

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT  
HISTORY**

**2583**

Period Studies – English History 1042–1660

**FRIDAY 12 JANUARY 2007**

Afternoon

Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.
- Write your answer in the separate answer book provided.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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.
- 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 document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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

(a) How far do you agree that the Godwin family presented the **most** serious problem to Edward the Confessor?

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that the strengths of the English Church outweighed its weaknesses during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

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

(a) Assess the reasons for William of Normandy's victory in 1066.

**or**

(b) How serious were the problems that faced William I in establishing his rule over England **after** his victory at Hastings? Explain your answer with reference to the period to 1072.

**3 Norman England 1066–1100**Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why castles were important during the period from 1066 to 1100.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why William I could not prevent rivalry over the succession to his throne.

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

(a) 'The **most** important changes in the arts during the period from 1066 to 1100 were in church architecture.' How far do you agree with this view?

**or**

(b) How far do you agree that the Norman Conquest brought about important changes for towns in England by 1100?

## England 1450–1509

## 5 The Threat to Order and Authority 1450–1470

Answer **either**

(a) How strong was kingship in England in the mid-fifteenth century? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) How far was Henry VI personally responsible for the problems he faced from 1450?

## 6 The End of the Yorkists 1471–1485

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Richard III became king in 1483.

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that the **most** important reason why Richard III lost the throne to Henry Tudor was that the Stanleys betrayed him at the Battle of Bosworth (1485).

## 7 The Reign of Henry VII 1485–1509

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully did Henry VII deal with the threats to his government? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that the **most** important success of Henry VII's foreign policy was the series of marriage settlements that he negotiated.

## 8 Social and Economic Issues 1450–1509

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the economic and social importance of wool during the period from 1450 to 1509.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why there were developments in learning during the period from 1450 to 1509.

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

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Henry VIII continue Henry VII's work in domestic affairs during the period from 1509 to 1514?

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that, to 1529, Wolsey's successes in foreign affairs were much more important than his failures.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the **most** important effects of court factions during Henry VIII's reign.

**or**

(b) How different were Mary I's policies in governing England from those of Somerset and Northumberland? Explain your answer.  
(Do **not** include religion in your answer.)

**11 Church and State 1529–1558**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that, from 1529 to 1547, the religious changes showed that Henry VIII was not an enthusiastic Protestant.

**or**

(b) How far, by the end of her reign in 1558, had Mary I achieved her aims in religion?

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

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that the policies of most governments resulted in an increase in poverty during the period from 1509 to 1558?

**or**

(b) Assess the problems facing people living in towns during the period from 1509 to 1558.

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

(a) Assess the problems facing Elizabeth I in dealing with the Puritans to 1603.

**or**

(b) Assess the condition of the Church of England at the end of Elizabeth I's reign.

**14 Foreign Affairs 1547–1587**Answer **either**

(a) How far did the accession of Elizabeth I (1558) result in a change in relations with Spain during the period from 1554 to 1568?

**or**

(b) How important was the succession issue in shaping Elizabeth I's foreign policy to 1587? Explain your answer.

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

(a) 'Elizabeth I's personality made the successful government of England difficult.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1558 to 1603?

**or**

(b) How far did the effectiveness of Elizabeth I's government in handling domestic affairs decline during the period from 1588 to 1603?  
(You may include rebellion in Ireland in your answer.)

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

(a) How far do you agree that methods of agriculture were **mostly** unchanged during the period from 1547 to 1603?

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that local initiatives were more successful than government policies in dealing with poverty during the period from 1547 to 1603.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why some members of Parliament wished to limit the royal prerogative during the period from 1603 to 1629.

**or**

(b) Assess the claim that Parliament was **more** responsible than James I for the King's financial problems.

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

Answer **either**

(a) How far were the policies of William Laud the **main** reason for Charles I's unpopularity by 1640?

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why the New Model Army was more effective than other royalist and parliamentary armies in the First Civil War (1642–46).

**19 The Interregnum 1649–1660**

Answer **either**

(a) How successful was the Protectorate in achieving Oliver Cromwell's aims in domestic affairs from 1653 to 1658? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why the Republic became unstable after the death of Oliver Cromwell (1658).

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

Answer **either**

(a) 'The period from 1603 to 1660 was **mostly** one of economic expansion.' How far do you agree with this view?

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why fear of witchcraft was strong during the period from 1603 to 1660.



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