

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

HISTORY

2588

Historical Investigations 1556–1725

Monday

19 JUNE 2006

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:

One 12-page answer book

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 four Options:

- Philip II (pages 2–3)
- Elizabeth I (pages 4–5)
- Oliver Cromwell (pages 6–7)
- Peter the Great (pages 8–9)

Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer **both** the sub-questions in the passages question, and **one** other question.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part of the paper which covers the Option studied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for the paper is 90.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or sub-question.

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.

The time permitted allows for reading the Passages of the one Option you have studied.

You are advised to spend equal time on the document question and the essay you select.

In answering the document sub-question (ii), you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answer.

In answering an essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help develop your arguments.

This question paper consists of 10 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

Philip II

If answering on this Option, candidates **MUST** answer Question 1 and **ONE** other question.

1 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about Philip II and Finances, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: the Fugger News-Letters . The Fugger family were bankers from the German city of Augsburg, who often loaned money to the Habsburgs at high rates of interest. These reports refer to Philip's refusal to pay back his debts in 1596.

September 1596: Philip of Spain intends to confiscate and keep for his own use and purpose the share of gold and silver, belonging to different persons, which the fleet has just brought home. This comes to nearly 10 million ducats.

December 1596: The King of Spain has commanded that no gold or silver should be exported from the kingdom, or used for the purpose of trade. He has discovered that this gold is re-coined into the currency of foreign princes, giving them great profit. 5

January 1597: The last letter from Spain confirmed that after repeated examination of the merchants' accounts, it will be shown that his Majesty owed them nothing, but it is they who are debtors of his Majesty on account of the large sums they have taken as interest during the last twenty years. 10

B From: R. A. Stradling, Europe and the Decline of Spain , published in 1981. This historian sees the causes of Philip II's financial problems as unavoidable domestic expenses and war costs.

It was inevitable that....

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Details:

An extract from 'Europe and the Decline of Spain' by R. A. Stradling.
ISBN: 0049400614

.....without its defence commitments

- C From: Charles Jago, 'Philip II and the Cortes of 1576', an article published in 1985. This historian shows that town representatives in the Castilian Cortes obstructed Philip's proposals for tax reform.

Deadlock between crown and....

25

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Details:

An extract from an article called 'Philip II and the Cortes of 1576'

30

....portion of government revenue.

35

- D From: Katherine Brice, 'Philip II: the Mediterranean', an article published in 1988. This historian suggests that peace was the only way to solve Spain's financial problems.

Although Philip more than....

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Details:

An extract from 'Philip II: the Mediterranean' by Kathrine Brice

40

....building of the Escorial.

45

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on the possibility of Philip II solving his financial problems. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, how far do you agree with the view that Philip II himself was to blame for causing Spain's financial problems? [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 2 How effectively did the Spanish Inquisition fulfil its role in mainland Spain during the reign of Philip II? Explain your answer. [45]

or

- 3 Assess how far Philip II's foreign policy followed a consistent strategy. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Elizabeth I

If answering on this Option, candidate **MUST** answer Question 4 and **ONE** other question.

4 Study the following **FOUR** Passages, A, B, C and D, about Elizabeth and her Council, and answer **BOTH** of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Alan Smith, *The Government of Elizabethan England*, published in 1967. This historian believes that Elizabeth could be reluctant to take her Council's advice.

One of the Council's.....

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Details:

An extract from 'The Government of Elizabethan England' by Alan Smith
ISBN: 0713151722

.....of her leading advisers.

- B From: Christopher Haigh, *Elizabeth I*, published in 1988. This historian argues that Elizabeth's councillors tried to manipulate the Queen.

There was an obvious.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Elizabeth I' by Christopher Haigh. ISBN: 0582005345

.....secret and contrary policy.

- C From: Wallace MacCaffrey, *Elizabeth I*, published in 1993. This historian argues that Elizabeth's decisions were her own, although she would listen to her councillors.

The strategy by which.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Elizabeth I' by Wallace MacCaffrey. ISBN: 034056167X

.....and to be persuaded.

- D From: David Loades, *Power in Tudor England*, published in 1997. This historian argues that Elizabeth made her own decisions and that the advisory role of the Council was not formalised.

Elizabeth's Privy Council remained. . . .

