

**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 1064–1072Answer **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 1066–1100Answer **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 1042–1100Answer **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 1547–1587Answer **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 1558–1603Answer **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 1547–1603Answer **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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