during the second half of the seventeenth century?

(Refer to any **two** of Brandenburg-Prussia, France, the United Provinces.)

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