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Details:

An extract from 'Power in Tudor England' by David Loades
ISBN: 0-312-16391-6

.....correspond with her wishes.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on the role of the Privy Council. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, how far do you agree with the view that Elizabeth was in full control of her Council? [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 5 How far was there a serious Puritan threat to the Church of England in the reign of Elizabeth I? [45]

or

- 6 How far did England cease to be a nation of Catholics during the reign of Elizabeth I? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Oliver Cromwell

If answering on this Option, candidates MUST answer Question 7 and ONE other question.

7 Study the following FOUR Passages, A, B, C and D, about Cromwell and the Monarchy in 1647-49, and answer BOTH of the sub-questions which follow.

- A From: Johann Sommerville, 'Oliver Cromwell and English political thought', an article published in 1990. This historian argues that the events of 1647-48 changed Cromwell's mind regarding the fate of Charles I.

In the debates held.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Oliver Cromwell and English political thought' by Johann Sommerville

.....necessity, and to Providence.

- B From: Barry Coward, Oliver Cromwell, published in 1991. This historian believes that Cromwell made a sudden decision during December 1648 about how to deal with Charles I.

When Fairfax commanded Cromwell to come south, it was six days before he

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Details:

An extract from 'Oliver Cromwell' by Barry Coward. ISBN: 978-0582437517

a sinful man whose death was required by God in order to gain God's blessing.

- C From: Peter Gaunt, Oliver Cromwell, published in 1996. This historian argues that, although the King was guilty of murder, Cromwell did not believe the army had the right to remove Charles I from power.

There survives one key glimpse of Cromwell at Putney, at a final administrative

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Details:

An extract from 'Oliver Cromwell' by Peter Gaunt. ISBN: 978-0712348577

could and might bring the King to account.

- D From: John Morrill and Philip Baker, 'Oliver Cromwell, the regicide and the Sons of Zeruah', an article published in 2001. These historians argue that by October 1647 Cromwell had realised that Charles I must be removed from power.

If we are to.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Oliver Cromwell, the regicide and the Sons of Zeruah'
by John Morrill and Philip Baker

.....that would be done.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D on when Cromwell became committed to removing Charles I from power. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Cromwell was a reluctant regicide. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 8 'Cromwell's contribution was greater off the battlefield than on it.' How far do you agree with this view of Cromwell's role in the First Civil War (1642-46)? [45]

or

- 9 To what extent did Cromwell as Lord Protector dominate government from 1653 to 1658? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Peter the Great

If answering on this Option, candidates MUST answer Question 10 and ONE other question.

10 Study the following FOUR Passages, A, B, C and D, about Peter the Great's Character, and answer BOTH of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: G. Vernadsky, *A History of Russia*, published in 1929. This Russian historian went to live in the USA after the Russian Revolution of 1917. He admires Peter's energy and dedication to Russia.

Peter the Great's chief characteristics were enormous physical energy and endurance combined with intellectual activity and determination. He could not be inactive for a moment. Not content with theoretical knowledge, he had to try everything himself. He worked as a carpenter in the docks when he was building the new Russian navy, and pulled teeth when he wanted to learn medicine. His primary concern was the good, not exactly of the Russian people, but rather the Russian state. His famous order before the Battle of Poltava illustrates this principle. 'Do not think of Peter; all that matters is that Russia shall survive.' He made exacting demands on himself and on others, and stopped at nothing in pursuing the interest of the state as he interpreted it.

5

10

B From: M. S. Anderson, *Peter the Great*, published in 1978. This historian also admires Peter's character.

We must admire the....

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Details:

An extract from 'Peter the Great' by M. S. Anderson. ISBN: 978-0582437463

.....to the old Russia.

C From: G. Treasure, *The Making of Modern Europe 1648–1780*, published in 1993. This historian argues that Peter's behaviour was abnormal and might be explained by mental illness.

Peter still had a generous....

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Details:

An extract from 'The Making of Modern Europe 1648-1780' by G. Treasure
ISBN: 978-0415301558

.....notably his son Alexis.

- D From: L. Hughes, *Russia in the Age of Peter the Great*, published in 2000. This historian questions Peter's reputation for great cruelty.

How cruel was Peter?.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Russia in the Age of Peter the Great' by L. Hughes
ISBN: 0-300-07539-1

.....to animals in general.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages C and D of Peter's character. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess how far Peter's character helped or hindered his achievements as tsar. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 11 Assess whether Peter the Great's aims in foreign policy were more defensive than aggressive. [45]

or

- 12 How convincing is the claim that Peter the Great had carried out revolutionary changes within Russia by 1725? Explain your answer. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

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